

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

It never fails to relieve pain of Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Wounds of any kind.

CLEANSERS AND HEALS

Obtains Ulcers, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, running Sores of every kind.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT WOOLCOTT & SON'S, 14 East Martin Street.

100 Ladies handkerchiefs at 50c a dozen.

10 pieces 8 1/2 inch black cashmere at 25c a yard.

50 doz. gents' all linen handkerchiefs, 12 1/2c each at 25c.

75 doz. gents' cotton, seamless & hose (heavy) at 14c a pair. Made in North Carolina.

200 pair gents' kid gloves, \$1.45; worth \$2.00.

Ladies', Misses' and children's shoes in endless variety.

50 round nickel plated clocks at \$1.00 worth \$1.50.

15 8 day clocks for \$4.50; sold elsewhere for \$7.50.

A NEW LINE OF Tin, Glass and Crockery Ware

We are opening new lines of WHITE GOODS, laces, prints and seersuckers.

RED WATSON'S

Orders for Picture Frames, Bricks, Shingles, Art No. 100, Artist Materials, and all shades of Wall Paper, Corsets, &c., &c., give prompt attention.

THE FARMERS IN THE MORNING

Mr. Vance. I present a memorial adopted by a convention of farmers of Virginia and North Carolina.

Mr. Vance. I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Finance.

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HIGHWAY ERRORS

AND THE STORY OF THEIR CRIME AS ALLEGED Special to the News and Observer.

LINCOLN, N. C., Feb. 15. The Sheriff of Catawba county passed through this place today, having in charge Dan Brinkley and Jno. Lowrance, accused of robbery in Catawba county.

The two men were arrested in Charlotte on the Augusta train going South. The charge against them is that on Sunday night, February 12th, last, they entered the house of Daniel Smith, an aged citizen of Catawba county, and, drawing their pistols upon him, forced him to give them his money.

On the next day, the 13th, in the same county and fifteen miles distant from the former place, the same parties met a colored man named Reed, from Caldwell county, who was peddling fruit. The colored man was at the time in his wagon on the public highway. Brinkley and Lowrance bought a dozen apples from the colored man and then proposed to swap pistols with him.

They handed the colored man a pistol which was unloaded, for examination, and took his, apparently for the same purpose. Having thus possessed themselves of the weapon of the peddler they forced him to give up his money.

What money he had, and then proposed to swap pistols with him. They handed the colored man a pistol which was unloaded, for examination, and took his, apparently for the same purpose.

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THE BLAIR BILL

PASSES THE SENATE WITHOUT AMENDMENT

BY A VOTE OF 39 TO 29—PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE—OTHER NEWS BY WIRE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—Mr. Beck introduced a bill to reimburse the States for the interest paid on the moneys expended in raising troops for the war of the rebellion. Referred.

THE BLAIR BILL. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Blair educational bill, and was addressed by Mr. Hale in opposition.

The history of the bill, he said, and its discussion in the Senate were most interesting. Unlike some measures which, by their inherent strength, gained support from time to time until at last all opposition disappeared, this bill had developed new antagonism at every stage of consideration.

In the 48th Congress, when the bill first passed the Senate, the objections to it had been mainly from Senators whose strict construction of the Constitution led them to believe that the provisions of the bill violated the fundamental propositions of that great instrument.

In the 49th Congress the method of distribution of the great fund covered by the bill had been assailed, and the discussions at the present session had shown practical objections to the bill wider and deeper and going to its entire principle.

It was the hard fate of the bill that as time went on less and less necessity was seen for its enactment and more and more objections were raised to its provisions.

He was bound to say that the aroused expression of public sentiment North and South on the bill and the renewed evidences of accord with his colleague's vote against the bill last Congress had not been a welcome. In this connection he referred to an editorial article in the Portland Press and to the statements of several distinguished professors of colleges and school teachers in various parts of the country adverse to the bill, noting particularly the dictum of Gen. Armstrong, of Portsmouth, Va., that the bill would destroy in the Southern States that education which comes from self. If it were determined, after full consideration, with a plethora of revenue and an accumulation in the treasury, that the government should embark in the task of distributing a portion of it to the different States, then the State of Maine, instead of being taxed to help other States, ought to receive a portion of the fund, and he therefore favored the amendment offered by Mr. Plumb, which covered that provision.

A paper contributed by a constitutional lawyer on the constitutional objections to the bill was read by Mr. Morgan, and after a brief speech by Mr. Sausbury against the bill, the debate was closed by Mr. Blair in final argument in advocacy of the bill. Much of what had been said in the discussion had been, he claimed, entirely outside of the real question at issue. As to the idea that the passage of the bill would destroy the principle of self-help, it was the uttermost absurdity. What generation, he asked, ever educated itself? The bill had been characterized by college professors and college presidents as a bill to promote mendicancy. These college professors and presidents were themselves the most consummate beggars on the face of the earth and Gen. Armstrong was the greatest college president a were such accomplished and successful beggars that there was such superior education in this country, and it was because Gen. Armstrong was a great and successful beggar that he had established an institution at Hampton which was the glory of the State and of the country.

He closed with a contemptuous allusion to the "educated, cultivated, cold blooded college professors of the North."

The debate closed at 2 o'clock, and the Senate proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

Mr. Plumb offered an amendment providing that the money should be annually divided among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, in proportion to their population between the ages of 10 and 21, as shown by the census. Rejected, yeas 22, nays 48, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Beck, Butler, Chace, Cockrell, Culom, Dawes, Farwell, Frye, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Ingalls, Jones, Kansas, Kennam, Morrill, Plumb, Quay, Ransom, Reagan, Riddleberger, Sausbury, Sawyer, Spooner, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vance, Walcott, Walthall, Wilson of Iowa—48.

The pairs announced were: Chace and Gibson, Vest and Edmunds, McPherson and Paddock.

Mr. Berry moved to amend by striking out of section 4 that portion that requires the Governors of a State or Territory to file with the Secretary of the Interior a statement showing the common school system in force, amount of money expended during the preceding school year, etc. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 44.

Mr. Berry moved to strike out the 12th section which prescribes the conditions of the school fund and subsequent amendment. Rejected, yeas 21, nays 45.

THE BLAIR BILL PASSES. The bill was then passed, yeas 39, nays 29, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Berry, Blair, Bowen, Brewster, Call, Cameron, Chandler, Coke, Colquhoun, Daniel, Davis, Dolph, Eastie, Everts, Faulkner, George, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Hearst, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Kennam, Mitchell, Morrill, Palmer, Pasco, Payne, Platt, Pugh, Quay, Ransom, Reagan, Riddleberger, Sausbury, Sawyer, Spooner, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vance, Walcott, Walthall, Wilson of Iowa—48.

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On this vote Mr. Vest's pair with Mr. Edmunds was assumed by Mr. Cockrell, and the pair of Senators Gorman and Sherman was announced and the announcement of the result of the vote was greeted with some applause.

Mr. Berry, by way of personal explanation, said that while he was a candidate for the Senate he had promised, if elected, to vote for the bill, the legislature of his State having pronounced in favor of it. There never had been a time, however, when he was not opposed to it, and but for the instruction of the legislature and for his own pledged word he would have voted against it.

The credentials of John S. Barbour, as Senator from Virginia for six years, from March 4, 1889, were presented and placed on file.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE. In the absence of the Speaker, Mr. Cox of New York, presided over the House this morning.

Mr. Morrow, of California, presented resolutions of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce urging the Pacific Coast legislation in Congress to use all possible means to prevent any action which contemplates a change in the present duty on sugar and the establishment of a bounty system. Referred.

Mr. Plumb, of Tennessee, from the committee on commerce, reported the bill for the construction of a revenue cutter for use at Charleston, S. C. Committee of the whole. Also, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river at Chattanooga, Tenn. House calendar.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, from the same committee, reported the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States and to establish a bureau of public health. Committee of the whole.

A large number of bills for the construction of public buildings, &c., were reported from the committee on public buildings and grounds, among them the following:

By Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, to increase the limit of the cost of the public building at Charleston, S. C.

By Mr. Bank, of Alabama, for a public building at Columbus, Ga.

Mr. Randall, from the committee on appropriations, reported the resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five members to investigate and report to the House what contracts have been made for the construction of the new building, and the amount expended thereunder, the cause of the delay in the progress of the work and what persons have been employed and paid from the appropriations for the purchase of the site and the construction of the building. Adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the urgent deficiency bill.

The items for the various expenses connected with the department came in for a good deal of criticism in the course of which Mr. Randall said the purpose of the committee on appropriations in calling attention to this matter was to bring the people to what was necessary in this connection. The committee on judiciary should frame some sort of an amendment to the statute law which would prevent the gross injustice which was done to innocent and suffering citizens by the various provisions of these provisions, as was said by the gentleman from Missouri (Burns), came under the inter-revenue laws. By all means they should be abolished. (Applause.)

The time had come when these wrongs should be duly considered, and he hoped the judiciary committee and the gentleman from Arkansas (Rogers), as a member of that committee, would take a hand in the work. A wick was sometimes as good as a noose to a blind horse. (Laughter.)

Mr. Berry, in some cases, takes a wick, but when I wink I wink at the tariff. (Laughter.)

Mr. Randall: All right; we will wink together, maybe. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Burnes said that he would never cease denouncing the horrors and evils perpetrated in the name of the internal revenue law. At the same time he wished to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) and the country that he would revise the burdens of tariff taxation and reduce the taxes on some of the necessities of life before he would undertake to lessen the internal revenue tax. (Applause.)

Mr. Herbert attacked the fee system as the cause of the evils complained of, and he appealed to the judiciary committee to bring in a bill which would remedy these evils.

Mr. Burnes stated that the committee on appropriations was in receipt of estimates of the appropriations for the completion of public buildings in various parts of the country. As in every case the estimates exceeded the limits fixed by law, the committee could not, under the rules, incorporate the items in the bill. The buildings, however, must be completed, and he offered an amendment making an appropriation for the completion of a building, at the following prices: Aberdeen, Miss., \$4,000; Cairo, Mo., \$138,000; Jackson, Miss., \$1,000; Lynchburg, Va., \$2,000; Pensacola, Fla., \$20,000; Richmond, Va., \$33,000, and a large number of others in the North and West. The amendment was adopted.

Pending the decision of the committee rose and the House adjourned.

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