

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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

DYSPEPSIA It will correct Acidity of the Stomach.

Start the Liver to Work when all other troubles soon disappear.

My wife was a confirmed dyspeptic. Some three years ago by the advice of Dr. Steiner of Augusta, she was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator.

Do not be imposed upon! Examine to see that you get the genuine.

NEW STYLES OF SPRING HATS.

LATEST STYLES OF LADIES' AND MISSES' SPRING HATS.

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Trimmings.

Which we will offer at a small advance ABOVE COST.

100 books, Standard Works, at 25c, cheap at 75c.

500 pair ladies Black-Hoe at 10c, worth 20c a pair.

A new lot of Tin Ware.

10,000 SPOOLS OF COTTON 2 Cents a Spool.

A New lot of Latta & Taylor's Folding "Bastile".

WOOLCOTT & SON, 14 East Martin Street. RALEIGH, N. C.

Orders for Picture Frames, Brics-art, Art No 73113s, Artid Materials, Window-shades, Wall Paper, Cornice Poles, &c., have prompt attention.

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CONGRESS. PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE.

MORE PENSIONS—OKLAHOMA—PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS—OTHER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—The resolution offered last week by Mr. Hoar to continue the investigation of late session into certain events alleged to have taken place in Texas (in the petition of Stephen Hackworth and others) was reported back from the committee on contingent expenses and agreed to.

Among the bills introduced and referred to committees was the following: By Mr. Sherman, authorizing the issue of circulating notes to national banks to the par value of bonds deposited therefor.

On motion of Mr. Eustis, the Senate bill for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a post-office, United States court and other government uses in New Orleans (not to exceed in cost \$1,200,000) was taken from the calendar.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to the dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, the question being on the adoption of Mr. Call's amendment, making the bill apply also to those who served in the war with Mexico, or for thirty days in any of the Indian wars. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Blair offered a resolution changing the phraseology of the second section, and in explaining it he said that the construction given in the debate yesterday to the word "incapacitated" would make the bill one of the most far-reaching of any pension bill yet passed, inasmuch as the minimum pension for the slightest incapacity would be \$12 per month. He did not believe that with that construction given to it the bill would ever cross successfully the wide waters lying between the 36 stars and the statute books. He thought the Senate had better hesitate before inserting in the bill the provisions for the Indian and other wars, and should provide in it exclusively for ex-soldiers of the war of the rebellion.

Mr. Manderson appealed to the Senate to pass the bill as it had been formulated by the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic. He would be glad to see the bill passed in the nature of a service pension bill, but he did not think it well to encumber the pending bill with that idea.

Mr. Davis, who has charge of the bill, coincided with Mr. Manderson in the opinion that all of the amendments adopted yesterday should be struck out and the bill left as reported unanimously from the committee on pensions. It had been prepared, he said, by a committee representing 400,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who knew the wants to be remedied and the needs to be supplied. They had said, "We will be content with this; we ask no more for the present; we trust to the future for the future relief to which we are entitled."

Mr. Plumb intimated that there was something of a "juggle" concealed in the bill. The effort seemed to be to get up the bill not to meet the wishes of Congress but to meet the wishes of somebody else. He repeated his belief that the G. A. R. did not endorse the bill as it stood; but whether it did or not was in the Senate to legislate and to consider what was due to ex-soldiers of the Union and to an enlightened public opinion. In conclusion he called on the Democratic members of the committee on pensions to express their views as to the bill.

Mr. Faulkner, member of the committee, said that after a careful analysis and examination of the bill he had given it his support in the committee, and would give it his support in the Senate unless the amendments now attached to it were retained. If these amendments were retained he would vote against the passage of the bill. He declared that if the bill passed with the amendment of the Senator from Kansas, striking out the word "totally" before the word "incapacitated," the annual pension list would exceed one hundred and fifty millions. If the bill was defeated, the responsibility would not rest on the Democratic side of the chamber. It would rest on those Senators who had put the amendments in the bill with the certain knowledge of its being vetoed, and who had done it with their eyes open and with the understanding, that not only consistency but the conscious sentiment of duty, even although an election was coming on this year, would require the same to be done now as was done last session with a like bill.

Mr. Plumb asked Mr. Faulkner whether under the bill as reported by the committee a person who could perform any manual labor would be entitled to its benefits? Mr. Faulkner replied in the negative.

Mr. Plumb inquired whether there would be any grading of pensions under the bill? Mr. Faulkner again replied in the negative.

Mr. Plumb asked whether he believed the President would veto the bill? The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) here interposed, and said that it had been always held to a breach of order to refer in debate to the action of the executive.

Mr. Plumb expressed his regret that the chair had not thought so when the Senator from West Virginia was speaking.

The presiding officer: "The chair does take occasion now to say that it has never been held to be in order in debate in the Senate to refer to the opinion of the Executive or to the action of the Executive as an argument for or against pending legislation."

Mr. Faulkner said that he had no opinion whatever on the subject and had expressed none.

Mr. Plumb said that he had understood the Senator from West Virginia to say that consistency, if not principle, even if there was perhaps an election pending (whatever he might mean by that), would require the bill to be vetoed, and that there had been an effort to get a bill which the President would sign, otherwise the bill never would have got a vote on the other side of the chamber, "and to that complexion had it come at last." The Republican side of the chamber had been told that it was to take the responsibility of legislation that might not meet the views of the President. It was not a complete subordination of the legislative to the executive authority he did not see how it could be made any more so. If the Senate was willing to put itself in that attitude he had no objection. He proposed to discuss the question on its merits, not considering what the President might think about it. The President was in regard to the bill in its present stage a private citizen—no more, no less. He had a great objection to it, but he would not express it by a qualified assent to the bill as it was provided by the Constitution and the laws, at all events, Senators were not to put themselves prone on their fronts and ask the President in advance whether he was going to sign an act.

Mr. Teller protested against the Senate being threatened with an Executive veto. He had never heard of such a thing before in the Senate, and he hoped he would never hear it again. It seemed to him to be a great degradation to the Senate for a Senator to stand up and say that he proposed to be governed in his vote by what the Executive thought or felt or wanted.

Mr. Beck hoped the Senator from Colorado would tell the Senate what he thought of the speech of the Senator from Nebraska (Manderson) as to the action of the G. A. R. beneficiaries under the bill, as to what their lodges and posts had determined that the Senate should do and how far that was legitimate. The Senator from Nebraska told the Senate that the action of the committee on pensions in reporting the bill had grown out of the action of the G. A. R. which was to be itself a beneficiary under the bill.

Mr. Blackburn said he deprecated the violation of the very proper rule which prohibited a Senator or Representative from undertaking to influence legislative action by any reference to the presumed course of the Executive. He had heard that the rule had been broken by three Senators, Davis, Manderson and Blair. These Senators had all said that the bill had to be framed and fashioned to avoid a veto message at the hands of the Executive. He did not know what authority they had for the statement, but he did know that there was but one political organization in the country today which was in a perfect marching order ready to take the field with knapsacks packed and all things ready. It was the G. A. R., which represented the only efficiently organized political system in the United States. The Senator from Nebraska, who so ably supported the bill, had told the Senate and the country that the bill was a demand made by the G. A. R. and had protested substantially against any material amendment of it because that organization had formulated—what? Not its petition to an American Congress, but its demand on an American Congress for legislation, in which (as his colleague had said) it was itself to be a beneficiary. The Senator from Nebraska was to be accepted as a representative authority, the bill was not a petition, but a demand sent to Congress by a great and well organized and perfectly systematized political agency that proposed to remove the trouble which enables both Houses to do away with revenue bills and tariff revisions and the abolition of internal revenue taxation and to dispose of the Treasury surplus by such bills as this, and that was to be the only practical solution to be offered by the Republican party for the financial difficulties in which the country was involved? He denied that the Senators from Minnesota, Nebraska, or New Hampshire or any other Senator had any right or authority to charge or to intimate that the President had made up his mind to veto the bill if it went to him in one shape or in another shape.

After some remarks by Messrs. Manderson and Blair, Mr. Blackburn went on to say that it was not to be wondered at if those Senators in their zeal should undertake to warn the super-lord of the land against the disloyal policy of the loyal executive. If those Senators were unwilling to submit the bill for the determination of an American Congress, but insisted that it should go through in stereotyped form (after a procrustean fashion) because the G. A. R. so decreed it, and if they meant to dispose of the surplus in the treasury in that way and no other, they should be frank enough to face the issue and go to the country upon it.

After further debate by Messrs. Teller, Hoar, Blackburn, Blair and Manderson, the bill went over without action and the Senate proceeded to executive business, and at 5 p. m. adjourned.

Mr. Gaines, from the committee on war claims, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the claims of certain States and the city of Baltimore growing out of the money expended for military purposes during the war of 1812. Consideration of the whole.

In the morning hour the House resumed in committee of the whole the consideration of the bill for the organization of the territory of Oklahoma.

Mr. Barnes, of Georgia, gave notice that he would at the proper time offer a substitute for the appointment of a commission to negotiate with the Indian Territory with a view to opening up a portion of the territory lying west of the 98th meridian of longitude to white settlement. He said it was with regret that he found himself compelled to oppose the report

which had been made by the majority of the committee on Territories, but the pending bill was subject to such serious objections that he could not conscientiously give his approval. He stated the history of the legislation pertaining to the Indian Territory from the time it was acquired from the French, in 1803, and he quoted from the treaty stipulations with the Cherokee Indians to show that the land known as the Cherokee outlet was held under the same patent as the seven million acres east of the 98th meridian of longitude. He contended that the Cherokees held their lands by an absolute fee simple title, while the Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws and Chickasaws held theirs by a qualified fee, the qualification being contained in the treaty condition limiting the fee as long as they continued as nations. Good faith required the government to observe the terms of the treaties. It was said that the Indians were mere wards of the nation, and that guardian could not treat with them, but the old Roman law required that when a superior treated with an inferior the superior should observe the law of nations. The committee's bill proposed to organize a territory to be composed of No Man's Land and so much of Indian Territory as was not actually occupied by the five civilized tribes. In so far as No Man's Land was concerned the bill was all right, but if fairly carried out its provisions were impracticable as to the rest of the Territory.

The Territory proposed to be constructed had no fixed or definite limits. It ought to be called an Indian rubber territory.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, suggested that if the gentleman's substitute were adopted one small tribe of 100 Indians could block up the whole Territory.

Mr. Barnes replied that the difference between the bill and the substitute was that the former proposed to organize the Territory and then negotiate with the Indians, while the latter provided that negotiations should be had with the Indians before the rights should be violated. The substitute would give a Territory which had no vague and uncertain bounds, while the honor of the government would remain unscathed. The moment the committee bill passed there would be a rush of white men to Indian Territory and collision and irritation would ensue. It was a bill which meant war to the Indians and an extinction of peace in Indian Territory.

When the morning hour expired the committee rose without action.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, in the chair, on the public buildings measures.

The four hundred thousand dollars appropriation for Omaha (reduced from \$500,000) was passed.

Mr. Bland opposed the next bill, a \$50,000 appropriation for Bar Harbor, Maine, which brought Mr. Miliken in his feet in defense of the bill. Mr. Bland said for the last few days the gentleman from Maine had been running around like a cockroach on a kitchen floor, and now his excitement was explained by the appearance of this Bar Harbor bill.

Mr. Miliken thought that the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) was like the old woman who borrowed a kettle for forty years. Then she got a new one of her own and declared she would neither borrow nor lend. The gentleman had got \$146,000 for a building at his little town of Jefferson City, which was neither large nor important as Bar Harbor, and now he did not want any other man to have a public building. The appropriation was reduced to \$25,000 and the bill was agreed to.

The next bill called up was that for the erection of an appraisers' building in the city of New York. The bill contains alternative propositions for the purchase of a site and the erection of appraisers' stores at a cost limited to a million and a half dollars, and for the purchase of a single site suitable for the erection of a combination of the present custom-house property, stores, or two sites convenient to each other and suitable for a custom-house and appraisers' stores detached from each other. The cost of such site or sites is limited to a million and a half dollars.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Dibble, of South Carolina, and Cox, of New York, who explained the necessity of the accommodations for the public business provided in the bill and said that the proceeds of the sale of the property for the building on Wall street, estimated to be worth three millions of dollars, would defray all the expense of the new buildings, was better adapted to the contemplated uses and in a more convenient locality. The bill was agreed to unanimously.

Bills were also agreed to increasing to \$300,000 the limit of the cost of the building at Charleston, S. C.; appropriating \$100,000 for an interstate building at Texas and \$100,000 for a building at Columbus, Ga., and appropriating \$125,000 for the purchase of additional ground at Indianapolis, Ind.

In speaking of one of these measures Mr. Kennedy, of Ohio, arraigned the Democratic party in the House for failure to reform its pledges of economy, tariff reform and care for veteran soldiers, and asserted that the November election would visit defeat upon their heads.

Mr. Dibble considered that the issue which divided the two political parties was a grave one, more serious in nature than the erection of buildings for the convenience of the public business and thought that both sides of the House, whatever might be their differences on party questions should consider business propositions without getting into a political controversy.

Bills were also agreed to for the erection of a public building at Bay City, Michigan, at an ultimate cost of \$150,000, and appropriating \$400,000 for a building at Milwaukee.

The committee having risen, the House ratified its action and also passed the two bills coming over from

Saturday increasing the limit of the appropriation for a building at Chattanooga and providing for the purchase of a site at Buffalo.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, reported back adversely the resolution offered this morning by Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, calling on the public printer for the cause of his failure to comply with the order of the House for 10,000 copies of the reports of the Pacific Railroad Commission. Mr. Richardson stated that no such order had ever been made. The House had passed a concurrent resolution ordering the printing which still slept in the Senate committee on printing.

The resolution was laid on the table and the House, at 5 15, adjourned.

A COLLISION With Probably Fatal Results. By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Rock Island, Ill., says: Passenger train No. 1 on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad last evening was run into by a freight on the Mendota branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at East Clinton, a mile south of Fulton Junction. The Milwaukee engine and mail and express cars were all demolished and the baggage car was burned over. P. P. Wilhelm of this city, conductor Express route agent, was probably fatally injured and Thomas Morrison was seriously hurt. Both were on the Milwaukee train. In the "Q" engine cab were the engineer, fireman, conductor and Roadmaster Zeigrist. The latter is reported fatally hurt. The cars were piled up all over the track and the telegraph wires were all broken. The blame for the accident is laid on the "Q" engineer, a green hand who lost control of his engine and did not stop at the crossing.

NEW BERN TO ONSLAW COUNTY. SPECIAL DIRT OF THE PROPOSED NEW LINE. By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NEW BERN, N. C., Feb. 28.—Ground was broken today by the East Carolina Land and Railway Company on their proposed road from New Bern to Onslow county. The first dirt was thrown by President Bryan, of the A. & N. C. Railroad, who is also a director in the new company.

A COUNTY GOES WEST. IN MICHIGAN AN AGAINST TWENTY-EIGHT THAT ARE DEY. By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—Twenty-eight counties in Michigan have voted for prohibition under the local option law. The first county to go "wet" is Waterford, which voted yesterday by a majority of 1,550 against prohibition.

Sherman's Bill on the Surplus. By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28.—The Senate committee on finance has ordered a favorable report on Senator Sherman's bill for the investment of certain funds in the treasury. The bill has been amended and is now as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed from time to time to invest not exceeding 80 per centum of the fund held in the treasury for the redemption of the notes of national banks 'failed' or in liquidation, and reducing the circulation by the purchase in open market of any bonds of the United States bearing interest. That whenever the money on hand to the credit of said fund shall fall below 20 per cent of the fund deposited the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed from time to time to sell in open market any portion of the bonds purchased for said fund as may be necessary in his opinion to enable him to pay as presented any notes of national banks for the redemption of which said fund is held, the purpose of this section being to maintain in the treasury for such redemption not less than 20 per centum and not exceeding 80 per centum of the money deposited."

A THEATRE BURNED. THE UNION SQUARE OF NEW YORK CITY. By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Union Square Theatre with all its contents was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The Morton House, adjoining on two sides, was badly damaged, and for some time, but it received no damage except to its interior decorations from smoke. Two upper stories of the Morton House were damaged by fire and water, and the furniture and other contents suffered considerably from water and smoke. The loss to the Morton House is about \$20,000. Insured. The loss on the Union Square Theatre is estimated at \$125,000, and on costumes belonging to the "Henrietta" company \$5,000. Five firemen were injured by falling timbers but not fatally. The Henrietta company had finished rehearsal only a few minutes before the fire broke out.

A Double Lysching. CAROL, Ill., Feb. 28.—Last night at Clinton, Ky., Sam Price, a white man, and Bell Reams, colored, who shot a farmer named Jackson, who caught Reams in the act of robbing his hen-roost Saturday night, were taken out of jail by a mob of fifty masked men and hanged.

King John and Ras-a-lala. By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

ROME, Feb. 28.—An official dispatch from Massowah says King John with Ras-a-lala and a large army is advancing upon the Italians, and that the advance guard arrived at Asmara on the 25th inst to prepare quarters for King John.

Aggravation in California. By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AGENT: "There, sir, look over into that field. Did you ever see a man plough so easily as that?"

EASTERN FARMER: "By gum, don't it plough does seem to go easy, don't it? The man rears to enjoy it."

YEAS, SIR; KEEP JUMPING AND DANCING ALONG LIKE A BOY; JUST SEE HIS HEELS ALONG."

LOOKS A GOOD DEAL LIKE A JIG, I MUST SAY."

LITTLE BOY, (NATIVE): "Pop ain't dancing; he's tryin' ter keep out on the way o' the terranulas an' rattlesnakes wot be turns up."

FINE BUTTER.—Bonquet and Alderney Creamery, Gilt Edge Goshen and choice dairy butter from New York farms, at W. C. & A. B. Stronach's.

Forty lbs genuine early rose seed potatoes today, Feb. 29th, at W. C. & A. B. Stronach's.

More and look like the natural organ. No pain when inserted. Patients at a distance having a broken eye can have another made without cutting personally.

By telegraph to the News and Observer.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.—Agents of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system, it appears, have been successful in securing a number of engineers and firemen in the east. This morning a car load of fifty men passed through the city en route to Chicago to take the places of the strikers.

The party was in charge of a well-dressed man who refused to give his name, but admitted that the men were going to Chicago to work on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. As far as he knew they were not Knights of Labor, although members of that organization might be found in the party. A report that a number of engineers would arrive from New York on their way west was circulated last night, and when the train came in this morning a delegation of the Brotherhood was on hand to greet them, but no attempt was made to molest the new men or interfere with them in any manner. A train left for Chicago at 7:45 this morning and will arrive in that city tonight.

A member of the executive board of the Knights of Labor is in the city. When asked concerning the published report that the Reading Railroad Knights are going to Chicago to take the places of the striking members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, he said: "There is no foundation for this report. Notwithstanding the fact that the members of the Engineers' Brotherhood are scabbing in the places of Knight of Labor strikers the Reading Knights have never done as charged by the Brotherhood and have not thought of doing so now. Every time, however, that the Brotherhood has had a chance they have 'scabbed' on the Knights, notably in the Southwest and Reading strikes."

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—An attempt was made to disable the engine drawing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fast mail which left the union depot at 3:10 this morning. When the train stopped at Burlington crossing a coupling pin was placed on the plates that guide the piston-rod in the cylinder. When an attempt was made to start the engine again it would not move. The difficulty was soon discovered and the obstruction removed. Had the piston-rod been drawn out at full length the coupling pin would have been driven through the cylinder head and the engine disabled. The bulletin board at the union depot this morning said for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy: Due 6:30, depart 8:30, abandoned; due 6:50 a. m., two hours late. Two suburban trains from Downer's Grove came in at 6:30 and 7:20 and went out at 6:30 and 7:30 o'clock. At 7 o'clock this morning there were a dozen men at the company's office awaiting the arrival of Superintendent Hodges. They were very reticent as to where they came from or what their experience as engineers might be. Assistant General Manager Williams was at his office at 7 o'clock waiting to learn from the trains which were started at different points along the road. Yesterday the fast mail which left Chicago at three o'clock in the afternoon had not been heard from up to 8 o'clock. It is thought the train is proceeding on its journey to Council Bluffs without interruption, as had there been any delay the company would have been notified of the fact. All was quiet around the Burlington yards early this morning and from little to do. At 7 o'clock the Downer's Grove accommodation train, 15 minutes late, pulled into the Union depot. The Downer's Grove train was followed 15 minutes later by another train from the same suburb. The last train was crowded with suburbanites.

Robbed and Then Murdered. By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 28.—Edgar Harney, a newspaper and periodical vendor on the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, was found dead in the street of Berkeley at an early hour this morning. The evidence is convincing that he had been robbed and murdered. He was a young man of good breeding and fine education, but of dissipated habits. He claimed to be a kinsman of the late W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, D. C.

Nominations Confirmed. By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

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