THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXV. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1888. NO. 72

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders, sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Sold by W. C. & A. B. Stronach, and J R Ferrall & Co.

"HOW'S YOUR LIVER?"

Is the Oriental salution, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy liver.

When the Liver is Torpid the Bowels are Sluggish and Constipated, and the Food lies in the Stomach—poisoning the Blood.

Frequent headache ensues, and a feeling of lassitude and despondency indicate how the whole system is deranged. No agency on earth has restored as many people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy liver as

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

"As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I always use Simmons Liver Regulator and have never been disappointed in the effect produced. It seems to be a perfect cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels."—W. J. McElroy, Macon, Ga.

Examine to See That You Get the Genuine. Distinguished from all frauds and imitations by our red Z Trade-Mark on front of Wrapper, and on the side the seal and signature of Zeilin & Co

STARTLING BARGAINS AT WOOLLCOTT & SON,

14 East Martin Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

2,000 yds Prints, Remnants at 3c Per Yard

New Spring Dress Goods at 4 1-2, 7 1-2, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20 and 25c.

Gingham Towels, Gloves AND PARASOLS.

Our buyer is daily sending us BARGAINS Which we sell at one price and for CASH.

TOPS" for Boys.

Potato Slips FOR SALE.

I will have slips for sale on the 15th day of April next of the following kinds and at the prices stated:

Early Red Peabody, per	1,000,	$ 1 50
Florida Providence,	"	1 50
Hatz Yam,	"	1 50
Virginia Nansemond,	"	1 50
Sugar Yam,	"	1 50
Georgia Yam,	"	1 50
Queen of the South,	"	1 50
Spanish,	"	1 25
Red Yam,	"	1 00
Barbadoes,	"	1 00
Norton Yam,	"	1 00

In lots of 5,000 ten per cent will be deducted, and in lots of 10,000 twenty per cent will be deducted. Orders may be sent now to be filled on the day set apart by the sender. These slips have been sold for the past nine years and have given complete satisfaction wherever sold. Address,

J. C. L. HARRIS,
mar23 d2w Raleigh, N. C.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

THE MATTER OF RECIPROCAL RELATIONS WITH MEXICO, ETC.—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29—HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, the Senate amendments were non-concurred in to the House bill authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the purpose of encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, and the Empire of Brazil.

Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts, asked consent to report from the committee on foreign affairs for immediate consideration the joint resolution appropriating $25,000 to enable the United States to participate in the international exhibition to be held at Barcelona, Spain, in April, 1888.

Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, objected.

Mr. Allen subsequently withdrew his objection, and the joint resolution was passed.

The Speaker stated that under the special order the pending business was the consideration of the House bill granting a pension of $2,000 per annum to Mary L. Logan and the Senate bill increasing to $2,000 a year the pension of Appolin A. Blair, widow of Gen. Frank P. Blair. The discussion of these bills occupied the remainder of the day's session. At its conclusion the Logan bill was passed by a vote of yeas 154, nays 95, and the Blair bill was passed by a vote of yeas 148, nays 91. The House then at 4.15 o'clock took a recess till 7.30, the evening session to be devoted to private pension bills.

THE SWITCHMEN, ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN

WHO STRUCK THURSDAY IN CHICAGO STILL DETERMINED NOT TO GO TO WORK.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The switchmen, engineers and firemen who struck yesterday assembled at the yards at Western Avenue and Kinzie street this morning, but none of them went to work. Passenger trains were moving, but the freight business was tied up and not a yard engine was moving. The men stood about in crowds and had many sympathizers with them. There was no effort on the part of the police in the yards to disperse them. They were reticent and refused to talk of their action or outline their demands, but were unanimous in their determination not to go to work.

The decision of the switchmen at their meeting yesterday to enforce a rigid boycott on "Q" cars will involve any amount of complications. The idea, as explained by J. A. Hall, chairman, is something like this: "Q" cars will be switched back and forth in each of the different yards as often and to whatever point in the yards the companies may desire. But the engineers will decline to put their engines to draw them out and if "Q" cars should perchance succeed in penetrating into the yards with any of its new engineers, then the switchmen will decline to turn the switches. The freight delivered by the "Q" to other roads will likewise be refused, first by switchmen, who will decline to turn switches and attend to trains, on the ground that their lives are endangered by the new engineers' incompetency. The new scheme has been thoroughly formulated, and will be systematically carried out. The statement that Chicago might yet be shut off entirely inside of a few days may be now in a fair way of realization. The assistant yard-masters of the "Q" road have also followed the striking switchmen. Of 16 working in the yards, only two of them have remained in the service of the company. Four night yard-masters, the strikers claim, also quit work. Ninety-eight switchmen from the Reading road arrived in the city last evening over the Fort Wayne road. They were not intercepted by a delegation of striking switchmen some distance, out as was intimated would be the case, and were not given the alternative of returning east or engaging in active warfare with the strikers. They were taken to the Briggs House and encountered several strikers at the entrance of the hotel. The new arrivals were warned not to go to work on the "Q" and a quarrel resulted in which the Reading men drew revolvers and declared that they would protect themselves if interfered with. They left the hotel this morning at 9 o'clock and were escorted by Pinkerton men to the "Q" yards. Twenty-seven more switchmen from the East arrived this morning, making 125 that reached here last evening and this morning.

The men who struck last evening embraced 24 switching crews of 5 men each, a total of 120 men, as the direct and immediate consequence of the strike. The entire night freight traffic, both through and local, was completely suspended. The freight trains had been made up and have been sent west. The passenger engineers were with difficulty restrained from striking. The leading spirits among the strikers decided not to interfere with passenger trains, at least not until this morning. The St. Paul and Council Bluffs express trains departed on schedule time. "This trouble has been brewing for three weeks" said Dougherty late last evening. "We have reason to believe—in fact we know that the St. Paul has been aiding the 'Q' from the start.

If we thought that the handling of their few cars would end this meddling with 'Q' freight we would offer no objection. The line had to be drawn somewhere and we have drawn it. The 'Q' engineers now on strike will be supported to the full extent of all our resources and we have not yet commenced." "The company intends to stand by the ultimatum submitted tonight," said Superintendent Earling. "The men will be allowed to return to work only on condition that they repair to the best of their ability the damage they have done. That is all I desire to say now."

"Will they be compelled to handle 'Q' freight in the future?"

"I do not care to answer that question. The company will carefully consider the situation."

The strikers held a big meeting in a hall adjacent to the round house. They were enthusiastic in the position they have taken.

PREPARING FOR ANY TROUBLE.

CHICAGO, March 30.—All possible contingencies that may arise out of the railroad troubles are being prepared for by Chief of Police Hubbard. Additional men are patrolling the tracks and all the men detailed on night duty have been ordered to remain at the police stations during the day instead of going home as they usually do. They will be held as a reserve force, and from it 100 or 200 men can be massed at any point inside the city limits within a few minutes. In this way the chief is of the opinion that the department will be able to cope with any disturbance.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

THIS TIME OF YARD-MEN ON THE ST. PAUL ROAD IN CHICAGO.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The St. Paul yard-men who started to go to work last evening at 10 o'clock had but begun to get their engines started out when a message came to the Western Avenue round house that all the men should wait until Assistant General Superintendent Earling had seen them before resuming work. Earling soon arrived, accompanied by division superintendents Collins and Hartigan. Jerry Dougherty, an engineer, acted as spokesman for the men. Earling stated the case briefly, as he understood it, and then said: "We have submitted to many acts that we have considered unjustifiable on your part. This afternoon the men in our employ deliberately derailed and wrecked a number of cars that are our property. In addition to that they assaulted and beat Superintendent Bestler, of the Burlington railroad. This is inexcusable. We will consent to overlook this and you can go to work, but the first work that is done will be to replace those cars on the track and put them on the track where they belong."

"Never! never!" shouted a score of voices.

A hot discussion followed. Dougherty claimed that the men were not responsible for the condition of the cars.

"As an engineman," asked Earling, "will you volunteer to place that train where it belongs?

"No. I will do nothing of the kind," said Dougherty. "The St. Paul road has attempted this as a feeler and I hope they are satisfied. We will never consent to handle any cars pulled by 'Q' engines. We regret that these happen to be your cars but cannot help it." This ended the conference, the men withdrawing from the room. The officials held a short consultation and departed. The strikers hung around for a while and one by one went home. The strike was on. The round-house was incapable of accommodating the combined force of day and night engines, and several of them were left on the side tracks.

A Mining Horror.

By Telegraph to the News and observer.

KANSAS CITY, March 30.—From many contradictory dispatches from Rich Hill it appears that when the mine explosion occurred yesterday 35 miners were in the shaft. Had it occurred a few minutes sooner 100 would have been in peril and out of this grew the reports that 100 were actually in the mine. Immediate steps were taken to rescue the miners. As soon as it was safe to do so and the fire resulting from the explosion had been subdued the rescuing party descended in the shaft. They had scarcely got to work when another explosion occurred and the would-be rescuers narrowly escaped with their lives. One of these was Geo. W. Sweeney, superintendent of the mine, and he was badly burned about the hands and face. The work of rescuing was delayed for many hours. The cries of the imprisoned men could be heard but they grew fainter and fainter and by nine o'clock ceased altogether. Five bodies have been taken. One man escaped unhurt and fourteen injured men have been rescued. Most of them are in danger of their lives. Fifteen now remain in the mine, being in the west end. It is believed that most of them will be taken out dead. Work is proceeding very slowly, being attended with great danger. There is no explanation of the cause of the explosion. The mine is a new one and was supposed to be entirely safe. It employed 115 men, most of the miners being negroes.

[The following was telegraphed from Rich Hill Thursday night: "About 4 o'clock this afternoon there was a rumbling sound in mine No. 8, at this place, and a moment afterward a fearful explosion, that entirely wrecked the mine and buried in the debris over a hundred miners, who were cut off from all means of escape.

Rich Hill is located in Bates county, 100 miles south of Kansas City, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It is in the centre of a coal-mining district. The mine is eight miles from the town.]

Fire in a Mississippi Town.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 30.—A fire early this morning at Cold Water, Miss., destroyed ten business houses. The losers are: T. J. Thornton, I. S. Hawkins, W. H. Anderson, L. G. Dean, John E. Garret, Eason, Watkins & Co., T. K. Turley & Co., W. T. Stovall, J. S. Bryant, Dr. S. F. Adams and the postoffice. Turley & Co., S. K. Wynne, Gillet Bros. & Co., K. L. Burford & Co. also sustained damage removing goods. The total loss is about $32,000; insurance about one-half. Cold Water is thirty miles south of Memphis, on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad.

[FOR OTHER TELEGRAPH SEE 4TH PAGE]

CAUGHT!

WHITE AND CROSS ARRESTED IN TORONTO.

THREE TRUE BILLS FOR FORGERY AND THE FORGERS GOBBLED.

Quick Work of Our Officials in Having the Defaulters Spotted and Caught.

$24,000 AND OTHER VALUABLES FOUND IN THEIR POSSESSION.

A TELEGRAM FROM "SAM"—HE IS WILLING TO COME HOME.

OFFICERS SENT YESTERDAY EVENING TO BRING THEM.

Arrival of John Griffiths, the Negro Porter—He Tells an Interesting Story—Says he Left His Masters in Toronto—They Wanted to Take Him Further, But he Turned His Face Back to North Carolina.

Early yesterday morning a rumor became current on the streets that White and Cross, the absconding bank officers had been arrested in Toronto. The news flew like wild fire and soon crowds began to collect along the streets and people were seen hurrying in various directions and making anxious inquiry as to the truth of the rumor. It was soon known that Mayor Thompson and Chief Police Heartt had been in correspondence with the police officials of Toronto since Thursday. Crowds gathered about the telegraph office and it was soon known that the defaulters had been captured. Mayor Thompson authorized Mr. Robinson, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, to make public all telegrams which had been sent to and fro.

The following dispatch was sent by Mayor Thompson on Tuesday:

RALEIGH, N. C., March, 27.

Chief Police, Buffalo, N. Y., and New York City:

Arrest, for embezzlement of funds of the State National Bank of Raleigh, C. E. Cross aged 32 years, height about five feet and eleven inches, weight 190 pounds, round face, fair complexion, heavy drooping eye lids, speech deliberate and low-toned, habit of smacking his lips when talking, sandy hair, black eyes and walks with a swinging gate; also Samuel C. White, aged about fifty-six, height five feet and nine inches, weight about 140 pounds, light sandy hair and whiskers, thin face with prominent thin nose, wears No. 5½ shoe, walks with toes turned in and steps short and quick.

ALF. A. THOMPSON,
Mayor of Raleigh.

Nothing was heard from the above dispatch till Thursday the following was received by Chief Police Heartt:

TORONTO, ONT., March 29.

Chief Police Raleigh:

Do you want absconding President and Cashier of State National Bank? If so send description and particulars. Think they are here.

H. J. GRASSETT,
Chief Constable.

It is supposed from the above that the Chief Police of New York advised the Chief Constable of Toronto that the parties were wanted, which resulted in the latter wiring Capt. Heartt of their presence in Toronto.

Capt. Heartt immediately wired back the following:

RALEIGH, N. C., March 29.

H. J. Grassett, Chief Constable, Toronto.

Have parties carefully shadowed. Descriptions, photographs and probably important papers by mail.

C. D. HEARTT,
Chief Police, Raleigh.

Later Capt. Heartt received the following:

TORONTO, ONT, March 29.

Chief Police, Raleigh:

Parties preparing to leave here. Can't shadow them. If you want them arrested say so quick. One is about 24 years of age, height six feet, stout, fair; the other about 45 years of age, dark whiskers and moustache, medium build; colored porter with them. Package supposed to contain large sum of money in hotel safe.

H. J. GRASSETT.

Thursday evening Capt. Heartt wired the following:

RALEIGH, March 29.

H. J. Grassett, Chief Constable, Toronto, Ont:

Arrest parties; charged with forgery; requisition papers will follow on notice of arrest. C. D. HEARTT.

The following reply was received:

TORONTO, March 29.

Chief Police, Raleigh:

White and Cross arrested. Twenty-four thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars found on them. Come on at once to bring charges against them. H. J. GRASSETT,
Chief Constable.

Capt. Heartt then wired the following:

RALEIGH, March 30.

H. J. Grassett, Toronto:

Indictment for forgery found here against C. E. Cross and Sam'l C. White. I will leave with witnesses today. Secure money in hotel and on person and baggage.

C. D. HEARTT.

The following dispatch was received from Mr. White about one o'clock this afternoon.

TORONTO, March 30.

C. D. Heartt, Chief Police, Raleigh:

Come after us. Will go home with you. SAM.

The grand jury yesterday brought in three true bills of indictment for forgery against Messrs. White and Cross.

Mr. D. H. Graves, of Smithfield, in whose name a check was forged for $6,250, arrived here Thursday evening and laid the matter before the grand jury. The proceedings were, however, kept secret.

Mayor Thompson was, in the meantime, in correspondence by wire with the chief constable of Toronto and had all things in readiness to have the forgers "nabbed" as soon as there was reasonable evidence that they had been guilty of forgery. The grand jury on yesterday morning reported three

BILLS OF INDICTMENT.

It has been reported that Mr. Cross was the only one of the two who had committed forgery, but this is an error, and Mr. White is equally as much involved. The first indictment was against Messrs. White and Cross jointly for forging a check for $6,250 in the name of Mr. D. H. Graves, of Smithfield. The witnesses are Messrs. Jordan Womble, Jr., S. McD. Tate, D. H. Graves and W. H. Saunders. There are two other indictments against Messrs. White and Cross separately for forging a check in the name of Mr. W. H. Avera, deceased, for $7,500. The witnesses in the first indictment are Messrs. S. McD. Tate, Jordan Womble, Jr., D. B. Avera, B. T. Barker, D. S. Avera, D. H. Graves and W. H. Saunders; and in the second, Messrs. S. McD. Tate, Jordan Womble, Jr., D. B. Avera, B. F. Barbee and Hal. M. Worth. Other cases of forgery are coming to light and the grand jury will probably bring several other indictments. Mr. Frank B. Dancey yesterday morning received advices from the Park Bank of New York that a note had been forged in his name there for $6,000.

Solicitor Argo gives notice that the grand jury will be in session again on Wednesday next for the purpose of considering other cases. The prisoners will probably have arrived here by that time.

QUICK WORK.

Mayor Thompson and Chief Police Heartt deserve special credit for the admirable manner in which they have managed the apprehension of the defaulters, and the splendid manner in which Mr. Robinson, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office of this city, and his excellent corps, have conducted their part of the affair, has elicited the most hearty commendation and they deserve the greatest credit for the valuable and efficient service they have done. The capture of the embezzlers was admirably managed throughout.

ARRIVAL OF JOHN GRIFFITH.

Chief Police Heartt was advised yesterday by a telegram from a gentleman on the train from the west, which is due here at 2.10 p. m., that John Griffith, the colored janitor who accompanied Messrs. White and Cross, was on the train coming to Raleigh. The news of John's expected return rapidly spread and by the hour for the arrival of the train a large number had collected at the depot to witness the sight of the janitor's return. As soon as the train pulled up John was seen standing on the platform and was immediately recognized and hailed by the crowd. He wore a new suit of clothes and new shoes and altogether presented the appearance of a dude. He was taken charge of by officers Woodall and Jones and escorted up into the city followed by the crowd. He remarked on the way that when he went to the depot "he rode in a carriage." John was taken to the station house where he was held for a while till his bond for his appearance as a witness was given by Mr. Hal M. Worth, when he was liberated.

THE PORTER'S STORY.

While at the station our reporter had a conversation with Griffith and received from him a full history of the trip to Toronto. He states that he was told by both Messrs. White and Cross on the Saturday evening of the departure that they were going to Chapel Hill and that they wanted him to accompany them. He was not told till a short time before train time that he was wanted to go and when asked by some one at the bank why he was "dressed up" he replied that he was "going off with the boss."

John says he did not know where Chapel Hill was and did not know when they passed the junction at University Station and thought nothing strange of his bosses not getting off. When they arrived at Greensboro, however, and changed cars, he began to wonder what the mysterious piece of business meant. After leaving Greensboro he asked where they were going and was told by Mr. Cross that he and Mr. White were going on a little pleasure trip and would see to it that good care was taken of him. John was still uneasy, however, and about the time they reached Washington said he didn't want to go any further. He was assured that everything was all right and persuaded to go on, but about the time New York was reached the thought occurred to him in all its overpowering terror that he was being carried to a "strange country to be sold!" It was then that John's eyes began to dilate and his hair to stand on end. He interviewed a policeman during the short stay which was made in New York and recited his troubles to him. He says he told the policeman that he was traveling with a bank president and cashier from North Carolina and did not know where they were taking him to, and that he wanted to go back home. The policeman told him he thought it would be all right and advised him to go on. He did so, he says, against his judgment, and on Monday morning they arrived at Toronto. He says they made a continuous passage through, not stopping at any point.

When they had arrived at Toronto he says Mr. Cross told him that now they might as well tell him the whole truth and said that the bank was broken and that they had to run away to keep from being put in the penitentiary. Mr. Cross said that the bank had been broken three years and was broken before he was connected with it.

John says that Messrs. White and Cross stopped at a large hotel, the name of which he did not know, and that he stayed at a boarding house on the opposite side of the street. He says they never went out in the street but stayed in their rooms and were both drinking continually from the time they left here. He says Mr. White seemed to be greatly troubled about what had happened, and neither of them seemed to be enjoying himself.

John states that he did not at any time see either of the gentlemen have any large amount of money. He says they never seemed to have more than was necessary to pay their expenses as they went.

On Wednesday morning John informed his masters that he was going home if he had to walk, that the Canada climate was too cold for him and that he wanted to be back in North Carolina again. Finding that he was determined to return he says they bought him a ticket and gave him $10 and some new clothes and told him to come straight back to Raleigh, and John says he did not need to be told the second time. He says they spoke of going somewhere else, he did not know where, and tried to induce him to remain with them, but he would not hear to it. When John set foot on Raleigh soil yesterday he wore a smile that was said to excel anything in that line ever executed in this part of the country before.

Chief Police Heartt, special deputy James A. Rogers, United States District Attorney Busbee, Mr. Jordan Womble, Jr., and Mr. D. H. Graves, of Smithfield, left yesterday afternoon for Toronto, for the the purpose of proving the charges and bringing back the prisoners who are now held at Toronto. The party will stop over in Washington City today to secure the requisition papers and probably arrive at Toronto Monday.

THE EXTRADITION.

In regard to extradition—as that is a matter arising under treaties between nations, so the mode of procedure in this case is governed also by the terms of the treaty. Strictly the procedure, we believe, is for the Secretary of State of the United States to make demand or requisition on the Secretary of State of Canada for the capture and detention and extradition of an offender. But the strict letter of the treaty is not always observed; and in an ordinary case where a citizen of the United States flees to Canada and satisfactory evidence is laid before the Secretary of State of Canada or the law officer representing that functionary that an extraditable offence has been committed by the party charged, an order is made to deliver the culprit up to some officer duly authorized to receive him, and carry him back into the United States for trial for that offence.

It may happen that the person arrested may deny either his identity with the alleged culprit, or that he was concerned in the offence, or that the offence imputed to him is one for which extradition is allowed under the treaty. In such event he procures a writ of habeas corpus, which is heard by some judge in Canada, who examines into the matter with some particularity, and if the matter be found against the prisoner he is remanded into the custody of the officer and sent back. It is for this reason that Mr. Jordan Womble, Jr., the teller of the bank, and Mr. D. H. Graves, one of those whose name was forged, have gone to Canada. They will be able to show the offence, to identify the persons and to establish their connection with the crime. This makes their probable conviction apparent, on the true bills found by the grand jury, copies of which are also to be exhibited. Our understanding is that the prisoners then can only be tried here at home on these true bills so exhibited in Canada and other bills of like nature.

It seems that there are only six offences for which a criminal can be extradited under the treaty with Great Britain, towit: murder, assault to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery and forgery. It is doubtful whether these men have committed an offence which under the United States Banking law, is punishable in the Federal court and which is extraditable. If not they can be tried only in the State court.

It is probable from Mr. White's telegram to Chief of Police Heartt, that no *habeas corpus* will be sued out but that the criminals will surrender without making any of the law's delays. In that case they will be here next Wednesday and as soon as the libel cases brought by Mr. Stone against Messrs. Hearn and Caston are finished, the cases of State vs. Cross and White will be called. They will be tried next week.

The first embezzling cashier to run to Canada, that we ever heard of, was one from the Albemarle region, along about 1835, we think.

That was fifty years ago. May it be fifty hence before we have another.

When the wanderers return next week, they will be received with mingled sadness and satisfaction. To some extent the human sympathies of their former friends and associates will be enlisted—but the public sentiment will be a healthy one; its tone will be firm and decided. The law will be vindicated—not with furious anger, but sternly and justly and rigorously. The scales of justice will be unbalanced neither by pity nor by fury. The public must in self-defence promote, manifest and require rigorous and exact justice.

THE FORGING.

How long this forgery business was going on has not yet been developed. It may be that forged notes have from time to time been substituted for other forged notes—on a system of renewals of fictitious paper established according to the emergency. This however is mere suggestion.

The earliest date that is known when a note was forged is when the note of Mr. D. H. Graves of March 6 was forged and put among the assets of the bank as so much good paper.

The next found is that of Mr. Willis Avera, dated March 7, he having then been dead six weeks or more. A note of the same date was forged for $6,000 with the name of Mr. F. B. Dancy and a forged endorsement of Mr. James Moore, and this note was deposited for re discount in New York.

It is stated that Mr. Cross has forged his father's name in one or two instances.

It is probable that there have been other cases of forgery, but as yet no others have been made definitely certain.

HOW JOHN TOLD IT.

John says he was asked to go to Chapel Hill and he agreed to go to wait on them—that when he went on all night he got a little skittish, because he knew Chapel Hill wasn't that far; that after a while they crossed a river in a boat and got in a hack and road around and crossed another river, and got in the cars, and he got pretty scared. He said. I asked a man what kind of country that was where these men were carrying me. He asked me what men, and I said the men in the car; and he asked who they were, and I told him one was the president of a bank and the other was a cashier; and the man laughed and said that was all right—they ain't a going to sell you; that they travelled all night, and came to a place where the water was a-roaring, and along came a man through the train and cried out 'baggage' and made me open the valises and sling around the clothes, till I thought the devil was to pay shore enough. They searched Mr. Cross' but not Mr. White's.

"They were a drinking all the way. When they got to Toronto, where they stopped, I just mixed toddies for them. And then Mr. White said to Mr. Cross, as they lay on the bed, that he expected they had better tell me all about it, and he said yes; and Mr. White then told me that the bank was broke and they had to leave and go to Canada, and they wa'nt coming home anymore.

After being released John paid a visit to Mrs. White and Mrs. Cross.

Among those prominently spoken of as likely to be a pointed as receiver are Col. W. E. Anderson and Maj. R. S. Tucker.

THE TRIAL OF TREASURER TATE.

THE AMOUNT OF THE DEFALCATION ABOUT $204,000.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30.—The Tate, treasurer, trial was resumed at Frankfort today, the most important feature being Auditor Hewitt's testimony. This, however, produced nothing new or sensational. The trial is more a matter of form than anything else and is being conducted in the manner already outlined in these dispatches. Auditor Hewitt in his testimony stated that, as well as he was able to judge at present, the defalcation would amount to $204,000. The proceedings closed this afternoon with the anticipated verdict of guilty against the absconding treasurer of Kentucky and his removal from said office.

KING JOHN

MAKES OVERTURES WITH A VIEW TO PEACE.

By Cable to the News and Observer.

ROME, March 30.—It is officially announced that last evening an Abyssinian officer applied at an Italian outpost for permission to speak with Gen. San Marzano. An interview was granted him and the officer delivered a letter from King John asking for peace. The government has instructed Gen. San Marzano to facilitate a settlement as far as is compatible with the dignity and interests of Italy. Today the Abyssinian outposts retired to their camps. The overtures made by King John are said to be due to the scarcity of provisions among his people.

Calamitous Fires in Hungary.

By Cable to the News and Observer.

PESTH, March 30.—A number of calamitous fires have occurred in Hungary during the prevalence of a gale. At Kikinda 1,500 persons have been rendered shelterless and are camped out in the snow. Thirty eight houses have been burned and many lives lost at Mezo Bereny.

Emperor Frederick Out Driving.

By Cable to the News and Observer.

BERLIN, March 30.—Emperor Frederick and the Empress Victoria drove in a half-open carriage from Charlottenburg to Berlin today and paid a visit to the Dowager Empress Augusta. They received enthusiastic greetings along the road. The Imperial family attended morning services in the Castle Chapel at Charlottenburg.

NOT GUILTY.

W. J. PERRY OF JONES COUNTY.

Special to the News and Observer.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 30.—W. J. Perry, of Jones county, who on the 18th of last October struck Willis Ventors, colored, a blow, from which Ventors was supposed to have died ten days after, was tried at the present term of Jones County Court. The verdict was not guilty. The defence proved that Ventors died from some other cause

Chairman Mills much Better.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The health of Representative Mills has greatly improved in the past few days and he is thought to be out of danger. He expects to be at the capitol for a short time Monday or Tuesday next.

SAYS the Asheville *Citizen*: "Raleigh has been more unfortunate in the fall of young men than any other place in the State." Don't crowd us, Brother *Citizen*. One swallow doesn't make a summer. We deplore what has happened; but don't remember anything else in that line calling for comment. And certainly there are no "social requirements" here that tend in the direction indicated.

WE notice in the *Evening Post* that the reason why John Rutledge was not confirmed as Chief Justice was that he gave evidence of having lost his mind. He had been an Associate Justice, but resigned in 1791. He was appointed Chief Justice in 1795 in the recess of the Senate and held one term of court and then showed such signs of approaching imbecility that the Senate refused to confirm the nomination.

THE FLOODS

IN ALABAMA, GEORGIA, MISSISSIPPI, &C.

TRAVEL IMPEDED—GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY DONE—AND SOME LIVES LOST—THE WATERS FALLING—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 30.—In the general report in the dispatch of Wednesday night the Atlanta & Great Southern Railroad should have been excepted from the statement that all roads leading into Birmingham were blocked by washouts. Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham trains stopped on account of the darkness, storm and danger, but came through all right and went out on time yesterday morning. The Georgia Pacific is all right west to Meridian. The track at the Tallapoosa river, east of this city, is submerged and no trains can pass over it. It is thought the track is all right. The Louisville & Nashville is all right to a point three miles this side of Montgomery. A half mile of track is submerged below Elmore. Passengers and freight by the Louisville & Nashville are carried from Elmore over another road from the points touched. The Atlantic and Great Southern, the Western and Mobile and the Northwestern are all clear, and the fast mail and passengers went out last night for Shreveport, Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham. The Tombigbee at Columbus, Miss., is still rising and is only eighteen inches below high water mark. The lower portions of the city have been abandoned and the water is several feet deep in many houses. At Evergreen, on the Mobile division of the Louisville & Nashville, no trains have passed since Tuesday. The water is falling and the road may be clear by Saturday. No important bridges have been destroyed and the washouts are not so serious as has been reported. It is now thought all the roads will be open by Sunday. The water courses in Alabama are not quite so high as the freshet of 1886. The weather is fine and the floods are abating. The *Herald's* specials show that four persons have been drowned. There were many narrow escapes, and great damage has been done to roads, bridges and farms. All the street cars and dummies resumed their regular trips yesterday morning.

Floods in Germany.

By Cable to the News and Observer.

BERLIN, March 30.—Half of the district of Luxemburg is inundated and fifteen villages are submerged. Eight persons have been drowned and 900 are homeless. The river Elbe is rising.

Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, cured his stammering by having his mouth full of pebbles, and many are the modern orators who have cured their hoarseness by an occasional dose of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Whatever tends to increase usefulness by banishing pain and suffering, will certainly secure notice and approval. We allude to Salvation Oil.

Storekeeper and Gauger.

John N. Morgan, Statesville, N. C., has been appointed a storekeeper and gauger.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the Heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood making organs to a healthy condition. The true remedy for Rheumatism.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power combined with the nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a Cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

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