THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXV. RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1888 NO. 7

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.

WE ARE NOW READY

To show you our new line of

SPRING GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED AT

WOODCOTT & SON'S,

14 East Martin Street,

Worsted Goods

1 yard wide at 22 1-2c and 24 inches at 12 1-2c.

Satins 3-4 yd wide at 10c and full yd wide at 12 1-2c.

Ginghams and Seersuckers at 10c, worth 12 1-2

Calico from 3c to 8 1-3c.

Table Linen from 35c to 65c.

Napkins 50c a dozen, worth 75c.

Cheese Cloth at 5c a yd, in all colors.

Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves at 25c, worth 50c.

28 inch, all Silk Umbrellas at $3.

26-inch, all Silk Umbrellas at $1.75.

Checked Muslin from 6 1-4c up to 35c.

LATEST STYLES

Ladies Linen

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

A new lot of Hambugs, Laces Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Towles Ruffling and all styles of Braid.

TO ARRIVE:

50 PIECES GINGHAM

at 7 1-4c, worth 10c

Croquet Sets $1 to $1.25.

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
Hat-Yam,	"	1 50
[illegible]	"	1 50
[illegible]	"	50
[illegible]	"	50
[illegible]	"	50
[illegible]	"	50
[illegible]	"	50
[illegible]	"	50
[illegible]	"	50

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 order. These slips have been sold for the past nine years and have given complete satisfaction wherever grown. Address

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

March 3 2tw

WILL THEY RETURN?

THE ALL-ABSORBING TOPIC ON THE STREETS

IS WHETHER OR NOT OUR BOODLERS WILL MAKE A FIGHT OR SUBMIT AND RETURN—OTHER NOTES ABOUT THE BANK AND THE EMBEZZLERS.

There were no further tidings from the boodlers yesterday during the day and there was much discussion and speculation on all sides as to the probable result of the movement to bring them back into the United States. The opinion was expressed by some that the telegrams received from Messrs. White and Cross are designed to throw the authorities off their guard and that they really have no intention of being brought back without making a hard fight. The general opinion is, however, that the defaulters are sincere in their repentance and are ready to come home and take the consequences of their evil-doing. From the telegram from Mr. White on Friday and also from the one received by Mayor Thompson Friday night from Dr. John S. King, of Toronto, who it seems has been administering medical attention to both the absconders, stating that he was authorized by them to say that they were ready and willing to come home, it would appear that they are in earnest and intend to make an unconditional surrender. Mayor Thompson replied to the telegram yesterday stating that Chief of Police C. D. Heartt was already en route for Toronto to bring the prisoners back. The probabilities seem to be that they will come without any trouble.

Several were heard to express grave doubts yesterday as to whether the attempt to bring them back would be successful in case it should be contested. Of late years Canada has been a favorite haven of refuge for boodlers fleeing from the United States, and Canada has recognized the fact that the presence of these moneyed recreants in her domain is a source of no insignificant advantage to the country. She is therefore very loth to give up our fugitives who carry a great deal of money there and who, in the nature of the case, spend a great deal. If the boodlers decide to make a stand, therefore, they will likely receive the full co-operation of the Canadian authorities. It is said that such has been the case in similar instances before. It would seem, however, that if the charges of forgery can be clearly and conclusively proven the matter will be unquestionably settled. But, on the other hand, there is no knowing what legal technicality may be sprung should the parties decide to make a fight.

In view of the probable arrival of the defaulters during the week there is something of a lull at present in developments in connection with the bank. The investigation, however, is still being prosecuted with systematic regularity. Col. Tate says there is no change in the aspect of things, but indications are still encouraging and no developments have yet come to light to show anything contrary to the statements already made that depositors will receive 50 and probably 75 cents on the dollar.

The excitement incident to the news of the apprehension of the absconders had considerably abated yesterday and a more healthful feeling was prevalent. Nothing is now to be done but to await the arrival and trial of the fugitives and the final result of the investigation of the status of the bank. It is very noticeable, however, that all seem to be considerably more hopeful for the result than at any time before.

It may be safely said that nothing has evercreated such a profound sensation and thoroughly stirred the city from center to circumference, as the events of the memorable week just gone by, and yet while the crash has left scars which will show for a generation to come, the calamity has been borne by our community with a fortitude, a manly courage and a cool, practical and sensible resignation which has won the admiration of all who have had occasion to know of it.

The affair has also created a greater excitement all over the State at large than any other similar case ever known. The affair has elicited much comment and many expressions of sympathy on the part of the State press, all of which are profoundly appreciated. Several of the State papers issued special editions on Friday announcing the arrest of the defaulters.

It was stated yesterday that the negro, John Griffith, was with Messrs. White and Cross at the time they were arrested. This is very probable as it will be noticed that our special dispatch from Toronto in another column states that the detectives did not arrest John, indicating that he was there when Messrs. White and Cross were arrested.

The Chatham *Record* in speaking of the losers in that county says: The greatest sufferer in this county by this bank's failure is Sheriff Brewer, who had the sum of $5,811 deposited there. On the 1st of April $1,540 will be due on the bonds issued by this (Centre) township for building the railroad, and the sheriff had deposited that amount in the State National Bank for the purpose of promptly paying it. The remainder of the $5,811 belonged to the school fund and was to be used in paying the public school teachers of the county. While of course the sheriff and his bondsmen are good for all this (even if it should be a total loss) yet the unavoidable delay in its payment will seriously inconvenience many persons.

Maj. Tucker's name was mentioned in connection with the receivership but he declined to consider the suggestion because of the amount of his private business. We understand that while many applications or suggestions have been made, most of those interested desire that either Col. Anderson or Mr. Charles H. Brewer shall be appointed.

THE REPORT

Which is to be Made Tomorrow on the Tariff Measure of the Democratic Majority.

The following is said to be the report of the Democratic majority of the ways and means committee on the Mills tariff bill which is to be made to the House tomorrow. It cites the fact that the surplus for the last fiscal year was $55,500,000, and for the current year is estimated at $81,000,000, and says:

"With receipts growing larger, and expenditures growing smaller, we must soon gather into the treasury the larger part of the circulation of the country, to the great injury of its business and the bankruptcy of many of its people. Some method must be adopted by Congress to prevent the congestion which must occur under existing laws. There are two ways in which this excessive accumulation may be prevented. We may reduce taxation to the level of expenditures, and leave in the pockets of the people all moneys not needed for public purposes. We may raise expenditures to the height of taxation, seeking out new and useless objects of appropriation on which to lavish the great and growing revenues not needed for any legitimate wants of the public service.

If we adopt the latter course these very objects of useless expenditure will gather upon Congress in such increasing numbers and with such growing demands, as to fasten upon the government a permanent and unchangeable policy of extravagance and reckless appropriations. This policy once adopted will not only breed corruption in public life and demoralization in private life, but will compel, in periods of depression, an increased rate of taxation for the people or an increase of the bonded debt for the government."

Then stating that there is but one safe course, viz: the reduction of taxation to the necessary requisites of an honest, efficient administration of the Government, the report discusses the question, "Upon what articles shall the reduction be made?" And proceeds:

"The committee have determined to recommend a reduction of revenues from both customs and internal tax. They have carefully kept in view at all times the interests of the manufacturer, laborer, producer and consumer.

The bill herewith reported to the House is not offered as a perfect bill. Many articles are left subject to duty which might well be transferred to the free list. Many articles are left subject to rates of duty which might be lessened.

* * * * * *

In the progressive growth of our manufactures we have reached the point where our capacity to produce is far in excess of the requirements of our home consumption. As a consequence many of our mills are closed, and many of those still in operation are running on short time. This condition is hurtful to the manufacturer, to the laborer and the producer of materials consumed in manufacture. The manufacturer loses the profit on his capital, the laborer loses his wages and the producer of materials consumed in manufacture loses the market for his products. Manufacturers in many instances, to guard against losses by lower prices caused by an over-supply in the home market, are organizing trusts, combinations and pools to limit the production and keep up prices. This vicious condition of business could not exist with low duties on imports. Prohibitory tariffs surround the country with lines of investment and prevent all relief from without, while trusts, combinations and pools plunder the people within. In a country like ours, prolific in its resources, where the awards of labor are large, the capitalist may by such method keep his investments secure and still make profits, but what is to become of the laborers who are thrown out of employment by stopping the wheels of machinery and limiting the amount of production? And what is to become of the producer of materials to be consumed by the manufacturer? When the fires are shut off, the laborer and materials are shut off at the same time, for both are gone. Whether they labor in the factory or the field; whether they produce cotton, wool, hemp, flax, coal or ore; whether the product of their daily labor is cloth, iron, steel, boots or shoes, they must have constant employment to obtain for themselves and families the necessaries and comforts of life. When out of employment, with rations cut short, with low prices for their products, caused by the closing of the market, they still must pay for whatever their daily wants require the prices which the trusts have fixed. What is the remedy for this wrong? It is more extended markets for the sale of our products, and constant and active competition in business. With active competition, combinations and pools are impossible. With the markets of the world open to us our manufacturers may run their mills on full time, give constant employment to their laborers, with a steadily increasing rate of wages. With the markets of the world open to the sale of their products they will create an active and constant demand for all raw materials required in manufacturing, which will stimulate, promote and reward the wool grower and producer of cotton, hemp, flax, hides, ores and other materials of manufacture.

The annual product of our manufactures is now estimated at $7,000,000,000, of which amount we export only $136,000,000, or less than two per cent. If we could obtain free of duty such raw materials as we do not produce and can not, be produced in foreign countries to work with our home product in various branches of manufacture, we could soon increase our exports several hundred millions. With untaxed raw materials we could keep our mills running on full time, our operatives in constant employment and have an active demand for our raw materials in our factories. If there should be no duty on any material entering into manufactures, many articles now made abroad would be made at home, which, while it would give more employment to our own laborers, would give a better market to many articles which we produce and which enter into manufactures, such as cotton, wool, hemp, flax and others.

In starting on this policy we have transferred many articles from the dutiable to the free list. Revenues now received on these articles amount to $22,189,505. Three fourths of this amount is collected on articles that enter into manufactures, of which wool and tin plates are the most important. The revenues derived from wool during the last fiscal year amounted to $5,899,816 63, and revenue from tin plates to $5,306,433 03. The repeal of all duties on wool enables us to reduce duties on manufactures of wool $12,332,211.65. The largest reduction we have made is in the woolen schedule, and this reduction was only made possible by putting wool on the free list. There is no greater need for duty on wool than there is for duty on any other raw material. The duty on wool makes it necessary to impose a higher duty on goods made from wool, and the consumer has to pay a double tax. If we leave wool untaxed the consumer has to pay tax only on the manufactured goods.

The Wool Growers association asked us to put on a duty high enough to prevent the importation of all wools. If Congress grants this joint request, what are people to do for woolen clothing? Are the people to be compelled by Congress to wear cotton goods in winter or go without, to give bounties to the wool growers and wool manufacturers? In the woolen schedule we have substituted ad valorem for specific duties. Specific duties are favorites of those who are to be benefited by high rates, who are protected against competition, and protected in combinations against the consumer of their products, for part of the consumer's tax repays the manufacturer. An ad valorem rate taxes everthing according to its value. A duty of forty per cent ad valorem would have imposed a tax of $1 44 on a yard of broadcloth and thirteen cents on cotton warp cloth, which costs 45 cents, and the duty would have been fair to both. As it is, the tax is 180 per cent on cheap cloth and 50 per cent on high priced broadcloth. In cotton goods the schedule was the same—'vicious, inequable and illogical,' the results of specific taxation."

A decrease of the production of hemp and flax under the duty is discussed, and reasons are given for placing them on the free list, also, briefly, the reductions on earthen and glassware and steel rails.

On sugar the report says:

"We have reduced the revenue received from sugar about twenty per cent, and extended first class from No. 13 to No. 16, Dutch standard of color. Sugars between Nos. 13 and 16 are grades of brown sugars which can go into consumption without refining, and consumers may protect themselves against trusts and combinations by purchasing these grades of imported sugars when the price of refined is put up and kept up by organized trusts of domestic manufacturers. The rate of all sugars above No. 16 is reduced, so that foreign refined sugars may be imported to prevent high prices and protect consumers against combinations."

The report concludes:

"The bill which the committee reports provides for the repeal of all restrictions on the sale of tobacco by producers, and for the repeal of all taxes on tobacco except on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, and of all privileges and license taxes except those for manufacturing and selling cigars, cigarettes and cheroots."

The President in New York.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President, Secretary Whitney and Colonel Lamont left at 12 20 last night for New York to attend the funeral of ex Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer.

A Crisis in France.

By Cable to the News and Observer.

PARIS, March 31.—President Carnot conferred with M. Lerover, President of the Senate, today. The president will probably summon M. Flouquet to form a ministry. A protracted crisis is expected.

A Bank Wrecker Sentenced.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Benjamin E. Hopkins, late assistant cashier of the Fidelity National Bank, who was in jail for two months awaiting sentence under conviction for violating the national banking laws, was brought into the United States Court this morning, and, upon motion of District Attorney Burnett, was sentenced to the penitentiary for 7 years and two months. He appeared broken down from illness, but did not manifest any deep emotion upon receiving sentence.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2 656,596 bales, of which 2,087,596 bales are American; against 2,756,838 bales and 2,163,838 bales respectively last year; receipts at all interior towns 15,875 bales; receipts at the plantations 19,173 bales; crop in sight 6,449,696 bales.

Total Net Receipts of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st.: Galveston, 636,009 bales; New Orleans, 1,627,579 bales; Mobile, 200,311 bales; Savannah 825,572 bales; Charleston 413,018 bales; Wilmington 168,746 bales; Norfolk 440,322 bales; Baltimore, 44,771 bales; New York, [illegible] bales, Boston, 71,807 bales; Newport News, 89,265 bales; Philadelphia, 24,716 bales; West Point, 37,361 bales; Brunswick, 72,723 bales; Port Royal, 12,320 bales; Pensacola, 16,955 bales. Total, 5,100,392 bales.

JAM JAM JAM!!!—Crosse & Blackwell's jams, currant, gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry, in one pound jars, elegant goods. Thirty cents per jar, special prices by the dozen, E. J. Hardin.

OUR BOODLERS

STILL IN CUSTODY IN CANADA.

REMANDED TILL MONDAY TO AWAIT THE ARRIVAL OF PAPERS, WITNESSES, ETC.—OTHER NEWS.

Special to the News and Observer.

TORONTO, Canada, March 31.—The Raleigh boodlers were accompanied here by a little negro, who acted for them in the capacity of a valet and whom the detectives did not disturb. It is understood here that the charge of forgery will be preferred against them when they come before the court tomorrow. It has been shown here recently that they cannot be punished for bringing stolen money into Canada, although such a charge may be preferred as a pretext to gain time to make a more substantial charge. In a somewhat similar case here some time ago a charge of bringing stolen money into Canada was preferred, but nothing could be made out of it and the prisoners were acquitted and their stolen money was given back to them.

MR. BUSBEE AND PARTY EN ROUTE.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—District Attorney Busbee and Chief of Police Heartt, of Raleigh, N. C., passed through Washington today on their way to Toronto, Canada, after the defaulting officers of the State National Bank of Raleigh, and while here had a short conference with the Comptroller, in regard to the affairs of that bank.

CROSS AND WHITE IN COURT.

TORONTO, ONT., March 31.—Charles E. Cross, president, and Samuel C. White, cashier, of the State National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., appeared in the police court today.

Cross was very pale and both were perceptibly nervous.

Their counsel was N. G. Bigelow. Col. Denison, the police magistrate, read the following telegrams, which were received today:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31

To U. S. Consul, Toronto:

"The treasury department are advised of the arrest in Toronto of two forgers from the United States named Cross and White. Have the prisoners detained. Witnesses are on their way.

(Signed) RIVES,
Asst. Sec'y of State,
Washington."

The following dispatch was also received by Chief of Police Grassett today: "A United States Marshal left for Toronto yesterday with ample evidence of forgery in their case. Will reach Toronto tomorrow. Hold prisoners till the arrival of these officers and papers.

(Signed) ALF. A. THOMPSON,
Mayor of Raleigh."

Mr. Bigelow said that a removal until Tuesday without formal authority or information would be satisfactory to his clients. The prisoners were accordingly remanded.

CROSS AND WHITE INTERVIEWED.

Neither Cross nor White was feeling very well when called on at the jail for an interview. They were extremely reticent and refused to say anything that would at all make them identified with the crime which they stand charged. "All we can or will say is" said Cross, "that we had a hard time before we started, a hard time getting here and a still harder time on our arrival. Last night we gave a dispatch to a constable at the station and I presume it is true. It was to Heartt and told him to come along and get us as quick as he could. We are sorry that we left at all and will be glad to get back.

We don't want anything said in the papers about this thing and want to go back quietly and without any fuss.'

Cross says that the bank was ruined by bad investments before he took charge of it and that he is sick of the whole business. This was all the men would say, and no amount of questions could elicit anything further. Neither Cross nor White have a copper. The detectives made a clean sweep of their boodle before they had time to get away with it or place it where it could not be found. Cross seems to feel his position keenly, but White, who is a much older man, is perfectly unmoved and behaves with most admirable "*sang froid*."

It is just a question whether, after all, the men will go back quietly or fight extradition. Their counsel, Mr. Bigelow, said: "I saw Cross and White last night and they both told me that they were prepared to fight to the bitter end and would not go back of their own accord. They claim that the money found on them is their own and that the charges of forgery preferred against them are false and groundless. You can say that it will be a fight to the death."

This statement does not, certainly, tally with those expressed by the prisoners to other parties, but it may be that just now they do not know their own minds as to what course they will pursue.

The negro servant who accompanied the two white boodlers to Toronto proves to have been the janitor of the bank. He crossed the line three hours before the first of his masters, it is suspected with supplies of money for their families. If the Raleigh authorities had shown any kind of diligence he could have been scooped in with the other two. The boodlers, at the request of the parties now in charge of the broken bank at Raleigh, wired to them the combination of the safe of the institution.

WHITE AND CROSS REMANDED TILL MONDAY.

TORONTO, March 31.—Samuel C. White and C. E. Cross, the absconding officials of the State National Bank of Raleigh, North Carolina, were brought before a police magistrate this morning and remanded till Monday to await the arrival of witnesses and papers from Raleigh.

[Our reporter is evidently in blissful ignorance of the fact that the negro porter has already been "scooped," or rather took pains to "scoop" himself. The Raleigh authorities, as we all know, here, have shown not only due diligence, but most praiseworthy zeal, activity and vigilance in this matter.—ED. N. & O.]

The Appropriation Bills.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The first of the regular annual appropriation bills—that for the West Point Academy, reach the Senate committee on appropriations yesterday. It is not within the recollection of the most experienced Senators that this has ever before occurred at so late a period in the long session, though the records as the dates have not been closely examined for more than half a dozen years. In the long session of the 47th Congress 6 of the fourteen annual appropriation bills and in that of the 48th three of them had reached the Senate committee before the middle of March. In the long session of the last Congress the first bill made its appearance on the fourth and the second on the 24th of March. The record is held to indicate an increased tendency toward prolonged sessions of Congress.

The Tie-Up.

CHICAGO, March 31.—This strike which by tonight may include every division of the St. Paul system, is the result of yesterday's work at the yards. The men are incensed over the action of the company in employing new engineers and firemen and news was brought to Assistant General Supt. Earling at an early hour this morning he refused to say anything. The strike was not declared by any organization or brotherhood, at least not formally. The men say that it is entirely individual action on their part. Even if the strike extends no farther than at this writing the effect will be a practical suspension of business on the entire system.

The Pan-Handle switchmen struck work at midnight. They had been on the verge of a strike for several hours, owing to dissatisfaction resulting from the receiving of a "Q" freight train.

The men all quit at 12 o'clock and returned after being out a half hour. The engineers took their engines out of the round house and commenced work, but the switchmen quit again at 1 30 o'clock this morning, and declared that not a man would go to work at 7 o'clock, when the day men were due to go on duty.

THE SITUATION MORE SERIOUS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, March 31.—The strike situation this morning is more serious. Business on the Chicago division of the St. Paul road is at a standstill, all the road's men, including engineers, firemen, switchmen and brakemen, having been ordered out last night. No train of any description has been moved today by union men, and all suburban residents dependent on this road are stranded at their homes and unable to reach the city. All switch engineers and switchmen in the Pan-Handle yards reported for work at 7 o'clock in spite of their reported decision to strike today and at 9 o'clock they are working as usual. Fort Wayne engineers and switchmen notified the road this morning that they would handle no "Q" cars.

The French Crisis.

By Cable to the News and Observer.

PARIS, March 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, in the course of discussion of the order of the day, M. Fauconniere said the country was utterly disgusted with the spectacle of confusion that it was obliged to witness. He declared that dissolution was probable when the Chamber reached the stage of impotency and discredit. Nothing now was left for it but to dissolve. The President here stopped the speaker and declared that the question of dissolution could not be decided upon orders of the day. The Chamber adjourned until Tuesday. President Carnot has summoned M. Floquet to form a cabinet, and the latter has promised to undertake the task if he meets with the proper support.

Quarantine at New York.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, March 31.—According to the new regulations all coast-wise vessels will be compelled to stop at quarantine tomorrow. This will continue until April 9th. When all vessels from all parts to points south of Chesapeake Bay will alone be required to call at quarantine.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Orders were today issued for vessels of the North Atlantic squadron to rendezvous at Pensacola, Fla., April 17th, for the purpose of fleet drill and exercises both afloat and ashore. The following named vessels will participate: Richmond, Galena, Atlanta, Yantic and Ossipee. They will probably visit New Orleans prior to the drill.

The following post-offices will be raised to Presidential class, April 1st: High Point, N. C., Bennettsville and Yorkville, S. C., and Newport News, Va.

The Democracy of North Carolina is moving. A month ago it seemed all dead and spiritless. Now its conventions are being called and the camp is astir. Presently it will begin to set its squadrons in the field. Its movements already mean business. A spirit of determination is beginning to assert itself among the rank and file, and the meaning is unmistakable. There was never so little account taken of the aspirations of men—individuals as such mean nothing to the Democratic party of North Carolina just now. It will call upon whoever it needs when the time comes. At present it is only preparing to win another victory. And its preparations are significant.—*Statesville Landmark.*

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

LIEF ERICSSON, FIRST DISCOVERER OF AMERICA—THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FUNDING BILL—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, March 31—SENATE.—Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Mr. Daniel to make inauguration day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. George, providing for a public building at Yazoo City, Miss., at a cost of $100,000.

Mr. Call offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee on the subject of patents to public lands in Florida.

Mr. Beck inquired why the matter should not be left to the regular standing committee on public lands.

Mr. Call explained that the standing committee is so overwhelmed with business as not to be able to give attention to that special matter.

The resolution was laid over. The House joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French Republic to take part in the International Exposition in Paris from May to October, 1889, was taken up and passed with amendments. The amendments increase the limit of expenditure for the Commissioner General from $5,000 to $10,000 and for nine sub-commissioners from $1,200 to $1,500, and increase the appropriation from $200,000 to $300,000. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar that were not objected to. Among the bills passed were the following: Appropriating $11,000 for a macadomized road from Staunton, Va., to the National Cemetery near that city; for the relief of the Mobile Marine Dock Company (appropriating $86,000 for the use and occupation of the property and damages thereto in 1865); for the celebration at the national capital in the Spring of 1889 in honor of the Centennial of the Constitution of the United States; to amend the act of the 2d of March, 1877, as to removing the disabilities of those who, having participated in the rebellion, afterwards enlisted in the army and became disabled.

The total number of bills passed today was 184. A large number of them were pension cases, one of them being for an increase of pension for widows. In all cases of House bills with amendments committees of conference were appointed.

Mr. Evarts, from the library committee, reported the bill appropriating $20,000 for the purchase from Miss Virginia Lewis Taylor of a sword of Washington. Calendar.

(Miss Taylor is described in the bill as a direct descendant of George Lewis, to whom the sword was devised, and the sword as being worn by Washington on the occasion of his resigning his commission at Annapolis and at his public receptions while President.)

After a brief session for executive business the Senate at 5.35 adjourned.

A Democratic Caucus.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning to consider the plan of action in regard to the pending bond bill. Senator Beck presided and Senator Faulkner, in the absence of Senator Kenna, acted as secretary. A quorum did not assemble until half-past eleven and there was not sufficient time before the assembling of the Senate in which to accomplish the purpose of the caucus. The Stewart amendment to the bond bill seemed to find favor as a general thing, though it was thought that some amendments would be necessary to perfect it. Senator McPherson opposed it in a vigorous speech. It was determined to hold another caucus at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

After adjournment, but before the Senators had left the caucus room Senator Beck suggested the appointment of a committee on the order of business and it was informally decided to do this on Monday.

Attention, Governor's Guard.

You are hereby commanded to meet at the armory on Monday night at 8 o'clock for drill. By order. E. G. Harrell, Captain. J. J. Whitehead, 1st Sergeant.

A quiet and pleasant home is insured to all mothers that use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for their little ones. It contains nothing injurious.

Nature does not execute "snap" judgments, but always warns the offenner against her laws by the infliction of pain. Give attention to her warnings and take Laxador in good time to prevent the encroachment of disease. Price only 25 cents.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Mar. 31.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Mar. 31:

	1888	1887
Receipts for the week,	85,493	33,976
Total receipts to date,	5,100,392	5,046,943
Exports for the week,	55,868	75,046
Total exports to date,	3,761,338	3,924,824
Stock at all U. S. ports,	697,318	534,811
Stock at all interior towns,	141,335	63,313
Stock at Liverpool,	868,000	959,000
Afloat for Great Britain,	99,000	171,000

Rattan Chairs, Rattan Chairs.

Fresh clean stock just arrived, also an elegant line of childrens' carriages in Rattan, upholstered in Plush Damask or cretonne, prices to suit everybody. New line of window shades either plain or decorated, Elegant Plush extension Cornice Poles latest Novelties in house decorations, at Fred A. Watsons Picture and Art store 112 Fayetteville street.

Dr. Quillan, the leading authority of Great Britian on lung troubles, gives his opinion based upon experiment, that mullein is better in consumption than cod liver oil. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure coughs, colds and consumption.

SEED POTATOES.—Choice Vermont Rose Potatoes, pure stock, expressly for seed, E. J. Hardin.

Major Finger in his second article on the subject of common schools said that only 64,608 colored polls were listed last year when there ought to have been 84,809 and places the loss at $30,301 83, and to this loss may be added $38,571.06 on polls that were listed, but on which the tax was not paid—most of which is caused by the failure of negroes to pay the tax after having listed.

The gentleman referred to expressed the opinion that this injustice should be remedied by an amendment to the Constitution, and he thought it the duty of the State Democratic Convention to insert in its platform a plank favoring an amendment which would to some extent relieve the white people of the burden of sustaining colored schools and enable them to increase the school facilities for their own children. His idea was that the Constitution should be so changed that the white people of any county could, if they saw fit, levy a tax on themselves and their property for white schools exclusively, and the colored people could do likewise. And this without disturbing any general school fund that might be provided for the support of both white and colored schools pro rata as now. We think that such an amendment would place upon the negroes more of the responsibilities and burdens of educating their children than they now have and enable the whites to give more of the money they pay by taxation to the education of their own race.—*Weldon News.*

Weekly Bank Statement.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The following is the weekly bank statemnt: Reserve decrease, $268,650; loans decrease, $845,800; specie decrease, $1,190,100; legal tenders decrease, $482,900; deposits decrease, $1,758,200; circulation decrease, $11,200. The banks now hold $9,145,557 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

There is nothing in the world which will give prompter relief to all sufferers from neuralgia than Salvation Oil. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

The recent cyclones in the South and West have done terrible damage to life and property, but there's one comfort left—the people clamor for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Who is Your Best Friend?

Your stomach of course. Why? Because if it is out of order you are one of the most miserable creatures living. Give it a fair, honorable chance and see if it is not the best friend you have in the end. Don't smoke in the morning. If you must smoke and drink wait till your stomach is through with breakfast. You can drink more and smoke more in the evening and it will tell on you less. If your food ferments and does not digest right—if you are troubled with heartburn, dizziness of the head, coming up from the food after eating, biliousness, indigestion, or any other trouble of the stomach, you had best use Green's August Flower, as no person can use it without immediate relief.

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