

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

HOW'S YOUR LIVER?

WATERBURY'S LIVER REGULATOR

BARGAINS

FOR THE WEEK AT

WOOLCOTT & SON'S,

14 East Martin Street,

Ladies' silk gloves 25c, worth 40c.

Ladies' silk gloves 50c, worth 75c.

Silk mitts 25c and 50c.

3,000 Pair children's black hose 10c, worth 20c.

300 Pair ladies' grey hose 25c, chap at 40c.

A new and complete line of Jerseys.

Corsets from 80c to \$1.00.

Lawn to a yard.

Prints, remnants, 3c a yard.

Cheese Cloth in all shades 5c a yd.

Our millinery department is complete, and in charge of an experienced milliner.

A new lot of tinware.

One of the most complete lines of Parasols in the city.

3,000 yards gingham 7c a yd, cheap at 10c.

Our Northern Buyer is shipping new bargains daily.

WHEAT COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Efficient Tonic for Invalids.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

THE SIXTH DAY'S CONTEST OVER THE DIRECT TAX BILL IN THE LATTER—OTHER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 9th.—SENATE.—Among the petitions and memorials presented and referred was one from the publishers and others of New York for the passage of the House bill for the issue of fractional paper currency—10, 15 and 25 cents—and several in favor of the international copyright law from typographical unions in various States.

Mr. Payne, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the joint resolution accepting the invitation of the Belgian government to participate in the international exhibition at Brussels and appropriating \$30,000 for that purpose.—Passed.

The military academy appropriation bill was reported back from the appropriations committee and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Teller, from the committee on patents, reported back the House bill to give validity to certain patents for invention that were irregularly issued during the reign of King George III. Instead of the Secretary himself, Mr. George, from the judiciary committee reported back adversely the bill to extend the time for claims for French Spolations. Placed on the calendar.

The conference report on the House joint resolution for the purchase of lands for locks and dams in the Cumberland river was presented and agreed to.

Among the bills introduced and referred, were the following: By Mr. Allison (by request), for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain and France.

By Mr. Chandler, for the completion of direct tax of 1861. (This bill revises and reenacts those sections of the act of 1861 imposing a direct tax of twenty millions and provides for the collection of unpaid balances with 5 per cent interest thereon, the States to have the privilege of assuming their quotas less 15 per cent deduction. Otherwise the tax is to be collected from the land of individuals as provided in the original act.)

The bill to authorize the sale to aliens of certain mineral lands was taken up for consideration, and Mr. Faulkner, a member of the committee on mines and mining from which the bill had been reported, spoke in opposition to it. He moved an amendment providing that where mining claims which have been patented and acquired by partnership a majority of the partners and of the trustees or directors shall be citizens of the United States. He was opposed to the bill, however, even with that amendment attached to it.

Discussion having closed the question was taken on Mr. Faulkner's amendment and the vote was announced, yeas 20, nays 17.

No quorum having voted, the roll was called and 46 Senators answered to their names. Without any further vote on the bill or amendment the bill was laid aside and unfinished business was taken up, being a bill to provide for the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union and for the organization of the Territory of Lincoln. The substitute as reported from the committee on Territories to the original bill establishes the boundaries of the proposed State and designates the remaining portions of the present Territory as the Territory of North Dakota (not Lincoln) with Bismarck as the capital.

Mr. Platt, chairman of the committee on Territories, said that the bill was one of four which had been reported by the committee on Territories for the admission of the southern part of Dakota under the Constitution already formed. The other three bills were enabling acts for the Territories of Washington, Montana and the northern portion of Dakota. The suggestion he said, had been made against the use of the names of North Dakota and South Dakota. The conditions were such that the name of Dakota could not be taken away from either portion of the Territory without injustice and without doing violence to the feelings and wishes of, he believed, every inhabitant in the Territory. To give some other name than Dakota to a portion of the Territory would be something like the authorities of a town going into a family and insisting on giving to its members other names than those they had received from their parents. It would be as unjust as to attempt to change the name of North Carolina or South Carolina. The proposed State of South Dakota had a population of 400,000 and he thought as a State it had a right to participate in the next Presidential election. The present territory, Mr. Platt said, was large for one State. It was 400 miles long from north to south and 400 miles wide from east to west. It was very much larger than England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and (aside from its non-commercial qualities) was capable of sustaining as large a population. The area of those countries amounted to 122,000 square miles; that of Dakota to 149,000. It was as large practically, as the State of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia combined, as large as all New England, New York and New Jersey, larger than Ohio, Indiana and Illinois combined. The proposed State of South Dakota would be 77,000 square miles and that was certainly large enough for an agricultural State. As to the suggestion made at the last session, that cutting up of the territories into numerous States would convert the Senate into a mob, he replied that it was better that the Senate should be so enlarged as to represent popular will and to feel popular pulse than that State should be admitted so large as to have an abnormally large representation in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Butler obtained the floor and

the bill went over till tomorrow. A message from the President relative to the purchase of lands in Florida on which to locate the Seminole Indians was presented and referred to the committee on Indian affairs. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A demand for the regular order from Mr. Reed, of Maine, opened the sixth day's contest over the direct tax bill. When the House met this morning at 11:45 in continuation of the session on Wednesday last, the Speaker stated the regular order to be a vote upon the motion submitted by Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, that the House go into committee of the whole upon the direct tax bill. Thereupon Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, and Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, made dilatory motions and the first roll call of the calendar day was proceeded with.

Until 2:30, the clerk continued to call the roll upon various dilatory motions submitted. At that hour the House moved itself without a question and Mr. Weaver moved an adjournment. Some interest was shown in this vote as it would develop the strength of the opposition to the measure, and disclose whether there was any sign of weakening on either side of the controversy. The motion was defeated, yeas 80, nays 150. There being practically no change in the relative strength a call of the House was then ordered.

Then followed hours of absolute stagnation of all business of any character. Even the familiar voice of the speaker was heard only as the House proceeded with proper diligence to do nothing.

About 6 o'clock Mr. Oates asked unanimous consent to have a resolution read for information, but he was promptly met with objections from the Republican side. The following is the text of the resolution: "Whereas, it is alleged by persons of veracity that there are a large number of attorneys, lobbyists, claim agents and State agents who are covertly using every means within their power to secure the passage of Senate bill 139, which is now under consideration in this House; and whereas, it is alleged that millions of money which would be appropriated by this bill, if it should become law, will, under the existing contracts, pass into the hands of the said lawyers, lobbyists claim agents and State agents; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee to consist of seven members of the House be appointed by the speaker, whose duty it shall be to investigate said allegations and ascertain and report to the House within 30 days what contracts or agreements may exist between any attorneys, lobbyists, claim agents or State agents and the beneficiaries under the aforesaid bill; and that such a committee have the power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths; and that the further consideration of the bill with its existing status be postponed until such committee report."

Subsequently Mr. Wheeler asked consent to offer a resolution for the appointment of the committee to ascertain what amount of the sum proposed to be paid out will be to the benefit of the people and how much is to be paid to the claim agents. Objection was made. At 7:30 the sergeant-at-arms appeared and reported that of twenty-five members absent without leave, twenty were out of the city and the other five could not be found. He was directed to continue the session.

At a few minutes before 9 o'clock further proceedings under call were dispensed with, and Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New York, moved as an amendment to two pending motions for a short recess, that the House take a recess until 11:45 tomorrow morning.

In order to prevent a vote from being taken on this proposition, Mr. Breckinridge asked for revised tactics by which he would compel him to vote. Disobedience to which would put him in contempt. The Speaker pro tem (Mr. Hatch of Missouri) said he had no hesitation on the point of order which had so recently been decided by Speaker Carlisle.

Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, appealed from the decision, pending which, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, moved to adjourn.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, moved that the House adjourn until it be to meet Wednesday next, and Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, moved that when it adjourned it be until Thursday. The first amusement of the evening was afforded by Mr. Syles of Colorado, who rising to a parliamentary inquiry, queried why it was that the time of the House could be frittered away, but at this point he was cut short in his question by shouts of "louder" which continued for several minutes, every pause in the uproar being taken advantage of by Mr. Syles, who in his persistent inquiry, "Why is it that you can fritter away the time of the House?" He was not permitted to conclude his question in peace, but above his shouts of laughter and "louder" his voice was heard to demand, "Why time should be frittered away in an attempt to excuse members from voting when there was no rule of the House requiring him to do so."

At 10:15, while dilatory motions were pulled up one on another in great variety, Mr. E. B. Taylor asked unanimous consent in the interest of good nature and good health that the House take a recess until 11:45 tomorrow.

The Speaker pro tem, put the request, and, after a short pause, declared it granted, bringing down his gavel just as Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, sprang to his feet with an objection, which came one second too late. Recess was therefore taken.

Mr. Butler obtained the floor and

BACK AGAIN.

RETURN OF THE BOODLERS YESTERDAY MORNING.

IN NORTH CAROLINA BEYOND A DOUBT.

The Bonds Fixed at \$15,000 Each.

THE BONDS NOT GIVEN AND THE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO JAIL.

THEY ARE PHYSICALLY BROKEN DOWN AND HAGGARD BUT IN GOOD SPIRITS AND HOPEFUL AS TO THE RESULT OF THE TRIAL.

The arrival of the boodlers yesterday morning on the 8 o'clock Raleigh & Gaston train from North took most of the city by surprise, as it was not supposed by many that they would arrive until the afternoon train came from the west, if they did then, while many maintained up to the last minute that they would not believe they would be brought till they saw them.

It was intimated to a NEWS AND OBSERVER reporter on Sunday night that the prisoners would arrive yesterday morning and later it was learned that Chief of Police Hearst had telegraphed officer Lowellyn here to have carriages at Hargett street depot on the arrival of the train this morning. The arrival of the prisoners had been kept a profound secret, only a few being apprised of it, and there were consequently very few persons at the train when it pulled up at Hargett street. Mr. White was the first to step off the cars and as he was going from the cars to the carriage shop hands with several gentlemen who were standing by.

Mr. White was in custody of Capt. Hearst, and Deputy Rogers followed with Mr. Cross. Mr. Graves was also with the party, but Mr. Busbee, who went by way of New York and Washington, did not return with the others. They left him at Toronto and he expected to leave there Saturday for New York where he would stop long enough to arrange some matters with the Park Bank and then he was to go to Washington where he would stop to consult with the Comptroller of the Currency.

THE NEWS OF THE ARRIVAL spread like wildfire and soon the streets were literally alive and teeming with people. The carriage containing the prisoners and officers was rapidly driven up into the city, followed by hundreds of people. The news spread and the crowd grew more dense, and during the short space of time required for driving the carriage from the depot to the jail the whole city had become aware of the arrival of the prisoners and had poured forth en masse. The prisoners were

COMMITTED TO JAIL, being placed in the front room up stairs sometimes used by the sheriff, and affording very comfortable quarters.

During the morning the prisoners were visited by several personal friends. Mr. White said that they would have nothing to say until placed upon the witness stand. Both men presented a most worn, dejected and ragged appearance, and Mr. White especially appeared much reduced and broken.

Capt. Hearst says the prisoners showed no disposition during the journey homeward to be troublesome in any way, but were perfectly submissive, and he found it entirely unnecessary to hand-cuff or secure them in any way. He says they seemed eager to come home from the first. While in custody in Toronto the prisoners were subjected to very hard treatment, being confined in company with a rough class of prisoners.

Mr. White was said to have remarked yesterday morning soon after he had arrived that after all the vicissitudes through which he had been he had not lost all his religion.

Capt. Hearst in a conversation with our reporter said that he was of the opinion that if the prisoners had not agreed to come with him voluntarily he had serious doubts as to whether the attempt to extradite them would have proved successful, as the Canadian authorities would have fought such attempt to the last, and he thinks it would have taken several weeks to get possession of the prisoners, if it had been done at all.

A new phase seems to have developed now in connection with the charges of forgery against the prisoners which seems to make their conviction for these offenses somewhat doubtful. It will be remembered that the charges for which the extradition papers were issued were the three forgery indictments brought in by the grand jury on the day on which our officers left the city for Toronto, and which are named in the agreement of trial below. It is stated that Messrs. White and Cross now claim that these forgeries are

NOT FORGED FIDE FORGERIES, that the forged notes were simply placed among the assets of the bank to make the condition of the bank appear sound and that no money was obtained on them. They seem confident of being acquitted on these grounds.

While there are other forgeries on which they did obtain money, they are not included among the charges for which they are to be tried. In fact the matter seems to be in a shape which seem to afford the boodlers a very fair chance of escaping any penalty at all. If the forgery charges are not established they will be released and allowed to return to Canada if they choose as they cannot be tried for embezzlement.

In view of the arrival of the prisoners Judge Shipp and Solicitor Argo held a consultation Sunday night and it was decided to fix the bond of each at \$15,000.

Immediately after their arrival yesterday morning it was reported that

A TURNING POINT

IN THE CONDITION OF ROSCOE CONKLING.

HOPE OF HIS RECOVERY—AN IMPORTANT OPERATION PERFORMED WITH SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Roscoe Conkling's condition changed for the worse last night and in consultation the physicians today determined that what began as an inflammation of the ear, superinduced by his exposure during the recent blizzard, had extended to the brain. An operation was determined on, and as no time could be lost, it was performed this evening. A portion of the temporal bone was removed and a secretion of matter was found and drained off. The operation was very favorable, and gives the patient a chance for recovery. He remained unconscious throughout the operation without opiates.

Call for a Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—A call for a Democratic caucus to be held tonight was prepared this evening and signed by the requisite number of representatives, but has not yet been announced. The object of the caucus is understood to be to break the existing dead-lock. The opponents of the Direct tax bill however, are not satisfied with the course pursued by certain members in preparing the call without, as they insist, affording them an opportunity to decide upon the expediency of holding the caucus, and the indications are that they will defend the purpose of the signers of the call by opposing the session of the House without intermission through the evening.

Death of Calhoun's Son-in-Law.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9.—Hon. Thomas G. Clemson, son-in-law of John C. Calhoun, who died at Fort Hill, the former residence of Calhoun, on Friday night last, was buried at Pendleton yesterday. His will provides handsomely for his granddaughter, and leaves Fort Hill and a handsome endowment to the State for the establishment of an institute for agricultural education.

Bismarck Will Not Resign.

By Cable to the News and Observer.

BERLIN, April 9.—It is stated today that Prince Bismarck has abandoned his opposition to the marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg and Princess Victoria, having gained certain other concessions, and that all differences between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck are now settled.

State Normal School for Indiana Burned.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 9.—The State Normal School building burned to the ground this morning. There was no loss of life and not a dollar of insurance. The building cost \$189,000. It had 800 pupils, most of whom saved their personal effects. A defective flue is the supposed cause.

Failure of Land and Cattle Owners.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A special from Hartland, Kan., says: J. D. Allen and brothers, large land and cattle owners here, have failed. Liabilities \$100,000.

Death of a Prominent Physician.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., April 8.—Dr. Alonzo Hassell, a prominent physician of twenty years practice in this town, died this morning of bronchial pneumonia.

Spirit of the State Press.

A poll of the executive committee of this county disclosed the fact that every member present was strongly in favor of the nomination of Judge Walter Clark for Governor, and while, of course, this was but the expression of their individual preference, it shows very clearly that Halifax county is almost a unit for Judge Clark.—Roanoke News.

We have great admiration for Judge Fowler's splendid attainments and magnificent powers of oratory. All agree that he is one of the most magnetic and thrilling speakers in the State, and were he at the head of the ticket we would have a grand and brilliant campaign forever blazing with those gorgeous fires of enthusiasm which would be sure to shoot up from the well-fueled furnace of his fervid and impassioned eloquence. But there are other splendid campaigners and admirable speakers in the State, and we are willing to abide the decision of the convention fully satisfied that amid such excellent men as Stedman, Clark, Holt, Alexander and others, a most available candidate will be selected.—Wilson Mirror.

Aburdly Stupid.

To allow prejudice or ignorance to get the better of good judgment. It has been conclusively proven that constipation, bad breath, dyspepsia, kidney affections, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels have been cured by simply taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is harmless, not unpleasant, and easily procured, so there is no reason to be ignorant of this remedy we especially commend to your notice for trial.

Not if She Knew It.

Detritus Free Press.

"Any work, madam?" he asked at the door of a house on Adams avenue. "No, sir." "Back yard to clean out?" "No, sir! A cons'able has just been here to clean out the house, and I guess the back yard is want!" "Such Good News and So Important!" WAKE FOREST, N. C. April 7th. Mr. Editor: I wish to patronize your paper regularly, there is such good news in it and so important. Your subscriber, FRANK P. BAKER.

Gold Watch \$1 a Week.

REIDSVILLE

TO HAVE ELECTRIC LIGHTS—OTHER NOTES.

Reidsville, N. C., April 9.—The city council signed today a contract for the Thompson-Houston electric lights to be put on about the first of June. J. B. Palmer, of this place, was appointed manager of the plant.

Mr. Charles N. Evans has been elected cashier of the Bank of Reidsville, and has entered on his duties. He was trained to the position under that bank's lamented cashier, R. M. Sloan.

A large revival is in progress at the Methodist church. There were fifty conversions last week.

There was a large crowd at the depot this morning to see Raleigh's Canadian representatives pass through. Heavy breaks of tobacco at good prices.

Bad Death at Yanceyville.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

YANCEYVILLE, N. C., April 9.—Miss Linnie Potter, a sister of Prof. W. L. Potter, died today. The community loses one of its brightest and noblest young ladies and the church one of its best members. Her influence will be sadly missed in every department of Christian work.

The Pappoose cigar is not sold in cigar stores or saloons, as it costs too much for this class of trade to sell it as it is intended to be sold—5 cents apiece.

SHED POTATOES—Choice Vermont Russet Potatoes, pure stock, expressly for seed, E. J. Hardin.

\$5,000 will be forfeited if the Pappoose cigar does not contain a clear Havana filler of the finest grade grown in Cuba. Sold by John Y. MacRae.

Blaine is suffering from diabetes.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century.

Paine's Celery Compound

Weak Nerves

RHEUMATISM

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

DYSPEPSIA

CONSTIPATION

EDWARD FASNACH, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

SOLITAIRE and CLUSTER DIAMONDS.

Gold Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Gorham's Sterling Silverware, Rogers' plated silver-ware, any size and weight of plates, cut glass, engagement rings constantly in stock. Badges and Medals made to order.

Our Optical Department

Human Eyes

Move and look like the natural organ No pain when inserted.

Patients at a distance having a broken eye can have another made without calling personally.