

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

LIVER REGULATOR

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

WOOLLCOTT & SON

14 East Martin Street,

We will offer for sale this week the following grand bargains.

2,000 yards new style combinations suitings 18 1-2c a yard, worth 17 1-2c.

3,000 yards new style percales for boys waists at 9c, worth 12 1-2c.

New shapes in ladies' hats in all colors at 60c, sold everywhere else for 75c.

Ladies' Taffeta gloves at 15c, 25c and 35c a pair.

1,000 ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs 10c, worth 15c.

New styles in ladies' ruffling.

20 pieces checked nainsook, new designs at 12 1-2c, worth 17 1-2c.

Buggy whips 90c and 85c, worth 50c and 70c.

An elegant line of babies' lace caps.

SPECIAL SALES.

Our opening sale on Monday will be our \$1.49 Marseilles quilts for \$1.23.

On Tuesday our 25c Turkish towels at 19c.

Wednesday our 63c slippers for 50c.

Thursday our \$1.00 Bonclay Jerseys for 62c.

Friday our 50c corset for 43c.

\$500 Reward!

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

ISSUES AGAIN ON THE RAMPARTS—HE IS GIVEN THE LIS AGAIN AND AGAIN—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—SENATE.—The Senate galleries presented an unusually animated appearance at the opening of today's session, being crowded with spectators, principally ladies, drawn by the announcement of a speech at 2 p. m. by Mr. Ingalls in response to Mr. Voorhees' invective of last Wednesday and by the prospect of a bitter and excited political discussion.

Mr. Call introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the prevention and eradication of yellow fever in the United States. Referred to the committee on epidemic diseases.

Mr. Harris, in connection with that subject, said that a bill looking to the establishment of quarantine stations on the coast had been reported from that committee a month ago and he would, next Friday, ask the Senate to consider it.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, spoke at some length upon the resolution of inquiry concerning the amount of silver bullion offered the government since 1878. At various times during Mr. Stewart's speech the presiding officer was compelled to lecture the spectators in the gallery for the noisy hum of conversation coming from them and which occasionally rendered the words of the speaker inaudible to the official reporters.

At 2 o'clock the regular order was laid before the Senate, being the animal industry bill, but was immediately laid aside temporarily, and the resolution to refer the President's message to the finance committee was taken up. Mr. Ingalls was then recognized by the chair. He said:

Mr. President.—On the 11th day of January, 1888, a little less than four months ago, Major-General Fitz John Porter, now on the retired list, wrote a letter, from which I read the following extract: "And now, to you, one of the thousands of kind, generous friends, whose hearts I have felt, and whose forms I have never seen nor warm hands touched, I beg to express my heart-felt appreciation of your kind act in my behalf and to assure you, all of you north and south, that my heart is and always has been with you, though at one time my hand and my head worked together, that I believe in you, and that I believe in you, and that I believe in you."

Mr. President, the Senator from Indiana, in the course of his observations last Wednesday complained with some bitterness that a determined attempt was made during the war of the rebellion and he added that it has been continued since to blacken the names of the great victors as well as military leaders who remained true to the Democratic party as at enmity with the cause of the Union and in alliance of sentiment at least with the following extract: "And now, to you, one of the thousands of kind, generous friends, whose hearts I have felt, and whose forms I have never seen nor warm hands touched, I beg to express my heart-felt appreciation of your kind act in my behalf and to assure you, all of you north and south, that my heart is and always has been with you, though at one time my hand and my head worked together, that I believe in you, and that I believe in you, and that I believe in you."

Mr. President, the people of the United States also passed upon the political affections of Gen. Hancock and, notwithstanding his magnificent and unsurpassable military career, recognizing him as they did in his relation to the reconstruction policy of Congress and the acts and statutes made thereunder in 1880, he carried, of the Northern States, California with 5 votes, Nevada with 3 votes, New Jersey with 9 votes, and the 138 votes of the solid South, which had been promised him in his speech at Cincinnati by a Senator from South Carolina, and of the votes of Northern States that he received, those of California and Nevada were stolen by the forgery and fraud of the Morey letter issued by Democratic politicians on the very eve of the election when it was impossible that a denial should follow before the votes were cast.

Mr. President, the affected indignation of the Senators from Indiana and Kentucky at my alleged assault upon these Union generals is discreditable either to their intelligence or their candor. If they did not know that in speaking of them in that debate in which I was not an intruder I was speaking of them not as soldiers but as politicians and as Democratic candidates for the Presidency, they are dull, stupid and ignorant indeed. If they did not know it and persist in their assertions they are disingenuous, and I believe, Mr. President, if such a thing were possible, that they are both. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ingalls then turned his attention

sympathy with the forces and ideas and sentiments that were then controlling the American people. I will quote a few lines from that letter.

July 7, 1862, (written after 70,000 men of the most thoroughly equipped and incomparable army that ever left any capital had been left in the swamps of Chickasawhomy.) He sits himself down and addresses a letter to the President of the United States from which I quote: "A. Lincoln." "And let me, some time, referred to the Union soldiers as hirelings, without excepting McClellan or Hancock. (Laughter and applause.) Also, from Mr. Voorhees' speech at Greencastle, Ind., which was reported in the Cincinnati Commercial, August 8, 1864, by Mr. Joseph B. McCullough, now editor of the Globe Democrat, in St. Louis: "Why," he said, "this campaign of Grant upon the Lipidan and at Petersburg" and Hancock was there, "was of such a nature that you almost heard the bones of your brave sons and brothers crush like eggs clear to Washington City. The sickening details of the slaughter came up with the fumes of blood on our very breakfast table at Washington that morning. Yet Lincoln says: 'I will pay away for four years more.' In God's name have you not had enough of it? Let us try some other plan. This one has utterly failed. Five hundred thousand more men and that will do it." Mr. Ingalls referred to the speech made in the House of Representatives in 1879 by Mr. Blackburn, declaring it to be the purpose and intention of the Democratic party to keep on until they wiped out from the statute book the last vestige of war legislation. He said that within the next few years the Supreme Court would be entirely reconstructed. Two of the Associate Justices were already past retiring age, and if that tribunal was to pass hereafter on war legislation all hereafter, the result would be. There could be no question about it.

Mr. Ingalls devoted considerable space to the discussion of the electoral commission, of the Louisiana elections of 1876 and 1878. Said the country was now on the very verge of the most important contest of this century—a contest whose result would determine the destiny of the country for the next 25 years, and touched upon the appointment of Mr. Lamar to the Supreme Bench, who he said had been forced upon the President because he was the nearest and dearest friend of Jefferson Davis; said the country still stood against the Southern Confederacy; said of Henry B. Jackson, at Mason, and closed with a hortatory picture of what would have been the miserable fate of the country if the rebellion had prevailed, and contrasting that picture with the present and future prosperity of the United States in the centuries to come. He saw a vision of a happy home, a happy domain of free men, rulers of the continent from the polar zone to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, enjoying the franchises of liberty and the perpetuating arts of peace. The people should remember, he said, on each recurring day when they celebrated those who had died, that this country held in its fruitful and tender breast no more priceless a treasure than the consecrated dust of those who had died in the defense of the laws and of government, of laws and of men, and that liberty and constitutional government might not perish forever from the face of the earth.

Mr. Ingalls closed his speech at 4 o'clock, having spoken two hours. Mr. Voorhees arose, and in slow, measured, resonant tones, remarked that the speech which the Senate had just listened to recalled to his mind the fable of the mountain in labor. Two hours had passed away, after the blare of trumpets had brought a large audience to the Senate, and what had they heard and what had they seen? A poor small mouse creeping off. His allusion last Wednesday to the Senator from Kansas had been merely incidental. Why should he assail that Senator? Men mistake themselves, and the Senator from Kansas did so more than any he knew. That Senator had not been alive politically since the sixth of March last, when the Senator from Kentucky (Blackburn) disposed of him. (Laughter and a call of approval from one of the galleries.) He had been walking the streets and posing before the world like an old friend of his in Indianapolis in bad health, who had said to him that he had been dead for a year and was only walking to save funeral expenses. The only criticism of his (Voorhees) speech which he had seen in the press was that he had galvanized a corpse. He disclaimed any purpose of that kind. He had made no attack upon him but upon the Republican party. He regarded the Senator from Kansas as the most brilliant and capable man on his side of the chamber and elevated to its highest position. Consequently when he listened to his astonishing, amazing and extraordinary speech of the sixth of March, he had passed him by, but he had arraigned the party of which he had been made the leader because no member of it in either house had disclaimed his terrible assaults on the most brilliant man in the American history. He needed to compare Ingalls to a peacock on the barn-yard fence posing of a summer morning looking at his own feathers as they glared in the sun and vocalizing the whole neighborhood with his harsh, unmusical cry, un mindful of the fact that there were more useful fowls in the barnyard. He (Ingalls) had read to the Senate the old, stale, putrid, rotten slanders of years gone by in which he had trampled in forty political campaigns. It had seemed to him like the voices of spavined, broken-winded, backward political campaign liars of the last twenty-five years. That he ever uttered one word against Union soldiers or talked of their having collars around their necks was so base a falsehood, so infamous, that the black walls of perdition could not repudiate it. It

was too late for the Senator to plead that he had only spoken of McClellan and Hancock as allies of the Confederacy in their civil capacity. He had charged McClellan with endeavoring to make the war a failure. Referring to attacks upon the people of the South, he said that the Senator from Kansas might war on such people, but the end would be their triumph and his defeat. (Applause.)

Mr. Ingalls responded to the speech of Mr. Voorhees and said that no one was more conscious than he of the duty which he owed to his country and of his unpaid obligations of gratitude to those who had done what he under other circumstances might have done. As the Senator from Indiana had seen fit to invite comparison between their records and their relations to the great questions of the day, he asked, to return to the policy advocated in the past by the great statesmen of Virginia? Mr. O'Ferrall—I favor cheap clothing and cheap necessities of life, as against the cheap whiskey advocated by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, remarked that the government had raised \$116,000,000 outside of the tariff. Would it not be wise, he asked, to return to the policy advocated in the past by the great statesmen of Virginia? Mr. O'Ferrall—I favor cheap clothing and cheap necessities of life, as against the cheap whiskey advocated by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Butler, of Tennessee—How about the tobacco tax? Mr. O'Ferrall—I am in favor of the repeal of the tobacco tax.

Mr. Butler—How about iron ore? Mr. O'Ferrall—I am for a tariff on iron ore.

Mr. Butler—How are you on this bill? Mr. O'Ferrall—I am for this bill.

Mr. O'Ferrall then submitted an argument in support of the bill and in contradistinction of the claim of the protectionists that the protective tariff is the cause of high wages in this country.

Mr. Dorsey of Nebraska, followed in opposition to the bill. He said that industry and not population created wealth. He advised the citizens of the West to either stop trying to build up their cities or to defeat such attempts as were made in the pending bill to break down the industries.

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MOREHEAD.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY BUILDING.

THE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE—SCENES AND INCIDENTS EN ROUTE—A MERRY EXCURSION PARTY, ETC., ETC.

Special to the News and Observer.

ON THE CAR, May 1. The excursion train for Morehead City has a large crowd on board, and at the present point on the journey, Selma, the train of ten cars is already well filled. A number of people from Greensboro and other points west of Raleigh were aboard.

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A Defunct Reel and Disappears.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Charles J. Debaun, assistant cashier of the National Park Bank, resigned on April 19th, and it is now announced that he is a defaulter and has disappeared. Rumor has stated his default at various amounts. The officers of the bank are very reticent. They admit the fact of the default, place the amount at \$95,000 and say it has been charged to profit and loss. It will not embarrass the bank. Debaun was under bond, but it is not known how much of his default the bond will cover. Debaun had charge of the out of town correspondence with other banks. In this way he received checks which he appropriated, it is said, covering his steals by false entries. The defalcation was not discovered until Debaun's books were examined, after he had resigned and disappeared.

Public Debt Statement.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The public debt statement issued today shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of April to be \$9,256,000.10; decrease of the debt since June 30, 1887, \$97,735,881.95; cash in treasury \$590,365,519.48; gold certificates outstanding \$95,561,293; silver certificates outstanding \$194,426,932; certificates of deposit outstanding \$10,555,000; legal tenders outstanding \$345,681,016; fractional currency (not including the amount estimated as lost or destroyed) \$6,941,061.12; total interest-bearing debt \$1,699,097,150.38; total debt of all kinds, \$1,706,853,977.17; total debt less all available credits \$1,181,632,855.04.

Bond Offerings to the Government.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Bond offerings today aggregated \$2,002,000 in lots as follows: Four per cent, registered, \$50,000 at 126; \$1,250,000 at 126; \$50,000 at 126; Four and a half per cent, registered, \$50,000 at 107; \$500,000 at 107; \$100,000 at 107; \$2,000 at 108.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted the following offers of bonds, all registered: \$50,000 fours at 126; \$1,250,000 fours at 126; \$50,000 fours at 126; \$50,000 fours and a half at 107, making a total of \$1,400,000.

Germany's Emperor.

By Cable to the News and Observer.

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch from Berlin says: The Emperor passed such a sleepless night that his fever has increased.

The Pope's Farewell.

By Cable to the News and Observer.

ROME, May 1.—The Pope's farewell message to the people of Rome was received by the Pope at 11 o'clock this morning. The Emperor passed a less satisfactory night. His fever has slightly increased, but otherwise there is no material change in his condition.

Cheek Dark Horse Tobacco.

By Cable to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A passenger train on the Inter-oceanic Railway in Mexico was systematically robbed by highwaymen.

EDWARD FASNACH, JEWELER and OPTICIAN.

Our Optical Department

OUR ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYE

FULL WEIGHT PURE DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER