RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1888.



This powder never varies. A marve of purity, strength and wholescmeness More economical than ordinary kinds and More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, slum or phosphate powders, sold only in sens. Royal Baking Powders Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Sold by W. C. & A. B. Stronsch, and J. R. Ferrail & Oc.

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NEW ARRIVALS

Purchased by our

New York Buyer.

200 pairs ladies 22 button Dongo Dongo Bhoes, at \$2.24, worth \$8.0

60 dez nun'aundried reinforced shirts

adies Sailors, 25 cents each

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000 pairs ladies hose, all colors and shades, 10 cents a pair.

(lingham apron checks, 72 cents a yard.

lot of white handkerchiefs, 10 cents

The largest and best cake cake of toilet

300 woven corsets 50 cents, worth 75.

EDWARD FASNACH. JEWELER & OPTICIAN

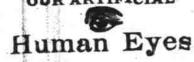
RALEIGH, N. C.

SOLITAIRE and CLUSTER DIAMONDS

Gold Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watche Gorham's Sterling Silverware, Rogers piated silverware, any size and weight of plain 18 karat Engagement rings constant-ly in stock. Badges and Medals made



Embraces an endless variety of lenses which together with our practicel expe-ience enables us to correct almost any error of refraction in Myopia (nearsight) Hypermetropia (far sight), Presbyopis (old sight). Asthenopia (weak sight) and giving prompt relief from that distressing neadache which often accompanies imperfect vision. OUR ARTIFICIAL



dove and book like the natural organ so pain when inserted.

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

STATEMENT OF CROSS

READ BY HIM IN COURT :YES-TERDAY.

HE REVIEWS THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATE -NATIONAL BANK AND BRINGS IN PER-ESTING MATTEES TO LIGHT

As all the facts regarding the fail-ure of the State National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., and the specific causes leading thereto have been under the advice of my at orneys, withheld from the public, it is but natural that the impression prevails in the minds of the people that the President and the Cashier of said bank are alone responsible for its failure, inasmuch as they deserted the bank and went to Canads, taking with them certain funds. The books and parers of the bank will show that such was not the case. but that the bank's condition was better when placed in the hands of the receiver than at the time I became its

President. On January 18th, 1881, I came to Raleigh and entered upon the duties of ch'ef clerk in the State Auditor's Department, having been appointed to said position by Gen W. P. Rob-

erts, State Auditor.
On June 6th, 1883, I married Miss Williams, daughter of the late John G. Williams, who was the originator and sole owner of the State National

About twelve or eighteen months subsequent to my marriage, I was made a directer of the bank. This was done without any solicitation on

Up to this time I was absolutely ignorant of the duties and requirements of directors of a National Bank. as prescribed by the National Banking law. Having no reason to doubt the solvency of the bank I assented to becoming a director of the association, and was induced by Mr. E. R. Stamps, who at this time was its President, to purchase five thousand dollars worth of the bank's stock by giving the bank my note, with my wife and Mr. Stamps as sureties for the same, Mr. Stamps telling me the stock was good. This entire transaction was made as suggested and required by Mr. Stamps. Mr. Stamps certainly remembers that I told him, at the time I gave my note to the bank for the stock. that I was worth nothing myself. His reply was that my wife would be

worth some property, and that he was worth something, and that the bank, with their suretyship to the note, would consider it good and long consultation with Mr. W. L. grant me a renewal of the back's ing is the weekly bank statement: the finances of the government backable paper. About three months Trenholm, Comptroller of the Cur. charter I would have to dispose of Reserve decrease, \$1,294,000; loans by placing the surplus at one hunafter the above transaction, the bank rency, regarding the condition of he the real estate belonging to the bank, increase, \$224,000; specie decrease, tion of the bank's condition, and had reported the same to the Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. Stamps, as president, received a letter from the Comptroller's office, in which the board of directors of the bank were severely criticised for allowing me, a director, to borrow five thousand dollars of the bank's funds, when the directors of the said bank had already borrowed mo e of its funds than the National Buking Act allowed or the condition of the bank could justify. This letter was read before the board. all of its members being present except Maj W. W. Vass, who was not notified to be present at the meeting. Mr. Cross then details at length that

surrendered and the note be returned to him, but that objection was made that that could not be done under the A short time after this at a meeting of the board of directors Mr. W. S. Primrose and myself were appointed a committee to make an ex cutting down expenses, &c , to extriaminution of the condition of the cate it from its troubles; that though bank, and report the same to said I was a young man to be President of board. This action on the part of a bank, he believed in young men, the board was exceedingly gratifying and that he would help me and be my to me, as I had become very anxious friend in the matter. He also apto learn something of the bank's con-

pe thereupon asked that the stock be

its directors' liability to it. This report was read before the board of directors and adopted by them. The report is as follows:

RALEIGH, Oct. 4, 1886. To the Board of Directors of the State National Bank

Gentlemen:-The committee appointed by you to examine into the condition of the bank, respectfully that its depositors could not be paid

1. They find the cash on hand to correspond with the balances on the books of the bank. 2. Their examination of the dis

counted paper of the bank shows that: . . The officers of the bank are indebted to it individually as follows: \$42,864.64; and as surety, \$16,-141.30, making a grand total of \$59,- fairs.

Adding to these various other notes of various persons and corporations, aggregating \$15,916.41, it shows that of the assets of the bank \$70,922 35 is not in such a condition as to satisfy the Comptroller of the Currency or to comply with the law. The committee recommend and insist that this entire indebtedness shall at once be put in such form as is required by

> (Signed), C. E. CROSS, W. S. PRIMROSE,

Committee.

receiver should not be appointed at once? This letter was read before the board of directors, all being present except Maj. W. W. Vass, who was not notified of the meeting. Maj. was not notified of the meeting. Maj. This the directors and always fresh.

President, which I will not mention the Strongest demonstration accorded any gentleman was that ten-butter is of absolutely perfect qual-butter is of absolutely per

everything having been kept from him for a purpose.

The letter I have mentione! as

being received from the depart sent at Washington by Mr. Stamps give us all much trouble, in fact the directors of the bank thought the lon; ex pected crisis had come. At this crit ical moment I had a private tak with Mr. Stamps as to the bank's possibilities of placing itself right before the Department at Washington. I a ked him if the indebtedness of the directors of the bank was its principal trouble, and his answer was "yes.". I then told Mr. Stamps that I could, with the assistance of my father and other friends in Gates county, raise about yet, &c. thirty thousand dollars, and would let the bank have the same. Thereupon Mr. S'amps said that if I could do that he would resign the Presidency of the bank in my favor, and the directors of the bank would issue me stock at par value for the thirty

thousand dollars. It has been stated that I agreed to purchase their stock provided I was made President of the bank, such is when times got easier, but no one not a fact as the following lette- and agreement will show.

The agreement dated November 8. 1886 is to the effect that Cross should mer and fall of 1887. have 300 shares of preferred stock which he had "taken at the instance and request of the board of directors." The letter dated October 4, 1886,

contains a resolution as follows: "Resolved, That C. E. Cross, one of the directors of the bank, proceed at once to Washington City for the purpose of presenting to the Comptroller of the Currency a statement of what has been done by the board during the last three months, and its present prospects and business, and to the end that the directions of the Comptroller may be carried out, he, the said C. E. Cross, is hereby fully empowered to act for the bank in pledging themselves to immediately adopt any resolution or resolutions, and to take such action as may be agreed on between the said Comp-

troller and the said Charles E. Cross. quested by the board of directors immediately after I was elected prosithan its president and board c. directors had represented it to ma. That they had barganed to sell to use thirty thousand dollars of the s'ock of said bank at par when they must have known that said stock was sb.

solutely worthless. In my conversation with the Comptroller of the Currency he informed me that a receiver ought to have been appointed many years ago to wind up the affairs of the State National Bink, but the reason this had not been done, that his departmet had been in great sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Williams, who were the chief owners of the stock of the bank, and the repeated assurances of the directors that they were making honest efforts to plane the bank in a solvent condition. During this conversation with Mr. Trenholm he told me to take charge of the bank and make every effort by

pointed me, assisted by my attorney dition, and especially the extent of and the cashier of the bank, a special committee to make a careful and thorough investigation of the affairs of the bank, and when such investigation had been made, to report the result of the same to him. After six weeks' hard labor, mostly at night, this examination was completed, and, to my utter astonishment and discomfiture, we found that not only was the stock of the bank worthless, but more than sixty cents on the dollar. See letter from Comptroller acknowledging receipt of report, as follows:

We extract from that long letter as follows: "Your special report of the condiion of your bank on the 5th inst. has been received, and I am glad to note considerable improvement in its af-

"The amount due from the estate of John G. Williams, late President of the bank, has apparently been reit will be gradually liquidated by div-

idends.") (Mr. Crossthen goes into details of of the assets of the bank made to devery bad condition before he came in.) at once, they would protest his checks. They telegraphed me ident, to carry out the Comp. several times to make our ac-It will be seen from the above re- troller's instructions, to the effect count good. When Mr. White came port that little or no examination was that the expenses of running the made of the discounted paper of the bank must be cut down, we got clear condition we were in, and concluded bank, with the exception of the in- of one of the officers of the bank, the bank would certainly have to debtedness of the directors, which, as who was getting a salary of eleven I thought, was the principal thing hundred dollars per annum, and the We well knew of the many offenses the Comptroller of the Currency had salaries of three other officers were existing in the management of the complained of in the affairs of the cut down two hundred dollars each. Only a few days after this examina- fifteen bundred dollars, five hundred tion was made Mr. Stamps received a of which I contributed to the sup- mained in this country we, as well as letter from the Comptroller's office, port of Mrs Williams and her family others, would have to pay the penalty in which he stated the bank had been as the Comptroller had objected to of, such violations of law. The lus given three months to better the their receiving anything, even for tory of our leaving and our capture condition, and the three months had support, from the bank. The real is well known to the public. elapsed without any apparent im- estate which had been taken in from provement. And what reason could time to time by the bank for bad were many other misdoings connected the board of directors give why a debts amounted to sixty-one thousand receiver should not be appointed at dollars. This the directors and my-

lations of the National Banking Act account sufficient to charge it to I funds. the directors of the State National had to carry it with the assets of the Bank had been guilty of. This letter bank as had been done before, as has as a matter of course surprised Maj | been explained in this statement. On Vass very much, for although he had July, 1887, Col. Sam'l McD. Tate, been a director of the bank for many bank examiner, made an examination years, I do him the justice to say he of the bank and reported the same knew nothing about its condition, to the Comptroller of the Currency. The following is the letter I received from the Comptroller after he received Col. Tate's report. See let-

> ter from Comptroller. (We make but one extract from this long letter). "Nearly the entire capital is absorbed in rear estate and inconvertible stocks and bonds, while the surplus will be consumed in charging off your bad debts." "I: does not appear that your promise made to the Comptroller that the Williams estate would take landed property in payment for their stock. which could then be disposed of to other parties and new capital infused into the bank has been fulfilled as

After Col. Ttate examined the bank as shown above, during the balance of the summer and almost the entire fall, we were pressed very hard for money; frequently closing the bank at three o'clock with not more than five hundred dollars, including silver, in the vault. .

Matters went on in this way till the cotton season was nearly over can ever know without similar experible and anxiety I felt during the sum-

During November, 1887, knowing that the charter of the bank would expire by limitation on June 2nd 1888, I made every endeavor to borrow some money on the bank's stock. and succeeded in getting the promise of alparty in New York for the loan of fifty thousand dollars on the same at a low rate of interest and for a long time, I gave myself no more concern regarding this matter, having had every assurance from the party it would be all right. I communicated this intelligence to the board of directors of the bank whereupon they issued me forty thousand dollars of stock. I had tried to borrow money that behalf, the board of directors on the stock of the bank prior to this time of Mr. J. S. Carr of Durham N. C., also of Mr. W. T. Blackwell of the same place.

On January 1888, I went to see Mr. W. L. Trenholm, Comptroller I proceeded to Washington as re- of the Currency, and asked him about renewing the charter of our bank, and what I should have to do in ordent of the bank, which election took | der to be able to do the same. He place on October 4, 1886, and hal a told me, before he would be able to bank. For him I learned, to my get clear of our Chapel Iron Moun dollars, and which had never paid any dividends to the bank: that I would have to charge off sundry discounted papers, attorneys' receipts, etc , which had been reported heretofore as good assets. I told the Comptroller at the time I had the promise of fifty thousand dollars on the bank's stock, which he approved of, and suggested also that I get some new directors in the bank, as we needed outside influence. I came back to Raleigh advertised the real estate of the bank for sale, and Mr. White and I got five new directors for the bank, they purchasing one thousand dollars each of its stock. As a matter of course these new directors were true and tried friends of the bank, and had no reason to doubt its sol vency when they became directors, and had it not been that I had every hope and assurance of renewing the bank's charter, certainly I should never have induced them to become directors. Their loss certainly could not have benefited me in any way.

Well, when the day of sale for the bank's real estate came, I think only two men were present and they not at all anxious to buy. So the sale was a failure. Failing to dispose of the real estate, certain notes which it is claimed were forgeries were placed in the bank to take the place of the real estate, also the notes against the estate of John G. Williams, which the

Comptroller said had to be paid. Our intention was to take up these papers just so soon as the real estate could be sold, and from the profits of the bank, as that was the only way the indebtedness of the Williams' estate could be paid-from the profits of the bank. This was done to enable the bank to pass the special examination required by the Department at Washington before granting us a new charter. About this time I wrote to my friend in New York to send the fifty thousand dollars as promised me to the National Park Bank of New York for our credit, our account being overdrawn in said bank at that time. This party informed duced about \$10,000, and you expect | me he had made other arrangements, and could not let me have the money. I got Mr. White, the Cashier, to go various irregularities in the handling some paper radiscounted. Our corceive the bank examiner, and the re- tively to give us further accommodaporting as good assets that were not tion, but told Mr. White unless he and Mr. White, or impute any knowlgood, showing that the bank was in made his account with them good

to New York at once, and try to have responding bank there refused posifrom New York we talked over the close its doors in a very few days. chank for a period of years, which I received as President a salary of were direct violation of the National Banking Act, and concluded if we re-In conclusion I would say there

receiver should not be appointed at once! This letter was read before I made every effort to dispose of the beam of Mr. W. G. Upchurch, Dr. Richard H. Lewis and Mrs. D. W. Kerr. This \$468,000. It had been placed on the bull, but the greatest demonstration present except Maj. W. W. Vass, who was not notified of the meeting. Maj. Vass will remember, however, that the other to Mr. V. C. Royster. The vass will remember, however, that cashier and myself made every effort be received a lotter is of absolutely perfect quality, put up in one pound prints; the latter produced in Russia) had also been placed on the free list. Cotton ties and brist es ity, put up in one pound prints; the other to Mr. V. C. Royster. The cashier and myself made every effort been guilty of in the management was been guilty of in the guilty of in the management was been guilty of in the management was been guilty of in the management was been guilty of in the guilty of in the guilty of in the guilty of in the guilty of in t he received a letter just about this that men could make to collect the not for my benefit, but merely to save

time from the Comptroller's of-fice, calling his attention, as failed to collect little or none of this liams family from unin. I came out a director of the bank, to certain vio- paper, and having no profit and loss of the bank without one dollar of the C. E. CROSS.

SHELBY:

Special to the News and Observer.

A SAD DEATH-SHELBY'S DEMOCRATIC CAM-PAIGN CLUB.

SHELBY, N. C., July 21.-Seth H. lyers, one of Cleveland's most promsing young men, son of ex sheriff J. C. Byers, died today at sunrise, aged 20. One month ago Mr. Byers graduated with high honors from Shelby Military Institute, winning two medals. He had been elected associate men's Savings & Trust Company for principal of Fremont High School, losses incurred by the failure of that Wayne county, and was to leave for that place shortly. His funeral takes place tomorrow from Patterson's church.

Walker, Prohibition candidate for Governor, failed to keep his appointment here, having missed connection. The Radicals were out in force to hear him and but few Democrats.

Shelby Democratic campaign club will send delegates to the State convention of clubs at Morehead City August 15th.

atal Ballway Accident. By Tele caph to the News and Observer.

CAATTANOOGA, Tenn , July 21 - The cannon-ball passenger train on the Alabama division of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad ran through an open switch thirty miles from this city yesterday. The engine turned over and the engineer ence the real magnitude of the trou- and fireman were fatally injured. The switch had been misplaced by negroes, who were caught, and both confessed They were taken to Cleveland to escape lynching.

Spartanburg Complains.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21. Written arguments were today presented by the board of trade of Spartansburg, S. C., to the inter-State commerce committee complaining of the discrimination against that town by the railroads passing through

Total Visible Supply of Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The total isible supply of cotton for the world is 12,63,679 bales, of which 893,879 bales are American; against 1,589,365 bales and 915,065 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns, 4,119. Receipts at plantations 3,865. Crop in sight 6,856,408

Weekly Bank Statement.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. New York, July 21 .- The followgreat assonishment, that the could- tain stock, and North Carolina Home \$145,600; deposits decrease, \$3.116,tion of the bank was much warse Insurance Company stock, which two 800; circulation decrease. \$82,500. amounted to twenty-five thousand The banks now hold \$26,640,400 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

Rand Co dags to the Government. By Telegraph to the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.-Bonds

offered today were \$678,800. Accepted \$800 four per cents at 127.

A fard--Jake fan't Stand them PATTERSON, July b.

I ake this method of withdrawing my connection from the Republican party. I will at some future time give my reasons for so doing. Suffice t to cay that "the bloody shirt " solicy North, and the domineering spirit of the revenue and negro element of the party South, prompt me to tak this course. I am not an aspirant for any office within the gift of the people and wish to retire to the shades of private life. All I ask is to be let alone and allowed to vote just as I

Thanking the people of all parties. races and conditions, especially in my native county (Burke) for their support in the past, and "with charity for all and malice towards none," I am, Very respectfully,

JAKE H. HALLYBURTON.

MR. CROSS' STATEMENT. Mr. Cross' statement brings to light

what has long been understood that the State Bank was in bad condition years before the collapse. The general condition of the institution, it appears, was very well known to the proper authorities at Washington. It is clear that the Comptroller's office wished to save the bank from breaking and hoped that it might work out

It may be that in the straits of the bank at different times irregularities were practiced with the hope of tiding over the difficulties, and they were tided over, and Mr. Cross says that the bank's condition continued to improve under his management.

We suppose that when an institution is in bad circumstances those interested in it seek to conceal its weakness. They do not publish it as long as they can help it.

The community will be glad to see that Mr. Cross does not connect any one with the forged paper but himself edge to others.

If you are growing weaker and weaker from that bloody dysentery which does not succumb to the treatment of physicians make one more effort and take Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial.

WALL PAPER is cheaper just now than ever before. Will paper rooms complete (owing to size) as follows \$6, \$8 and \$10 each, \$12.50, \$15 and \$20 each. Prices named are one-half former prices. Special care taken to do good work. Satisfaction guarantoed. Have on hand a large stock and can suit almost any taste. Fred. A. Watson art dealer and manufacturer of picture frames. Orders solicited and promptly executed.

Fine Butter. E. J. HARDIN. | cerned no laborer in this country, had | came in for some Republican applause

MILLS BILL PASSED.

HOUSE.

IT STOOD YEAR 162, NAYS 148-THE DOUBTFUL MEMBERS ARE CHEERED AS THEY VOTE

By Telegraph to the News and Observer WASHINGTON, July 21 .- SENATE .-The Senate took up the Senate bill appropriating one million dollars to reimburse depositors of the Freed-

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out the words "in whole or in part of African descent." He desired to get rid of the race question.

Mr. Beck opposed the amendment. The words, he said, had been inserted at the request of Mr. Trenholm, the commissioner, the object being to ex-

proceeded to address the House, beginning by stating the condition of the finances of the government by placing the surplus at one hundred and twenty-nine million dol'ars.

This, he said, should arrest the attential man and Bliss, of New York (Demogratic process of the House, beginning by stating the condition of publican) voted with the Democrate, with Mr. Randall was paired with Mr. Hogg of West Virginia

Sowden, of Pennsylvania, Greenman and Bliss, of New York (Democrate, publican) voted with the Democrate, publican voted with Mr. Randall was paired with Mr. Hogg of West Virginia

Sowden, of Pennsylvania, Greenman and Bliss, of New York (Democrate, publican) voted with the Democrate, purply in furtherance of popular education, is a sufficient guaranty that we favor the education of the people, and we will promote and improve the present educational advantages so far as it can be done without burdening the present education. It is a sufficient guaranty that we favor the education of the people, and we will promote and improve the present educational advantages so far as it can be done without burdening the present education and promote and improve the present education and particular versus and particular versus and promote and promote and improve the present education of the people and we will promote and improve the present educational advantages so far as it can be done without burdening the present educational advantages so far as it can be done without burdening the present education and promote and pr tion of the country. It represented unnecessery taxation drawn from the people and piled up in the Treasury.

[Republicans] worders also voted ave.

This, he said, should arrest the attention of the country. It represented unnecessery taxation drawn from the people and piled up in the Treasury.

[Republicans] worders also voted ave.

[Resolved, That the United State being on government and ours a national party we denounce.] duct of labor. It was an infquity. The vote being taken on the passage This enormous amount of money was of the Mills bill resulted, yeas 162, lowering prices and piling an enor-mous load on labor and increasing When the the benefits of the privileged classes. How long would it be before stagnation would occur and bankruptcy and ruin flock together over our land? A guished callegue Mr. Randall who majority had attempted to bring was absent from the House by reason before before the lines the bill to of severe illness had sent him a letter reduce this taxation and lossen which he wished to have read at this the flow of money in the treasury. By amendments made in committee of the whole the relative rate of duty had been placed at \$42 99 on the hundred. This moderate bill had been met by a storm of denunciation and characterized as a free trade measure. Was \$42.99 on the hundred day, the 21st inst., I fear my strength schedule, where the rate of duty had as I do do not want to be misunderthe reduction had been \$7 in the hundred. They called that

free trade. If \$50 on the hundred

was free trade, in God's name what was protection? Sugar showed next to the largest reduction in the billlarger than in hemp, jute, iron and in everything except wool, yet the bill had been called a sectional measure. To get six millions of protection on sugar the government had to collect fifty eight millions of tariff duties. In provisions the reduction was one dollar in the hundred. More free trade. It was less than one dollar in cotton goods. Was not that moderate? the duty still remaining at \$39.07. In wools and woolens the most of that had been caused by placing wool on the free list. The manucles amounting to twenty million dol- colleagues long enough to make a ed to touch wool, the combination touch it." The next article on the this country. The committee protrade. If that was free trade, make given this baby industry it had failed a few moments by the Republican to grow. It was dying and must soon applause when Mr. Greenman, of disappear. The Republicans had used New York, answered in the negative. the same argument in favor of striking Mr. Merriman of New York was also

been placed on the free list. Yet the when he voted "40." The taxes on express companies, on bill. of the country had been removed, but that when the House adjourn today none of the taxes on labor had been it be to meet on Wednesday next. removed. Wool grew on sheep. There Mr. Boutelle moved that as this had been much sympathy expressed was the 27th anniversary of the battle for sheep. The Democratic party of Bull Run, the House should take sympathized with men. It wanted a recess till 8 o'clock. cheap clothing for the poor. The This motion was voted down amid Republicans wanted the duties kept a chorus of applause and laughter condition and increase the wages of

the laboring people. [Applause.] Indian depredation claims. The government should not meddle with the people. They could take THE STATE DEMOCRATIC PLETFOR M at the request of Mr. Trenholm, the commissioner, the object being to exclude the white depositors who had wrecked the bank and to confine it specially to the poor colored people who had been defrauded of their little savings.

The amendment was rejected. Mr. Vance called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, but as it was represented to him that there was no quorum present, he withdrew the call and the bill was passed without a division.

The conference report on the river and harbor bill was received from the House and was, on motion of Mr.

With the people. They could take care of themselves. They were the most intelligent and best people in the world and could give employment to all of the laborers if Congress would but let them alone. Why should we not have free raw material and have an opportunity to contest on equal terms with foreign manufacturers? We would have a fair field and open fight. [Applause.]

The Democratic party intended to appeal to the virtue and intelligence of the people of North Carollian on the continued enjoyment of peace, good government and enjoyment of the attains of the attains of the attains of the attains of the arities of the State which has now been unbroken for so many years which has now been unbroken for so many years which has now been unbroken for so many years and have an opportunity to contest on equal terms with foreign manufacturers? We would have a fair field and open fight. [Applause.]

The Democratic party intended to appeal to the virtue and intelligence of the people of North Carollian on the continued enjoyment of loan and the ollian on the continued enjoyment of beat endowed the state. We again congratuiate the people of loan of the entains of the attains of the attains of the attains of the attains of the arities of the State. We again congratuiate the people of North Carollian on the continued enjoyment of the attains of the attains of the arities of the State. We again congratuiate the people of North Carollian on the continued enjoyment of the a

When the yeas and nays were ordered, on the final passage of the bill, Mr. Sowden of Pennsylvania obtained recognition and said that his distinwhich he wished to have read at this

time. The letter was read as follows:

HON, W. H. SOWDEN, HOUSE OF B. RESENTATIVES : My Dear Sir:-If the vote on the Mills tariff bill is to be taken Saturree trade? What State had a 5 per by reason of my recent illness will cent rate of taxation. In a majority not permit my presence in the House of the States it did not exceed \$1 on on that day, and, if absent, I want the hundred. The tariff of 1846 had you to secure me a pair with some been spoken of as a free trade tariff. one who favors that bill, as I would. Mr. Mills then took up the bill in de- if present, record my vote in oppositail, beginning with the chemical tion to it. Give this immordiate care, been reduced from \$32.87 to \$28.17. stood. I want it announced and dis-On earthen and crockery ware tinctly known that I am opposed to the passage of the bill in question.

Yours truly, SAMUEL J. RANDALL. The letter was loudly applauded by the Republican members of the House. The roll call was then proceeded with. The following is the detailed vote:

Among those voting in the sffirmativeswere Messrs Cowles, Henderson, Johnston, Latham, McClammy, Rowland, Simmons and Brower. In all.

Among those voting in the nega-

tive, was Nichols. In all, 148. The following pairs were announced in favor of the bill: Hogg, Whiting, of Michigan, Belmon', Perry, Glover reduction was \$20 on the 100 and and Granger. Against the bill: Randall, Hiestand, Davenport. Spooner, Browne, of Indiana and Woodburn. facturers would have free wool and 40 | The announcement of the result was per ct protection or 5 per ct. more than greeted with applause, and it was he now got. And still they said the with some difficulty that Mr. Mills bill was a free trade measure. Arti- succeeded in quieting his enthusiastic lars have been placed on the free list motion to reconsider and table, which and \$6,390,000 of that was wool. Cot- was carried. During the call of the ton had been the chief product of this roll intense interest was manifested country. Yet the Republican party on the floor, and many members prohad put it on the free list; and they vided themselves with a roll call and were right. But when it was intend- kept tally as each vote was announced. The first member in regard that made the protective tariff was to whose vote there was some doubt, struck, and they said "you shall not | who was reached upon the call, was Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, who was free list was tin plate, \$5,700,000. elected as an independent with Re-Not a pound of it was produced in publican proclivities, and as he cast his vote with the Democrats these posed to give this money to the con- gentlemen vigorously applauded him. sumers; yet their action was called free The next gentleman whose vote gained him a round of applause was the most of it. Salt was the next. Be- Mr. Bliss, of New York, and as he cause few people were interested in its | cast his vote against the bill it was manufacture the committee was stig- | the Republican side that paid him matized as free traders for putting it | the compliment. Mr. Fitch, of New on the free list. Burlaps was not | York, when his name was called remade in this country. It had been plied with a vigorous affirmative, placed on the free list. Hemp and which gained him hearty greetute made up \$1,700,000 of the free ing from the Democratic side, list. With all the milk that could be which was counterbalanced in

Sand at a fair frame

committee had been taunted with be- had been called but before the aning free traders. Their opponents nouncement had been made, the THE VOTE YESTERDAY IN THE said: "If you want anything free, take | Speaker directed the c'erk to call his a free drink of whisky." (Applause.) name and he voted in favor of the

telephone companies, on all the wealth Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, moved

so high that neither wool nor woolens from the Republicans, and the recould be brought in. With a product | mark from Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas,

do! The Democrats proposed to till Wednesday was then rejected let in wool free and let our work- upon a yea and nay vote, and the men make it up into clothing. House, at 2 o'clock, took a recess till The bill was intended to benefit the 8 o'clock this evening, the evening session to be for the consideration of

ry vision. The conference report on the river and harbor bill was received from the House and was, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, ordered to be printed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive sgasion and Mr. Teller addressed the Senate against the treaty. At the close of Mr. Teller addressed the Senate against the treaty. At the close of Mr. Teller addressed the Senate against the treaty. At the close of Mr. Teller addressed the Senate against the treaty. At the close of Mr. Teller addressed the Senate against the treaty. At the close of Mr. Teller addressed the Senate against the treaty. At the close of Mr. Teller addressed the Senate against the treaty. At the close of Mr. Teller addressed the Senate against the treaty. At the close of Mr. Teller addressed the Senate against the treaty. At the close of Mr. Teller addressed the Senate state the proceeded to the floor and the matter went over till Monday.

The Senate then proceeded to the close of Mr. Teller's remarks Mr. Dawes obtained the floor and the matter went over till Monday.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills authorizing the constitution of bridges, and passed several House bills with formal amendments. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

Hoose.

Crowded galleries and a good attended the data of the tention of the proceeded to a decided the data of the tention of the proceeded to the constitution will be the proceeded to the constitution of bridges, and passed several House bill, morning as he rose in his place to close the long debate on the tariff bill.

Year of the constitution of the proceeded to detail to the proceeded to detail to the proceeded to the amount of \$4 03. At the conclusion of Mr. Mills speech the said that the belong debate on the tariff bill.

Year of the constitution and it was charged that the the long debate on the tariff bill.

Year of the constitution of the proceeded to the constitution of the proceeded to a doctor that the tention of the proceeded to the c

Resolved, That the United State being on government and ours a national party, we denounce the efforts of the Republicans to force sectional issues in Congress and elsewhere, and to promote dissension and ill-will between the people of the different sections of our common country.

Resolved, That it is due to the people of our castern counties, who have so cheerfully borne their share of our common burdens, that the present or some equally effective system of courty government shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is opposed to any further extension of the "No-fence" law, unless such extension shall have first been authorized by a majority of the qualified voters within the territory to be affected thereby.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has ever been the party of the workingman, and has never fostered monopolies, nor have "trusts" or "combinations" or "pools" ever grown up under laws enacted by it. The contest in this country being between aggregated capital, seeking to crush out

enacted by it. The contest in this country being between aggregated capital, seeking to crush out all competition, and the individual laborer, the Democratic party is, as it has ever been, against of expusopolist and in favor of a just distribution that will bear edemands the enactment of laws Resolved. That as all the laty or a just the laborer, it is the daty or a just the law as a direct benefit to the workingman, to keepense of our public institutions at the lowest limit consistent with wise and efficient management. The Democratic party opposes any competition between free and convict abor, but it insists that convicts shall not remain idle at the expense of honest labor.

Resolved. That ours being an agricultural State it is our duty as well as our pleasure to promote

it is our duty as well as our pleasure to promote any and all legislation that is best calculated to advance the interests of agriculture; and that in so doing we will most effectually advance the inrs.
Resolved, That the Democracy of North Caro-

rative.

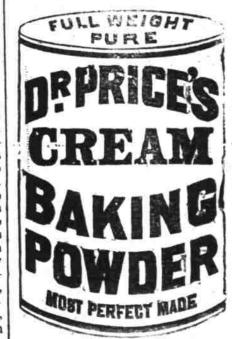
Besolved, That the ability, wisdom, bonesty. patriotism, independence, faithfulness to duty and manly courage of President Cleveland have won the admiration of all good men; and the in-

terests of the country demand hand his re-election. Reducing the Surplus. The disposition of the surplus in the United States Treasury engages the attention of our statesmen, but a more vital question has our attention, and that is the reduction of the surplus consumptives. Since the discovery and introduction of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, there has been a marked decrease in the mortality from this dreaded disease, and it is possible to still further reduce the number of consump tives. How? By keeping constantly at hand a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and using according to directions, upon the appearance of the first symptoms, such as a cough a cold, a sore throat, a chest or side pain. Taken thus early a cure is guaranteed. Trial bottles

Gen. Sheridan is much better and

free at Lee, Johnson & Co's drug store.

so is Mr. Randall.



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