

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

THE SENATE RESUMES CONSIDERATION OF THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL— PRESIDENTIAL VETOES, READ

By Telegram to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—SENATE.—Among the bills reported from committee and placed on the calendar in the Senate today were the following House bills: Establishing additional aids to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river; for the construction of a revenue cutter for New Bern, N. C.; to facilitate the transportation of life saving and light-house supplies at Hog Island, Virginia, in reference to bonds of disbursing and other officers and for the payment of the army, and Senate joint resolution for the adjustment of the amount due to the State of South Carolina for the rent of the Citadel Academy.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill, the pending question being an amendment offered by Mr. Hawley, appropriating \$750,000 for an armory gun factory at Fort Detrick, Arkansas, N. Y.; \$67,000,000 for the purchase of steel for high power coast defense guns; \$500,000 for the purchase of sub-marine mines, and \$100,000 for sub-marine controllable torpedoes. The amendment was agreed to and the bill was reported back from the committee of the whole to the Senate.

Mr. Barry called for a separate vote on Mr. Hawley's amendment and proceeded to address the Senate in opposition to it.

Mr. Gorman also opposed the amendment. He did not believe that the army appropriation bill was the proper place for the consideration of the question, but if the Senate were to enter on its consideration, he should have proposed as an amendment a proposition that had been thoroughly considered elsewhere (meaning the House committee on appropriations) appropriating \$38,000,000 to be expended in certain amounts yearly up to 1902. Mr. Gorman thereupon sent to the clerk's desk and had read a very lengthy project of a law providing with great particularity for the testing of new guns, and for the supply of a certain number of those that had stood a test of 200 rounds. After a debate between Mr. Gorman and Mr. Hawley, Mr. Gorman's amendment was rejected without division. Mr. Hawley's amendment was then agreed to, yeas 24, nays 16, and the bill was passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session and was addressed by Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, in favor of its ratification. Following Mr. Wilson, Mr. Salisbury took the floor, and said he would address the Senate tomorrow, and Mr. Vance gave a like notice for Saturday.

Mr. Frye said he would ask the Senate to meet at 11 a. m. Saturday, Monday and Tuesday and until a vote was reached on the treaty, adding that shortly the tariff bill would be before the Senate and would occupy all its time.

Mr. Teller made another attack upon what he called some of the remarkable statements in the speech of the Senator from Missouri and spoke of the edict having gone out from the White House that the treaty was to be supported. He accused Mr. Wilson of having openly espoused the Canadian side of the question and of having gone beyond Canadian statements in denouncing their cause. His remarks provoked retorts from Messrs. Wilson, Salisbury and Morgan.

Mr. Morgan said if he were President of the United States he would withdraw the treaty from consideration until the Senators got their minds clear enough to consider it on its merits. He believed that the honorable and venerable statesman in front of him (Mr. Everts) would, from his knowledge of diplomacy, do it. He would withdraw it and send it back after the political campaign had ended and after the motives for political strife had ceased.

After further discussion, participated in by Messrs. Everts, Teller, Hoar and Vance, the matter went over without action.

Two Presidential vetoes were read and referred and the Senate adjourned till tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Bowden, of Virginia, the Senate bill was passed appropriating \$75,000 for enlarging the iron wharf at Fortress Monroe, Va.

On motion of Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, a joint resolution was passed providing temporarily (until Sept. 1) for the support of the army.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for postoffice buildings. The report accompanying the bill explains its provisions as follows: It proposes to establish a plan for the construction of public buildings for the use exclusively of the Postoffice Department of a uniform character and which shall be especially adopted for the purpose of operating in places where the gross receipts amount only to \$3,000 annually for two successive years. The extreme limit of cost to the United States for any building shall not in any case exceed \$25,000. Subject to these limitations it provides for three classes of buildings, varying in cost according to the amount of gross receipts as follows: First, where the gross postoffice receipts for each of two preceding years exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, the cost of such building to the United States may be a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars; second, where such gross receipts for each of two preceding years exceed twenty thousand dollars and shall have been no more than twenty-five thousand dollars, the cost of such building shall not exceed to the United States twenty thousand

dollars; third, where such gross receipts for each of two preceding years shall be three thousand dollars, and not more than twenty thousand dollars, the cost of such building shall not exceed to the United States fifteen thousand dollars.

Under the first class there are 46 cities in which the gross postoffice receipts during each of the past two years have exceeded \$25,000. Under the provision of this bill the limit for the erection of these forty-five post-office buildings would be one million, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The limit of interest at three per cent of this sum is thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. The government at present expends for rent at these places the sum of sixty one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars. In the second class there are thirty-four cities or towns, in which the gross receipts of post offices for each of the past two years have exceeded twenty thousand dollars and have not exceeded twenty-five thousand dollars. The limit of cost for the erection of these thirty-four postoffice buildings would be six hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The interest of this sum at three per cent is twenty thousand four hundred dollars. The government at present expends for rent at these places thirty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars. In the third class there are one thousand three hundred and fifty-four cities or towns in which the gross receipts for each of the past two years have reached three thousand dollars and not exceeded twenty thousand dollars. In two hundred and thirty-eight of these places the government pays rent; in one thousand one hundred and sixteen places, as the law now stands, the government pays no rent. The bill appropriates two million dollars to be expended for the purposes of this act.

Pending action on the bill, the morning hour expired and the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, in the chair) on the Oklahoma bill. The bill was opposed by Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, who called it a bill to legalize the robbery of the wards of the nation; and favored by Mr. Stockdale, of Mississippi.

Messrs. Perkins, of Kansas, and Cobb, of Alabama, thought that the whole argument on which the measure was based was that the Indian had no right which a white man was bound to respect.

Mr. C. C. Colver, of Colorado, suggested that the bill provided for a commission to treat with the Indians for their lands in the usual way.

Mr. Cobb replied that it was this "usual way" to which he objected. The usual way to treat with the Indian was with a rifle in one hand and an axe in the other. It was time the "usual way" should cease.

Mr. Cannon, of Indiana, believed that sound policy, statesmanship and humanity all dictated that Congress should take the lands outside of the territory of civilized tribes and put them under a government of law, so that the strong arm of the law should be laid upon the white man who, in the teeth of the law, went upon those lands. He believed it was sound policy to treat with the Indians so as to throw open lands to settlement. He was for the bill because it tended in the proper direction.

The general debate closed and the bill was read by paragraphs for amendment.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, from the committee on appropriations, reported the fortification appropriation bill, and it was referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Springer gave notice that he would press the Oklahoma bill to a final vote tomorrow, and if any disposition to filibuster against it is shown he will be the first thing in the morning ask for a call of the House in order to secure the attendance of a quorum. The House then at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bills reported from the committee on judiciary.

Explosion of Natural Gas. By Telegram to the News and Observer. TIRROX, Ind., July 26.—A terrific natural gas explosion occurred at the heading factory of Bowlin & Haskell yesterday afternoon. Fireman Jake Baumgarten was dangerously burned and may die. The explosion ignited a huge dry house and in less than half an hour the flames spread to all parts of the factory and more than an acre of dry heading ready for shipment was in flames. For three hours 1,000 men worked desperately before the fire was gotten under control. The business portion of the city was in danger. All the business men closed their doors and turned out to help fight the fire. Bowlin & Haskell's losses will amount to \$40,000, with no insurance. Several small buildings near the yards were also burned, entailing a loss of \$3,000 or more.

Grand Reception to Emperor William. By Cable to the News and Observer. LONDON, July 26.—Elaborate preparations are being made at Stockholm and Copenhagen for the reception of Emperor William. King Christian of Denmark will start with a small fleet from Copenhagen Sunday to meet the German Squadron. Two Russian men of war are also expected to be present at the Emperor's dining the city of Copenhagen.

By Telegram to the News and Observer. BALTIMORE, July 26.—The schooner John Oliver, Capt. Foster, of Yorktown, Va., and bound home loaded with coal, capsized and sank last night off Sandy Hook. The captain and crew were rescued.

Washington Notes. By Telegram to the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Bond offerings today, \$923,000. Acceptances, \$25,000 registered four and a half at 120 2/8.

THE WHITE CAPS.

THEY WHIP TWO MEN NEARLY TO DEATH.

THREE OF THEM ARE IN TURN SHOT—TWO FATAALLY—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegram to the News and Observer.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 26.—The White Caps on Tuesday morning in Crawford county, whipped two men nearly to death (one will probably die) and then proceeded to the house of a republican citizen in the neighborhood and ordered him to spread the news of his doings as a warning. The plans of the White Caps had been overheard and the citizen had three friends with him. He accordingly refused to do the bidding of the White Caps and was threatened by them. A fight ensued, in which three of the White Caps were shot, two of them fatally. One of these is named Gregory, a country merchant, aged 50, with a family of four children and a wife. The other is Cooper named Saunders, a worthless fellow. The wounded man had been hidden away and the country is up in arms on a hunt for them. A bad state of affairs prevails.

THE PRESIDENT TAKES A HOLIDAY

THE TARIFF OUTLOOK IN THE SENATE—GOSSIP ABOUT THE CAPITAL.

By Telegram to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President left here at 11 o'clock this morning by the Pennsylvania railroad for New York. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom and Col. Lamont, and it is stated that he contemplates a salt water fishing excursion.

The outlook for a greatly protracted session in consequence of last night's Republican conference decision is not so threatening as appears to be generally supposed.

The tariff bill of 1883 was under discussion in the Senate, with intermissions for other business, less than six weeks. While there is material interest in the present situation for an almost endless debate, there is also promise that the extreme of possibility will not be tested at the end of an eight months' continuous session. It is thought that the committee will complete its bill and its work within a week or ten days. The Senate will then probably begin its sessions at 11 o'clock and sit seven hours daily, with evening sessions in addition as the debate proceeds. The certainty of the result and the difficulty of keeping a quorum of the House, together with little of importance to do after the appropriation bills shall have been disposed of, and more than the increasing heat, give rise to hopes that six or seven weeks hence if the record made up to this point is not broken, the present formal tariff speeches by exact count have already been delivered in the Senate.

Republican Tariff Bill. From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Republican Senators have agreed to report a tariff bill to the Senate, consider it and pass it before adjournment. This conclusion was reached tonight at a caucus held at the residence of Senator Everts, on K street. There was a full attendance, and the subject was freely discussed. Senator Allison, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the preparation of the Republican bill, gave a general outline of the bill, and proposed to substitute for the Mills bill, and he also explained why he considered it good politics to meet the Democratic measure squarely.

Senator Chandler sustained the position taken by Mr. Allison, and cited the last message of President Arthur to show that the Republican party stood pledged to a reformation of the tariff.

Sensors Stewart, Palmer, Blair, Collum, Sherman and other expressed their views on the subject, and by a rising vote it was decided that the finance committee shall continue the preparation of its bill and report it to the Senate as early as practicable. Senator Allison said that there would be no difficulty about passing the bill in the Senate, but declined to state what the feature of the proposed measure will be. He said the committee hoped to be ready to submit its bill within a few days, but could not say how much time will be consumed in discussing it. The net reduction of revenue to be attained will probably be between sixty-five and eighty million. No one, not even the members of the finance committee, ventures to guess now at the length of the session.

Among those who advocated the postponement of the tariff question until the next session was Senator Quay. He said, however, that it was for the doubtful States to decide what should be done in the matter. It is, therefore, evident that those States which are regarded as pivotal States in the next election favored the course decided upon tonight.

A Fusion Movement that Alarms the Republicans.

An Oakhook, Wis., special says: Many delegates to the State Convention of the Labor party arrived in this city yesterday. It is obvious that the efforts of certain Republican journals to belittle the importance of this meeting are unwarranted by the facts. The coalition talked of between the Democrats and the Labor element bids fair to count as a very important political factor, and the conviction is generally entertained that this proposed fusion would greatly strengthen the Democratic ticket throughout the State. The Republicans are much alarmed.

The perfume of violets, the purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the dash of blue combine in Porzoni's wondrous Powder.

News of the week—The hospital reports.

It will pay all who use Cotton Gins to get prices and testimonials of those A. No. 1 manufacturer, The Brown Cotton Gin Co., New London, Conn. They lead the world.

Senator Vance's Remarks on the Freedman's Bank Bill.

Mr. Vance, Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the author of the bill what distinguishes this from any other banking institution of the country? If we pay the depositors of this institution for the losses that they have incurred by the failure of the institution, why should we not pay all other depositors of all other banking institutions chartered under the authority of the United States?

I confess, sir, that I can see no reason for it, and before I vote upon the bill, disposing of over a million dollars of money to make good the defalcations of some dishonest men connected with this institution, should be glad to have a reason given to me for its vote in its favor.

Mr. Sherman. When this subject was discussed the other day by the Senate there were quite a number of gentlemen on that side of the Chamber and on this side who gave reasons why the bill should pass, although it would not be a good rule for us to pay all depositors of broken national banks.

Mr. Vance. I was not present when the discussion was had in the Senate, and am not aware that one had been hidden away and the country is up in arms on a hunt for them. A bad state of affairs prevails.

The peculiar circumstances seem to be that the colored people were the wards of the nation, I suppose, and that they were led to believe that this government institution managed by government officers, and that the faith of the government was pledged to make good their deposits, and to see that they were properly treated, etc.

The kindest and the best thing that can be done with the colored race in this country is to teach them to depend upon themselves. The ward business began at a very early period. It is time that they should either be the wards of the nation or that they should be independent freemen, learning to depend upon themselves and not to depend upon the government—one or the other.

As wards it is assumed that these persons were so ignorant that they did not know the risk they were running when they deposited their money in a chartered institution, that they believed, in their trusting and implicit ignorance, that they were to be taken care of by the faith of the nation, and that everything that had the government of the United States attached to it meant a solemn guarantee to them of their rights and privileges and property, etc.

That has all gone by, sir, and at the same time that we are now asked, in consideration of their ignorant condition, their condition of incoherent citizenship, to make good all the losses incurred in this bank, they were as freemen thought to be wise enough and statesmanlike enough and freemen enough to entrust with the destinies of whole States in this country, to take charge of the laws, the property, the rights, liberties and the civilization of any State for one, and for many other and were placed over the heads of the white people in those governments. If they were able and sufficiently enlightened to take charge of the destinies of a free, civilized Commonwealth, surely they were able to deposit their money in a banking institution and to take the risks there like any one else.

To hold them as wards wherever a defalcation of a bank is to be made good, and to let the laws, the property, the rights, liberties and the civilization of any State for one, and for many other and were placed over the heads of the white people in those governments. If they were able and sufficiently enlightened to take charge of the destinies of a free, civilized Commonwealth, surely they were able to deposit their money in a banking institution and to take the risks there like any one else.

When this bill was introduced it contained a general provision to make good all the depositors who had not been satisfied by the assets of the bank. It turned out that quite a number of those depositors were white people. Now the bill is amended so as to strike them out, and we are absolutely to make a distinction in violation of the constitution of the United States, which says that no distinction shall be made on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. We are to pay the colored man all that he was robbed of by the officers of this bank, and the white man is to look out for himself and gets nothing because he should have known better.

Sir, the whole business is wrong. These colored people must learn to distinguish in the business risks just as the white people have learned to distinguish. They must learn the great truth that every man who calls himself a philanthropist and friend of the colored man is not necessarily so, and that the louder in fact he talks philanthropy and love of them the more likely he is to steal what they intrust to him. They have that lesson to learn. If one is to be paid I am in favor of paying the other. There is no justice in any other course.

Dogged by Detectives. QUEENSTOWN, July 25.—Mr. O'Connell, chief clerk of the New York Court of Common Pleas, has lodged a complaint with the authorities here in which he says his steps are constantly dogged by detectives, and asked to be relieved of this unwarranted surveillance. He alleges that since his arrival he had visited religious and charitable institutions in Cork, and everywhere he has gone detectives have shadowed him.

Lexington Dispatch: The Democratic county convention meets next Saturday. A few weeks ago Mr. John W. Finch liberated a lot of homing pigeons belonging to Mr. Johnson. "Well, you know, de nigger, I spects I ain't quite so shuah about de facks ob dis case as de odder."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting their teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once. It produces natural sleep, quiets the nervous system, and relieves the child of all pain. It is very pleasant to taste; soothes the inflamed membrane, loosens the bowels, and regulates the stomach. It is the best remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Fine Butter. Fresh butter from the creameries of Mr. W. G. Upchurch, Dr. Richard H. Lewis and Mrs. D. W. Kerr. This butter is of absolutely perfect quality, put up in one pound prints, comes in twice a week; kept firm and cool in refrigerator, and always fresh.

E. J. HANCOCK.

CHARLOTTE.

THE HORNETS NEST'S RATIFICATION LAST NIGHT.

POWELL INTRODUCED BY ALEXANDER—HE MAKES ONE OF THE BEST SPEECHES OF HIS LIFE—MESSRS. FINGER AND SANDERLIN ALSO SPEAK.

Special to the News and Observer.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 26.—Judge Powell, Maj. Fing and Mr. Sanderlin addressed the people of this city tonight. There was a very large and enthusiastic outpouring of the people of the city and county, and Judge Powell was particularly well received. He was introduced by Capt. S. B. Alexander in an exceedingly cordial and graceful manner. Judge Powell spoke for an hour and a half and made one of the best speeches of his life. He gained many new friends here and manifested a great deal of enthusiasm into the Democracy of the county. The speeches of Messrs. Finger and Sanderlin were excellent and did credit to the speakers. They were repeatedly interrupted by the largest political gatherings, Charlotte and Mecklenburg are all right for the entire ticket.

A Reunion of Veterans. Special to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Colonel Alfred M. Waddell delivers the address at the reunion of the Cleveland veterans on Thursday next.

Arrival at Jersey City. By Telegram to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, July 26.—President Cleveland and party, including Postmaster General Dickinson and Private Secretary Lamont, arrived at Jersey City this afternoon and went at once on board the steam yacht Susquehanna where they will be the guests of Mr. Joseph Sweeney, for a fishing excursion to the south side of Long Island. The yacht departed for Sandy Hook this evening and tomorrow will be in the neighborhood of Fire Island Light enjoying deep water fishing.

Foreign News. By Cable to the News and Observer.

PARIS, July 26.—The Socie says that M. Antoinette, deputy for Metz in the German Reichstag is to be expelled permanently from Germany.

DUBLIN, July 26.—A number of tenants have been evicted from their holdings on the Lewis estate at Woodford County Galway. The evicted party met with a desperate resistance since one of the policemen was injured and eleven of their opponents were taken into custody.

Remarkable Scene at a Capture. Charlotte Chronicle 26th.

Officer W. S. Clanton yesterday had a lively experience in arresting a prisoner in Mallard Creek township. He was after a darkey named Scott Cowan, who was wanted in the Orange county for larceny and succeeded in coming up with him without difficulty. When Scott realized that he was in the hands of an officer he swore he would die rather than be taken to jail, and so saying he drew an old pocket knife and commenced slashing away at his throat. Mr. Clanton and two colored men tried to disarm him, but he put up a stout fight and a severe struggle ensued. Scott first cut himself on the left side of his throat, and during the struggle he succeeded in getting the right side before he could be disarmed. In the meantime, the mule attached to Mr. Clanton's buggy became frightened and dashed off in a wild runaway, the result of which was that the buggy was smashed all to pieces. After Scott was subdued his wounds were dressed and his throat was tied up in rags, when a buggy voluntarily offered by Mr. Cochran, was procured and the unwilling prisoner was brought to jail. The knife might have succeeded in carrying out his suicidal intention. As it was, his throat was pretty severely gashed.

A New Discovery. Richmond Whig.

The "pretty typewriter" is a new danger to domestic happiness incidental to the improvements of modern science. During the past week some half a dozen married men were reported to have eloped with their "pretty typewriters." Now is the time for homely or plain girls to learn typewriting. The wives of the country are going to draw the line against beauty or good looks in their husbands' confidential private secretaries and copyists. Indeed, we are not sure that many of them will not draw the line against the female sex if this eloping mania spreads much farther.

The Excellent Qualities. Of the delightful liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, commend it to all who suffer from habitual constipation, indigestion, piles, etc. Being in liquid form and pleasing to the taste, harmless in its nature, strengthening as well as cleansing in its properties, it is easily taken by old and young, and truly beneficial in its effects, and therefore, the favorite family remedy, especially with the ladies and children, who require gentle, yet effective laxative. John S. Pessard, sole agent for Raleigh, N. C.

The Court.—"How is this, Mr. Johnson? The last time you were here you promised to be sworn, and now you sent me a affirmation." Mr. Johnson.—"Well, you know, de nigger, I spects I ain't quite so shuah about de facks ob dis case as de odder."

War at Moving Blade Church. Charlotte Chronicle 26th.

There is a colored church out in Crab Orchard township called Moving Blade, and the worshippers of the Blade have been at war with each other. The fuss started last Sunday, and yesterday, while a party of the parishioners were building an altar for camp meeting, the cause of the trouble was brought up for discussion, and the result was a fight between George Green and Jas. Simpson. Green was badly used up, as Simpson appears to have fought principally with his teeth, and bit out several good sized chunks. The matter has been adjusted before the magistrates.

Newspaper Censorship (a few years hence).—"Don't you want to subscribe for the Daily Civilizer?" American Citizen.—"No. I've got no use for newspapers."—"Don't see how that can be."—"Why, you see, I have a private wire of my own to the base ball grounds."—Omaha World.

—Hearts may be honest, but they are always on the best.

A Specimen Brought to Light.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Cleveland's veto of the Senate bill giving a pension to Mary Ann Dougherty bids fair to become one of the best known of his messages. It was in reply to this message that the pension committee brought in its remarkable partisan report concerning the President's use of the veto power, and there is good reason to believe that the Republican Senators would be glad if Mary Ann Dougherty had never been heard of. When the committee's report was first issued it was regarded as such an admirable Republican campaign document that a resolution was offered for the printing of 5,000 extra copies, to be sent out under the flags of Republican Senators. The resolution is still before the Senate, and has been the cause of several warm political debates, in which the Democrats have won all the honors. It was while debating this resolution that the senior Senator from New Hampshire was so severely "cut up" by Mr. Butler. But the worst scoring the Republicans have yet received was administered today by Mr. Cockrell. The resolution in the morning hour, and Mr. Dawes assumed the difficult task of showing that the bill was meritorious and should be passed despite the veto. He undertook to break the force of the President's statement that Mary Ann Dougherty was a woman of bad character, who had been nine times arrested for drunkenness, larceny and other misdemeanors, by reading from police court records showing the arrest of "Mary Dougherty," "Mary A. Dougherty," "Ann Dougherty," &c. These, he declared, were the names of different persons, and, therefore, Mary Ann Dougherty was not arrested nine times. Mr. Dawes was generous enough to say that he thought the President had been deceived by the satellites of the Pension Office, and Mr. Cockrell promptly pointed out that three-fourths of the Pension Office were Republicans. Mr. Dawes laid special stress upon the endorsement of the claimant's character by Admiral Porter and George Bancroft, the historian. Mary Ann Dougherty claimed a pension for injuries received in an explosion at the Washington Arsenal while making cartridges in 1864. In a very few minutes after Mr. Cockrell took the floor to reply to Mr. Dawes, he convinced the Republicans that he knew something about the Dougherty case. He made the plain issue that the woman was not employed in the arsenal in 1864, and was not hurt in the terrible explosion which occurred there. He challenged the pension committee to produce a line of evidence to show that she was employed as she claimed, and he declared that her whole story was an infamous falsehood and fraudulent concoction, gotten up to work on the sympathies of the Senators. He also challenged the committee to bring in a report, showing the signature of George Bancroft to the woman's certificate of character was the genuine signature of Bancroft, the historian. Mr. Cockrell went on to show that the explosion did not occur at the time alleged by the claimant. After that explosion Congress appropriated \$2,000 to be distributed among the injured. Every person receiving any of this aid signed a receipt, but Mary Ann Dougherty's name was not in the list. "She was not in the arsenal," said Mr. Cockrell, "and she was not blown up." The Senator challenged her statement that she had a son killed by machinery in the navy yard, and concluded his speech with a hearty defense of the President for doing his duty. Mr. Teller wanted to take up the cudgels for the Republicans, but Mr. Hale thought it would be better not to stir the matter up any more just now, and he stopped the debate by calling up the naval appropriation bill.

A DISCOVERY

A MARKET BASKET FULL OF DYNAMITE FOUND IN THE HIDING PLACE OF THE CHICAGO DYNAMITERS—THE WIFE OF ONE OF THE PLOTTERS POINTS OUT THE SPOT.

By Telegram to the News and Observer.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—It is stated today that since the arrest of Heronck, the chief would-be assassin of Gary, Grinnell and Bondif, the police have made an important discovery by working upon the fears of Heronck. Surprisingly little dynamite was found at Heronck's home at the time of his arrest, but considerable of bombs in various stages of completion. The police were convinced that he had access to plenty of dynamite and when the subject was approached, his wife led the way to the basement of the building, in which Seb's's shop is, and led the way to do the searching, returned to the open air with a market basket full of pound sticks of the stuff. There were fully ten pounds of it—enough to have blown the whole neighborhood skyward. It is said the testimony before the grand jury shows that Seb's's, as well as Heronck, knew where the dynamite was concealed.

—Loud Shoes—Those that squeak badly.

FULL WEIGHT PURE DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

The superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is sold in all the leading cities. Price Baking Powder Co. NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS

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For an ice cold and refreshing beverage go to A. W. Goodwin & Co's drug store, and you can get it, sparkling soda water, ice cold mineral waters, orange sicles on draught, moxie, limedead and milk shakes.

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Just received, choice and select brands of sweet and free smokers. If you enjoy a pleasant and delightful smoke, you can get it at Goodwin's drug store.

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Standard Patent Medicines, Drugs, Spices and Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery and Toilet Soaps.

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Prescriptions dispensed at all hours of day or night.

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Manufacturer of all kinds of Monument, and Tombs in Marbles or Granite. Also Contractor for all kinds of Building Work, Curbing Posts, Steps, Sills, &c.

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Of all descriptions kept on hand and sent to any address upon application.

Chas. A. Goodwin, Proprietor

YOU CAN STOP that scorching heat by using Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for your cake, bread, etc. It is the best thing you can use for your cake, bread, etc. It is the best thing you can use for your cake, bread, etc.

WILL YOU EXCHANGE SUFFERING FOR COMFORT AND JOY?

You can stop that scorching heat by using Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for your cake, bread, etc. It is the best thing you can use for your cake, bread, etc. It is the best thing you can use for your cake, bread, etc.

Remember Season's Flatters for aches and pains.

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 cheap. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall Street, New York.

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NEW ARRIVALS

Purchased by our New York Buyer.

200 pairs ladies 23 button Dongola Goat Shoes, at \$2.34, worth \$3.00

60 dozen unlaundried reinforced shirts, all sizes, 40 cents each.

Ladies Sailors, 35 cents each

50 silk umbrellas, \$1.75 each.

Ribbons in all widths and colors.

A new lot of tin and glassware.