

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1890.

NO. 133.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for an one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
J. W. S. PRISCO, Raleigh, N. C.

BEFORE

Cold weather commences coat your walls and ceilings with

ALABASTINE.

Destroys all disease germs and brightens up your homes. Thousands of pounds have been sold in this market. It is no experiment, but has been proven to be all we claim for it. Send for circular and sample card of 12 Beautiful Tints.

Thos. H. Briggs & Sons,
RALEIGH, N. C.

GENUINE POLAND CHINA PIGS for sale. Ten dollars per pair. Single male six dollars. Apply to L. R. WYATT, Raleigh, N. C.

THE OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
ESTABLISHED IN 1888.

Has grown steadily in popular favor until its reputation for first-class work is second to none in this country North or South. It has achieved its present position by turning out the best work, and it proposes to maintain it in the same old-fashioned way. Good work, prompt delivery and the guarantee of satisfaction is the motto for the future as in the past.

TO MERCHANTS it makes a specialty of Collars, Cuffs, Unlaundried, New or Soiled Shirts for stock, and as for these only the best finish is acceptable. It is prepared to give satisfaction in work as well as price. The demand for Oak City Steam Laundry work comes from all quarters, and to meet it have established agencies as follows: T. J. Lamb, Durham, N. C.; W. B. Allen, Winston-Salem; J. C. Thomas, with A. Landis & Son, Oxford; John W. Purefoy, Henderson; W. C. McDuffie, with T. W. Broadfoot & Co., Fayetteville, and desire to further establish agencies in every other town in N. C., and to that end invite correspondence from parties in position to handle the business satisfactorily.

Mr. Ed. A. Miller, the efficient and attentive manager, is still in charge and ever ready to please is many customers and friends.

LAUNDRY corner Salisbury and Jones Streets. Telephone No. 112. Office at my store, No. 307 South Wilmington Street. Telephone No. 87.

L. R. WYATT, Proprietor.

1 7 6 8 CHRISTMAS 1 8 9 0

COMING, AND Old Nick's RYE AND GORN Four (4) year old OLD NICK WHISKEY CO., (Successors to J. S. Williams) Panther Creek, N. C.

The Indian Situation.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 20.—A Journal Rapid City, S. D., special says: Gen. Miles has received advices from Gen. Brooke that 500 friendly Indians left Pine Ridge yesterday to attempt to bring in the hostiles. Dispatches from Lt. Coldrum, at Fort Yates, announces that thirty-nine of Sitting Bull's Indians who left the agency Monday have sent word that they will return. Gen. Carr has thrown out the cavalry force to intercept the band now reported moving across the reservation to the Bad Lands. If the force fails to intercept them they will be pursued and arrested. Gen. Miles says no advance will be made till the result of the Pine Ridge embassy is known. Big Foot and Hump have surrendered and returned to the agency. No Indians except the band mentioned are now going to the hostiles and the cordons is constantly lightening.

Gen. Miles discredits the report of a large band of Indians in the vicinity of Camp Crook, on the Little Missouri River. No further engagements are reported from the lower ranches. A government herd has been located at Alkali Creek and a force of twenty men leave today to round it up. Two companies of the 17th Infantry from Fort Russell are expected here this afternoon and will at once follow 45 Cheyenne scouts from Pine Ridge who started for Cheyenne this morning. The available force along the Cheyenne under Gen. Carr is about 1,500.

Senator Dubois' Seat to be Contested.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.
BOISE CITY, Idaho, Dec. 20.—A report is current here that the election of Fred T. Dubois as a third United States Senator will be contested when the time arrives for him to take his seat. His opponents allege that his election is void, on the ground that such a procedure was in violation of the resolutions of the House and Senate that they proceed to the election of two United States Senators to fill the existing vacancies; and that the voting for a third Senator to fill the long term is illegal and not in accordance with the United States statutes. Gov. Shoup, of Idaho, just elected United States Senator, has resigned, and Lieut. Gov. Wiley has been sworn in as Governor.

Application for a Receiver.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20.—The Helena Wood and Coal Company yesterday made application in the Chancery Court for the appointment of a receiver for the South-Tredegar Iron Company, of Chattanooga, declared by the petitioner to be insolvent, and that judgment issued from yesterday will result in a majority of creditors losing their claims. A restraining order was issued and a hearing will be had January 6th. The indebtedness of the Southern Tredegar will reach \$100,000, and if let alone they can conclude the sale of their property now under negotiations and pay out. The Atlantic Trust Company holds a deed of trust of the property in question for 260,000 secure bonds.

Foster a Free Man.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20.—It will be remembered some time ago that H. C. Foster, an attorney of Hernando, Miss., shot and killed another attorney, C. R. Bryce, owing to domestic troubles, in which the name of the latter's wife was implicated. After thoroughly investigating the case the jury declined to return an indictment against Foster, on the ground that he acted the part of "a sensible and sane man who vindicated the law, and acted in accordance with the sentiment of every honorable, brave, true, noble and virtuous man."

Total Visible Supply of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,223,263 bales, of which 2,719,562 are American, against 3,041,581 and 2,647,181 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week—all interior towns, 204,832; from plantations, 303,161; crop in sight, 4,975,425.

Weekly Bank Statement.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The following is the weekly bank statement: Reserve increase, \$3,891,825; loans increase, \$410,100; specie increase, \$4,136,700; legal tenders increase, \$648,500; deposits increase, \$3,573,500; circulation, \$23,500. The banks now hold \$4,498,900 in excess of the required rate.

Schooner Seized.

New Berns Journal.
The schooner John R. P. Moore, owned by Mr. W. S. Chadwick, president of the A. & N. C. Railroad, which ran into the steam yacht Nydia, was libeled yesterday for damages by the owner of the yacht, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and seized by Deputy U. S. Marshal C. B. Hill, in whose custody she now is. The case will be tried before Judge Seymour in chambers on January 7th.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

THE DEBATE ON THE FORCE BILL.

Mr. Spooner Makes a Weak Defense of the Bill—Several Minor Matters in the House.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—SENATE.—Mr. Sawyer asked unanimous consent for fixing an early day in January for the consideration of the postal telegraph bill.

Mr. Wolcott objected. Mr. Ingalls, at his own request, was granted two weeks' leave of absence.

Mr. Platt introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 to enable the President to take action to obtain from the German government a supply of the remedy discovered by Dr. Koch and the formula for the manufacture of the same. Laid over.

The morning hour having expired, the presiding officer said before the Senate the election bill.

Mr. Paddock gave notice that after the consideration of the pending bill (and before it should be concluded if its debate was to be protracted to any great extent) he would ask the Senate to vote upon the Pure food bill, which was demanded by the farmers from one end of the country to the other.

Mr. Edmunds demanded the regular order and the floor was taken by Mr. Spooner in a speech in advocacy of the bill. A stranger in the gallery, he said, listening to this debate without the knowledge of the history of the country, would be impressed with the idea that all love of liberty and devotion to the Constitution and freedom from partisanship were to be found on the other side of the chamber. He hoped that the gentlemen on the other side would not assume that the Republican Senators were not equally with them lovers of liberty. He took a pride in belonging to a party whose history had been love of liberty and defence of liberty. The Senators on the other side constantly asserted that they spoke for the Anglo-Saxon race. The Republican Senators were also Anglo-Saxon and they would be as unwilling as the Democratic Senators to disparage or degrade the race. The gentleman opposing this bill denounced it as clearly unconstitutional, and spoke of their devotion to the Constitution. He begged them to remember that devotion to the Constitution was not confined to the Democratic side. The Republicans were denounced as partisans. He begged to suggest that possibly some persons might imagine that the fierceness of the opposition to this bill was attributable in part to partisanship. The Senators ought to be willing to concede that in consideration of a measure of this character there was room for an honest difference of opinion, and we should not forget that denunciations were not argument and that epithets never convinced any intelligent mind. This debate had been characterized by something of rudeness. The committee on privileges and elections had been referred to in language of discourtesy. Almost every Senator on the other side had made harsh and bitter reference to the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar). That Senator needed no defence, and if this were otherwise he was abundantly able to take care of himself. But he hoped that the Senator would not think him officious in saying he had heard these attacks with regret and indignation. When Massachusetts counted her jewels none would be found richer or brighter than the name and fame of the Senator in charge of this bill. He was the peer of any man who had ever spoken for Massachusetts in this chamber. Mr. Spooner then proceeded to defend John L. Davenport from the attack made on him. He contended (fortifying his contention with documentary evidence) that the Federal election law instead of being offensive to the Democracy of the North had been put into operation at their request in many instances.

Mr. Spooner then proceeded to discuss and defend the details of the pending measure. A good deal had been said (Mr. Spooner remarked) in connection with what was called "Domiciliary Visits," but nothing had been said of domiciliary visits of night riders at the South, or of the whipping of women. All of the indignation of the Democratic Senators had been directed at "Domiciliary Visits," involving only a polite inquiry by the Federal official as to who lived in the house so as to enable him to judge whether the persons voting from that house were legal voters. The committee on privileges and elections had been criticized because it could not estimate the cost of the enforcement of this bill. It was impossible to make such an estimate, because the committee could not know the extent to which the bill would have to be enforced. But whatever its cost, the people would not huddle over any cost that would secure a fair election. It had been said on the other side that the bill

was aimed at the South—it was in part. It was aimed at every spot in the United States where, by fraud or force, men who had the right to vote for members of Congress were cheated out of that right. The South, he thought, was where the bill was specially needed. In proof of this he read an extract from a speech made by Mr. Christman in the late Constitutional convention of Mississippi declaring that since 1875 there had not been a fair election in that State; that in plain words they (white people) had been stuffing the ballot boxes, committing perjury and carrying the election by fraud and violence till the whole machinery of elections was about to rot down. He also read the qualifications for voters contained in the new Constitution of Mississippi. Among others being the ability of a voter (after January, 1892) to read or to give a reasonable explanation of the meaning of any clause of the Constitution of the State. Mr. Spooner had his doubts of the ability of some Senators on the other side to understand some clauses of the Constitution of the United States. (Laughter.) If the Constitution of Mississippi had stopped at the educational test and excluded from the right of suffrage every man, white or black, who could not read that instrument nobody would complain of it, but now the ignorant white voter might have the simplest clause read to him and be asked if he understood it, and answering "yes," might be permitted to vote, while an obtruse clause (as to the right of eminent domain or some legal and technical question) might be read to the colored voter who would be asked to give a reasonable explanation of it. The scheme was plainly devised to let the ignorant white man vote, if he voted the Democratic ticket, and to keep the ignorant black man from it unless he voted the Democratic ticket, and yet the Democratic Senators railed against the pending bill as giving to the chief supervisor lordly powers. What would they say if such a clause as that were put in it? Referring to Mr. Stewart's speech of yesterday and to his remark that the election law could not be enforced in the South because public opinion would not support it, Mr. Spooner remarked: To that complexion have we come at last. Have we fallen to the condition in our country that calls for the preservation by law of the purity of the ballot at the North, but that we must stop at Mason and Dixon's line because public opinion in the South is in favor of dishonest and fraudulent and violent suppression of suffrage? I cannot believe it. Mr. Spooner spoke for over five hours and his speech was listened to with marked attention and interest on both sides of the chamber.

Mr. Ingalls read some extracts from the speeches of delegates to the Mississippi Convention, and from editorials of local papers on the subject of qualification as to the ability to read or explain the clauses of the Constitution, he affirmed it as his understanding and belief, and as the conviction of a great mass of the people of the North, that the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi had been assembled for the avowed purpose of disfranchising the majority of its citizens, who were also citizens of the United States. It had been assembled for the express purpose of nullifying and defeating and overthrowing the amendments to the Constitution of the United States by agreeing, to which the State of Mississippi had secured its re-admission into the Union.

Mr. Higgins obtained the floor, and after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned.

There was a small attendance of members in the chamber when the House met this morning, and Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, noting this fact objected to the approval of the journal. On a ye and nay vote the journal was approved.

Mr. Milliken presented a number of conference reports on public building bills. In every case the change made in the measure was purely verbal in its character, and though this statement was made by Mr. Milliken Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, insisted on the reading of each report in full. The reports were all agreed to, but a good deal of time was consumed.

A bill was passed authorizing a tunnel under Narrows, New York harbor to connect Middleton, Staten Island, and New Ulrich, Long Island. The motion to adjourn was lost—yeas 64, nays 109.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, moved the House go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the urgent deficiency bill with Senate amendments thereto.

On a standing vote no quorum appeared and this point was made by Mr. Rogers, that the Speaker was unable to count a quorum and yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Henderson's motion was agreed to—yeas 173, nays 5.

On Mr. Burrows taking the chair Mr. Henderson moved concurrence in the Senate amendment with one exception. This exception was an amendment providing for the payment of the Senate session employ-

The McLean-Prescott Company.

The McLean-Prescott Company will appear here in "Spartacus" Tuesday night. The Louisville Courier-Journal says of Mr. McLean: He is splendidly proportioned, manly, graceful and handsome. His voice is strong and full, lacking somewhat in melody, but equal to the stormy climaxes with which the play abounds. His conception of the character was adequate, and his delineation was marked by intelligence and good judgment. When he was brought into the presence of his conquerors and master at the opening of the play, he conveyed to the audience instantly the picture of the rugged but simple barbarian crushed by captivity and grief at the supposed destruction of his wife and child. There was a dignity and strength in his presence, however, which foretold the danger involved in goading the captive too far. He showed the ferocity and the recklessness of the animal which had been caged, but there was also the feeling and the intelligence of the man.

Of Miss Prescott, who played Senona, the wife of Spartacus, praise is the fitting tribute. Her melting eye, her thrilling voice and her perfect stage presence, are matters of current theatrical knowledge. The requirements of the part she took last night are small, but her assumption of what small parts may be made by an artist.

KING KALAKAUA SWEARS.

Incensed Because a Swell San Francisco Club Refused Him a Visitor's Card.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 16.—Royalty is not held in much respect by the Pacific Union Club, of this city. The directors have refused an application for a visitor's card for King Kalakaua. When the dusky monarch arrived here he was overwhelmed with social attentions by sugar planters and others who have invested on the Hawaiian islands that need cultivation. He was also the lion at a big charity ball last week, and a fine dinner was given him by several members of the Pacific Union Club. The action of the Pacific Union Club has therefore created a sensation in the King's circle, and is said to have caused much profanity on the part of the monarch, who can swear picturesquely in a half-dozen languages.

The Brooklyn Bridge Cable.

Workmen have just completed laying the cable of the Brooklyn bridge, which will take the place of the one which was discovered to be worn out. The laying and splicing of the cables used on the bridge is a very intricate matter, and it generally takes three nights to complete the work. The new cable will be used as a relief cable, the old relief cable having come into use yesterday morning. These cables cost \$5,000 each.

Placed in Jail.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 20.—Jesse Fierston, colored, who killed Policeman Musgrave last night while he latter was serving a warrant on him, was captured at midnight, about six miles south of the city. He was brought back and imprisoned. A squad of thirty policemen was placed around jail, and at 3 a. m., the sheriff quietly took him out and boarded the north-bound train, five miles from Chattanooga, and placed him in jail at Knoxville for safe keeping.

Wilmington Taking a Municipal Census.

The work of securing a correct enumeration of the population of the city was commenced yesterday by members of the police force detailed for that purpose by Mayor Fowler. It will take probably five or six days to complete the job. Household holders could facilitate matters if they would prepare lists and give them to the census takers when they call, giving number of residence and name, sex and color of residents. The census-takers are Sergeant J. D. Orrell, Sergeant L. Flanagan, Privates R. L. Dixon, H. W. Howell, D. W. Chadwick, H. Woebse, W. R. Hall, J. L. White, W. W. King.

Took His Watch.

Durham Sun.
Night before last a fellow by the name of Glassy got on the west-bound train at Haw River. When the train was between McLea's and Gibsonville, he became engaged in a tussle with a Mr. Mears, from Richmond, representing a piano house, we believe. How it originated we do not know, but as Mr. Mears shoved Glassy from him, he found that the latter had taken his gold watch, and the chain was broken in several places. Glassy was arrested at Greensboro.

Sentenced to Death.

By Cable to the News and Observer.
PARIS, Dec. 20.—The trial of Egrand and Nibe Bompard has ended in conviction. Egrand was sentenced to death and Bompard to twenty years of hard labor.

People talk of moneyed responsibility! There is no responsibility like a baby. How important then, that its health be maintained by the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Why grow profane and make use of ugly oburgations against your nasal catarrh.

When a few applications of Old Sam's Catarrh Cure will relieve and cure you. The price of this valuable remedy is 25 cents.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

CHRISTMAS GREETING.

Good will,
Hearts fill,
Laugh and love, and wish no ill.
Increase,
Joy, peace,
Let all strife and bickerings cease.
To all,
Great small,
Greeting on our Christmas call.
Far, near,
Here's cheer,
Christmas merry, happy New Year.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH,
GROCERS,
B-A-K-E-R-S
AND
Candy Manufacturers.

Special Holiday Prices:

Fine French Mixed Candies, 1-lb. boxes 15c.
French and Chocolate Creams, 1-lb. boxes 25c.
Finest Chocolate Cream Drops, 1-lb. boxes 25c.
Finest Assorted Caramels, 1-lb. fancy boxes 30c.
—FINEST MARSHMALLOW DROPS—
1-lb. fancy tins 35c. 3-lb. fancy tins \$1.00.
Finest Chocolate Cream Drops, 5-lb. boxes \$1.
Finest Hand Made Bon Bons, 5-lb. boxes \$1.
French Cream and French Mixed Candies, 5-lb. boxes \$1.50.
Crystallized Ginger Chips, 1-lb. fancy boxes, \$1.00.
Fine Assorted Caramels, 5-lb. boxes \$1.00.
—Our Own Make Pure Stick Candies—
In Holiday Shapes.

FRUITS! FRUITS! FRUITS!
Fine Apples, California Pears,
Catawba and Isabella Grapes, 5 and 10-lb baskets 50 and 75c each.
Fancy Ben Davis and Baldwin Apples.
Florida Oranges—Grape Fruit.
—Pink Tinted Malaga Grapes 30c lb.—
Fancy Vinted Chestnut Raisins 1 box \$1.75
—Fancy California Cluster Raisins—
1 box \$1.25

Stronach's --- Bakery

EVERYTHING
of
the nicest, sweetest and best
in Bred's and Cakes.
Fancy Cakes and Crackers
in great variety.
1-lb. tins 25c.

—BANANAS—
\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 bch.
Smyrna Figs, 8-lb. boxes \$1.25.

WOOLLCOTT & SON,

14 E. MARTIN STREET.
We have now on exhibition for the
Holiday Trades,
Dolls, all sizes and prices,
Plush Goods,
Tea Sets,
Chamber Sets,
Doll Furniture,
Toys,
Wagons,
Velocipedes,
Rocking Horses,
Hobby Horses,
Children's Books,
Albums, Photo Frames,
Stone and Wood Building Blocks,
Vases,
Bisque Figures,
Plated Ware,
Fancy Baskets,
Japanese Tea Pots,
Fancy Cups and Saucers,
Mugs,
Fancy Glass Ware and Crockery,
Lamps,
Pictures,
Firs,
and other articles too numerous to mention.