

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXIX.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1890.

NO. 139.

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 prepared, 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.

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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.

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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 in work as well as price. Give satisfaction. The Oak City Steam Laundry Work comes from all quarters, and to meet it have established agencies as follows: T. J. Lumbe, Durham, N. C.; W. B. Allen, Winston-Salem; J. C. Thoms, Greensboro; Henderson, Son, Oxford; John W. W. Broadfoot & Co., Fayetteville, and desire to further establish agencies in every town in N. C., and to that end invite correspondence from parties in position to handle the business satisfactorily.

Mr. El. 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 n. store, No. 307 South Wilmington Street. Telephone No. 87.

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CHRISTMAS

—IS—

COMING, Old Nick's

Four (4) year old RYE AND CORN

Should be on hand. Write for price list. OLD NICK WHISKEY CO., (Successors to Jos. Williams) Panther Creek, N. C.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

THE ELECTION BILL AND THE FINANCE MEASURE.

Mr. Hoar Gives Advice to Southern Senators—Mr. Wolcott, a Republican Senator, Opposes the Force Bill.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—SENATE.—There were only seventeen Senators present when the Senate met at 10 o'clock, two of them Democrats, Messrs. Gorman and Faulkner. One of these called attention to the absence of a quorum and the Sergeant-at-Arms was called into requisition. It was 11 o'clock before a quorum (forty-four) was secured and before the journal of yesterday was read. The galleries, however, were all the time crowded with visitors, principally teachers from the public schools of New York and Philadelphia. Their presence was recognized by the chaplain who, in his prayer, asked a special blessing for the "great army of men and women gathered in our schools and seminaries." During the long wait there suddenly came from the galleries a general hand clapping such as in a theatre signifies impatience, that the performance is slow to begin. It was quickly rebuked by the Vice-President and there was no repetition of such violation of Senatorial decorum.

Mr. Reagan gave notice of two amendments to the Aldrich cloture resolution. Then the Senate resumed consideration of election bill and Mr. Hoar continued his speech (commenced yesterday) in advocacy. He quoted from an article in the Charleston News and Courier, condemning the 118 box law of that State and characterizing it as "a political trick and subterfuge to get rid of Constitutional rights of the majority of the citizens of South Carolina." Nothing, Mr. Hoar said, had ever been uttered in the Senate by the most extreme fanatic, imparting one tenth part of the severity of the statement of that "great leading Democratic newspaper guide of public sentiment in that State." He reminded the Southern Senators that they had pledged not merely their official oaths but their honor as men that they would give their devotion to Constitutional amendments if they were only let back into their old condition in the Union and free from the consequences of the rebellion and now they were denouncing those constitutional amendments as a "stupidous crime and blunder."

Mr. Hoar criticized the new constitution of the State of Mississippi, and quoted declarations of Judge Calhoun, President of the Convention, which adopted it, avowing the purpose for which it was gathered, and who said that if he were asked whether it was the purpose to restrict negro suffrage, he would frankly answer, "Yes, that is what we are here for."

Mr. Hoar recalled the Copiah massacre in Mississippi, the murder of Fred Matthews, "a kindly citizen and an excellent neighbor in the act of casting his ballot," and the burning of his widow's house; and said that within the present Christmas season in time of "peace on earth and good will to men," that a widow's son, a Republican postmaster, a young man of 21, had been shot down on the streets of Carrollton, the home of Senator George. "How long," Mr. Hoar exclaimed, "how long, oh God, shall the blood of these martyrs cry for vengeance from the ground? How long shall the murder of men because they are Republicans be the only crime to which Republicans are indifferent? The Senator (referring to Mr. Walthall) thinks that the era of these things is passing by in Mississippi. Let us hope so. Let us hope that when its dark and bloody history is written it will be recorded that there was at least one manly voice in all her chivalry that uttered the indignation of an American freeman at the outrage on Americanism and on freedom."

In conclusion Mr. Hoar addressed himself directly to Southern Senators, and said: You have tried everything else, now try justice. You have exhausted every policy and failed. This terrible question will not down. Your people have listened too long to evil counsellors who led them into rebellion, into war, into poverty, into crime. Let them listen now to the counsels of the greatest orator of antiquity. "Justice is itself the great policy of civil society, and any departure from it under any circumstances lies under suspicion of being no policy at all."

Mr. Wolcott made an animated speech against the bill, attracting the closest attention from its first sentence to its last. It was, he said, a source of great regret to him to be called upon to differ with any considerable number of his party and to decline to take the path which the older leaders pointed out. It was proper that the reasons which impelled that difference be fairly stated. The time which the bill engrossed was not opportune. Nearly one-third of the session was through and daylight was not yet visible. There

were before the Senate measures of vast importance that would fail for another year at least lest they were now acted on.

Among the measures awaiting Mr. Wolcott mentioned the silver bill, the pure food bill, copyright bill and private land court bill. We stand, he said, in the shadow of a great financial disaster; the people turn to Congress for relief; they want assurance either that there will be no legislation on the financial subject (so that they can set their houses in order) or that they will receive adequate medium circulation for the transaction of their business. But it was not only, he said, because those measures were clamoring for recognition that he felt compelled to oppose the passage of the bill. If the session were to last indefinitely and if none of these vital measures were pending he would still vote against it. It was a travesty on duty that the Senate should sit day after day discussing changes in the election law that had stood without amendment for twenty years. In his opinion the pending bill should not become a law, because it invalidated Federal interference and espionage at other than National elections, and such interference was contrary to the spirit of American institutions, and an obstacle to the right enjoyment of American liberties. It was to him mind far better that the local and State elections in the city of New York, with its thousands of ignorant original and venal voters should be attended by fraud and dishonesty than that they should be kept pure by interference. They had tried in Colorado the remedy of Federal interference under the direction of the Democratic district attorney and a Democratic marshal. Law had been administered by a Judge so intolerably fair that he was opposed to both parties and yet it had been given up and now the people of Colorado managed their own elections, fairly, impartially and incorruptly. The people of the United States, Mr. Wolcott went on to say, wanted no more civil strife and it would be impossible to enforce such a law against the united opposition of the white people in the Southern States. An attempt would bring back the old days of terrorizing and the weaker race would be the sufferer. There were many things more important and vital to the welfare of the nation than that the colored citizens of the South should cast their ballots.

At the close of Mr. Wolcott's speech the election bill was laid aside informally and the bill reported from the finance committee was taken up, on which Mr. Stewart proceeded to address the Senate. The purpose of the bill, he said, was to purchase twelve million ounces of silver now held by speculators and issue \$200,000,000 of bonds to be held as a basis of national bank circulation. Its provisions were for the relief of gamblers, silver speculators and national banks. There was nothing in the measure looking to the free coinage of silver. For one, said Mr. Stewart, I will not vote for such a proposition. I do not fear that anybody will accuse me of personal interest. The transaction is improper and immoral, and will be severely criticised. I shall not place myself where an explanation will be required. Such a purchase of silver would temporarily increase its price and thereby to some extent benefit some of my constituents, but they are not asking for a benefit at any such price. They prefer to bide their time and wait till there are votes enough in Congress to enact in law the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Mr. Reagan spoke in favor of the free coinage of silver and then discussed the election bill and cloture rejects. He became involved in a diatribe upon the two latter subjects with Mr. Spooner as to the length of time the minority ought to be permitted to talk against a measure which the majority desired to pass. No satisfactory understanding was reached.

Mr. Teller called the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) to the present status of the election bill up to this hour. No attempt had been made to bring the bill to a vote. There had been discussion on both sides—irrelevant discussion on both sides. The Senator from Massachusetts had occupied a considerable portion of two days with a speech mainly devoted to historical reminiscences and hardly touching upon the merits of the bill. Other Senators on the Republican side had contented themselves with the declaration that this was a beneficent measure for beneficent purposes and had left to the Senators on the other side to touch upon the details of the bill. The Senate had been told when criticisms were made on the bill that amendments would be offered. Up to this hour there had been no suggestion as to the manner in which these amendments were to be made. A vote taken on this or any other question would demonstrate the fact that there was not a quorum of Republican Senators present. There had been no attempt made on the part of the friends of the bill to bring it to a vote. Now the Senate was to be met with a new rule which was to reverse the tradi-

tions of this body and to overthrow a practice which had been in vogue eighty-four years.

Mr. Teller referred to the impression which has gone abroad that this bill was kept before the Senate for the purpose of staving off the much needed and much demanded financial legislation, and said that if the Senators did not wish the bill to stand in the way of legislation, he should put the Senate in position to vote on the amendments before he offered, or allowed to be offered, a rule which would cut off debate and amendments. He was in sympathy with the declared object of the bill, but whether he voted for it depended upon its shape when it came to vote, he first wished an opportunity to vote on the amendments; he did not believe that the people of the United States were prepared for this proceeding, and for one he was prepared to resist by all proper methods the adoption of the rule till the Senate had an opportunity to vote on all amendments. To repeat whether he would vote for the bill or not depended on result of the vote on several amendments, and he was not to be deterred of his object because of delay, because nobody was more responsible for that delay than the Senators who favored the bill.

Mr. Hoar defended himself from the imputation of lack of diligence, and distributed the blame for the delay between the Democratic Senators for their opposition, and his Republican colleagues for failure to attend the sessions of the Senate, and he especially disclaimed any part in permitting the election bill to be used to obstruct financial legislation.

Mr. Teller said he did not appreciate until this afternoon the effect of the proposed rule, which he understood was to come up for action on Tuesday next. It had not occurred to him that the Senate would be in the position of having to vote on the bill without an opportunity to vote on the amendments. The Senator indicated that the rule did not mean this, but the legislative condition of the Senate would be one of inability to vote on the amendments. If the friends of the bill were in earnest they could pass it without the rule; they could pass it as bills had been passed in the days of reconstruction; as they had been passed before and during the war. He had never shown any indication to abandon the Senators who believed in this measure by absenting himself, even though he might not be willing to support the bill by his vote.

Mr. Hale said the situation had become to some Republican Senators, who expected to support the bill and vote for it if the opportunity were given them, almost intolerable. The Senate was not without experience in dealing with important measures. It could not be said of this bill (important hat it was) that it stood in importance above all other measures which agitated the country and the Senate had heretofore been able to complete and pass great measures and it ought to have learned by this time whether the methods which then prevailed could apply now and take the Senate out of the rut into which it had fallen and somebody ought to know whether the old methods of the Senate could apply. Great war measures had been bitterly opposed in the Senate out these measures had been passed and all of the reconstruction acts had met with determined hostility yet they had been enacted into law. By this time it ought to be known whether old methods would pass the pending bill. But they had not been tried. The Senate was not trying old methods nor the new method which some Senators thought must be resorted to. He did not know from anything that had occurred upon the other side whether the Democratic Senators had determined to resort to undue means to defeat the bill. Nothing had shown it. Long speeches and instructive speeches had been made on both sides, but he could not know until the matter was brought to the test whether the Senators on the other side had determined upon any extraordinary proceedings. Without impugning the steadfast devotion of the Senator from Massachusetts to this cause, he would suggest that the time had come when the Senator should find out what ought to be done.

Mr. Hoar said that if he had had his way the pending measure would have been brought forward last session and some measure for closing the debate would have been adopted. It had been in opposition to his views that it had not been done; he undertook to say that the injury caused by the pending measure by the speeches of the Senators from Nevada and Colorado, (Stewart and Wolcott) had not been half as much an obstacle in the way of accomplishing what he believed to be the desire of the Republican party of the country, as the fact that the Republican Senators left the chamber at 3 in the afternoon, or were paired. He reminded Mr. Hale that when there was an attempt to get an evening session for the consideration of the bill, almost all the Democrats got up and walked out of their seats into the lobby.

Mr. Hale—There were only twenty-five Republican Senators here; and I was one of them.

Mr. Hoar—And so was I; but I think that the Senator from Maine may have learned something there in reference to the defection of his Republican associates and the purposes of his Democratic antagonists.

Mr. Mitchell here suggested to the great satisfaction and amusement of the Democratic Senators that it was in order for the Senate to adjourn so that there might be a Republican conference.

Mr. Hawley took Mr. Hoar's place in defending the closing proposition, and after another speech from Mr. Teller, reiterating his former position, and a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The House met, approved the journal and adjourned till Friday.

CLERK JEWETT'S PETITION.

Beginning of the End in the New Hampshire Controversy.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 29.—The city is filled tonight by prominent men of both parties, for tomorrow morning the full bench of the Supreme Court will begin the hearing on the petition of Clerk Jewett for instructions concerning the status of contesting candidates for election to the new Legislature, which has the Governor and United States Senator to elect. It is understood that certain of the candidates will claim that the court has no jurisdiction, if the decision is against them. This will not avail for it is known on the best authority that a number of conservative Republican and Democratic representatives-elect have given assurance that they will support a motion immediately after the assembling of the legislature to send the question to the court in a manner that would secure their prompt consideration and admit of no appeal.

The leading men who approve of this proposed action, in case it should be necessary, are efficient in numbers to, by their championship, easily carry such a measure through the House. Under such a program as this there would be no unseemly strife in the House.

Thirty Indians Killed.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning received the following dispatch from Agent D. F. Royer, dated Pine Ridge Agency, Dec. 29.—On Wounded Knee Creek this morning while the soldiers were disarming Big Foot and his band after their surrender, a fight took place which resulted in the killing of about 30 Indians and several soldiers, including Capt. Wallace, with a number wounded. Two Strike and his party who were camped on the creek just below Red Cloud's house, opened fire on the agency fr m the hills opposite the boarding school, wounding two soldiers. The police returned the fire killing two of Two Strike's Indians and wounding two others. Two Strike and his band have retreated in a northwest direction from the agency and it is supposed is trying to make his way back to Bad Lands. Thus far the Pine Ridge Indians have taken no active part in the war, but Big Foot, Slow Bear, Kicking Bear and Two Strike's band have been and are active in the disturbance.

OMAHA, Dec. 30.—Col. Forsythe reached the Pine Ridge agency this morning with the 7th Cavalry and the surviving prisoners. He reports 25 of his men killed and 31 wounded in the fight on the Porcupine yesterday. Gen. Brooke has since the fight revoked his orders for trains to carry the prisoners south under guard. There is only a remnant left.

A special to the Bee from Rushville says: "At daybreak this morning thirty Indians belonging to Two Strike's band tried to capture the provision train of the 7th Cavalry two miles from Pine Ridge. The Indians were all killed."

Three Bold Bank Robbers.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Three men entered the South Chicago National Bank at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Two of them engaged the cashier's attention, while the third stepped through the door, and coming up behind the cashier, dealt him a blow which knocked him senseless, then the three quickly rifled the bank and dashed away in their buggy. After a chase of seven miles the police captured two of the robbers at 50th street and recovered all the money, \$4,500. Several shots were exchanged between the police and the fleeing robbers, and one of the latter was seriously wounded in the thigh. The third robber is still at large.

The Murder Conspiracy Trial.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 30.—In the murder conspiracy trial yesterday, three of the prisoners were put on the stand to testify in their own behalf, and made flat denials of the testimony of the two main witnesses for the prosecution, Burch and Bohannan. It is said that the prosecution are holding back a cap that will forever shut out hope of successful defense, and that there are some very interesting and sensational developments yet to come. The trial has already lasted nineteen days, and may last eight or ten more.

LONDON ABLAZE.

CONFLAGRATION IN THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS.

A Wholesale Fur Manufactory and a Paper Warehouse Destroyed—Several Blocks Consumed by the Flames.

By Cable to the News and Observer.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A terrible conflagration is now (2 p. m.) raging in this city. The scene of the fire is on Queen Victoria and Thames streets, near Black Friars bridge. Numerous warehouses are blazing, and London seems destined to suffer one of the largest and most destructive fires in its history of recent years. Fourteen fire engines were soon upon the spot, and the firemen did their utmost, but with little success to check the course of the flames. A high wind was blowing and it added to the fury of the flames, while hindering the firemen in their efforts to save the property. Terrible sheets of flame and clouds of smoke were constantly whirling over the struggling firemen, who met with little or no success in their battle with the fiery element. The large wholesale fur manufactory of Revillon Friers, extending from 127 to 141 Queen Victoria street, was said to be doomed shortly after the fire gained strong headway. Following this news was information that a large paper warehouse, a number of fancy goods stores and the Gulcher Electric Light and Power Co. building were also completely prey to the flames. The flames spread as rapidly on all sides as if there were no firemen or fire engines present.

Upon the authority of the London fire brigade chiefs who were upon the scene of the disaster, it is announced that the fire originated in the building occupied by C. Davidson & Son, paper and paper felt manufactory and paper bag makers, at No. 11 Queen Victoria street. This building extended back into Upper Thames street. It was a large structure, and was completely gutted, and was also that of Adolph Frankan & Co., manufacturers of pipes and importers of tobacco. The old St. Benita's church, between Nos. 125 and 226 Upper Thames street, the famous Welsh church, also caught on fire, its blazing steeple forming one of the most striking features of the grandly terrible scene. The firemen at one time managed to obtain control of the flames at this point, and the conflagration so far as St. Benita's was for a time arrested. At the hour of sending this dispatch, 4:30 p. m., what would be termed in New York four large "blocks" of buildings are in flames and burning steadily. They will all, to judge from present appearance, be gutted by the flames.

Little Lord Fauntleroy Tonight.

The Harry Lindley Company seems to be catching the public, as the house last night nearly doubled the previous one. This may be attributed to the fact that their repertoire is new, free from vulgar taint, and yet sufficiently humorous to please all. The Castaways as presented last evening is a forcible drama and was not only well acted but remarkably well staged. The wreck scene was realistic and obtained hearty applause. Every part was ably performed and the dramatic situations were duly recognized. "Little Mabel" has been requested to present her version of Little Lord Fauntleroy tonight. This is its first presentation in our city, and with so charming and delightful a child actress in the title role we can reasonably expect a treat.

The Egypt Cotton Crop.

By Cable to the News and Observer.

CAIRO, Dec. 30.—The receipts of Egyptian cotton to date amount to 2,700,000 canters, against 2,300,000 canters at the corresponding date last year.

Assignment in Danville.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 30.—Lilburger & Isaacs, dealers in dry goods, assigned yesterday. Liabilities \$21,000.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.—Shoulder Capes.—You can buy Fur Shoulder Capes now at very low prices. Ask to see them.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.—We had rather not carry over any of our Ladies', Misses or Children's Cloaks. We have marked down the prices and will do all we can to sell them. During the week we will quote prices, in the meantime do not wait, as choice perfect fitting garments will not be long in going. We advise early shopping. Some of the very latest shapes, just arrived in middle of December, are included.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.—Fine Wraps.—We have some very fine Wraps for ladies, and we are going to sell them. Can't describe them in print, but come to the store and see what we will do for you.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.

The total cost of railroads in the United States has been nine billion dollars.



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

—WE WISH YOU—

A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

W. C. & A. B. Stronach

HOLIDAY - GOODS

Our stock of Holiday Goods is still complete.

We are receiving every day fresh supplies.

—FANCY GROCERIES,—

—CONFECTIONERIES,—

—FOREIGN AND—

—DOMESTIC FRUITS &c.

W. C. & A. B.

STRONACH,

GROCERS,

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AND Candy Manufacturers.

Stronach's --- Bakery

—PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES—

—FOR

—WEDDINGS,—

—PARTIES,—

—TEAS &c.—

—FURNISHED AT SHORT

—NOTICE.—

Orders from a distance promptly filled.

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.