THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Adjournment Monday in Respect to the Dead Senator.

ALL THE PLANS WERE CHANGED.

The Tariff Debate and the Cast of Speakers. Smith, of New Jersey, Opened Up. The Work in the House as is Forecasted - Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 16. - Senator Vances' much regretted death will disturb many plans that had been formed for the weeks' business in congress. I'oth the senate and house will unquestionably adjourn in his honor soon after their meeting today. The late senator from North Carolina was universally liked by his associates of both political parties. His genial personality carried sunshine wherever he went, and the resolutions of regret adopted In his case will not be perfunctory m rely.

When the senate adjourned last Saturday evening, after a two weeks' debate on the Wilson tariff bill, there had been delivered during that time a t tal of nine speeches, and one of those, t at of Mr. Mills, was impromptu and a very short affair, which will be supplemented later on by a set speech from the same gentleman. Those who have thus far addressed the senate are. in the order in which they spoke: Senators Voorhees, Allison, Mills, Peffer, Hill, Lodge, Hale, Mitchell, of Oregon, and Quay. This does not appear to be a very large list of set speeches, the time consumed in their delivery considered

Under the smicable agreement reached by Mr. Harris and Mr. Aldrich the present program of meeting at noon and discussing the pending bill until 5 o'clock will be continued throughout this week with the understanding that the debate is to begin on the paragraphs a week from today.

Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, who was to have spoken today, and whose speech had been looked forward to with much interest, will not speak until Tuesday because of Mr. Vance's death. He may not even be able to get in his remarks on Tuesday, because of an agreement that on that day there should be an executive session for the special purpose of considering the Chinese treaty.

Mr. Morgan is very anxious that this matter be d sposed of and may insist that this agreement be carried out, the more so for the reason that he has made all his arrangements to leave the city Wednesday for a ten day's trip through his own state on political bus-

Mr McLaurin, of Mississippi, who gave notice that he would speak on Tuesday, will also give way until later in the week. The republicans who are preparing to speak, Messrs, Morrill, Perkins, Higgins, Hawley, Gallinger, Cullom, Dolph and Frye, while the democrats, will be represented by Messrs. Smith, Mills, McLaurin, Turpie and Palmer. Beyond these no senator has announced his intention of speak-

The Werk in the House.

The course of legislation in the house this week will depend largely, if not altogether, upon the reception given to the resolution from the committee on rules to provide for counting a quorum in accordance with the decision of the democratic causeus last Friday. Of course nothing will be done on that matter today, because of Senator Vance's death. Despite the expressions of republicans of a disposition to support the proposition, which were s mewhat numerous Saturday, it is by no means certain that it will be adopted without opposition and delay.

TO COTTON FIELDS OF TEXAS. Exportation of Hungarians, Italians and Slave From the North.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 14.-The Lawrenceville district of this city made another exportation of Hungarians, Italians and Slavs yesterday to the rotton plantations of Texas. The growd numbered 200, which makes 700 already sent from the one district alone, and the third exportation from Lawrenceville in three months. An rgent is working in the neighborhood and is selecting from the foreigners, who come in droves.

He says that every morning there are at least fifty waiting for him to send them to work, but only the best are sent. They are shipped to all parts of Texas, and are fast taking the place of the negro, as their labor is so cheap, and the cotton growers find them better workers. The workingmen of thatend of the town, talk kindly to the idea and say they would contribute to a fund to send all in the city there.

THEY MOVE TO WOODLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Will Move Monday

to Their Country Residence. WASHINGTON, April 14. - Mrs. Cleveland, who has made her friends welcome to the White House on Monday afternoons throughout the winter and spring, held the last of these hospitaliher friends to Woodley for the afternoons of the coming month, when a cup of tea will be always ready on Mondays at 5. President and Mrs. Cleveland will move out to their country place on Monday if the weather is favorable for the change. The latter is especially anxious for the pleasures of country life, for the sake of the children, and the opportunity it will give her to see more of the friends who will be asked out there. Mrs. Sicard, of Buffalo, has been visiting Mrs. Cleveland the past week.

--- There are just three things that are absolutely essential to the existence of the democratic party just now, and they are these: (I) That a tariffreform bill be passed. (2) That a satisfactory tariff-reform bill be passed (3) That a satisfactory tariffreform bill be passed speedily. Indianapolis Sentinel.

-There is no man so poor," says a protectionist contemporary, "that he will be spared paying a tax on sugar if he cats any of it." Thus proclaims this oracle when the democrats propose to levy a t- riff tax; when the republicans levy such taxes it insists that they are paid, not by the consumer, but by the foreigner.-Louisville Courier-Journal



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REPUBLICAN ATTACKS.

bilting the Blame Due to the Blighting

McKinley Act. The effrontery of the republican leaders and organs in charging upon the democratic party-and especially upon the administration - the stringency through which we have passed and the resulting consequences to the business of the country is the most brazen thin; of the kind the country has ever witnessed. If these leaders and organs had any sense of responsibility or of hame they would be doing penance in sackeloth and ashes for the sad off sets of the conduct and reckless mismanarement of their party instead of trying to foist the responsibility upon the shoulders of their political oppoents. For it is as clear as day to the intelligence of the world that, in so far as the troubles from which the country has been suffering and still suffers can be traced to the action of any political party, they are directly traceable to the action of the republican party.

Largely, of course, they are due to causes with which the country has hal ong experience-to extravagance and over-confidence in business and to the undue extension of credit; which cannot with entire justice be charged to any party. But we challeng successful contradiction of the statem ent that the bulk of our business troubles are due directly to the extravarant expen itures of the remolican party while it power and to the class legisation which bears the label of that nerty. That the result did not show self until that party had been driven rom power by an indignant and outaged people does not change the fact. It was clearly foreseen while the party was in power and in the main as cleary | redicted; and it was because it was o seen and predicted that the party was driven from power.

That the Sperman silver law was in reat part responsible for our linancial roubles has been clearly, though crudgingly, almitted by the more inelligent leaders of the republica 1 party. That the McKiuley net is also responsible to a great degree is susceptible of the clearest proof. To it can be traced directly the falling off in our exportation of brealstuffs and other staples which has been so important a factor in the diminution of our trade. This was clearly foretold. The framers of the Mckinley act were distinctly warned that the imposi ion which that act contemplated on our purchuses of foreign goods meant retaliation in kind. It required no gift of prophecy to utter the warning. It was simply the voice of all experience; and the end merely confirmed the teaching of the past. Great Britain is nothing if not commercial Sho buys of those to whom she can sell. Finding that she could not sell to us she bought her wheat as well as she could of Russia and the Argentine Republic, and her cotton of India, sending in exchange what she had to cil. It was not sentiment, but business. The has bought of us what the was compelle I to, but she has bought no more; and the consequence has been an enormous falling. off in our trade, sufficient alone to account for half o' the disaster which has befallen our business interests.

The Mckinley act was responsible also, very largely, for the overproduction in manu actures which has glutted our markets and brought about stagnation. It has been the result of protective tariff. from their first inception. The first effect is to unduly stimulate manufacturing and thereby competition. Then follows that falling in prices over which the short-sighted protectionist gloats as the fruits of his pet policy. The next step is the scrainble to unload and this soon results in stagnation. There is nothing new in the process. It is as old as protective

The most absurd of the pretenses by which it is sought to justify the attack on the democratic party is that the foundation of the trouble has been dread of tariff change. It is undoubtedly true that the inaction and delay in congress has produced and is producing a feeling of uncertain y which militates aga not the r vival for which we are all waiting. But it is arrant nonsense to talk of the panic, so called. having been produced by anxious anticipation of tariff changes. Aside from the feet to at the blighting effect of the McKi , ley act is abandantly sufficient to account for the mischief done, it is notorious that because of the evils it foresaw from that act the country voted overwhelmingly for those very tariff changes which it is now represented as looking forward to with cloom and for eboding.-Detroit Free

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

-While McK ntey is fighting to keep tree wool out of the country, the Chinese are being smuggled into his state by squads. The major never did favor placing duty on cheap foreign labor. - Detroit Free Pres.

-The republicans of the senate obstruct the settlement of the tariff question in the hope that by keering the country unsettled until November they will be able to control the next congress. This vicious policy ought to be we'l understood, and it will be.- N. Y.

- The t riff bill cannot become the law of the and before July 1. The debate in the senate is to begin the first week in A ril, and its discussion will last at least six weeks. It then goes to the conference committee after which it will be submitted to both houses -Albar Ar ns

- Gov. McKinley pansed in Chicago long enough the other day to declare that the Coxey movement on Washington had no political significance. It shows that the McKinley law, detigned to make millionaires and tramps, is "still talking."-Chicago Uerald.

MOOW. S IRON DITTET It cures quickly. For sale by all Lealers in CREATED DY MIKINLEYISM.

Senator Veortices' Arrai nment of High Tariff in the Senate.

\$2.000 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1

"The appalling legislation of 1890, known as the NcKinley law, created a necessity for relief more immediate and absolute than was ever before known in American history, and the peopie issaed their instructions at the ballot box accordingly. At the same time the riotous extravagance of the party then in power, taking an overflowing treasury from an outgoing democratic administration in March, 1889, and leaving it practically bankrupt four years later, imposed upon those who are now responsible for the support of the government the imperious duty of providing against ugly deficiencies and impending national dishonor. In reaching results of such magnitude and importance as these, and in carrying out the interests and declared wishes of toiling millions as contra listinguished rom powerful and favored classes, obstacles have of course been encountered, gigantic in size, arrogant, insolent, dictatorial, and in some instances sinister, perfidious and dishonest in character. This fact could not be otherwise under the protective system which has for so many years prevailed in this country.

"Manufacturing interests which a hundred years ago were indeed and in fact in their infancy and were nursed and fostered while yet in the cradle of their birth, are now the colossal taskmasters of the whole people, commanding tribute from every day's labor beneath the sun, haughtily striding the corridors of this capitol and issuing their edicts in the tones of dictators for or against the enactment of pending measures in the halls of congress. Those who own and represent these swollen and arrogant interests do not hesitate to declare on what terms a bill vitally affect ng seventy million of people will be permitted to become a law, and in defauit of what provisions for financial profits to themselves they will insure its defeat. The only policy, the only request of a practical protectionist is to be let alone in the enjoyment of the highest duty and the fattest bounty the government can give. He makes himself an obstacle to change, from no other or higher consideration than soraid, brutal selfish-

"To the thoroughly protected and self-complacent American manufacturer, sole master of his own market and incarnation of human selfishness, his enforced customers, those to whom he sells at his own projected price. have a value, as slaves once had to their owners. Not more than four days in the week belong to the laborer himself under tariff laws as they now stand; every hour of the other two days is absorbed in paying the manufactur r's increased prices on the neces saries of life which a protective tariff

"Can there be any wonder that protected classes, and protected individnals, who have been, as it were, taken into partnership by the government, every one of them, should break out into vehement protest and angry outery when to sened and disturbed by the spirit of reform and equitable legis-

"The enactment of the McKinley law in 1809 was a gigantic crime not only against every workingman and workingwoman in the United States but also against every individual manufacturer and against all manufacturing interests. It was not so designed by its authors, but such was its real and inevitable character. It declared a policy so flagitions in principle, so rotten in morality and so ravenous in its exactions on the absolute wants of life that its possible duration was only a quest on of time when the next election by the reople should occur, and yet the vast manufacturing interests of the country were tempted and seduced into accepting its dejusive bribes and into an eager adjustment of themselves to its alluring though evanescent

and short-live I provisions. "Our purpose is to replace the law of 1800 w.th a measure of reform, safe, conservative and harmonious in itself. and to which all the wholesome and legitimate industries of the country will speedily adapt themselves, and tensciously cling for secure development and undisturbed growth in the future. If this can be done without needless delay an era of prosperity will dawn upon all the diversified interests of the country such as has never been

surpassed in our history. "Of the more than six million of people employed in the manufacturing establishments of the entire country from ocean to ocean, not one has ever appeared before congress, or any committee of congress, or made response in any public meeting, stating that his emp.oyer, upon the enactment of higher rates of duty on imports, ever gave or suggested to give him a farthing's increase of pay for his work."

The uleidal Man'a. The suicical mania affected the republicans four years ago when they devised the Mckinley bill, the Sherman law and the force bill. Their defeat in 1893 counted for nothing, and in 1893 they came up smiling, insisting that the people did not know what they were about before, and reasserting their old claims to be the friends of American labor and the only people fit to govern the country. They were beaten again, but have learned nothing. Laving precipitated a panic of the worst kind, they admitted that the Sherman act caused the trouble, but as soon as its repeal was effected straightway denied what they had before assorted, and are now relying on plain mendacity for future success. They munifest a disposition to put up Mr. Mckinley, one of the chief authors of the prevaiting distress, as their candidate for the presidency. The mania for self-destruction is evidently still strong upon them.-Louisville Courier-

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NEGNO LYNCHING.

A Chance for the Republican Moral Extractor to Ge' in fils Work. The reported lynching of a negro brings several reflections forcibly to the mind. One of the first reflections hat thus come thronging is the reflection how easy it must have been, in exciting times, to write "editorials" for the republican press. It is true that so far as the substance or the style of the articles were concerned no great difficulty attended the composition of them in off years. Only when the party was wrought up beyond the critical point by the danger to the nation, the editorial writer used to dismiss even his usual very small fear of being laughed at and let himself go with entire reck lessness. The lynching of a negro was a godsend to him, or, to speak less profanely, a windfall. He squared his elbows to extract from it the most promiscuous and bewildering morals. One of them was that the south was in the saddle. Another would naturally be that the lynching showed the survival of the spirit of caste, of southern race hatred, and of the democratic contempt for the toiling masses-and the desire of the democrats to bring the toiling masses into contempt by hanging representatives of the toiling masses without process of law. These morals are all more or less dislocated by the circumstances of the latest lynching. It did not take place in any southern state, but in Pennsylvania, the seat and citadel of current republicanism, which gave a majority against the democrats and the Wilson bill at

unpromising material.—N. Y. Times. --- Who has ever heard a protectionist give a valid reason for his belief? llis reasons for believing in protection would apply equally well for belief in polygamy or plutocracy or phonegraphy. Everything that he can see has happened under polygamy, plutocracy and phonography has happened under protection-and what has happened has had the same relationship to the one as to the other. He thinks it was protection, and not phonography. but only because he is told to think so. -N. Y. World

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half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

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Leave Richmond 12.40 P M. daily; leave Keysthe last election of something like two ville 3.40 P. M .; arrive Oxford 5.55 P. M .; Henderhundred thousand. The extraction of son 7.10 P. M., Durham 7.15 P. M., Raleigh 6.30 A m., Returning Raleigh 1 am. daily, Durham 6.15 am Henderson 7.25 P. M., Oxford .44 A. M.; arrive Keysville 10.10 A. M., Richmond 1.88 P. M. Daily. epublican morals from the lynching thus requires great ingenuity, and we Mixed troin Nol 61 leaves Keysvill, e daily except Sunday, 4 10 a m., Oxford, 9 20 a m. and arrives Durham 11 25 a m. Miqed train No. 30 leaves Durshall look with curiosity to see what use the moral extractor makes of his ham, daily eqcept Sunday, 600 y m., Oxford 830 pm and arrives Keysville, 1 50 P. M.

Mixed Train No. 43 leaves Oxford, daily except Sunday, 2.25 A. M., and araives Durham, 4.15 A. M.

Mixed Train No. 60 leaves Durham, daily except Sunday, 2.45 A. M. Sunday, 7.30 A. M., and arrives Oxford, 9.10 A. M. Trains on O. &. H. R R., leaves Oxford 6.00 A ally except Sunday, 11.45 A. M., daily, and 6 20 P. M., daily except Sunday, and arrive Henderson 6.50 A. M., 12.40 P. M., and 7.10 P. M. Returning, leave Henderson 8.05 and 7.30 P. M., daily except Sunday

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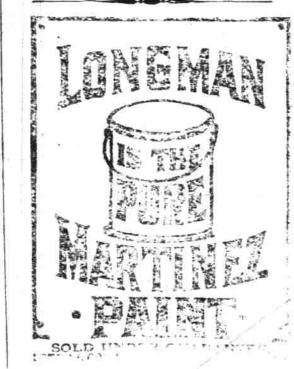
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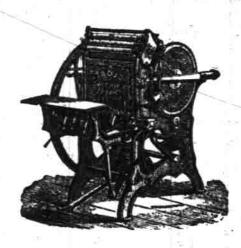
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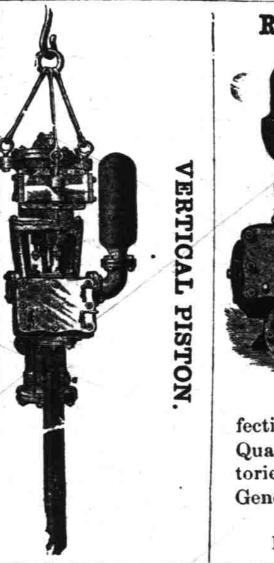
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