

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Stocks and Bonds in New York—The Grain and Provision Markets of Chicago.

New York, Feb. 27.—Speculative interests shifted to a greater extent to the railway list to-day, although Industrials were not neglected by any means. St. Paul, which was taken in hand by a well-known operator, was advanced from 57 to 59 1/2 and the stock figured for 4,000 shares, out of a grand total of 147,000 shares. The January report printed yesterday showed a much smaller net loss than had been expected, while semi-official statements were given out to the effect that the company had not only earned its dividend for the fiscal year, but a surplus of something like \$1,000,000. The short interest became alarmed, and started in to cover. In some quarters there was a disposition to attribute the rise in the railway group to the Grosscup decision in the case brought against Freight Agent James, of the Lake Shore, for violating the Inter-State Commerce law. A cursory glance shows that the court has simply affirmed the well known principle of law that a witness has the right to refuse to answer an incriminating question. The most of the people in the room, however, ascribed the rise to the carefully placed orders rather than to any new legal development. The other trunks outside of St. Paul advanced 1/4 to 1/2 per cent, while the trunk lines moved up 1/4 to 1/2 per cent, except for Big Four, which rose 1/4 on limited transactions. It will be seen from this that if the Grosscup decision is of such startling importance it certainly has not made its effect felt on the proverbially bright Wall Street speculator. The anthracite coalers were dull and firm, the restriction of 50 per cent in the March output, agreed upon by the sales agents, having had no effect on the Industrials, which are strong for Sugar, General Electric and Lead and irregular for Chicago Gas and Whiskey. The street generally is looking for a protective duty on sugar, while no changes are anticipated in the tax on whiskey. The market closed firm and 1/4 to 1/2 per cent higher. In the grain market, Erie preferred dropped 1/4 per cent, to 37, and recovered to 38 1/2. Railroad and miscellaneous bonds were strong. Sales of listed stocks were 115,000 shares, unlisted 32,000.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—There was a good general trade in wheat to-day, but no individual operations that could be called sensational or important could be noted. The general feeling was bullish. May wheat opened 1/2 higher than it closed yesterday at 63 1/2. The range was between 60 1/2 to 59 1/2 and the close 1/2 higher than yesterday's 59 1/2.

Corn followed the advance in wheat, inasmuch as the tone was concerned. The range of prices was, however, much narrower. The influences bearing directly on prices, with the exception of cables, which were 1/4 lower, were of a strengthening nature. May ranged between 36 1/2 and 35 1/2 to 36 1/2. There was a good cash demand at firm prices.

Oats were quiet but featureless, being held by a slightly higher plane of values by the better feeling in wheat and corn. The close was at a net gain of 1/4 to 1/2 for May, at 29 1/2. Cash oats were steady.

Provisions were again lower at the opening, due to the weakness and the decline in the market for live hogs. Later, on covering by shorts, values reacted. The product seemed to participate in the better feeling exhibited by the grain markets. May pork closed at the higher, May lard unchanged, and May ribs 7/8 higher.

"You are old, my dear grandma," the girl said as she lay by the fire with Dolly.

"For as white as the snow are the hairs on your head."

"Yet you always look rosy and jolly."

"Pray tell me, dear grandma, the reason of this."

"Why you always look healthy and sprightly. Why you never are pale when you give me a kiss."

"Why you take such long walks morn and night?"

"The reason, my darling," her grandma replied, "is simple, it needs no description. I've always been well, for I keep by my side a bottle of Pierce's Prescription."

All ages, and all conditions of womanhood will find just the help that woman needs in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That's a matter that's guaranteed. If it can't be true, then the medicine costs you nothing—its makers don't want your money.

For all derangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to the sex. "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy so certain that it can be guaranteed. If it fails to benefit you, you have your money back.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy positively cures catarrh.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Charles J. Jonas, of Wisconsin, to be Consul General to St. Petersburg; Albert Fowler, of Maryland, to be Consul at Singapore, Ont.; George Truesdell, to be Commissioner of the District of Columbia, vice Myron M. Parker, resigned; Postmaster—Thomas J. Lowrey, Boston, Any, N. C.; John D. Northcutt, Marietta, Ga.; James R. Crowe, Sheffield, Ala.

A Happy Ending.

OTTEVILLE, Va.—For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia and indigestion. I tried the best medicine in the world, but I am now in good health.—Mrs. N. J. Collins. Your druggist sells it in powder or liquid. The power to be taken dry or made into a tea.

We are pleased to announce that J. H. Harbin, our enterprising manager, has secured the agency for the Japanese Pile Cure, a most wonderful discovery for the cure of piles of every kind, which they will sell you with a written guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. It is said to be a specific for that terrible and dangerous disease. Get a free sample and try it.

A DAY OF SENSATIONS.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE DECIDEDLY RACY.

Congressman Pence's Duplicitous Exploited—His Unparliamentary Language—Declaring a Member Fuller of Beer Than of Ideas—The Bland Bill Before the Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The necessity or the anxiety of the Democratic Senators to arrive at some definite agreement on the subject of the tariff bill led to an early adjournment of the Senate to-day—the remainder of the afternoon being spent in the Democratic caucus as a portion of the forenoon had been. During the forty minutes that the public session lasted there was presented, in compliance with a resolution adopted last week, a copy of the correspondence between the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice as to whether silver certificates issued under the Bland-Allison act of February 28, 1875, are "lawful money" under certain statutes. The opinion of the Department of Justice as given to the Treasury Department is that these silver certificates "are just what they purport to be," that they are only lawful money to the extent that they are received for customs taxes and other public dues, and that they are not lawful money within the meaning of the statutes cited.

The opinions of the Commissioner on Foreign Relations in regard to the Hawaiian question, as presented by the chairman, Senator Morgan.

The Senate at 11:15 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Boutelle introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that the most sacred obligation of good faith, the highest mutual interests of the United States and the friendly Government of Hawaii, the plainest dictates of the international comity and the imperative duty of avoiding further risk of complicity in the incitement of disorder and possible bloodshed in Hawaii, require that the present United States Minister to the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands be immediately recalled and superseded by the appointment of another Minister, who will be unimpaired by the lamentable incidents of the recent past, and who will be able and willing to represent the "sincere desire" of the people of the United States; "to cultivate to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long subsisted between us," and will "constantly endeavor to advance the interests and prosperity of both Governments."

The Speaker asked upon what grounds Mr. Boutelle claimed the resolution to be privileged. He said that if the resolution was not privileged and the Speaker held the point well taken.

Mr. Boutelle said he was not very clear on the subject himself but inasmuch as the resolution was a consensus of public opinion, both of the press and of both parties in Congress, he asked unanimous consent for its immediate passage.

Mr. McCreary objected and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Boutelle requested that the committee be a little more prompt and active in the consideration of the resolution than it had been on other papers on the same subject.

Mr. Bland moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the subject of the bill, the debate to close at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and the bill to be further considered under the five minute rule, and on the motion demanded the previous question. Without the division the yeas and nays were ordered on the previous question, resulting—yeas, 163; nays, 5. This was eleven less than a quorum and Mr. Bland moved a call of the House. The call showed 275 members present, and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. Bland then cut the gordian knot of the situation by unexpectedly withdrawing the pending motion and making one to go into the Committee of the Whole on the bill.

The chair—Without limitation of debate? Mr. Bland—Yes sir.

The motion prevailed—yeas, 119; nays, 0, and Mr. Hatch took the chair.

Thus, quietly and almost without the knowledge of the members of the House, the struggle of the past ten days was ended, and the House entered upon a new course of business.

The chair recognized Mr. Pence, Populist of Colorado, as entitled to the floor as the new member from the Centennial State at once secured the attention of the House by a series of sarcastic pictures of the attitude of some of the members of the Republican and the Democratic parties to the "question." He said that in the scenes that have transpired here in the past ten days could have been foreseen by the voters of Colorado, not a single Republican vote would have been cast in that State.

The Republicans in Congress, he said, were supporters of the Democratic administration on financial questions. The President's chief lieutenant in the other end of the Capitol was a Republican—Senator Sherman—was the eminent and able gentleman from Maine—Mr. Reed—in the House.

Turning to the Democrats, Mr. Pence singled out Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, who he said, last summer had turned his back upon the convictions and utterances of fifteen years and voted against the silver interests of the country. "And I have no doubt," he continued, "that he secured full and untrammeled control of the patronage of his district, if not of his State."

Mr. Patterson was just then talking with Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, and apparently was paying no attention to Mr. Pence, who raised his usually piercing voice to even a higher pitch as he continued: "The gentleman from Tennessee is a gentlemanly manner declines to listen to my suggestion. I think I will get his attention in a minute or two."

At this Mr. Patterson broke off his conversation with Mr. Culbertson and took a seat several feet closer to the speaker and gave him the most earnest hearing.

And now I am informed that after his action last summer, in the Democratic caucus, he suddenly appeared as the most rampant silver leader, even going so far as to propose a resolution that any Democrat who refused to vote on the pending question to make a quorum should be fined \$50 for his failure. As the gentleman from Kansas (Simpson) said the other day, the vote on the pending bill is being used as a cover for the retreat from the position of last summer."

"When the gentleman returns home," continued Mr. Pence, "and stands up before his people to give an account of his new leadership on the silver question with his eloquence and his heightened color, it will be a question whether a torchlight procession before them, a prairie fire raging or a removal of the aurora borealis to the State of Tennessee."

Messrs. Bynum and Cooper, of Indiana, and Pence, of Alabama, named by the gentleman from Missouri when that shall be done. But," continued Mr. Reed, "I wish the gentleman would give his attention to the sirens who are singing behind him and the questions they evidently want him to ask. I hate to see so much pantomime going on."

Immediately Mr. Pence took the floor to make a personal explanation. There was the utmost possible silence throughout the hall as he rose, and despite the sensational character of the subsequent proceedings, there was no disorder apparent. In the beginning he recited the statements made in force of the whole by Messrs. Pickler and Ellis, attributing to them jointly the statement that he (Pence) had said he would be glad to see the pending bill defeated. To this Ellis excepted, as he had not made the assertion. Mr. Pence accepted the protest and added: "I do not believe that the gentleman from Oregon (Ellis) has made a statement, taken any action or cast a vote on his own hook since Congress met last August."

Mr. Hainer, Republican, of Nebraska, called Mr. Pence to order, and he sat down. The words being read, Speaker (Crisp) ruled that they were out of order, and on motion of Mr. Bailey, Democrat, of Texas, Mr. Pence was permitted to explain.

Mr. Pence said that what he meant and what he would continue to mean by the words "on his own hook" was that the member acted upon what he honestly and individually believed.

Mr. Crisp, however, called the speaker to order, saying the explanation but added in substance to the original statement.

Speaker Crisp, however, ruled that the explanation had proceeded far enough for the chair of the House to decide that it was unparliamentary.

Mr. Pence—I don't know that a gentleman who lives as far East as Mr. Hainer knows just what the expression means out in our country, but having explained the meaning as far as I will explain it in English, as understood in the district of the gentleman from Nebraska, in the district of the gentleman from Oregon, in the district of the gentleman from Illinois (Canon), in the district of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in the district of the gentleman from Maine (Reed), who is now measuring up on all occasions against Maj. McKinley as a candidate for President in 1888, that he would then rue the past fifteen days in this House.

And when that occurs he warns the gentleman from Maine (Reed), who is now measuring up on all occasions against Maj. McKinley as a candidate for President in 1888, that he would then rue the past fifteen days in this House.

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Mr. Cooper, Democrat, of Indiana, called Mr. Pence's attention to the allusion made to himself (Cooper) by the latter yesterday that he had made a swap on the silver question, and asked an explanation.

Mr. Pence said he would gladly explain if his previous explanation and apology to the House did not cover this. The gentleman from Indiana, by his vote on the Wilson repeal bill last fall had contradicted all his previous records on the silver question, and now, with certain other gentlemen, in view of the approaching election, in his opinion, was in favor of the Bland Seigniorage bill.

Mr. Cooper replied that he had, previously to this Congress, voted for the free coinage of silver, but the charge that his change of opinion on that question was due to the influence or command of the President, or of any person was unjust and untrue. The gentleman from Colorado was an extensive owner of stocks in silver mining companies, and had a direct personal interest in the result of pending legislation. If he would read the laws of his country he would learn that he had no right to take part in the legislation upon the subject of silver.

Mr. Cummings relieved the situation and raised a laugh by remarking that if it were in order, it would be a good time for some gentlemen to apologize for their attacks upon the New York Democracy.

After the call of committees for reports, Mr. Bland moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole upon this Seigniorage bill, and that general debate thereon be closed at 3 o'clock to-morrow. No quorum voted on the division of the House and the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote was—yeas, 159; nays, 6; still no quorum, and a call of the House was begun. This showed 252 members present, and Mr. Bland moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

A demand for a division by Mr. Reed showed 105 yeas and 41 nays, and he demanded tellers.

Mr. Bland asked and secured a vote by yeas and nays, resulting as follows—yeas, 163; nays, 9; and further proceedings were dispensed with.

Mr. Bland changed the form of his motion then, withdrawing the limitation of debate. Whereupon, objection to taking up the bill disappeared, and Mr. Hatch took the chair over the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Bowers, Republican of California, was the first speaker. He declared himself to be in favor of the free coinage of silver, because three-fourths of the people for the Seventh California district wanted it.

Mr. Allen, Democrat, of Mississippi, after a humorous introduction, pleading for his remarks the consideration due to the utterances of an ex-candidate for the United States Senate, said there seemed to be an irreconcilable conflict between the capitalists and the interests of the masses of the people of this country. It had been common for Representatives of the capitalist class to refer to those who were in favor of this bill as demagogues. If it be demagoguery for a man on his way to be earnestly in favor of those measures which he believes to be for the best interests of the people he represents, and in accordance with their desires, then I plead guilty to demagoguery and prefer to be a demagogue rather than something else considered to be the contrary. Now I am not in favor of searing capital or any one else, but if the House is to be prevented from exercising its constitutional functions of outlining a financial policy for the Government by the threat that somebody is going to get scared, the sooner we declare the clearing house committee of New York the only source of financial legislation in this country the better.

Mr. Cannon, Republican, of Illinois, said he believed that silver would in the future, as it had been in the past, be one of the money metals of the world. Speaking for himself, as one member of the minority, Mr. Cannon said that he stood there to use every constitutional means within his power to defeat any legislation which, in his judgment, would result in making two kinds of dollars in this country. The passage of this bill in his opinion would make two kinds of dollars, and cheat labor, in whose behalf the gentleman from Missouri (Bland) yesterday pleaded for the bill.

Mr. Bryan, Democrat, of Nebraska, said he had no criticism to make upon any man who believed his duty to his constituency required him to keep silent and not vote. It had been the practice for more than 100 years, and was a safeguard that should not be legitimately aside. A rule for counting a quorum, as he said, would be invoked in the interests of a minority, and not of a majority. The pending bill, brought up a conflict of the financial ideas of the East and of the West and South. The latter might be derided and decreed, but the advocates of it had a right to express themselves. The people of the West and South believed in bimetalism and that the Government had a duty to perform to the common people as well as to the financiers, and should exercise the option it holds of discharging obligations in either gold or silver. In closing, he appealed to the Republicans of the West to represent the wishes of their people as the Democrats of the East did theirs, and to stand by the bill.

At 4:35 o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned.

A Prominent Minister Writes.

After ten years of great suffering from indigestion, with great nervous prostration, biliousness, disordered kidneys and constipation. I have been cured by Dr. Moly's Lemon Elixir and am now a well man.

REV. C. C. DAVIS, Eld. M. E. Church, South, No. 28 Tutnall St., Atlanta, Ga.

From a Prominent Lady.

I have not been able in two years to walk or stand without great pain. Since taking Dr. Moly's Lemon Elixir I can walk half a mile without suffering the least inconvenience.

MRS. R. H. BLOODWORTH, Griffin, Ga. 50c. and \$1.00, at druggists.

TURNER VS. HOLDEN.

THIS OLD CASE AGAIN ON TRIAL IN WAKE COUNTY.

Treasurer Tate Able to Return to His Post—Two Men Shot by the Jailor of Ashe County—Crops Here—Hitted by the Recent Snow—No Advices of Senator Vance Being Ill Received by Friends.

MESSINGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, Feb. 27.

The case of Turner against Holden occupied the entire time of Wake Superior court to-day. The lawyers on both sides are contesting every inch of ground, and all sorts of evidence is being introduced.

The thaw continued today and the snow will probably be gone by to-morrow. The greatest depth of snow reported anywhere in this State is about two feet.

State Treasurer Tate wrote here this morning that he expected to leave Morganton last evening for Raleigh, but, on account of the weather, would remain there a day or two longer.

A convict was brought to the penitentiary last evening from Duplin county. Sheriff Cozart, of Granville county, was here to-day to settle his State taxes.

It is now learned that the jailer of Ashe county, in defending the prisoner, Daniel Slaughter, from lynchers, shot two of the mob instead of one. One wounded man is in jail, it appears.

L. L. Alderman, of Greensboro, is appointed Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Templar. The next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held at Charlotte in May.

The Commissioner of Agriculture remarked to-day that the snow has proved beneficial to crops in every way, particularly to the grain. He does not think the truck crops are damaged. The effect of the cold snap and the snow will be to keep back the vegetation of the trees, and unless there are freezes in April the prospects for a fair fruit crop are good.

The Railway Commission will meet again Thursday and take up some special cases. Few complaints are being filed just now.

Relatives of Senator Vance here say they have no advices of his being seriously sick.

The speech of ex-Mayor Hewitt in New York, and the action of Gen. Sikes and others in Washington, have certainly aroused much anger and disgust among many sterling Democrats in this State.

The average temperature here in March is 47 degrees. The coldest weather recorded during the month is 20 deg. reur (in 1888); the warmest 70 degrees (in 1890). The average date of the last killing frost in spring is April 10th. The monthly average of rainfall in March is 4.33 inches. The greatest snowfall in twenty-four hours during March was 2 inches (in 1885).

The bird shooting season, which ends to-morrow, has not as a rule been satisfactory. In some sections partidge have been scarcer than in many years.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Sun's cotton review says: Cotton opened 2 points lower on March and 1 to 2 points higher on other months. Later, the list was 3 to 5 points lower than last night, but recovered the loss and advanced 1 point, lost this and declined 4 to 6 points, recovered this and advanced to 4 to 7 points for the day, closing firm. Sales were 143,640 bales. Liverpool advanced 2 to 2 1/2 points, closing very steady; spot sales were 10,000 bales, at steadier but unchanged prices. In Manchester yards were dull and irregular cloths quiet. New Orleans declined 2 to 4 points, recovered this and advanced 1 to 5 points. Spot cotton here was dull and unchanged. Sales were 160 bales for spinning. Southern spot markets were in most cases unchanged