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TEN LIVES LOST IN A FIRE

A Four-Story Tenement in Brooklyn Proves a Death Trap.

THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

One Man Escapes to the Roof From the Top Story, but No Sound is Heard From Any of the Other Ten Italians Who Slept in That and the Third Story—Thrilling Recital of a Survivor.

Brooklyn, April 2.—Fire broke out shortly before daylight yesterday morning in the four-story tenement at No. 36 Union street, in the heart of the South Brooklyn Italian colony, and before it was extinguished ten persons were burned to death. The flames did their work swiftly and surely. Only seven people out of seventeen escaped them, and all their effects were destroyed. The building itself was completely gutted, even the panels of the doors being burned through.

Following are the victims: Nicolo Tratta, aged thirty years; Dominick Tratta, aged twenty-four years; Lucia Tratta, aged twenty-four years; Tratta's baby, aged eight days; August Buono, aged forty years; Maria Buono, aged thirty-five years; Fannie Buono, aged five years; Johanna Buono, aged eighteen months; Lucia Calabria, aged twenty years; Gaetano Marotto, aged twenty-five years.

It seemed strange that so many should have perished in so small a fire. The building was not a large one, and it is estimated that it will be covered by a few thousand dollars. A fire escape in the rear of the building offered a way out to the inmates, and the firemen on the scene promptly with a dozen engines. But before they could get to the statements of several of them are to be credited, almost without their knowledge, a holocaust was going on while they were heading their engines toward the burning flames. One of them said it was fully an hour after they arrived before they knew that a scene of death was being enacted within the walls of the smoking brick tenement.

There were no screams of distress, no outcries of any kind. The inmates simply smothered and were burned to death like rats in a trap. The position of their bodies when they were found showed that death had not come by the painless, merciful processes of suffocation. They had been awakened to the realization of their predicament and had sought in vain to avoid it. The bodies were piled in heaps by the rear windows, as if the panic-stricken people had sought escape there and had been stricken down. One or two were in an attitude of prayer. The impress of agony was shown on the limbs of all, and the degrading fire had burned every vestige of clothing from them. Only one victim, a girl, had any covering on when the firemen reached the upper stories, and the bodies were swarmed almost beyond recognition.

There were two incidents of escape. John Calabria, who lived with his wife, Lucia Calabria, and his parents-in-law, the Brunos, on the top floor, broke through the smoking flames to the fire escape, and instead of going down it, clambered up to the top and swung himself by the gutter of the adjoining house to safety. He was unable to rescue his wife, and he said that she had died in his arms, while he was half-carrying her to the window. He left behind him to his father-in-law and mother-in-law and their two children. Calabria is of a small, nervous build, and could scarcely have sustained the weight of anyone on the narrow, perpendicular iron ladder which did duty as a fire escape. He said the rooms were heated red hot when he escaped them, and he said that the failure of the others to follow his example.

Meanwhile another serious scene was being enacted two flights below, where Joseph Calisto lived with his wife and four children, over the grocery and fruit store conducted by him on the street floor. Carl Esposito, a bright lad of thirteen, told how his mother escaped.

"My mother does not sleep well at night," he said, "and early in the morning, while all of us were asleep, she was awakened by a rattling sound like a fire make. She started up and then she saw the flames coming in through the door outside and the smoke coming under the cracks. My father was going to open the door to lead us down the stairway, but she said we could not get out that way. By this time we were all awfully frightened, and my father opened the front window and we crept along the cornice over his grocery front to the butcher shop at No. 40 Union street, which my uncle, Antonio Esposito, owns. There we were left at his window. We were all in our night clothes."

The origin of the fire is not known. What is known is that it broke out on the first floor and swept up through the stairway, cutting off at once all avenues of escape. It is a curious fact that there had been another fire of the same kind had a block down on the other side of the street, and that the engines had only left the scene half an hour before they were recalled to the second fire.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

There was a Net Increase of \$5,574,782 in the Month of March. The debt statement for March issued by the United States Treasury Department shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury during March, of \$5,574,782. This interest-bearing debt increased \$14,785,979; the non-interest-bearing debt decreased \$9,211,197, and cash in the Treasury increased \$8,984,741. The balance of the several classes of debt at the close of business March 31, 1896, were: Interest-bearing debt, \$1,469,149; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,659,516; debt bearing no interest, \$74,907,351; total, \$1,213,984,001. The certificate of cash in the Treasury at the end of the month being \$17,888,796. At the end of the preceding month there was an increase of \$52,069,253, an increase of \$4,357,980. The total cash in the Treasury was \$794,968,947. The gold reserve was \$160,000,000; net cash balance, \$171,641,748. In the month there was an increase of gold coin and bars of \$4,189,711, the total at the close being \$17,888,796. At the end of the preceding month there was an increase of \$1,665,284. Of the surplus there was in National bank depositories, \$27,010,992, against \$24,394,556 at the end of the preceding month.

Hayti's New President.

The National Assembly of Hayti elected as President General T. Simon Sam, Minister of War and Marine in the Republic. Affairs in the country are in the most peaceful condition.

Three Men Rob a Train.

The eastbound Cannonball train No. 6 on the St. Louis and Elkin Railroad was held up three miles east of Lebanon, Mo., at 1.05 o'clock a. m. by three masked men, and the safe blown open and robbed. The robbers held up the engineer and fireman, stopped the train, and with the engineer in front of them marched to the express car. The messenger refused to get up and the door was blown open with dynamite, the safe cracked and its contents removed. The passengers were not molested. The engine was detached and ran to the robbers to Leeper, where it was abandoned. The Wells-Fargo officials at St. Louis say the amount of money obtained by the men was only \$1577.

FIRST OF '96 ELECTIONS

Republicans Carry Rhode Island by 10,000 Plurality.

A VERY APATHETIC CAMPAIGN.

Only Six Democrats Elected to the Legislature—The Democratic Cities Swept by the Republicans—Although He is Elected, Governor Lippitt's Plurality Was Reduced—The Causes.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—Rhode Island yesterday elected a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, General Treasurer and Attorney-General. The election resulted in the usual Republican majority. The following State officers were elected: Governor, Charles Warren Lippitt; Lieutenant-Governor, E. R. Allen; Secretary of State, Charles F. Bennett; General Treasurer, Samuel Clark; Attorney-General, Edward C. DuBois.

The contest was one of the duller campaigns in the history of the State. The total vote was somewhat larger than last year, but this was due to a movement against license in Providence. The entire Republican ticket is elected by a margin of 10,000 plurality, and the Democrats have only a small representation in the Legislature. There are eight Democrats in the present Legislature, but the next will be but six.

The city of Providence, which went Democratic last fall, goes Republican over 2000. The same is true of the Democratic cities of Woonsocket, Newport and Central Falls. Each of these cities has a Democratic Mayor, who was elected on local issues.

The plurality of Governor Lippitt was reduced somewhat, and this is attributable to a number of causes. In the first place, the Governor is not well liked within his own party, and in the second place, he came out for McKinley against the avowed sentiment of nearly all the prominent members of his party, as well as the rank and file. The Assembly will be very strongly Republican in both branches. This was as expected. It was thought that the Democrats would reduce the majority of their opponents in the House of Representatives by the election of a number of members from the city. This was prevented, however, by the introduction of the license question. The liquor dealers supported the Republicans. When the Democratic board of this they sent the word around to vote for no license, and as a result many thousands votes were piled up in favor of absolute prohibition. This was revenge to a certain extent, but the Democrats did not get the Assemblymen they expected.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

A Great Crowd Celebrated it in the Castle Park.

The eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck was celebrated at Friedrichsruh, Germany, with great enthusiasm. The weather was clear and cold, and the sun shone brightly. From the railway station the Postoffice, the castle gates, and many private buildings flags were flying in profusion, and by noon there were many other evidences of the significant celebration. Crowds of villagers and strangers assembled at the entrance to the castle park, which were guarded by gendarmes. The Rightly exalted the public. The bands of the Ratsburg Chausseurs, the Hamburg Seventy-sixth Regiment, and the Altona Thirty-first Regiment arrived at 11 o'clock, at which hour a cardinal of flowers arrived at the castle, together with a great number of presents for the ex-Chancellor. The mail brought a package from Naples containing a present from the Emperor. Three special trains brought 2500 persons to take part in the torchlight procession in the evening. The paraders, with bands playing, marched to the castle and halted in front of the castle terrace. At about 9 p. m. Prince Bismarck, attired in the uniform of a cuirassier, over which he wore a gray cloak, appeared upon the terrace and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the thousands assembled to do him honor. The bands played a thanksgiving hymn, after which Herr Staelin, a merchant of Hamburg, delivered an address thanking the Prince for what he had done for Germany, which, he declared, would ever be faithfully remembered. "My body is unable to stand long fatigues," he added, in faltering tones: "My heart goes out to you." At this the women sobbed, and the men cheered and shouted. "Wiederschen," "Wiederschen," and these cries were continued until the last of the crowd had taken their departure. The present from Emperor William, which was forwarded by mail from Naples, consisted of a small photograph of the Emperor and his family, upon which was inscribed in pencil: "Friedrichsruh, April 1896." Wilhelm, Emperor, Rome.

Our Bonded Debt and Income.

The bonded debt of the State is now as follows: 4 per cent. bonds \$3,347,750; 6 per cent. North Carolina Railroad construction bonds \$2,720,000; total \$6,067,750. The interest on the 4 per cent. bonds is \$133,910; on the 6 per cent. bonds, \$163,200; total \$297,110. The income from the rental of the North Carolina Railroad will be \$225,015, and if all this should be set aside to meet the interest on the bonded debt (\$297,110) there would be left a deficit of only \$72,095 to be provided for by taxation. There are old bonds outstanding which will require the issue of \$270,910 in 4 per cent. bonds, provided these are presented before January 1st, 1897, when the funding act expires.

North Carolina Banks.

There are in this State, according to Chief Clerk Denmark, 89 banks, of which 27 are national, 40 State, 16 private and 6 savings. The loans and discounts are \$12,954,278; the total resources \$20,097,336. The capital stock paid in is \$2,886,000 for national banks, \$1,980,435 for State banks, \$291,000 for private banks, and \$334,315 for savings banks; total, \$5,491,750. The total surplus plus \$1,074,607; undivided profits, \$529,984; national bank notes outstanding \$673,075; individual deposits, \$5,058,736; in national banks, \$3,293,721; in State banks, \$761,511; in private, \$718,617; in savings; total \$8,530,149; United States deposits, \$39,402.

Do High Taxes Make Low Prices?

"There is not an article that we make to-day made possible by a protective tariff that has not been cheapened by protection to the American consumer."—Hon. William McKinley.

If this is true, why do Major McKinley and the high tariff press denounce the Wilson tariff because, they say, it has lowered prices? Protectionists claim that our wool growing industry was made possible by the tariff. Will the Ohio Major dare to tell the farmers of his State that their wool has been cheapened by protection?

TAR HEEL NOTES.

THE SETTLERS' CONVENTION To Be Held at Southern Pines Promises to Be a Grand Success.

Mr. John T. Patrick writes as follows: "The Southern States Settlers' Convention at Southern Pines in May promises to be of the greatest advantage to the South. Hundreds of letters are pouring in from all sections of the South, indicating that the liveliest interest is being taken by natives as well as settlers. Boards of trade and chambers of commerce are arranging to send delegations, and some of them are going so far as to prepare samples of manufactured goods, and in Florida one town is to send a delegation of Northern settlers with an exhibit of early fruits and vegetables. They propose to show it up to talk by their section but to not only by actual exhibits. The rates from the North insure a large crowd of prospectors. The round trip rate from Boston and New York, via steamers, including meals and state rooms is less than \$16, and the round trip from Baltimore is less than \$7 for the entire round trip to Southern Pines. The water route in May, you know, will be most delightful, and many who are thinking of coming South prospecting will avail themselves of this opportunity to get down at a very low cost. The Northern editors are to be extended free transportation from Boston to Southern Pines and through the South, and many write us they will attend the convention."

Southern News Notes.

A big fire at Brunswick, Ga., destroyed the docks and warehouses of the Plant System, and other property. The two massive boilers of the Explorers' Oil Mill at Greenville, Miss., exploded, wrecking the mill property and causing the death of five men and the serious injury of half a dozen others. Lieutenant Col. Wm. H. Forwood, Major Blair D. Taylor and Captain M. C. Wyeth, all of the Army Medical Department, have been detailed to represent that branch of the service as delegates at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlanta, Ga., May 14th. The Eagle and Phoenix Cotton Mills at Columbus, Ga., have shut down, throwing 1,700 employes out of work. The shut-down was the result of a strike by the 270 weavers. The weavers prevented others from taking their places. The cause of the strike was a cut of 10 per cent in the wages of the weavers. After a week the strikers' places will be filled.

The Southern Baseball League will be composed of New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta and Columbus, Ga. The season opens April 16th, and each club plays 105 games. According to the schedule each team will travel the number of miles as follows: Mobile 3,998; Columbus 4,330; New Orleans 4,446; Montgomery 4,733; Birmingham 4,732; Atlanta 4,733. South Pittsburg, Tenn., with 3,500 people, is without postoffice facilities, owing to the pique of J. J. Ingle, who, it is charged, was dismissed for incompetency. Peter Bradshaw, the new Cleveland appointee, took charge of the office April 1st, and is now distributing mail from over the tops of several big dry goods boxes. The old fixtures, consisting of an elegant outfit of lock boxes, desks, tables and safe, were the personal property of the retired postmaster. He refused to rent or sell them to his successor at any price.

Tobacco Culture.

A Tar Heel Farmer Gives His Experience With the Weed.

Mr. D. V. Davis, of Fork Church, in a letter to the Louisville Home and Farm gives this information in regard to Davis county and tobacco culture there: This county is situated in that part of the State known as Piedmont, N. C. It is very well watered, having several streams that go to make it up. Davis is bordered on the east by Davidson county, the old Yadkin river being the dividing line. This river, as is shown by the geography, becomes Great Pee Dee within the State of South Carolina. Davis does well in the production of wheat, corn and tobacco, tobacco being the leading money crop. Cotton is also raised to some profit. I have been raising tobacco for thirty-five years and have been studying the nature of the weed all the way along and have decidedly learned that there is a certain time to cut tobacco better than others. Twenty years ago I discovered this, but to find the exact time in each year it has taken twenty-two years. There is a sap in tobacco, as in a tree. When the sap raises in tobacco it runs the oil out and is very sorry.

When the sap is out of tobacco there is nothing in the plant but oil. It seems to be fat, and if then cut would be very profitable. Tobacco continues to make these changes as long as it stands on the hill. Tobacco raisers of any experience at all will agree with me on these matters. You have experienced cutting tobacco one week, when it may cure up all right, and then cut off the same piece the next week, and it will cure up sorry.

Washington.

The Haytien legation at New York has just received a cablegram announcing the election of Gen. Teresias Simonsan, Minister of War under Hipolyte, as President of Hayti, and that the country continues perfectly quiet. The President has further amended the civil service rules by placing under the classified service the assistant attorneys and law clerks of the Department of the Interior. This order includes about thirty persons whose salaries range from \$2,000 to \$700 per annum. The official figures of government receipts and expenditures for March show a deficit for the month of \$1,200,000 and for the year to date of \$19,000,000. The receipts for March foot up \$26,000,000, a slight increase over March, 1895, and about the same as for February, 1896. The President sent to the Senate the following nomination: William A. Little, of Georgia, to be Assistant Attorney General, vice John Hall, resigned. Little was several times Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives and afterwards Attorney General of that State. Representative Dingley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, stated that from present appearances Congress could adjourn by the 15th of May. He was not prepared to say that an adjournment would be reached at that early date owing to the possible contingencies, but he saw no reason why adjournment should be delayed after June 1st.

Foreign.

At Friedrichsruh, Germany, the eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck was celebrated with great enthusiasm.

Oklahoma Don't Want Greer County.

The Supreme Court at Guthrie, O. T., refused to recognize Greer county, just added to Oklahoma by the Supreme Court of the United States, as a county and attached to Oklahoma 600 miles away for judicial purposes. This leaves the county as an unorganized territory. It is 200 miles long and 100 miles wide. It has 11,947 inhabitants, 16,029 stock, 206,173 calves.

The Cotton Crop Movement.

Secretary Hester's New Orleans cotton exchange statement: Semi-weekly movement at thirteen leading interior towns: For '96, receipts 15,616 bales; shipments 26,789 bales; stock 240,415. For '95, receipts 28,242 bales; shipments 24,041; stock 241,041. For '94, receipts 11,947; shipments 16,029; stock 206,173 bales.

LATEST NEWS

IN BRIEF.

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

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Northern News Items.

Ten persons perished by suffocation in a Brooklyn, N. Y., tenement house fire.

Lippitt, Republican, has been elected Governor of Rhode Island by a plurality of 10,000. The Southern New England M. E. Conference has endorsed the plan of admitting women as lay delegates. The color line was distinctly drawn in the New York M. E. Conference on the proposition to put a negro on the bench of Bishops. The boiler of a portable saw mill, owned by Fredrick Groves, of Mianisville, O., exploded. Two men killed and three injured, one fatally and the other seriously. Five desperate men attempted to hold up the West bound express on the Baltimore & Ohio at Bremen, Ind., but police went to the rescue, and after a desperate battle three of the robbers were wounded and captured.

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THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both Houses.

MONDAY.

The bill to approve a compromise and settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas, arising out of mutual claims for the mineral interests in the State bonds held by the United States for lands claimed by the State under the swamp lands act and other acts, was taken up in the Senate Monday and was passed after a debate lasting a couple of hours. No other business was transacted except the passage of some bills on the calendar that were unopposed, including one for a public building at Indianapolis to cost \$2,000,000.

TUESDAY.

Mr. George occupied nearly the entire session of the Senate Tuesday in an argument against the claim of Mr. Dupont to the vacant seat in the 8th seat from the State of Delaware.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on Finance, providing that payment of notes, bills, checks, etc., shall be in legal tender money, irrespective of any stipulation in the contract. He explained that his object was to stop gold mortgages and gold notes. It did not affect existing contracts. A committee of conference was ordered on the legislative appropriation bill, and Messrs. Allison, Teller and Hall were appointed conferees of the Senate. A resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Call, for an inquiry by the committee on public lands as to the patenting of unsurveyed lands in Florida, was laid before the Senate and referred to the committee on public lands. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment reported by the committee on Finance, allowing \$50,000 additional compensation to the Oceanic Steamship Company for carrying the mails from San Francisco to New Zealand and New South Wales. At the suggestion of Mr. Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, the amendment was passed over without action and the rest of the bill was passed with and agreed to. Mr. Allison said, however, that he expected to have final action on the bill Thursday as it was expected that the Senate would not be in session on Good Friday.

Most of the time of the Senate Thursday was devoted to the discussion of the right of Mr. Dupont of Delaware to a seat in that body. No vote was taken. The remainder of the day's session was taken up in the discussion of an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, relating to the consolidation of suburban postoffices and changing them to rural stations and substations. No result was reached and the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

THE HOUSE.

In the House Monday the Senate joint resolution was agreed to appointing Bernard R. Green as successor to the late Gen. Casey as superintendent of the new Congressional Library.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, after which had been given by Mr. Hitt, that when the appropriation bill had been disposed of by the House, the House would report on the Cuban resolutions. After passing over twelve pages of the bill the House adjourned.

TUESDAY.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was considered by the House Tuesday. A conference was ordered on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

WEDNESDAY.

The House devoted the whole of Wednesday to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was practically closed in the House, and the bill was passed and reported to the committee of the whole. Mr. Hitt reported from the committee on foreign affairs the resolution asking the President to transmit to Congress all correspondence in the State Department since December 1st, 1895, relating to offers of mediation or intervention by the United States in the affairs of Venezuela, and it was agreed to.

FRIDAY.

On Friday before the Cuban matter came up, the House passed 38 private pension bills, which had been favorably noted upon at previous Friday night sessions. In the afternoon of this part of the proceedings, Speaker Reed reviewed his message to the Fifty-first Congress which has been the subject of so much controversy, and declared that a majority of the actual membership of the House constituted a quorum. In the Fifty-first Congress he held that it required a majority of all the members elected to the House to make a quorum irrespective of vacancies. Mr. Hooker, of New York, reported the river and harbor appropriation bill for the year ending June 30th, 1897, which will be called up Monday. A bill was passed asking the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. Mr. Hitt called up the report of the conference committee on the Cuban resolutions. The report recommended the adoption of the resolutions as passed by the Senate. The report was discussed at length, but no vote was taken. It is probable that the resolutions will be adopted Saturday.

A COTTON MILL STRIKE.

A Reduction of 10 Per Cent. Results in 400 Weavers Going Out.

For the first time in the history of Columbus, Ga., a strike has occurred there. The Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing Company gave notice to their weavers that on April 6th a reduction of about 10 per cent. would be made in their wages. The weavers were greatly incensed at the proposed cut, an indignation meeting was held and a committee from the weavers called upon the officers of the company and protested against the reduction. The committee was informed that the company would adhere to its intention to make the reduction. This situation caused 400 weavers walked out. The strikers held another meeting and it was resolved not to return to work unless the old scale of pay for weavers was restored, and unless the weavers' pay was voluntarily increased.

Patent.

What is CASTORIA? It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children. Dr. G. C. Osceola, Lowell, Mass. "Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Southern Railway Schedule. Table with columns for Northbound, Daily, and Southbound, with train names and times.

Piedmont Air Line. Condensed Schedule of Passenger Trains. Table with columns for Northbound and Southbound, with train names and times.

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ELKIN IFF CO. HIGH GRADE COTTON YARNS, WARPS, TWINES, KNITTING COTTONS. The Charlotte Observer DAILY & WEEKLY. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: DAILY OBSERVER, 1 Year \$1.00, 6 Months \$0.60, 3 Months \$0.30. WEEKLY OBSERVER, 1 Year \$1.00, 6 Months \$0.60, 3 Months \$0.30.