The Weekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C. - JANUARY 14, 1886

In writing to change your address, also ive former direction as well as full particular there you wish your paper to be sent hereaf inless you do both changes can not be made. Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

The Governor's message is a practical document without rhetoric or flourish of any kind. He begins by referring to the sufficiency of food and the escape of our people from "anarchy, bloodshed, earthquakes and floods, resulting in the loss of life and property." He considers the reports of the Departments with the chief points of which our readers are already in possession. He thinks it feasible to reduce taxation to 23 cents on the \$100 worth of property "without dwarfing any interest." This is good news for the people But can this be done and the needed sum be raised for educational pur poses?

It is not after all the State taxes that oppress the people. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th November, 1886, for general purposes were \$680,572.97. The tax paid by the people under the High War Tariff, for the benefit of a comparatively few monopolists and manufacturers, was doubtless full ten times this sum. or quite \$7,000,000. Add this sum to the voluntary tax men impose upon themselves by their vices, and you have before you the main sources of burdensome taxation. The little State taxes are a mere trifle. Municipal taxes are much heavier. We hope that no reduction of the State tax will be made unless the Legislature can see its way clear to increase the educational fund with the proposed reduction.

The public debt is \$12,627,045 bonds redeemed amount to \$10,.507, 045; new 4 per cent. bonds issued, \$3,045,036; amount exchanged since 1st January, '85, \$870,600; old bonds not presented for exchange, \$2,

The Governor considers at some length the construction bonds issued by the State to aid in building the railroad from Charlotte to Goldsboro. Of these bonds \$218,000 remain to be exchanged. The General Government has \$147,000. No exchange has been effected, and the interest is paid regularly. The \$71,-000 in scattered bonds have been sold as high as \$140. He recommends the suspension of further exchange and to authorize the Treasurer to issue and sell four per cent. bonds at not less than par value to be applied to paying the six per cent. bonds whenever found.

The Governor speaks approvingly of the work of the Tax Commission composed of Maj. John W. Graham, Judge Howard and Thomas M. Patton. He says:

"They have met every question frankly and without evasion. Their report, together with the bills which accompany it, entitled 'Revenue and Machinery Act,' indicate much ability and learning, and are eminently worthy of your consideration. It is not to be expected that this bill will accomplish all that is desired; time and experience will doubtless suggest many

He next considers appropriation bills, and the Supreme Court Room and State Library. He says the work done on the new building is well done. Of course more money is needed to complete it. That stupendous elephant, the "Governor's Palace," as the old name was, is still on hand and more money is required to complete it. How much is not stated. Did any public building ever fall within the first estimates? "Jarvis's Folly" ought to be sold for some useful purpose if a purchaser

The Governor considers at much length and approvingly the work of the Agricultural Department. As much he says refers to the working of the Department through the years, with much of which our readers are familiar, we will-not follow him in all he says. Of the phosphate deposits

The following results of the phosphate survey, conducted by the Station, show where we now stand. Phosphate beds lie in a belt 15 to 20 miles wide from South Carolina line, through Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, part of Pender, through Duplin, parts of Jones and Lenoir, to the Neuse River, also in Onslow. Total number of acres explored, 124.98. Total pounds of phosphate rock excavated, 75,495. Total calculated number tons phosphate rock in the 124 98 acres, 50,864 48. Average tons per sere, 496.98. Samples analyzed 210."

An Experiment Farm has been added which promises useful results. A State Weather Service has been organized in conjunction with the United States Signal Service. It is estimated that 871 per cent. of the weather reports are reliable and valuable to the farmers. The Immigration Department claims to have accomplished the following results:

Farming lands, by Northern Manufacturing property, by 182,500 00 Town property, by Northern 110,000 00 settlers..... 20,000 00

The oyster survey has been con-Francis Winslow, U. S. Navy, had and so it appears from the wording ing ten others. So 32 criminals who

charge. The cost was \$1,914.84. Here

of which 445,000 acres have been carefully surveyed, and 852,000 general studied. A large portion of this remains area will not require exact or instrumental determinations. Of the entire area of 1,determinations. Of the entire area of 1,— 307,000 acres, 790,000 acres are reported as possessing, to greater or less extent, the conditions favorable to the growth and cul-tivation of the cyster. Of this area about 10,400 acres are occupied by natural beds, and 2,300 by artificial beds, established by Section 3890 of The Code; or only one and three quarters per cent. of the available area has been rendered productive."

Gov. Scales refers at length to the Connecticut law regulating the oyster industry, and recommends that its essential principles be adopted. He says, and we copy it with real pleas-

"It is the opinion of all who are acquainted with the resources of the State in this particular that only wise and liberal legislation is needed to develop a great industry, imploying many thousands of people and many millions of capital. The benefits which such a developments would confer upon the State in general, and the Eastern section in particular, are so great that the matter should receive immediate and seri-

The Governor next considers the Raleigh Industrial School. He thinks the sum hitherto appropriated inadequate and asks for additional appro priations. He says:

"To this end tuittion should be free, and such arrangements made for board and lodging that all the pupils who were not able to pay board might still attend the school and be fed from home. The bene-fits of such a school would reach all classes, give great satisfaction to our people, and be a fitting capstone to common school education in the State. All the other States, so far as I am informed, without exception have entered upon this work, and while i is not yet beyond the dominion of exper ment, the progress everywhere is satisfacto ry and encouraging.

Industrial schools are growing popularity both in the North and the South. A school of technology necessity for every progressive State. North Carolina can not well afford to be behind its Southern sisters in the important work of teaching the white people of the State. The STAR has for years favored such school of technology. The one to be established at Raleigh is only one of many that the State will eventu ally need. Private enterprise may start others. The system of teach ing workman to be skilled began in Switzerland and thence it went to Great Britain where it has worked with most efficient results. Technical education is now common in Eu rope, and in the Northern States of our own country industrial schools abound. So excellent have these schools been found that railroad and manufacturing corporations have found it to their interests to estabblish such institutions. The result of the combined labors of these multiplying schools has been to create a large class of better workmen-persons thoroughly trained in mechanics and manufactures. We hope that the Legislature will do whatever seems wise and prudent to foster the Raleigh school; and we must hope that the benefits arising will be so conspicuous that Wilmington and other points may be favored with a similar school. Skilled labor is always the

command fair wages. The Penitentiary is next discussed by the Governor. The number of convicts is 1,315. During 1885-'6. 142 died from disease and 18 from injuries-total 160. This is very excessive mortality. What causes it? The cost is \$386,816.18. The appro priation was \$256,232.59. The earnings were \$339,680.49, but of this but little was received in cash the work being on railroads, &c. The Governor and humanely properly

cheapest labor and it can always

"I would also call your special attention to the large number of boys in this table petween 8 and 15 years of age, and between 15 and 20 These should not be mixed up with the older and more hardened criminals, but s me provision should be made by which these boys should be kept separate and apart from them in the Peniten dary until other legislation, under the Con ion, shall provide for houses of corconvicts, while it is reported to be bene ficial, is yet not what it should be, and earnestly recommend that the appropria

tion for this purp se be increased to \$1,000. He says by reason of the enlarge ment of the Western Asylum the appropriations will have to be \$320,000 instead of \$280,400 as they were The Governor says there are 700 helpless insane in the State unprovided for. He appeals to the Legislature to cure this evil and to begin it

at once. He says: "It is believed that additions can be made to the Asylums in Raleigh and Goldsboro, by which ample, but plain and substantial accommodations can be made fo them, at the rate of \$800,000 per capita, provided the Legislature will authorize the brick and all common labor to be furnish ed by the Penitentiary. I recommend that it shall be done gradually and by annua

fall all at one time upon the people." He speaks approvingly of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, and additional appropriations are needed for furniture, repaire, &c. Whatever the Legislature does in the way of retrenchment will be approved by a discerning public so it is not done at the expense of the helpless insane and the other smitten and afflicted and the poor children propriation of \$1,000 to aid the colof the State that need schooling. But ored people in their proposed Fair to our space is up and there are other | be held in the coming fall. A small points in the elaborate message untouched. We will close up the dis-

cussion in another editorial. Governor Scales indorses the opinion of the Superintendent of Public | Here is one of the chief causes of Instruction that a longer school term is a necessity. The Supreme Court has decided that the act of 1881 is unconstitutional, and this seems to it also prompts people to hang rasout off an increase of appropriations cals without awaiting the slow-movfor school purposes. The Governor ing processes of law. The Governor thinks it is clear that the framers of exercised his high power in pardonducted by the Agricultural Depart- the State Constitution proposed to ing 17 criminals; in commuting the ment and very satisfactorily. Lieut. give four months schooling each year, sentence of 15 others, and in repriev-

avoid the conflict between the limitation as to taxation and the guarantee of four months schooling is thus pointed out. The Governor says:

"I heartily join in the hope, that your honorable body, by reduction of the revenues, or otherwise, will find some way to give effect to this purpose."

The Governor also recommends normal schools for both races. If properly conducted they are bene ficial. But have the summer nor mals - conducted for a few weeksbeen really of much benefit? In matter of this sort we would not like to give a hasty opinion. But we are not assured of their utility as at present conducted. The opinion of experienced, level-headed teachers familiar with the results would be worth more than outside editors. The Legislature would do well to secure the opinion of judicious teachers before making farther appropriations in this direction. If found to be of decided benefit then such schools should be fostered. But is it not possible to improve on the present system? There is a movement on foot al

ready to curtail the usefulness and retard the progress of the University The STAR is opposed to the law send ng beneficiaries from the counties because it is unjust to the denominational colleges and the classical schools of the State. It is also opposed to all abuses of law and privilege. But it favors making the University a great institution, equal to the best, and the crowning glory f North Carolina. To do this remires money. To think of receding from the advanced position and allowing the University to fall back into the old college rats is not progressive. It shows a narrow view and it would keep North Carolina forever in the background. Let the enlightened men of the State heartly paite in placing the University n the forefront. Make it the equal of Harvard, Yale and Princeton in all respects. It can be done, but not n a year or a decade. We shall be sorry to see any man who loves North Carolina using his influence o cripple and destroy the most venerable and valuable of our educa tional institutions. The Governor

"The University is now well manned and equipped in every respect for its work. The trustees have enlarged the faculty from nine to fifteen. The work has been greatly extend.d. and the fullest instruction in al branches of literature, philosophy and science is offered to all; a past graduate course has been established, and is open to students of any college without tuition mechanic arts offers special inducements to students, and she stands to-day in every respect in the front rank of the most dis loguished colleges in our land This ven erable institution had her origin in the Con ati ution of 1776, and is the foundation of all ducation in the State. She has a proud history-one well worthy in the past as it the Constitution and of the grand old men who created her All of the other colleges the State have had a most prosperous

The Governor speaks strong words of indorsement of the State Guard. He thinks it ought to be sustained, and that an appropriation for a biennial encampment should be made. We agree with him that a body of citizen soldiery is an absolute necessity in times like these. He says: "With such a body of men, armed and equipped, as they are, anarchy, riots, un-lawful as emblies, and even foreign invasion, may come; our State has nothing to

We believe that an expenditure of few thousand dollars is a necessity under the circumstauces. Whatever is actually necessary to secure the perpetuity and efficiency of the State Guard should be done by the Legis lature. The Governor recommends: "I would also ask that the salary of the Adjulant General be incressed, so as to en able him to devote his whole time to the Guard. In addition to this, a small sum should be provided, subject to the order of the Governor, to pay per diem and expenses of officers ordered out to discharge the regular and ordinary duties appertain ing to their office. Add this to the amoun dready given, and then the cost to you of the State Guard is absolutely trivial, com-

pared with what is given in other States." He speaks in exalted terms of their ppearance at the encampment at

Asheville. Gov. Scales favors the increase of salaries, not only of the Judges, but of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General. The STAR favors paying the travelling and other necessary expenses of the Judges, giving them their present salaries. It sees no pressing necessity for an increase of pay of the other officials at this time. The cost of living is much less than a few years ago and the times are hard upon the people of the State with but few exceptions. It is a time for economy but not niggardliners. The STAR would favor an increase of the pay of Superintendent of Public Instruction if the conditions were such as was pointed out some years since when we discussed the duties, &c., of the office.

As it is the salary is enough. The Governor recommends an apappropriation may do good and is perhaps advisable.

The Governor has had 186 applications for the pardon of criminals mob law. A sickly sentimentality prompts people to petition to save criminals from just punishment, and

of the Constitution. The way to had been duly tried, convicted and sentenced were dealt with and the verdicts in each case changed. The STAR is opposed to the one man power, and it is glad that the Governor did not grant all of the 186 peti-

> tions. The Governor considers the Atlantie and North Carolina Railroad giving an insight into its operations He asks that the Legislature grant power to the four large railroad corporations operating in the State to build feeders, and to aid by granting convict labor. Unless we overlooked it, he says nothing of working county roads by convict labor. This is very important question and hope the Legislature will give earnest and careful consideration The county roads are a disgrace to our age and civilization. We doubt if the time of the Legislature can be better occupied than by perfecting a system for the immediate and substantial improvement of the mair county roads of North Carolina.

> The Governor states that the line from Charlotte to Morehead is 819 miles long. The State owns twothirds of the road from Goldsboro to Morehead, and three fourths from Goldsboro to Charlotte. Of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road he says 166 convicts have been employed upon it; that there are 122 miles completed with steel rails: that there are not quite 18 miles yet to be graded. He says of this long and highly important road:

> "This road will, I have no doubt, b pushed to completion It is now looking o Wilmington as its eastern terminus, and hope that during my administration the varied and rich products of the section through which it runs will flud a market it this, the chief export city of the State.

The Asheville & Spartanburg (S.C.) Railroad has been completed, and twelve miles on the Western North Carolina road have been graded within two years. He thinks it will not be lung before the road is completed to Murphey.

Gov. Scales has thus marked out no little legislation for the body in session at Raleigh. It is, as we said at the outset, a matter of fact, business message. It shows that the honored Chief Executive is a North Carolinian, a man of benevolent views, and a common sense, broadganged statesman.

rion's Public Butldie

R. T. Bennett was bandsomely congratulated by his fellow members of the House of Representatives on his success in passing the public building bill for this city. It passed the Senate on the 9th of last February, providing for an appropriation of \$200,000. On the 18th of March the bill was reported from the House committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and as amended provided for an appropriation of \$150,000, and contained certain guarantees as to the purchase of a site and the erection of a building, to the effect that the limit should not be exceeded in any event. The bill provides that exclusive jurisdiction shall be coded to the United States by the State of North Carolina, and an open space, not less than forty feet in width-including streets and alleys-shall be left around the building. This measure was reported favorably in the Forty eighth Congress, and the large cotton and naval stores business was urged as a reason, along with others, for its passage. Judge Bennett was evident'y fearful that objection would be raised to its consideration, and, after that, that the proposition would be defeated. He has several times objected on grounds of principle to bills introduced by others. When the bill was put on its passage several noes were heard, and it seemed that the neasure was lost. Messrs. Hatch and Hammond were the chief objectors, but their objections were merely intended to pester the Judge, for their votes were

New Summer Resort.

The Carolina Beach Company, recently formed, has already begun work on a raiload which will run from near Sugar Louf. about thirteen miles below Wilmington on the Cape Fear river, across the peninsular o the Atlantic ccoan, near the head of Myrtle Grove Sound, and just below old Camp Wystt, so well known to the "eld young men" of this city. The iron for the road has already been purchased and the rolling block provided. The builders propose to finish the work in about two months The railroad will not be more than two miles in length, but will extend from the river bank to the beach. A fast and comfortable steamer will run between Wilmi gton and the railroad wharf, and will make several trips each day on a schedule which will be convenient to all. Ample provision will be made for the comfort of bathers and excursionists. The surf bathing is good and safe, and the beach one of the finest on this coast. At the terminus of the road on the ocean side the land owned by the company will be put in perfect order, and everything done to make the place attractive and furnish a playground where excursionists can go and enjoy themselves, and get to the ocean side without annoy-

ance and delay. A correspondent of the Richmond Dis patch, writing from Raleigh on Saturday last, says: "Although the officials are reticent about the matter, there are grounds for the belief that they have at last some news of the whereabouts of Walter Bingham, the murderer. He has not committed suicide. some thought. Further details cannot be given just at this time, but remarkable nts in the case may be looked for

Wilmington Would Soon Rival Rich

Wilmington is now considering Presiden Wilmington is now considering Presiden
Gray's offer to extend the Cape Fear &
Yadkin Valley Railway to that city. For
a subscription of \$150,000, Mr. Gray will
agree to commence work within a few
months. This looks like a small amount
to hesitate over. With this road Wilmington would soon become a rival to
Richmond and Northern cities for the trade
all through this country. The merchants
of Wilmington alone, if they could see
their own interests, would secure this line
at once. Their wholesale business would
become immense."

Mr. John T. Dowell, 102 S. Charles street, Baltimore, Md., writes: "For lum-bago and neuralgic affections I consider Salvation Oil an excellent remedy." Always keep it on hand. If you have a cough or cold use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It will cure you. FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND BESSION

Centennial Celebration-Indiana-The Inter-State Commerce Bill Debated-Measures Introduced in the House. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE. Washington, Jan. 10.—Mr. Hoar, from the select Committee on Centennial Celeexpedient that action be taken by Congress for the due celebration in Washington about April 80, 1889, of the adoption of the Constitution, and directing the committee to consider and propose the best mode of celebration. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Dawes, the House

its to the Senate bill to provide

lands for the Indians in severalty were non-concurred in, and a conference asked. The Senate at 12.50 took up the inter-State Commerce bill, and Mr. Beck took the floor with a speech in favor of the conference report. That report, he said, (which must be either adopted or rejected as a whole,) presented the issue fairly between those who believed that great inter-State rail ways were and of right ought to be subject to law and those who thought that ject to law, and those who thought that they ought to be a law unto themselves. After a struggle of ten years, the committee of the two houses had agreed upon a bill which they said was the best that could be had. They said that it was this bill or nothing. Of course the railroads wanted nothing; no bill could be framed which railroad advocates would not oppose. Because this bill was supposed to be imperfect and to have some shortcomings, they insist ed that the railroads should continue to exercise unlimited control of inter-State commerce. The defeat of the present measure, either directly or by amend-ment, would accomplish their purposes. Ic support of the right and duty of Congress to legislate on the subject, he quoted the opinion of the United States Supreme Court last October, in the Wabash case, and the still more recent decision of the Massachusetts Court in the case against the Iousatonic Railroad Company. It must e apparent, he said, that the failure of Congress to pass a law to punish railroad officials guilty of discriminations and extortions, was simply to license them to continue the practice, and no Senator would attempt to justify that. He believed that he country would accept the bill as an honest, earnest effort to break up the system of favoritism and extortion which some railroad managers had exercised and maintained for the last twenty years. He read from a book on Railroads of the Republic, by J. F Hudson, a chapter upon the history of the Standard Oil Company, which is represented as having, in eighteen months, received from railroad companies rebates amounting to ten million dollars and having thus crushed out all competition in the oil trade. He commended that chapter to the perusal of those boards of trade and chambers of commerce that were now so carnestly protesting against the passage of this bill; and he asserted that, if the facts therein stated were laid before any commercial body in America. not one of them would vote for the continuance of the system under which such monstrous outrage had been committed and might be repeated. He declared that not only the commerce of the country, but the fortunes of all engaged in it were at the mercy of a few railroad magnates. Yet Congress was told by boards of trade, professing to be the guardians of commerce. that it would ruin the country if it would prevent discrimination, rebates and drawbacks. He knew of no higher evidence of the omnipotence of those railroad people

than their ability to obtain from respect able boards of trade such resolutions them not to interfere with railroad despot-The great fundamental principle which the passage of this bill would establish was that Congress not only propose hereafter to regulate inter-State commerce, but proposed to regulate the carriers of it, and to compel them to do equal and exact justice to all persons dealing with The original bill had passed the Senate last session, by a vote of 47 to 4 and had passed the House by a vote of 192 to 41; and now, when the conferees of both Houses had agreed upon this bill, seemed to him that it ought to become law No.man could justify the conduct of many great railroad corporations in the treatment of the vast interests confided to their care and management. He referred to the authracite coal pool as a specimen of combination against public interests and stated that the aggregate capitalization of the companies engaged in it was \$500, 000 000, while the actual cost was only \$114,000,000. In conclusion, he said that he was not an enemy of railroads; they had done more than all other agencies to dethe resources of the continent but he would require them to do equal and exact justice to all, believing that the bill would

do so without injury to any of the legitimate rights of railroads. He should vote Mr. Cullom addressed the Senate in favor of the conference report, confining his remarks principally to the 4th section as to long and short hauls. The bill, he said. had stood remarkably well the test of the general and particular scrutiny to which it had been subjected by the press and railroad companies. Its general provisions had for the most part met with approval, while others were most strongly objected The fourth section was misunderstood if not misrepresented. He admitted that any measure that could be passed by Congress might prove ineffective and unsatis factory in some respects, until supplemented by State legislation. Just as State legislation now in force had been found unsatisfactory in some respects because of the absence of national legislation. He be lieved that if this legislation could be fairly tested it would prove beneficial both to railroads and the general public, when once fairly in operation and when business

had adjusted itself to the changed con-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them

the following By Mr. Wheeler, of Ala., a resolution providing that the Committee on Elections of the Fiftieth Congress shall be appointed by the two senior members of the majority and the senio: member of the minorit party. Also, a bill making an appropria tion for an investigation of the peculiarities of the formation and structure of the earth's

By Mr. Oates, of Ala., making a ten years' residence of allens a prerequisite to paturalization By Mr. Davidson, of Fla., to establish a national quarantine station near Key West,

By Mr. James, of N. Y., a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the authority under which certain wild Indians are absent from their reservations and engaged in presenting befor the public scenes representing their owest characteristics, and whether in his opinion it is calculated to elevate and benefit them, and in what way, and to what extent the exhibitions are under the auspices of the Government of the United states, as claimed by the exhibition

By Mr. Green, of N. C., to grade taxes By Mr. Tillman, of S. C., to prevent the estruction of human life by fire in railroad accidents. It forbids the use in mail or passenger cars of any stove or heating apparatus containing an inflammable sub stance except illuminating gas. The bill also requires cars to be heated by steam and lighted by gas or electricity and to carry saws, hammers and other tools for wrecking purposes. The bill provides for the shment of railroad directors who neg-

ect to observe its provisions. Mr. Morrison, of Ills., from the Commit tee on Rules, reported a resolution setting part Wednesday and Thursday next for and was addressed by Mr. Call, who de-

The floor was then given to the District of Columbia Committee. A large number of bills were passed affecting the administration of local government, the most important one being one appropriating \$110. 000 for the construction of a bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac river at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue. Adjourned.

SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, for losses incurred by the failure of the Company. The bill provides that the successors in office of the Commissioners of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company be directed to pay to all depositors of the defunct Company whose accounts have been properly verified and balanced, a sum of money equal to the SENATE.

from the assets of the Company. The sum of \$1,200,000 is appropriated for this purpose. It is also provided that claims not presented within two years for payment under the act shall be barred by limitation, and that nothing in the act shall be

any dividend barred under existing laws Mr. Hawley presented the memorial of some residents of Washington county, Texas, stating they had been denied their rights as citizens by the citizens and authorities of that county, and appealing for re-dress to the Government of the United

Mr. Sherman, by request, introduced bill to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Bank of Washington. Re-

eration of the Inter State Commerce bill, and was addressed by Mr. Coke in favor of the conference report. The inte udgment of the country, he said, would porrove it, not because it was all that the ople had a right to demand, or because gave them justice, but because althoug alling greatly below the standard in both these regards, it was a beginning, a good long step in the right direction, which might be added to and supplemented in the future and might be, by the light of experience perfected so as to be absolutely right and effective. In conclusion, he said that it remained be seen whether the corporate power was so entrenched in the Senate that the pending bill was to share the fate of its

Mr. Harris, one of the three Senate con ferees, made an argument in favor of the bill. The country, he said, had for more then ten years, and still, demanded that the carrying trade be justly regulated by the Government. The construction sought to be given to the fourth section, as to long and short haul, was simply absurd. The plain meaning of the section was that a carrier should not demand a larger gross sun for hauling a car load of grain or other freight over a part of its line than is de manded for hauling a similar car load of the same class of freight over its whole line One effect of it would be to put an end to those ruinous competitions for through freight, known as "rate wars. When a railroad company was made to understand that the law prohibited it from charging a greater sum over a part of its line than it demanded for its whole line, would be somewhat reluctant to commi the financial suicide involved in through freights which were not infrequently fixed by angry, unreasonable and reckless rate wars. It would allow fair and bealthy competition and would fix rates on its through traffic that would be the standard of its maximum local rates.

Mr. Harris was several times interrupted with questions, and the debate took a col loquial form between himself, McPherson Camden, Aldrich and Saulsbury. Mr. Call obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion o go into Executive session, Mr. Cullom n the meantime repeating the notice hera tofore given by him, that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow till the bill was disposed of. The Senate then, at 4 15, went into secret session and when he doors were reopened, adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Bragg, of Wis., Senate amendments were concurred in to the bill providing for a School of Instruction for Cavalry and Light Artillery. Mr. Willis, of Ky., reported back the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. erred to Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Oates, of Ala., from the Committee in Revision of the Laws, reported a bill to prohibit the appointment of Congressional pense outside of the District of Columbia and also to prohibit the draping of public ouildings in mourning except upon authoriy of the President. House calendar. In the morning hour the House resumed.

n Committee of the Whole, the consideraion of the bill for creeting a public buildng at Charleston, S. C. The bill appro ristes \$100,000 for the purchase of a site, and \$400,000 for the erection of a building Mr. Hepburn, of Ia, moved to reduce his latt: r amount to \$200,000. The city, he asserted, was in its decadence, and support of this assertion he stated that beween 1860 and 1880 the white population and increased only 1,700, and between 1870 and 1880 the entire population only 1,053, while between the same periods the govern ment receipts from all sources had steadily

fallen off. Mr. Dibble thought that Mr. Hepburn's statement was not a fair one. In the period between 1860 and 1880 Charleston had passed through all the misfortunes of four ears of war, and at the close of the war grass was growing in her streets; but the people had accepted the situation; had become once again loyal citizens -in spirit as well as in name—and had laid their heads and hearts together to revive her fallen fortunes; and statistics would prove that they had done so As he did not wish to imperil the bill, he asked the committee to agree to Mr. Hupburn's motion. This was

The committee rose and the bill mended was passed. The next committee on the list was the Committee on Pacific Railroad. Mr. Crisp, f Ga., stated that it was the intention nmittee to call up the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, but as a portion of the morning hour had been consumed he asked that the remainder of the hour be dispensed with before the committee was called. The gentleman from Illinois (Springer) had submitted an amendment which was not yet printed, and that gentleman was not prepared to speak to-day. He desired, by manimous consent, that the previous ques tion on engrossment of the bill be removed so that it might be open to amendment and o two hours' debate

some of the gentlemen taking part in a conversational discussion, for the purpose of consuming the hour and thereby accomplishing Crisp's desire not to have the committee on Pacific Railroads called. These tactics were successful, and the morning hour expired without action on the bill. On motion of Mr. Hatch, of Mo., and is spite of the antagonism of Mr. Willis, of Ky., with the River and Harbor bill, the House went into committee of the Whole on the bill creating the Department of Agriculture and Labor. An amendment was adopted increasing from \$4,000 to \$5,000 the salary of the Commissioner of Labor.

oosal, and a desultory debate followed

The committee then rose and the bill was passed—222 to 26 Mr. Herbert, 'f Alabama, then called up the Naval Reorganization bill, but he was antagonized by Mr Hatch with a motion that the House go into committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the bill amendatory of the act establishing the

bureau of animal industry. Mr. Hatch's motion was the House accordingly went into commit tee of the Whole on the bill stated. Mr. Hatch said the present law was beneficial as far as it went, but that it did not go far enough. It was inefficient and inadequate to suppress the spread of pleuro-pneumonis which if not controlled by national legislation would in a short time absolutely of stroy the value of the cattle industry. The danger could not be overstated. The loss n dollars and cents to people of the United states when the first gun fired at Fort Sumter ushered in the rebellion, was not greater than that threatened by the outbreak of pleuro pneumonia.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- Mr. Hosr, from the Committee on Claims, reported Senate bill to extend the time for filing claims in the Court of Claims, under the French Spoliation act, for twelve months additional, and on his motion the bill was condered and passed. The Senate, at 1.15 p. m., resumed con-sideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill,

the consideration of business reported from the Committee on Judiciary. Agreed to.
This order includes the Edmunds-Tucker ried into effect by the original bill and by the conference report.

Mr. Ingalls expressed the hope that Mr. Cullom would not insist on a vote to-day. The debate had developed in the press and other organs of public opinion a feeling of intense interest, and much had been expressed which he regarded as profitable to those who were engaged in the consideration of the subject.

those who were engaged in the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Call referred to the fact stated in Poor's Railroad Manual, that the capitalization of the railroads of the country exceeded their actual cost by three thousand dolllars, and complained that the rates charged for transportation were to pay interest and dividends on this fictitious and pretended capital. The people were now paying an annual tax of three hundred millions on this fictitious capital. He could see nothing in that, if it were permitted to continue, but the ruin of the republic. No regulation of inter-State commerce could

anual tax/ failing to provide any remedy for it by the bill should be reasonable rates-calculated on the amount actually invested in the construction and operation of railroads. If that could not be done, then the bill was He was in favor of going much than the bill went. He was in favor of a law declaring that rate only a reasonable rate which permitted a fair retur on the capital actually invested in railroads He would, however, vote for the pending bill, because it would accomplish no grea harm; but he regarded it as no remedy for ing evils and as no triumph for those who desired to see inter-State commerce regulated. Although he would vote for the bill, he would prefer to have it further considered by the conference committee. Mr. Brown made an argument in op ion to the bill. The two most object mable features of the bill were those as to long and short hauls, and as to pooling. In regard to the first, friends of the measure differed among themselves as to its true

meaning; while its opponents were at a loss to give it correct interpretation. The sec-tion was uncertain, indefinite and doubtful in its meaning. He did not propose to attempt to interpret it; no living man knew what its authoritative interpellations would be. As to its practical result, however, he had no doubt. From the very necessity of the case, railroads would be compel retain their present rates on local freight and to increase rates on long hauls, and this would very seriously cripple the interchange of commodities between the different sections of the country. He had no de sire to predict evil, but he could not be mistaken in stating that the bill when put into operation would derange both the internal and foreign commerce of the country. As to pooling, he said that practical experience had demonstrated the fact that unbridled competition always resulted in ruin to railroad companies, and to the absolute loss of money invested in their stock, while it produced no good to What the mercantile community wanted was reasonable transportation rates that were uniform, equal and just Pooling had been found to be the best means of establishing reasonable rates and making them steady and uniform. It prevented consolidation and monopoly, while unbridled competition produced both. He instanced the case of six railroad companies which now covered the territory between the Potomac and the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Gulf. Prohibition of their pooling arrangements would end in their unbildled competition and their eventual bankruptcy, and one man in New York could afford to pay thirty millions for controlling interest in these railroads and then carry them on as a great combination mo nopoly. The same thing would apply to

be the practical working of the system. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker announced the appointmen of Messrs. Skinner, Peal and Perkins, as conferees on the bill for the allotment and in severalty to the Indians.

other sections of the country. This would

The floor was then under a special order accorded to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, called up the bill providing for an additional Circui Judge in the Second Judicial Circuit

The House then proceeded to the con-sideration of the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy bill, and Mr. Tucker's substitute therefor After the reading of both measures, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, stated that he would permit debate to continue for four hours, to be divided between friends and op ponents of the bill Mr. Bennett, of North Carolina, one of the signers of the minority report, con-

sidered the time inadequate. He would consent to it because he could not get any more. In his opinion portions of this farreaching measure were simply atrocious. Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, opened debate in a speech in favor of the bill. He was followed, in order, by Caine, of Utah, in opposition in a speech which won for him the applause of the House; by Mr. Bennett, of North Carolina, who opposed the bill upon the ground that it was a measure of injustice to helpless people, and that it was in part expost facto legislation, and in conflict with decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in violation of the basic principles of the American

Government, Mr. Bennett also objected to it because it imposed a "test oath" upon all male inhabitants of Utah Mr. Reed of Maine and Mr. Casweil of Wisconsin supported the bill Mr. Randolph Tucker of Virginia closed the debate. He said he was confronted with a speech delivered by himself four or five years ago against Edmunds' Anti-Po-

lygamy bill. (This was an silusion to the fact that copies of that speech had been distributed upon the desk of members.) He supposed that this speech had been brought forward to embarrass him, but it did not embarrass him. In the full and ample consideration he had given the Mormon ques tion in connection with the pending bill he had taken into full account the views expressed by him on that occasion. He had then uttered no sentiment that was at all in conflict with the mild and just provisions of the pending bill. There point on which there seemed to be contra and that point had settled by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court had held that there was no right of suffrage by any inhabitant of a locality as there was right of suffrage by the citizen of a State; that the abstruce determination of the question of suffrage was in the power of Congress subject to the Constitution, and that whe ther man or woman should be allowed to vote was a question for Congress to decide There had never a question been brought to the attention of the committee that had Objection was made to Mr. Crisp's probeen examined with more earnest care, and the committee had come to the conclusion that they were unable to cope with the question of Mormonism. The territory of he United States did not belong to the first little squad of men which came and squatted upon it and said: "We are monrchs of all we survey." It belonged to the United States, and it was the duty of the United States to say that this Territory should not be monopolized by any class of men or any Church. There was no doubt about the power of Congress in this matter. The bill violated neither the letter nor he spirit of the Constitution. Though he had reported the bill, he would vote against t if he thought that there was one thing in it which trenched upon the conscience even of Mormons. He did not care what the Mormon believed, but he must not put his belief into acts, if thereby he infringed the rights of any other man. What was polygamy? It was a crime by the law of every State in Christendom. Ever since Christ interpreted the Judean law and gave out, therefore shall man leave father and mother and cleave unto his wife and they wain, and not a whole bundle. [Laughter and applause.] Ever since Christ uttered that sentiment all Christian nations had adopted monogamy. [Applause.] The nucleus of the nation was in the homes of the people—one man and one woman—one man loving supremely none but her, and one woman loving supremely none but him. Thank God, there were such

homes yet! [Applause.] That was the foundation of the body politic. Without it there would not be a Christian State that would be fit to live in. [Applause.] In Utah the heart of the husband was diffused among a number. That was he basis of civilization that went out 2,000 years ago. Except in Asia ours was the basic principle of civilization of to day, the Mormons that of the ancient. Could they be brought together? Could they lie side by side? Was there a man who would vote to admit the polygamous State of Utah into the Union? [Cries of "No!" "No!"] Then what was Congress to do? The gentleman from Utah (Caine) said, "Wait. If we are wrong we will sink:" But the government wanted Utah as one of the States of the Union. Why did it not come in? Because there were 150,000 Mormons who wished to establish polygamy as one of the institutions of that State. It was the duty of Congress to prepare Utah to come into the Union and to prepare it by extirpating, rooting out, that which was alien to the gesius of our institutions. He believed that if this bill were enacted into a law and supplemented by the proposed constitu-tional amendment, Mormonism would go to tional amendment, Mormonism would go to pieces—he meant as a polygamous institution—and that Utah would be peopled by free people and would be ready to come into the Union. He was going out of public life, and if he could do anything to establish a proper system in this unfortunate territory to uproot this thing that had been a blot upon its fame, and permit it to come into the free sisterhood of the States, based on the idea of Christian homes, he would feel that his humble public life would not be in vain. [Loud and long continued applause.]

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, asked lear Mr. Tucker declined to permit him to de so, saying that he wanted to pass the him here and now, so that the 13th of January, 87, would be memorable in the histor of the country. [Applause] The House substitute was agreed to and the Senate bill as thus amended was passed without division, only eight members rising to demand the yeas and nays. Adjournes.

Spirits Turpentine

- Wadesboro Times: This en tire section will be grieved to learn of the unexpected death of ex-Sheriff T. J. Hardison, which occurred at his home in this town about 9.80 o'clock Sunday night. was in the 57th year of his age. informed that his death was caused aggravated case of pneumonia.

- Tarboro Southerner: We sym pathize with our distant friends, but the present is not a good time for new counties. Mr. Wm. F. Thorne, who superintended for Capt. W. S. Long made with six plows on one hundred and twenty acres of land no less than one hundred and three bales of cotton, three hundred and slate barrels of corn and six hundred bushels sweet potatoes. — We must sound a dency is to pay more wages than the re turns next fall will probably justify. Near ly every farmer to the inquiry, "what wages are you paying this year?" responds "about the same as last year." But a little further questioning brings out the fact that the wages of last year are to be slightly in-- Charlotte Chronicle: Sixty cords

of wood arrived at the North Caroli na freight depot in this city Monday morn ing for distribution among the needy poor It was contracted for by the city authori ties for the purpose indicated ties for the purpose indicated — The board of trustees for Charlotte township have made a new departure in the manner of furnishing lumber for bridge building purposes. The board has just purchased several car loads of lumber and has had stacked at the county stockade. Sunday Dr. Miller, pastor of the First Pres byterian Church, referred to this new source of worldly amusement ("progressive cuchre"), and pronounced it an evil from church members should desist, and which spoke of it as an amusement that could no be countenanced by the discipline of the church. Dr. Miller's stand against "pro gressive euchre" is decided. —Mrs Wm R. Cochrance, while descending the steps of her back porch, slipped and fell, break ing her left arm at the wrist. - A little on of Mr. Timmons slipped on the ice and his head struck the pavement with great force, inflicting a painful but not actions scalp wound. — A colored woman, at the corner of Seventh and Church streets. slipped and fell, badly spraining both of her wrists. - Durham Recorder: Mr. Adol

phus Hopson lives six miles east of Durham. Last Saturday morning his two little daughters were playing in the fire with piece of paper when the dress of the older girl caught on fire and she was so badly purned that she died before night. The girl was only ten years of age, and her suferings were terrible to witness. - This norning, while in the music store of E. A. Whitaker, we were shown a waltz entitled 'Golden Belt." The waltz was composed y Miss Nola Woodward, of Durham, and was dedicated to J. S. Carr. - Maxwell Sorman, from Washington City, is regis ered at Hotel Claiborn. He has been engaged by Mr. Carr as assistant editor of the but for several years has resided in Wash ington and acted as correspondent for sev eral papers. — The large factories of E T. Faucett and Pogue & Cameron this day consolidated under the name and style of the Faucett Durham Tobacco and Spuff Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. On the organization of the company Mr. R T. Faucett was elected President; Davie, of Richmond, Vice President and Secretary; and Wm. A. Kirkham, of Po tersburg, Treasurer. The object of the company is to manufacture smoking to sacco and snuff on an extensive scale for he domestic and foreign trade.

-Raleigh News-Observer: Thos.

Fields, a colored Democrat from Hali-

x county, has been appointed janitor in the House branch of the Legislature. Dr. Tyre York seems to possess hard, com mon sense, but he is death to the Queen's English. — The people of Raleigh wi earn with regret that Rev. Dr. W. A. Nel son, who has for several years been pastor of the Second Baptist Church of this city and under whom the church has grown largely in every particular, has accepted call to the pastorate of the Baptist Churci in Asheville. - Mr. Pearson, in nomi nating his friend Mr. Davies for the position of Engrossing Clerk, spoke of "trai tors," we suppose using the term derisively because of his present political status. There was never such an opportunity in Raleigh for sleighing as the present. snow is fine, packed hard and the sleighs glide over it almost without leaving a track - A private letter from Chapel Hill to a gentleman in this city says: Prof. Toy will go home to Norfolk to stay until he recov ers from the effects of the accident which happened to him December 23rd. He now able to walk about the room. Mr. R Uzzell, a post graduate of the University ty, will take charge of the French classes, and Mr. S. B. Weeks, also a post graduate will take the German classes for a while Both are well fitted for the positions. The snow is four and a half inches deep. Rev. J. Cavanaugh, a one-armed evangel st, stood in the snow on the vacant lot be ween the postoffice and the court house esterday and preached to quite a large au - The streets are in such a con lition as to seriously interfere with the hauling of wood, merchandize, &c. Horse slip on the sleet and packed snow and can-

- President Stedman, who is

nceded to be the handsomest man in the

enate, is a most efficient presiding officer

He dispatches business systematically, rap

idly and effectively. — President Tay lor, of Wake Forest College, is contempla

ting using granite in the new laboratory

building instead of brick, and estimates are

now being made by a contractor as to the

- Charlotte Chronicle: Mr. James

ost for the same.

hemas, a hard working, honest farmer, f Charlotte township, made with one mule ast year fourteen bales of cotton averaging 500 poulds each; 40 bushels of wheat; 100 bushels of corn, besides potatoes, good garden and other patches. He had only wo children to help him. earned in the city here that Jane Morrisons who recently killed her husband, John Morrison, in this city, has been heard from in Wilmington, where she is said to be staying with some of her friends. Capt T. R. Robertson, Clerk of the Crimina Court, yesterday issued a capias for the woman, and it is probable that she will be ought back to Charlotte this week and ailed to await her appearance before Judge Meares for trial. --- Messrs. W.T. Bynum jr.; W. R. Burch, W. T. Dortch, jr.; B. Seard, G. F. Smith, O. P. Meares, M. Walker, jr.; Hugh Dortch and E. Jurney left yesterday for Jacksonville, Fla They go to that place in the interest of the Merchants' Protective Union, of which a branch office has been in operation in this city for several months past. - Lewis Thompson, Esq., a resident of the eastern section of the State, donated the Bronson property, located at the eastern terminus o frade street in this city, to the Episcopal Church for the purpose of establish ing an asylum for the orphaned and eless children. The donation includes seventy two acres of land and a large originally built for a college. Accommodation is now afforded for twenty children. and it is hoped that the capacity of the institution will shortly be considerably increased. — Col. A. B. Andrews, it gives us pleasure to state, will have almost uncontrolled power in the management of the affairs of the Richmond and Danville Com-pany in this State. This company controls 894 miles of railroad in North Carolina, out of 2,675 miles in the whole system. Somewhat of an excitement exists in our neighboring town of Fort Mill over the discovery of what is supposed to be a plot to assassinate several of the leading people of that place. A Chronicle reporter yesterday learned those whose lives are threatened, are Drs. Kell and Massey. These two gentlemen have received written mestives are the several of the several of

two gentlemen have received written messages from colored people well known to them, stating that they, the writers, belonged to a secret organization of negroes, and that this organization had planned to the state of the stat

kill the two gentlemen named. The writers of the notes gave certain details of the plot, but we have been unable to get the full particulars.