The Weekly Star.

ON THE FLY LEAF OF AN OLD BOOK OF PLAYS.

BY WALTER LEARNED.

At Cato's Head in Russell street,
These leaves she sat a stitching,
I fancy she was trim and neat,
Blue-eyed and quite bewitching.

Before her, in the street below,
All powder, ruffs and laces,
There strutted idle London beaux
To ogle pretty faces.

For wit nor beaux had she a look
Nor lord nor lady minding;
She bent her head above this book,
Attentive to her binding.

And one stray thread of golden hair,
Caught on her nimble fingers,
Was stitched within this volume, where
Until to-day it lingers

Yet as I turn these odd, old plays,
This single stray lock finding,
I'm back in those forgotten days,
And watch her at her binding.

COTTON.

N. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle

NEW YORK, March 16.—The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (March 16) the total receipts have reached 47,333 bales, against 73,469 bales last week, 65,502 bales the previous week, and 69,024 bales three weeks since making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1887, 5,021,861 bales, against 4,959,574 bales for the same period of 1886, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1887, of 62,287 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 66,691 bales, of which 26,368 were to Great Britain, 3,854 to France and 31,469 to the rest of the Continent.

To-day regular dealings were resumed at some improvement on Wednesday's closing prices, but there was no early report from Liverpool and business was dull till near the close, when there was a further advance on a demand to cover contracts, stimulated by the reduced movement of the crop. Cotton on the spot was quoted 1 16c. lower on Wednesday and the close is nominal at 10½c. for middling uplands.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 292,100 bales.

Digest of Supreme Court Decisions.

Raleigh News-Observer.

Murray vs. Hazell.

Held, That the jurisdiction of a court of equity to afford relief against deeds and other instruments casting clouds on title does not extend to a case where the purpose of the deed is clear, and it cannot operate presently or in the future to the injury of the party complaining.

Therefore where an assignee in bankruptcy, having set aside the homestead of the bankrupt in a two-thirds interest in a tract of land, sells and conveys the interest of the bankrupt in said land subject to the homestead of the bankrupt therein, such conveyance being authorized by the bankrupt act, is valid, but as the conveyance is subject to the homestead of the bankrupt on its face, it cannot operate to the prejudice of the bankrupt, and constitutes no cloud on his title that equity can relieve.

Williams vs. Sims.

Where a testator devised two hundred acres to her son Robert and her daughter Ellen to remain undivided until Robert comes of age or until one of them marries and then to be divided, and in any clause says "I will and desire that should Ellen and Robert die leaving no heir then the surviving one to heir the estate of the deceased brother or sister;" and after the tract had been divided Robert died without issue, Held, that his share passed to his sister; the time contemplated by the testator when the contingency was to happen giving effect to the ulterior limitation, being the death of either tenant without children then living.

Johnson vs. Allen.

This action was brought by plaintiff to recover damages for enticing away and harboring his wife.

Held, That the trial judge may exercise a just discretion in allowing the examination of witnesses, and it is only when the exercising of his discretion is clearly erroneous and to the prejudice of a party that it constitutes ground for a new trial.

Held, That evidence which, in connection with other evidence, tended to show defendant's illicit relations with plaintiff's wife, was competent.

Held, That while the minutes of proceedings before a Justice of the Peace are quasi records, yet parol testimony may be heard as to such proceedings where the purpose is not to prove anything affecting the minutes but merely to show the conduct towards each other of persons concerned in the trial.

Held, That objections to the admissibility of evidence must be made in apt time. Generally the refusal of the court to exclude testimony admitted without objection is not assignable as error.

Held, That for tortious injuries damages are not confined in ascertaining damages to such as are merely compensatory, but may give punitive damages, the amount to depend upon the character of the parties, the nature of the injury, the circumstances of aggravation, the pecuniary circumstances of the defendant and like considerations.

Held, That unless it appears that the court was requested to give particular instructions and refused, and that there is an assignment of error in that respect, the objection cannot be heard on appeal. And where special instructions were asked by the parties, it cannot be assigned as error that some other possible view of the fact might also have been considered and submitted to the jury.

Held, That while "ill treatment" is not a definite expression, yet mere "ill treatment" of the wife by the husband does not warrant a stranger in entertaining her and keeping her apart from her husband against his will.

Held, That jurors cannot be heard to impeach their own verdict, and evidence to impeach a verdict must come from other sources than jurors themselves.

Brown vs. Fox.

Held, Where an appeal has been dismissed because of a matter of law, it would seem that the method to secure a reversal of the order is a petition to rehear.

Held, That the entry made by the clerk on the record of a case to the effect that the appeal bond is duly executed and is herewith sent is no part of the record proper.

Held, That where the appellan neglects to file the bond in time and the appellee insists on his technical legal rights, the court cannot grant a writ of certiorari.

State vs. Warren.

Held, Where a Justice of the Peace removed a trial beyond the limits of his township and under circumstances that he knew would preclude the attendance of the relator and her witnesses and, having dismissed the case received notice of appeal and promised to send the papers up, which he failed to do for the reason afterwards stated that the fee of thirty cents had not been paid, the writ of recordari was properly ordered by the Superior Court.

Held, That in cases where an appeal from a justice may be had without bond, and the appeal is lost without neglect, the writ of recordari may be issued without bond.

Held, That an appeal to this court does not lie from a refusal to dismiss, and such an appeal must itself be dismissed.

Knott vs. Whitfield.

Where the defendant, being indebted to the plaintiff, gave him in part payment an order on McGuire which plaintiff sent to McGuire for acceptance, and McGuire took the order from the messenger and withheld it and applied it as a credit upon a debt due to himself by the plaintiff.

Held, That the defendant was entitled to be credited with the amount of the order, and was in no wise affected by any controversy arrising out of the transaction between plaintiff and McGuire.

New York Rice Market.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 20.

While there is only a light demand because of hard trucking, there is no reason to change prices. The quotations are as follows: Carolina and Louisiana full standard fair at 5½ cents; good at 5¾ cents; prime at 6 cents; choice at 6¼ cents; extra lots at 6½c; Rangoon, duty paid at 4⅛@4¼ cents; do in bond at 2½ cents; Patna, duty paid, common to good, at 4⅛@4½c; do. in bond at 2½@3 cents.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS

For the week ended March 17, 1888

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
199	332	7,513	2,751	174

RECEIPTS

For the week ended March 18, 1887.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
1,636	417	14,093	2,657	257

EXPORTS

For the week ended March 17, 1888

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	498	747	83	1,877	440
Foreign.	000	000	9,806	5	000
Total	498	747	9,889	1,882	440

EXPORTS

For the week ended March 18, 1887.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
Domestic	524	367	323	6,298	134
Foreign.	000	500	645	1,650	00
Total..	524	867	967	7,948	134

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, March 17, 1888.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	5,046	418	5,464
Spirits	1,052	33	1,085
Rosin	56,982	3,414	60 396
Tar	7,741	1,600	9,341
Crude	461	000	461

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, March 18, 1887.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
2,735	1,283	110,442	9,263	944

QUOTATIONS.

March 17, 1888.	March 19, 1887.
Cotton. 9⅛@	9⅛@
Spirits.. 35½@	35½@
Rosin... 82½@87½	77½@83½
Tar..... $1 15 @	1 10 @

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Steamship Equator—43 bales cotton, 222 casks spts turpt, 73 bbls rosin, 1,312 do tar, 111 cases tar, 105 bbls pitch, 25 bags rice, 71 do bran, 115 do chaff, 8 bales hides, 82 pkffs mdse, 3,000 bolts, 53,000 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

CAPE HAYTIEN—Schr Lizzie Lane—188,295 feet lumber, 5 bbls tar, 5 bbls pitch, 5 bbls rosin.

PORT-AU-PRINCE—Schr Orlando—106,416 feet lumber.

NEWCASTLE ON TYNE—Br barque Colunca—3,03 bbls rosin.

GAUDALOUPE—Schr Anna W Barker—161,685 feet lumber, 22,700 shingles.

HAMBURG—Ger barque Ferdinand—3,700 bbls rosin.

WOLGAST—Nor barque Emmeline—267,963 feet cypress timber, 18,954 feet lumber.

BRISTOL—Ger barque Charlotte & Anna—4,053 bbls rosin.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Brig Abbie Clifford, 421 tons, Storer, Charleston S C, Geo Harriss & Co, with guano to order.

Schr Charles C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Newport News, Geo Harriss & Co, with coal to Wilmington Gaslight Co.

Schr Samuel B. Hubbard, 383 tons, Mehaffey, New London, Geo. Harris & Co.

Barque Nellie E Rumball, 420 tons, Rumball, from Cardenas for Philadelphia, in distress, Geo Harriss & Co.

CLEARED.

Schr Lizzie Lane, Herrick, Cape Haytien, Hayti, J H Chadbourn & Co.

Schr Orlando, Knaebel, Port Au Prince, Hayti, S & W H Northrop.

Br barque Colunca, Whittington; Newcastle on Tyne, cargo by Paterson, Downing & Co, vessel by Heide & Co.

Schr Annie W Barker, Sargent, Bosse Terre, Gaudaloupe, W I, C B Mallett.

Ger barque Ferdinand, Bliesener, Hamburg, Paterson, Downing & Co

Steamship Equator, Nelson, New York. H G Smallbones.

Nor barque Emmeline, Bugge, Wolgast, Ger, W Walters & Hincke.

Ger barque Charlotte & Anna, Krueger, Bristol, Eng, J W Bolles.

ISAAC BATES.....President
GEO. W. WILLIAMS,.....Vice President
S. D. WALLACE.....Cashier

Bank of New Hanover.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - - $350,000
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - $1,000,000

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W. I. Gore, G. W. Williams, of Williams & Murchison, Geo. R. H. Bridgers, Pres W. & W. R. R., H. Vollers, of Adrian & Vollers, Jno. W. Atkinson, Isaac Bates, F. Rheinstein, of Aaron & Rheinstein, C. M. Stedman, Jas. A. Leak, of Wadesboro, E. B. Borden, of Goldsboro, N. J. D. McRae.

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FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Large Number of Bills Passed in the Senate—Bill Authorizing Issue of Fractional Silver Certificates Passed in the House.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—After the routine business of reporting bills from committees and placing them on the calendar, and introducing others, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar in their regular order.

The bill to reimburse depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and appropriating $1,200,000 for the purpose, was objected to by Mr. Cockrell because it would lead to debate, and it went over without action. An objection was also made to it by Mr. Vest because it contained the words "legal representatives," under which, he said, the benefits of the bill would go largely to claim agents. The words "personal representatives" were suggested by Mr. Evarts as a substitute for "legal representatives" and were accepted by Mr. Vest, but the bill went over so as to allow further examination of it.

Among the bills of a public character that were passed were the following:

To settle and adjust the claims of any State for expenses incurred by it in the defense of the United States during the war of the rebellion.

Appropriating $100,000 for the erection in Washington of a monument to negro soldiers and sailors who gave their lives for the preservation of the government.

To establish a light ship at False Cape Virginia.

For the judicial determination of the rights of the United States in railroad lands in Florida.

There were altogether 55 bills passed, the majority being pension and private relief bills. Among the former were two pensioning volunteer female nurses during the war at $25 a month.

Mr. Chace, from the Committee on Patents, reported an international copyright bill, which was placed on the calendar. In response to a question by Mr. Plumb he stated that the provisions of the bill had no reference whatever either to protection or free trade.

Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported a bill providing, (in appointments to civil service in certain cases), for the preference of persons who were engaged in the military or naval service of the so-called Confederate States during the war of the rebellion, and who were disabled therein and were not dishonorably discharged therefrom. The bill provides that whenever persons who were not loyal to the United States during the war shall be appointed to office in the civil service, those who were not dishonorably discharged from the military or naval service of the Confederate States, and who are suffering from wounds or disabilities resulting from such service, shall be preferred to other persons not shown to have been loyal to the United States during the war.

Mr. Platt, having asked that the title of the bill be again read, remarked that it was a pretty unfortunate title, and objected to a second reading of the bill, which thereupon went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Teller introduced a bill for the admission of Wyoming into the Union. Referred.

An executive session was held and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five members to investigate railroad strikes and to report what legislation is necessary to prevent such obstruction to commerce and disturbance of the public peace. The resolution is accompanied by a long preamble, reciting that the strike of locomotive engineers on the C., B. & Q. R. R. resulted in an obstruction to inter-State commerce and put in jeopardy the public peace; that management of that road claims to have supplied with competent men the places vacated at the time of the strike, and to have restored the company to the proper discharge of its duties and obligations as a common carrier; that it is alleged that the new men are incompetent and unfit to discharge the duty of locomotive engineers; that a strike of substantially similar character is in progress on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and that such conflicts between officers and employes of companies being common carriers are matters of great national concern, demanding prompt and careful consideration by Congress. The preamble and resolutions were referred.

The following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Taulbee, for the appointment of a special committee to examine into the condition of the Civil Service in all departments and branches of the Government; whether or not the provisions of the Civil Service act have been at all times observed and carried out, and what beneficial results, if any, have inured to the Government by reason of that act.

By Mr. MacDonald, of Minn., instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill placing all articles or products that are protected by a trust or monopolistic company on the free list; or as nearly so as the financial requirements of the government will permit

Mr. Wilkin, of Ohio, under instructions from the Committee on Banking and Currency, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the issue of fractional silver certificates. After a good deal of debate the bill passed—yeas 178, nays 67. The following is the bill: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is authorized and directed to issue silver certificates of the denominations of $5, 15 and 10 cents, in such form and design as he may determine; such certificates to be received, redeemed, paid and reissued in the same manner as silver certificates of larger denominations, and to be exchangeable for silver certificates of other denominations; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make such regulations as may seem to him proper for distributing and redeeming denominations of silver certificates herein authorized."

The rules were suspended and the bill passed discontinuing the coinage of the $3 gold piece and the gold dollar.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following:

To encourage the holding of a National Industrial Exposition of Arts, Mechanism and Products of the colored race in the United States in 1888-89;

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to apply the surplus money in the Treasury to the purchase of United States bonds and to the prepayment of interest.

Notice was given by Mr. Aldrich, who reported the latter bill, that he would call it up at an early date.

Mr. Blair, who yesterday introduced a bill giving preference for civil service appointments (among men who had been disloyal during the war), to those who had served in the Confederate Army, and who were suffering from wounds or disabilities, asked Mr. Platt, who had objected to a second reading of the bill, to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Platt said that he could not object to the bill being read a second time to-day and referred to the committee. His objection yesterday had been based upon what seemed to be an inference, from the title of the bill.

Mr. Blair remarked that the object of the bill was simply to provide that in appointments to civil service, made from among those who had been disloyal, preference should be given to those who were suffering from wounds or disabilities resulting from service in the army of the Confederacy. He had introduced the bill in entire good faith. He understood that in the State of North Carolina there were to-day 20,000 ex-soldiers of the Confederacy who had lost limbs in service, and that a very large number of them were in poor circumstances. It seemed to him that if the government under this administration or under any other administration gave appointments to men who had been disloyal, the preference should be given to those who had served in the Confederate Army and were now disabled, other things being equal.

Debate on Mr. Blair's bill was continued up to 2 o'clock, when at his suggestion the bill went over till to-morrow without action. Speeches were made by Messrs. Platt, Hale, Berry, Blair, Hoar, Riddleberger, Hampton, George, Manderson, Daniel and Hawley.

Southern Senators, while expressing the kindliest feelings for the generosity and philanthropy which had prompted the introduction of the bill, disclaimed all desire on the part of ex-Confederates for the passage of any such exceptional measure; but thought as a matter of courtesy and uniformity of practice, the bill should be read a second time and referred. Northern Senators were of one accord in condemning the measure as unwise and ill-considered.

In the course of debate, Mr. Blair repeated that the bill simply made discrimination among those who had been disloyal, giving preference to the man who had served in the Confederate army and been disabled, as against the man who had also been disloyal, but who had not served in the army.

Mr. Hale said it is made a merit by this bill that the applicant for office had served in the Confederate army, and had there been disabled. He for one would not consent to any such discrimination in favor of Confederate soldiers as had been made in the statutes in favor of Federal soldiers.

Mr. Blair said that the bill had originated with himself after conversations with various parties, and from information derived from various sources, as to the condition of wounded Confederate soldiers in the South. There were many of them who were not only grievously wounded, but were in great destitution.

Mr. Hoar was very much gratified to learn, both from the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from Arkansas, (Berry), that the proposition had not come from ex Confederate soldiers or from anybody representing them. There was no occasion, therefore, to enter at this time on a discussion as to what would or would not be proper in treating with this class of citizens. Many of that class were in the Senate, and had the respect and friendship of their associates. He did not believe that the pending measure would ever have come from gentlemen representing States formerly in rebellion.

Mr. Hampton expressed great gratification at the generous option of the Senator from New Hampshire in introducing the bill. It was a bold, kind and generous act on his part. Still, he (Hampton) would vote against the bill. No Confederate soldier had asked for the passage of any such bill. his own opinion was that in appointments to Federal offices the Government should seek a man who was best qualified to perform the duties of the office.

Mr. George said that the question before the Senate was not as to the bill. It was simply whether the bill should have in accordance with the unvarying rule of the Senate, the courtesy of a second reading, and of reference to committee. He had never observed a breach of that rule. He agreed with the Senator from South Carolina (Hampton), that no Confederate had asked for such a bill. He did not believe that any Confederate would ever ask for it; and in voting, as he would, for a second reading of the bill, he should not do so from any motive or wish on his part to facilitate such legislation; but he found the bill introduced by a distinguished Senator from the North—whose service in the Union army had been very meritorious—of his own motion, acting on his own judgment; and he (George) did not feel that he ought to "slap him him in the face" by young to refuse his bill the universal courtesy of a second reading and reference to committee.

Mr. Daniel said that if the question were one of courtesy or discourtesy to the Senator who had introduced the bill, there would be no doubt in his mind as to how he should vote. He felt incapable of offering discourtesy to any Senator; and certainly he should go very far to avoid doing so toward one who had been inspired by such a magnanimous and generous sentiment as that which the Senator from New Hampshire had exhibited. But no public question could ever be belittled on the question of courtesy. The question before the Senate was the propriety of consideration of the bill. If it had gone to committee in due course without word or comment, no one would have felt that there was anything improper in it; but since the question had been made upon it that question had to be met, and he trusted that no ex-Confederate in the Senate would dodge that question, although doubtless his emotion might incline him to do so. If he (Daniel) could, with propriety, decline to vote on the question he would do so, because in his judgment it did not become a Confederate soldier to ask the United States Government for any peculiar right or privilege. All that the Confederate soldier asked from the United States was that he should stand equal before its laws, and that he should have a fair opportunity to work out his own salvation. He would venture to say that there was not a town or hamlet, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, where a Confederate soldier was to be seen in rags or tatters, or begging his bread in its streets. There was not a palace or a hut where the Confederate soldier was not always a welcome and honored guest. There was no danger of any honorable and true man, however humble he might be, or however small his fortune, dying on the roadside because no good Samaritan would come by to lend him a helping hand. All that the ex-Confederates asked was not special privileges, but to be respected in their rights of American citizenship, which they had assumed knowingly and intentionally, and which they had intended to abide by, God helping them, in such manner that no man could lift against them the finger of scorn, or apply to them an insulting epithet.

Mr. Hawley expressed himself as personally grateful to the Senator from Virginia (Daniel) for his manly and statesmanlike speech. There had been nothing so disagreeable in connection with the bill as its introduction by the Senator from New Hampshire, and if the bill had been referred to committee without notice he should not have cared about the question being raised, preferring to wait for the report of the committee. But the point had been made, and there was no proposition in the bill which could not be just as well understood and acted on now as if there were a long report from a committee upon it. He thought that the bill was fundamentally a mistake. He not only disclaimed any feeling of hatred towards those who had been Confederates, but he would not do anything to bar their progress or to disqualify or dishonor them. The generous and manly Confederate soldier knew as well as any of them that the issue had been joined before the greatest tribunal of the world on a question involving the very foundation of Republican government; that it had been fought out as great armies of brave men alone could fight; that somebody won; that some fundamental theory of the constitution won; and that the result had proved that it was a causeless, unconstitutional and wicked war. That had been recorded by the surrender at Appomattox. But should he, therefore, act ungenerously toward any person on the other side? God forbid. Should he try to bar his progress? Not at all. Should he object to meeting him in the Senate Chamber as his peer? By no means. Did he object to fellow citizens of the Confederate soldier loving him because of his gallantry? No. Did any man think less of the State of South Carolina for sending to the Senate two of her gallant Confederate Generals? Not at all; on the contrary, he should be ashamed of South Carolina if she did not remember such men in the days of her restoration. At the same time he would not by his vote or without vigorous protest permit to be placed on the statute book anything which would in any degree reward a man for fighting on the Confederate side in the war. He was obliged to the Senator from Virginia, (Daniel.) He honored him for remembering with gratitude and love the men who fought on his side, and he thanked him for not asking Senators from the North to do that which in his (Hawley's) judgment, if they did, they would be making fools of themselves.

The Senate then passed bills to provide for warehousing fruit brandy; for the relief of iron-clad builders—the Petins and the McKays; touching the grade of commander in the navy, and to correct an error in relation to an appointment therein. This was the case of Commander Quackenbush, and caused considerable debate.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, called up the bill appropriating $95,000 for the erection of a fire-proof workshop at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Bland fought the measure at every point, but it was finally passed.

Mr. O'Neill introduced a bill to protect free labor and the industries in which it is employed from the injurious effects of convict labor, by confining the sale of goods, wares and merchandize manufactured by convict labor to the State in which they are produced. A penalty of fine and imprisonment and forfeiture of the goods is imposed for any violation of the law. Referred.

Mr. O'Neill, from the Committee on Labor, reported a bill to establish a Department of Labor. Also a bill to prevent the products of convict labor from being furnished to or for use in any departments of the government.

Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill for the erection of a public building at Charlotte, N. C. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Tarsney, of Michigan, from the Committee on Labor, reported a bill to prevent employment of convict and alien labor on public works. House calendar.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill authorizing the construction of an arsenal for the construction of ordnance and ordnance stores at Columbia, Tenn. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Weaver introduced a bill providing for the issue of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of notes estimated lost or destroyed. Referred.

In the morning hour the House resumed consideration of the resolution assigning two days for the transaction of business reported by the Committee on Labor.

Opponents of the resolution, led by Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, proceeded to obstructive methods to prevent action. After one roll call Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, stated that he was willing to amend the resolution by striking out the clause limiting the time of debate on each measure called up. He would do this, he said, in order to remove the pretext under which gentlemen were resorting to filibustering tactics.

Mr. Rogers said the gentlemen had no right to impugn the motive of any gentleman, charging that he was acting under pretext. The charge made by the gentleman from Missouri was not true. So far from acting under pretext, he was acting in good faith and endeavoring to do the country a benefit.

The reason he was offering obstruction to this resolution was that the Committee on Labor, with four bills on the calendar, was asking to have four days assigned to it, when appropriation bills remained undisposed of, and when the committee on Ways and Means was maturing a bill affecting the interest of honest labor a hundred times more than any conceivable proposition over which the Committee on Labor had jurisdiction.

Mr. O'Neill mentioned seven important bills upon the calendar, under report of the committee on Labor. "I will tell these gentlemen," he said, "that you (indicating Mr. Rogers) have talked out this morning hour, that you have accomplished your purpose, and you have simply been a tool that has been used for that purpose.

Mr. Rogers demanded that the words be taken down, which was done, and they were read at the clerk's desk.

Mr. Core, of New York, moved that the gentleman from Missouri be allowed to proceed in order, and the motion being agreed to, Mr. O'Neill resumed the floor amid applause. He said that the duties of members of the Committee on Labor were very arduous, and that the gentlemen on that committee were placed in very peculiar position, being liable to be denounced as demagogues and as catering to workingmen whenever they brought in a bill in the interest of labor. As chairman of that committee, he had been obliged to stand here for two days in an effort to secure consideration of a number of important labor bills, and see the time frittered away by men, who, as leaders of the House, should be the first to respond to the demands of the workingmen for the right to be heard. [Applause.]

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, in behalf of the Committee on Labor, proposed an elimination of the objectionable clause, and this having been agreed to, Mr. Rogers withdrew his opposition and the resolution was adopted. It sets aside the 20th and 21st of March, 18th of April and the 16th of May for the purpose stated.

Mr. O'Neill withdrew any remarks of a personal and offensive character, being, he said, willing to forgive everybody and anybody. In pursuance of the terms of the resolution just adopted the floor was accorded to the Committee on Labor, and bills were passed for protection in their wages of mechanics, laborers and servants in the District of Columbia and territories; and extending the provisions of the eight-hour law to letter carriers.

The bill referring to the Court of Claims for adjustment accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law, was discussed without action until adjournment.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Mr. Blair, in reference to his bill to give preference for civil service appointments to wounded soldiers of the Confederacy, as between men who has been disloyal, said that several Senators on both sides had requested him to have the bill lie over still further. He therefore asked its postponement till next Tuesday, when he would ask the Senate to dispose of the pending question, the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Vance denied the correctness of the statement, as made yesterday by Mr. Blair, as to there being twenty thousand ex-Confederate soldiers, in the State of North Carolina alone, who had lost limbs, and many of whom were destitute and in alms houses. He had not clearly heard the remark yesterday. The Senator had been misinformed. There was no such number of disabled ex-soldiers in that State. Those who were utterly helpless were pensioned by the State (a small pension, certainly); and last year about $30 000 had been expended in relieving the destitution of those unable to work. Most of them were earning their living in the various occupations of life, and were not to be described as suffering and in destitution. There were none of them in alms houses and none had died.

Mr. Blair explained that he had meant to say wounded soldiers.

The bill was laid over as proposed.

The Senate then proceeded to take up and act upon the bills on the calendar in their regular order, passing such as were not objected to.

The bill provding for an inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink having been reached, Mr. Beck asked Mr. Evarts who had reported it from the Committee on Foreign Relations, whether it was the unanimous report of that committee, and whether due care had been taken to protect property rights.

Mr. Evarts replied that a like bill had been passed at the last session. It was the unanimous report of the committee, but he had an amendment to offer allowing the inspection of meats at places of packing. The amendment was offered and agreed to, and the bill was passed. Bills were also passed authorizing the Mississippi and Louisiana Bridge and Railroad Company of Natchez, Miss., to construct a bridge over the Mississippi river at or near Natchez; to authorize jurors of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts to be used interchangeably and to provide for drawing talesmen; to provide for holding terms of the U. S. Courts at Mississippi City; appropriating $10,000 for the repair of Fort Macon at St Augustine, Fla.; regulating fees for exemplification of land patents; appropriating $10,000 for the prosecutions of inquiries by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries in respect to the destruction of oysters in natural oyster beds lying within the waters and jurisdiction of the United States by star fish, &c.

Mr. Frye from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the House bill authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relrtions between the United States and Mexico, Central and South America and Brazil. Calendar.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, the Senate bill was passed appropriating $10 000 for the construction of a road from Corinth, Miss., to the National Cemetery near that place.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill referring to the Court of Claims the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, regarded the measure as an attack upon the Treasury. He had carefully considered the question in 1884, and at that time he had estimated that the bill would involve an expenditure of $30,000,000. He declared that whenever the labor bill was brought into the House it stampeded members as a hawk stampeded pigeons in a dove-cote. The most humiliating thing to him, in connection with his Congressional labors, was the way the members fluttered whenever any proposition came up relating to labor. The pending proposition was one to give a man ten hours' pay for eight hours' labor, in order to create an aristocracy of labor, and give to claim agents 25 or 50 per cent. of the amounts they might recover.

Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, declared the House was utterly at sea as to the amount involved in the bill. He admitted that the question of expenditure did not enter into the equities of the case, but it tended to impress upon members the importance of an inquiry into the bill, and he maintained that the language of the measure was a virtual acknowledgment on the part of its framers that there was no existing law, equity or good conscience upon which these claims could be based.

Mr. Tarsney, of Michigan, earnestly supported the bill. He stated that the Committee on Labor had given a careful hearing to mechanics and laborers who asked that which should never be denied in any civilized country—the right to go in to the courts of their country and have their rights and the duties of the government defined and placed on record. He then moved that the committee rise, stating that his intention was to let the bill go over until April 16, in order that the gentlemen who were shooting at a bird that they didn't see, and that wasn't there, might have an opportunity to examine the record and become better informed as to the merits of the case than their speeches to-day indicated them to be.

The committee then rose and the bill went over.

Bills were passed to prevent the product of convict labor from being furnished to or for the use of any department of the government, and from being used in public buildings or other public works, and in the various departments of the government.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to establish a Department of Labor.

The provision for an Assistant Commissioner of Labor was stricken out

Mr. Buchanan moved to strike out the clause charging the Commissioner to ascertain, whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in the leading countries where such articles are produced by fully specified units of production, and under classification showing the different elements of cost, or approximate cost of such articles of production. Mr. Buchanan said that the Commissioner would be unable to gather the information with the force at his disposal, and that if the force were increased sufficiently to enable him to do so the expense of the department would become so great that he feared Congress would refuse to appropriate the money.

Mr. Mills regarded the clause which it was proposed to strike out as the most important feature of the bill. If it were stricken out there would be nothing left in the bill. People were told that the wages of labor on the other side of the ocean were less than those on this side, and that the cost of production was less in Europe than in America. Who knew whether that was true or not? He wished the Commissioner to get the information from men thoroughly equipped for the work. Then, when Congress came to legislate upon the tariff question, gentlemen would not be able to deceive people who would be able to see for themselves what was the labor cost of production in European countries. Let the gentlemen come up to the scratch and have this matter investigated. Gentlemen should not tell people that the tariff was intended for their benefit. Every line of it was intended for the benefit of trusts.

Mr. Reed expressed wonder whether the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, if he got the information, would allow it to be read to the committee.

Mr. Buchanan's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Randall offered an amendment to extend the inquiry to the amount of wages paid in various industries; accompanying his amendment with the remark that, "we all stand on the question of labor." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Mills offered an amendment to insert the words "per diem, weekly and otherwise," after the word "wages" in Mr. Randall's amendment. The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. McKinley an amendment was adopted adding to Mr. Randall's amendment the words, "and the hours per day."

The following amendments extending the scope of inquiry were adopted: By Mr. Buchanan—whether any convict made goods are imported into this country and whence? By Mr. Bland—the profits of the manufacturer and producer of dutiable articles. By Mr. Washington, of Tenn—the comparative cost of living in this country and Europe. By Mr. Milliken—and the kind of living.

Mr. Brown, of Ind., offered an amendment extending the inquiry as to the effect of a protective tariff in the United States on the agricultural industry, and especially as to its effect on the mortgage indebtedness of farmers. To this amendment Mr. Randall offered another, extending the inquiry as to the effect of the state of currency upon agricultural interests; and Mr. Milliken, of Me., another, requiring the Commissioner of Labor to investigate the Mills tariff bill and report what effect it would have on the labor and industry of the United States, and on foreign industry, and on the profits of foreign manufacturers and the markets of the American farmer.

Pending action the committee rose and at 6:15 the House anjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, March 15, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 34½ cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market steady at 85 cents per bbl for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote at $3 00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted quiet on a basis of 9½ cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	6½	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	8 1-16	" "
Low Middling	9	" "
Middling	9½	" "
Good Middling	9¾	" "

CORN—Quoted firm at 61 cents for yellow in bulk, and 64 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 63 cents in bulk and 66 cents in sacks—for cargoes.

TIMBER—Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, $10 00@13 00 per M. feet; Extra $9 00@12 00; Good Common Mill $4 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75@80 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

RICE—Market quiet. Fair quoted at 4½@4¾c; Prime 5¼@5½c per pound. Rough—No receipts.

STAR OFFICE, March 19, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 34½ cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market steady at 82½ cents per bbl for Strained and 87 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 10 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Distillers quote the market firm at $3 00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted quiet on a basis of 9½ cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	6½	cts ℔ lb:
Good Ordinary	8 1-16	" "
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TIMBER—Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first-class heart, $10 00@13 00 per M. feet; Extra $9 00@12 00; Good Common Mill, $4 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 50@55 cents; Extra