Here 'mid an infinitude of things I cannot turn my face away from thee; Else are mine eyes sore smitten by the sea Beating the colo, bard sand with tireless

wings, Thou hidest here, thou fairest of the Spring's Descendants, perfect in their symmetry. Wooed in the Summer by the yellow bee, Who all the day his love-lorn ditty sings. Ab, heed him not, dear blossom; he is not An honest-hearted swain; he'll sip thy

Then fillip thee a kiss upon thy face, And parting, come no more to share thy lot. But sweet blush, I would lie here at thy

And feed my soul forever on thy grace.

Nichols vs. Dunning.

Digest of Supreme Court Decistons. Raleigh News-Observer.

Held, where the court papers have been carried off by the Judge, or have been sent to him, to make up the case on appeal and the same are lost or mislaid by him and an appeal is thus lost, upon their being found a writ of certiorari, in such cases, will be allowed.

State vs. Ivey. Held, in finding a true bill the grand jury must act on legal, sworn testimony taken on that bill.

Therefore, where a true bill had been found and quashed, and ımmediately a new bill sent which the grand jury returned "a true bill." without examining the witnesses again, the same must also be quashed. Harman vs. Grizzard.

A Board of Commissioners in admitting to county offices those chosen by the people, has a right to enquire into the Constitutional capacity of the persons chosen to take and exercise the functions of the office. In making this enquiry, if an error in law be made this forms no excuse. But these functions if not strictly judicial are at least quasi judicial at least so far as to give protection against mere errors of judgment. If the board act bona fide and according to their best information, they are not liable for error.

Stevenson vs. Felton. Held, That under the Code, parties may by consent in writing waive a jury trial and refer all issues to a referee, except in actions to annul a marriage or for divorce and separa-

A reference so made may not be revoked except by consent. In such cases the act of counsel is the act of the party. After a report has been made pursuant to such a reference the court may not strike out the order of reference and sub. mit issues to a jury. An appeal from such an order may be taken at | the district.

Kornegay vs. Everett. Plaintiff held a mortgage on lots and a steamboat from Everett to secure debts, and defendant afterwards made a deed of assignment of all his property, including that mort gaged to plaintiff, to one Smith, to pay his debts, subject to his own homestead.

Plaintiff alleges that he and Everett and the trustee agreed that he should cancel his mortgage, and that the trustee should convey to him certain lots in fee simple in payment of his claims. Such a deed was made. But Everett nethertheless retained possession of the said lots, claiming his homestead in them. Thereupon plaintiff asks that the deed be cancelled, his mortgage restored and he be put in statu quo. Defendant objects that the mistake was a mistake in law, and cannot be

Held, That parol evidence as to the facts of the transaction was ad-

Held, That while a Court of Equity never corrects mistake of law, save in exceptional cases where the mistake is mixed up with other will correct mistakes where equity requires it; and equity requires that full effect shall be given to the agreement or the agreement shall be rescinded entirely. Meredith vs. Cranberry Icon and

Coal Company.

Plaintiff was a hand engaged on a train of two small cars, each carry. ing a cord of wood, in transporting wood for the defendant. The train ran by its own weight down a grade, and its speed was controlled by brakes, man being on each car. A stick of wood would sometimes slide from its place, and if the train was not moving rapidly it could be caught and replaced without danger; but if moving rapidly, to catch it was dangerous. Other wood previously hauled had been piled near the track. On this occasion the train was moving rapidly, a stick began to slide off the car, plaintiff tried to catch it, one end struck the wood piled on the side of the track and the other end knocked plaintiff off, and he suffered the damage complained of. Plaintiff bad frequently been warned against letting the car move rapidly. Plaintiff contended that the defendant was negligent in having the wood piled so near the track. The Superior Court Judge charged the jury that "If a stick of wood slipping from the car struck the wood so negligently placed and was hurled against the plaintiff and so caused the injury, the injury would be the result of negligence of defendant."

Held, That under the facts presented in evidence this charge did not sufficiently direct the attention of the jury to the aspect of the case; that plaintiff was himself negligent in letting the train run fast, and in seeking to catch the stick of wood when the train was moving rapidly. Held, That where the defendant

has been negligent, yet if the plaintiff neglected those reasonable prehave been averted, and which he is expected to use, he cannot have com- Johnson-February 13, August 18, No pensation for damages caused by his own want of care and prudence. Warren vs. Howard.

Held, Where a trustee dies before he has closed the administration of the trust estate and another trustee is appointed under section 1276 of the Code, such new trustee has a right to the possession of the trust funds unadministered and can maintain an action therefor against the representatives of the former trustee.

Held, That to such an action the unpaid creditors or those having claims upon the trust fund are not proper or necessary parties.

State vs. Green. Held, Courts of Justices of the Peace are not courts of record and

the proof and authentication of the proceedings of courts of record do not apply to them. Parol evidence

is competent as to their proceedings. Held. What amounts to a variance in a question of law and, the facts being admitted or found, must be determined by the court. If the deter mination of the question depends upon an issue of fact, it must be passed upon by the jury with instructions from the court as to the law.

Held, Growing crops may be ex cepted or reserved by parol in the sale of land, and when so reserved, do not pass by the deed conveying the land.

supreme Court. Raleigh News-Observer

Appeals from 6th district were disposed of as follows yesterday

The argument in the case of Mo-Daniel vs. Allen, from Jones, by S. W. Isler for the plaintiff and Clement Manly for the defendant, was concluded.

Brooks vs. Stevens, from Jones, argued by S. W. Isler for the plaintiff and Clement Manly for the defendant.

Corbett vs. Keith, from Pender, continued. Russell vs. Koonce, from New Hanover, argued by T. W. Strange for the plaintiff and Batchelor and Devereux and S. W. Isler for the de-

Taylor vs. Seaboard Road, from New Hanover, argued by D. L. Russell for the plaintiff and T. W. Strange for the defendant.

Strange (Assignee) vs. Manning. from New Hanover, argued by Thos. W. Strange, for the plaintiff and Daniel L. Russell for the defendant.

Appeals from 6th district were disosed of as follows yesterday morn-

Mace vs. Commissioners of Carterei; argued by W. N. Allen and C. R. Thomas, Jr., for the plaintiff and Clement Manly for the defendant. State vs. Freeman, from New Hanver; argued by Attorney General for the State, and Thos. W. Strange for the defendant.

State vs. Green, from New Hanver; certiorari issued to be returnd for argument at the end of the

docket. State vs. Howe, from New Hanover; argued by Attorney General for the State, and John D. Bellamy, Jr., for the defendant.

Appeals from the 6th district were disposed of as follows yesterday State vs. Bullock, from New Han-

over, argued by Attorney General and S. D. Bellamy for the State, and D. L. Russell for the defendant. Ousby vs. Neal, put to the end of Matthews vs. Spell, from Sampso

argued by W. R. Allen and W. S. Thompson for the plaintiff, and Geo. Davis for defendant. Harris vs. Sneeden, Puffer vs. Lu cas and Powers vs. Davenport, continued by consent.

SUPERIOR COURTS

PRING AND FALL, TERMS 1888. 1st District, James E. Shepherd, of Beau-

3rd District, H G. Connor, of Wilson. 4th District, Walter Clark, of Wake. 5th District, John A. Gilmer, of Guilford 6th District, E. T. Boykin, of Sampson, 7th District, James C. MacRae, of Cumber-8th District, W. J. Montgomery, of Cabat-

9th District, Jesse F. Graves, of Surry 10th District, Alphonso C. Avery of Burke. 11th District, Wm. M. Shipp, of Mecklen-13th District, J. H. Merrimon, of Bus-

SOLICITORS. 1st District, John H. Blount, of Perqui-2nd District, Geo. H. White, (col.) of Hal-

3:d District, D. Worthington, of Martin. 4 h District, T. M. Argo, of Wake. equitable elements, yet the Court 5 b District, Isasc R. Strayhorn, of Dur-6th District, O. H. Allen, of Duplin. 7th District, Frank MeNeill, of Richmond 8th District, B. F. Long, of Iredell.

9th District, Thos. Settle, Jr., of Rocking 10th District, W. H. Bower, of Caldwell. 11th District, Frank Osborne, of Mecklen

12th District, James M. Moody, of Buncombe. TIME OF HOLDING COURTS-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING-Judge Montgomery. FALL-Judge MacRae. Beaufort-February 13, May 28, No vember 26. Currituck-March 5, September 3. Camden-March 12 September 10.

Parquotank-March 19, June 11, September 17, December 10 Perquimans-March 26, September 24. Chowan-April 2. October 1. lates-April 9. October 8. Hertford-April 15, June 18, October 15. Washington-April 23, October 22, Tyrreil-April 80, October 29. Dare-May 7, November 5. Hyde-May 15, November 12.

Pamlico-May 21, November 19 SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT SPRING—Judge Graves. FALL-Judge Montgomery Halifax-January 9, March 5, May 14, No vember 12. Northampton-January 23, April 2,

Bertie-February 6, April 20, October 29. Craven-+February 13, May 28, Novembe Warren-March 19, September 17. Edgecombe-April 16, October 15

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT. FALL-Judge Graves Pitt-January 9, March 19. June 11, September 17. Franklin-January 23, April 16, Novem Wilson-Pebruary 6, June 4, October 19. ance-February 20, May 21, August 20, October 15.

Martin-March 5, September 3, December Greene-April 2. October 1. Nash-April 80, November 19. FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT SPRING-Judge Shipp. FALL-Judge Avery. Wake-*January 9, †February 27, *Marci

26, ‡April 28, *July 9, ‡August 27, *September 24, †October 22. Wayne January 23, March 12, April 16, September 10, October 15. Harnett :: February 6, August 6, November 26. vember 22.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTICT

SPRING—Judge Merrimon
FALL—Judge Shipp
Darham—January 18, March 26, June October 15. Granville-January 30, April 23, September 15, November 26th Chatham-February 18, May 7, October 1, Guilford—February 20, May 28, August 27, December 10.

Alamance—March 5, May 21. September 24.

Orange—March 19, August 6, November 5.

Caswell-April 9, August 13, November 12. Person -April 16, August 26, November 19. SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. SPHING—Judge Shepherd.
FALL—Judge Merrimon.
Pender—January 19, May 7, September 10.
New Hanover—January 28, †April 16,

the rules of evidence established for Duplin-February 18, September 8, Nonpann-|February 27, April 80. Octobe 8, December 10. Carteres—Murch 19, October 22 Jones-March 26, October 29 Onslow-April 2, November 5. SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPRING-Judge Phillips. FALL-Judge Shepherd. Columbus—January 16, April 2, July 8, †November 26. Anson-January 9, April 80, *September 3, †November 26. Cumberland-January 28, †May 7, July 28, †November 12. beson-January 30, May 21, August 20 October 1. Richmond-February 13, June 4, September 17. December 3. Bladen-March 19, October 22.

Brunswick-April 9, September 10. Moore-April 16, August 13, October 22. EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Connor.
FALL—Judge Phillips.
Cabarrus—‡January 30, April 30, October Iredell-February 6, May 21, August 6 November 5. Rowan-February 20, May 7, August 20 November 9. Davidson-March, 5, June 4, September 2 December 3. Randolph-March 19, September 17. Montgomery—April 2, October 1. Stanly—April 9, October 15.

SPRING-Judge Clark. FALL-Judge Connor. Rockingham-January 23, July 23, Nov Forsyth-February 6, May 21, October 22, Yadkin-February 20, September 24. Wilkes-March 5, April 30, September 19 Alleghauy—March 19, September 3. Davie—April 2, October 8. Stokes-April 16, August 6, November 12 Surry-April 28, August 20. November 19.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. SPRING-Judge Gilmer. FALL-Judge Clark. derson-February 18, July 16. Burke-March 5, August 6. Caldwell-March 19, September 3. Ashe-March 26, May 28, August 20, Watauga-April 9, June 4, August 27, Mitchell-April 16, September 10. Yancey-April 30, September 24. McDowell-May 14, October 8.

BLEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT SPRING-Judge Boykin. FALL-Judge Gilmer. Catawba-January 16, July 16. Alexander-January 30, July 30. Union-February 18, †February 20, *Sep tember 17, †September 24 Mcckleuburg- | February 27, | August 27. Gaston-March 19. October 8. Lincoln-April 2, October 1. Cleveland -- April 9, August 6, October 22 Rusberford-April 23, October 29.

Spring-Judge MacRae. FALL-Judge Boykin. Madison-February 27, July 30, Novem Burcombe-March 12, June 18, August 13 December 3. Transylvania-April 2, September 3. Haywood-April 9, September 10. Jackson-April 23, September 24

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Macon-May 7, October 1. Clay-May 14, October 8. Cherokee-May 21. October 15. Graham-June 14. October 29. Swain-June 11, November 5. *Criminal cases.

Polk-May 7, November 13.

†Civil cases alone.

tCivil cases alone, except jail cases. CRIMINAL CIRCUIT COUR'S NEW HANOVER COUNTY. Oliver P. Meares, Wilmington, Judge.

tor. Court begins-January 2, March 19, May 21, July 16, September 17, Novem-MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Benjamin R. Moore, Wilmington Bolici-

Oliver P. Mearcs, Wilmington, Judge. George E. Wilson, Charlotte, Solicitor. Court begins—February 18, April 9, June 4, August 13, October 8, December 10. Plan of Organization of the Demo

(Dem. Central Ex. Committee.) RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23, 1888. The following is the plan of organization heretofore adopted by the State Democratic Committee for the guidance of the party:

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

cratic Party of North Carolina.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships, in meetings called by the couty executive committee. And said com-mittee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all committee meetings. 2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetmittee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be desig

ings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive comnated as chairman, who shall preside at all of said committee meetings. 3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to e ect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancy occurring in said committees. 5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door, and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships on a common day therein stated, which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county conventions. Thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. In case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuence of said call, or no election shall be made, the township

executive committee shall appoint such delegates. 6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic otes, and one vote for fractious o fifteen Democratic votes cast by tha township at the last preceding guber-natorial election. *Provided*, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote and each township may send as many delegates as it

7. In cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precint, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township's vote, d upon the la for Governor in said township. 8. The chairmen of township committees shall preside at all township conventions. In their absence any other members of said committees

may preside.

9. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial Districts, respectively, shall at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairman of said respective committees shall im-mediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive commit-tees of said appointment; and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in con-†September 24. Lenoir—February 6, August 20, Novemformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district con-

STATE CONVENTIONS. 1. The State Convention shall be 1. The State Convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial elections and more but bernatorial election; and none delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in said onvention.

2. In cases where all the township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meet-ings shall be deemed to have a quo-rum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meeting.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several County Conventions shall be entitled to elect to their Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional Conventions, one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said conventions: Provided, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

2. The chairman, or in his absence, any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committee, shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

GENERAL RULES. 1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may 2. If no delegate or alternate shall

attend a State convention from any

county any person appointed by the President of the County Convention, or on his failure by its Secretary, may represent the county. 8. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

4. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies. 5. That the chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to

the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State conventions, shall be sent to the Secretary o the State Central Committee. For the committee: R. H. BATTLE, Chairman. B. C. BECKWITH, Secretary.

A RULE OF LIFE. FRANK WATERS.

To do. each day, its work, however small: To see, each day, that something has been done; To rear, each day, life's solemn fane more Still near and nearer to the blessed sun-This is to live life well; the task, begun,

By faint-heart fears and sorrows many This is to live that life may claim no debt Unpaid, when summons the Great Arbiter To the dread audit of the Last Account. When Death shall close the balance, and

Never to be relinquished, though beset

Life's books to Him who claims a full amount. One day's work little on the whole may Yet many a little added maketh much -Catholic World.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

- The Methodists of South Car oliga propose to build an "editorial parsonage," to be located at the place of publication of the Southern Christian Advocate and to be occupied by the preacher who is appointed to edit that paper.-Richmond

- It gives food for sad reflection to recall the instances history furnishes of continents lost to Christ through these 'occasions of stumbling" which came by His professed disciples. The scenes of the missionary labors of Paul and the other apostles in Asia, and the northern part of the continent of Africa, all of which territory became Christianized in the first six centuries of the Christian era, were afterwards totally lost to Christianity, and again became enveloped in the darkness of paganism or Mahommedanism By the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries of this era China had so far been evangelized by the Nestorians that it was as near Christian as France or Italy now is, professing Chrisians being found in the very court of the Emperor. But it was so completely wiped out "as when a man wipeth a dish." turning it upside down .- N C. Presbyterian.

- Many years ago we heard a sermon from the Rev. James D. Coulling, a Methodist preacher of decided ability. the course of the sermon Mr. Coulling told several pointed and pertinent anecdotes in illustration of his subject. Upon leaving the church, we walked a little way with a Presbyterian lady of considerable intelligence and some culture. We were accompanied by an elderly gentleman of uncommon sagacity and wide reading. The lady criticised the sermon severely. Said she: "I don't like to hear anecdotes from the pulpit. I do not call that preaching I want to hear a preacher reason.' was a slight pause, when our elderly friend said very quietly: "A certain man went among thieves. The Prescher that told that anecdote is supposed to have known how to preach, and He was very much given to teiling anecdotes." This remark losed the discussion .- Richmond Religious

- Truth is universally good; false hood universally evil. Every lie is a grating discord in the music of the spheres. It is a shapeless block that fits nowhere. If you lift the truth out of its environments, you can put it back at any time, and it will fit in its place exactly. Nothing else will fit there. It requires no study to tell the truth, but a lie is a work of art, demanding great painstaking and ingenuity; yet no amount of care will make a lie answer in the place of the truth. In conversation how careful the Christian should be-must be-to magnify ar minify nothing! How careful not to color or distort! Even in writing, cool and slow as is the process, there is danger that passion and prejudice shall lead us to attempt to make the worse appear the bet-ter reason. Merits are claimed for our cause that do not belong to it, and our antagonist is made to smart under the lash of misrepresentation. A deliberate sophism is an intentional lie. O for a deep, genuine, powerful revival of common honesty on the globe !- Richmond Advocate.

- If I were a boy again I would look on the cheerful side of everything, for almost everything has a cheerful side. Life is very much like a mirror; if you smile upon it, it smiles back again on you, but if you frown and look doubtful upon it, you will be sure to get a similar look in bling, unthankful person, "He would have made an uncommonly sour apple if he had happened to be born in that station of life!" Inner sunshine warms not only the heart of the owner, but all who come in contact with it. Indifference begets indifference. "Who shuts love out, in turn shall be shut out from love." If I were a boy again I would demand of myesif more courtesy to-ward my companions and friends. Indeed, I would rigorously exact it of myself toward strangers as well. The smallest courtesies, interspersed along the rough roads of life, are like the little English sparrows now singing to us all winter long. and making that sesson of ice and snow more endurable to every body .- Exchange

-- Teacher -- "John, what are your b ots made of?"

Boy- 'Of leather "
"Where does the leather come from?" "From the bide of an ox." "What animal, therefore, supplies you with boots and gives you meat to est?"
"My Father."—Boston Commercial.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate Directs laquiry Ctalm Agents-The President's Message Discussed by Mr. Plumb-Urgent Deficiency Bill and the Public Printer Considered in the House. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15 -A number of bills were reported from Committees, and among them were the following: House bill for the construction me cutter in Charleston, S. C., in place of the cutter McCulloch;
To authorize the construction of bridges across the Cape Fear and other rivers in

For the formation and admission into

North Carolina;

the Union of the State of Washington and North Dakota (with minority reports.) Mr Plumb sent to the Clerk's desk and and road, a letter written by a Washington firm of pension claim agents to a Kansas ex soldier, saying that some time ago they had written to him asking to be allowed to take his pension claim to Congress, and had not heard from him in reply; that they were conversant with his claim, and believed that if properly presented, Congress would not refuse a special pension; that their fee was \$35, of which \$10 was paysble in advance; that 803 special pension bills were passed by the last Congress, and a still larger number would probably be passed by the present Congress; that this was the best time for the presentation of claims to Congress, as the country was on the eve of Congressional and Presidentia elections, and parties and individuals were

on their mettle to make a record.

Mr. Plumb expressed the belief that arge amounts were being obtained through such representations, although the writers could render no service whatever. No only would an attorney not be permitted to appear before the Pension Committee, but he could perform no useful service whatever in connection with special pension cases. It was an outrage (putting i mildly), for men to be imposed upon in that way. He asked that the Pension Committee take the letter and consider it, and make a report to the Senate, so that such swindling of ex-soldiers should not

be continued. Mr. Hall asked Mr. Plumb whether he would not allow the name of that pension claim firm to be stated, so that it could be made known to the country through the DILES

Mr Plumb pseferred to wait for the report of the Pensions Committee. After further discussion, in which Mr. Dolpu referred to a claim agent's agreement, which he had seen, to receive 35 per cent of the amount of direct tax to be re-

funded to certain States, the letter was referred to the Committee on Pensions. Mr. Teller proceeded to address the Senate on the subject of the President's message He said he had noticed that Sens. tors who had spoken on the President's side of the subject, had shown a disposition to avoid the real issue presented by the President, and had attempted to make it appear that the message was not of that character which everybody (outside of officisi circles), at home and abroad, had declared it to be. It would not do for the friends of the Administration to assert that this was an attempt on the part of the President and his friends to modify, revise, or correct the tariff No such intent on the part of the President could be gathered from his message. It had been received every where, at home and abroad, as an attack, not on a defec-

tive tariff, not to remedy inconsistencies, but to destroy the protective system The President himself had spoken of that system as vicious, inequitable and illogical. His former Secretary of the Treasury had spoken of it as a brutal method. The defenders of the message in the Senate and elsewhere had spoken in terms of approbrium. contempt, detestation, not of the tariff or of its inconsistencies or incongruities, but of the protective system. It was therefore unperstood (outside of the Senate chamber) to be an attack on the system which protected American labor and American manuactures against competition with foreign

labor and foreign capital. The motion to refer the message went over without action. Other bills reported from Commit ees and placed on the calendar, in cluding the House bill for the purchase of the sword of Gen. James Shields. The Senate, after a brief consideration

of the Undervaluation bill, heard brief sulogies upon late Representative Maffett, of Michigan and adjourned till to-morrow HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Whole for the consideration of Senate amendments to the Urgent Deficiency bill. After several amendments had been disposed of, some concurred in and others relected, a discussion arese upon that strik-

ing out the clause (inserted in the House on

motion of Mr O'Neill, of Missouri,) directing the Public Printer to rigidly enforce the eight hour law. The Committee on Appropriations recommend non-con-Mr. McComas said that while as a general thing he was opposed to reiterating the existing law, he was in favor of the clause because the Public Printer deserved the censure which was contained in it. Of the 2062 employes of his office. 564 were, re quired, in open defiance of the expres terms of law, to work ten, cleven and twelve hours. Congress should take hold

of the abuse and insist on the law being en-Mr. Burns said he had never before heard it intimated that the Public Printer had violated the eight-hour law. There was no violation of that law in permitting a man to work as many hours as he might desire, and the speech of the gentleman was a gratuitous attack upon the Public

Mr. O'Neill suggested that his colleague did not know what the eight-hour law was intended for. Mr. Burns replied that his idea of the law was that when a man was to be paid for a day's work he was to be paid for eight hours' work. The law was not to be construed as stopping a poor devil from working when it was necessary for him to work

to support his wife and children. Mr O'Neill declared that if the eight bour law was not passed to set a good example, that would be followed in private business, its passage was a piece of hypo crisy to play upon the working classes. It was passed in the hope that thousands and thousands of idle men would be absorbed in the ranks of industry. That was the sourit of the law The Public Printer violated it in the Bureau of Englaving and Printing.

curred in, and pending further considers tion the committee rose and the House ad-

WASHINGTON, March 16 -Mr. Hale inroduced a bill authorizing the President to ppoint and retire John' C. Fremont as Asjor General He briefly alluded to Gen Fremont's eminent services in military and civil life, and expressed the belief that every Senator who had known him could have nothing but regard and affection for him, and the hope that no voice would be raised against the passage of the bill. Referred to Military Committee. Mr. Butler offered a bill for the admission of Utah as a State Referred to Com-

mittee on Territories The resolution offered by Mr. Frye yesterday, calling for copies of the minutes and protocols of the Fisheries Commission. The Senate then took up the Undervaluation bill, and passed it, after Jevoting much time to a discussion of the four-

teenth section, relating to the collection machinery. Mr. l'lumb offered a preamble and resoution reciting the fact of the interruption of freight traffic on the Chicago. Burlington & Quincy and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, and instructing the Committee on Inter-State Commerce to inquire whether such interruption of comserce was occasioned by a failure of the Railroad Companies to adopt the necessary precautions or by other neglect of their

luty as common carriers Mr. Cullom remarked that that was pretty important subject, and he inquired whether the purpose was to have the sub-committee have Washington and carry on the inquiry elsewhere. Mr. Plumb said that that was a question which the committee would decide for

Mr. Harris suggested that the resolution had better lie over for the present; and that was assented to by Mr. Plumb, and the resolution was therefore laid over. Messrs Hate, Allison and Cockrell were appointed as the Conference Committee on the Urgency Deficiency bill. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Mills, of Texas, asked unanimous possent that the Ways and Means Committee be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House, but Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, objected.

Among the petitions presented and re-ferred was the following: By Mr. Williams of Ohio, for the passage of the Service Pension bill. The committee on Foreign Affairs reported a commercial union with Canada.

House calendar. -The committe on Indian Affairs reported the Indian Appropriation bill. Referred to Committee of the Whole. The committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported a bill providing that seeds, plants, bulbs and scions shall be classed as thurd-rate mailable matter and shall be carried through the mails at the rate of one cent for each two ounces. House calendar, The House finished the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Urgent Deficiency bill and incorporated a new amendment appropriating \$927,000 to re

imburse Texas for expenses of repelling invasion and suffering Indian hostilities.

In speaking to one of the amendments, Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, branched off to the subject of the tariff, and read a memorial addressed to the Committee on Ways and Means, signed by the working men and women in a New Jersey pottery staring that they note with alarm that a bil has been presented to that Committee which will greatly reduce the duty on pottery, and lead to a ruinous reduction of their wages. These pe-titions, said Mr. Buchanan, could not be heard in the American Congress or before any committee, except in this, he admitted, surreptitious way. [Laughter.] The House insisted upon retaining the clause appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of lengthening the dry dock at Brook-lyn Navy Yard, and Messre, Burnes, Sayres and McComas were appointed conferees Half a dozen bills of a private character

were passed. The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 7 80, the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills. At the evening session thirty-five pension bills were passed, and at 10.80 the House adjourned until to-morrow. WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senate not in

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Bills were passed increasing to fifty dol-lars per month the pensions of the widows of Rear Admirals Wyman and Welles. Bill were reported from committees and laced on the calendar as follows: By Mr. Crisp, from the Committee on

Commerce, to authorize the construction

of a bridge across the Tennessee river near Decatur By Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Pensions, granting pensions to survivors of the Indian wars between 1823 and 1842. By Mr. Peters, of Kansas, from the

Committee on Post Offices, (adversely) a resolution requesting the Postmaster General to return to the use of the terra-cotta colored two cent stamp. The regular order being demanded, Mr O'Neill, of Missouri, from the Committee on Labor, called up the resolution assigning March 20th and 21st. April 18th and May 16th, for consideration of labor bills. He said that the Labor Committee had been allowed but seven minutes during the entire session of the preceding Congress, and Labor bills had been throttled. Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, inquired if it had not been the fault of the so-called Steering committee?

Mr. O'Neill replied that it had been the fault of the House. It had "side-tracked" the committee by refusing to vote a quorum when an effort was made to get up its Mr. Mills said that the resolution ought to make an exception for appropriation

and revenue bills.

Mr. O'Neill replied that the cause of labor was as important as either of those Mr. Holman also appealed to the gentleman to provide that the order should not interfere with bills to secure public lands to actual settlers. Mr. O'Neill-If the gentleman will in-

troduce these bills and refer them to the Labor Committee we will report them back in five minutes. [Laughter,] He then refused to allow any interference with the Mr. Cox, of New York, could not say that the gentlemen who were anxious to secure action upon appropriation and revenue bilis had been dereifet, but here was a committee having charge of the interests of all of our people. It was not fairly treated during the last session and was entitled to

tion of the merits of the bill. He believed that the principal work of this Congress had been for the South and West, and had not tended to help people and laborers in large cities. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, believed that the proposition contained in the resolution to allow each speaker on the bill but fifteen minutes imposed too great a restriction.

at least four days now. It was not a ques-

Mr O'Neill replied that if a man talked ense he could get more time if he wanted Mr. Mills moved that the resolution be referred to Committee on Rules, to report next Monday. At Mr. Grosvenor's suggestion the yeas and nays were ordered, and the House by

a vote of 182 to 55 refused to refer the re-Mr. O'Neill then moved the previous question, on which the ayes and noes were sken, resulting ayes 207, noes 21. Mr Rogers, of Arkansas, moved to reconsider the vote, and the morning hour having expired the resolution went over

until next Tuesday.

Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer for reference a resolution for the appointment of a commission of seven nembers to inquire into the condition of the civil service in all the departments and branches of the government, and whether the Civil Service act has been at all time since its passage been observed and carried out, and what beneficial results, if any, have inured to the civil service of the government by reason of said act. Mr. Grosvenor objected, and the House then at 4.15 adjourned



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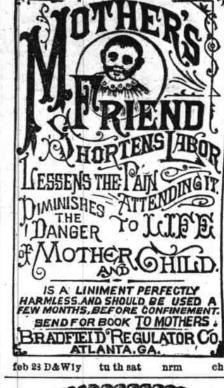
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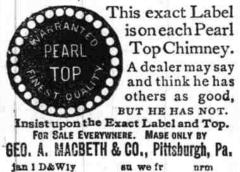
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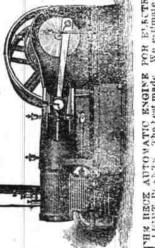
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