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THE NEWS.

Many people were driven from their homes by the recent floods in Oregon. Dr. Roman, of St. Paul, Minn., must pay Miss Tert \$2,000 for breach of promise. Saloon keepers whose places have been decimated by women crusaders in Lathrop, Mo., have fled in flight against the women. The schooner Isaac A. Chatman, from Gloucester, Mass., for Newfoundland, is thought to be lost. S. D. Willing, of Des Moines, was killed in Davenport, Iowa, by being run over. Thomas Kano was hanged in Toronto, Ont., for the murder of his wife. Dr. Marvin Fosdyk was shot by an unknown person while seated in his office at his home in Paw, Paw, Mich. He may recover. The residence of Oliver Benway, at Central Lake, Mich., was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Benway's mother burned to death. Bertie Brown, four years old, of Ypsilanti, Mich., fell into a vat of hot grease and was scalded to death. During the temporary absence of John Meteviz and wife, of Bay City, Mich., their house was burned and child burned. Mrs. Meteviz is a raving maniac. Lieut. Mrs. Ridenow, of the Fifth United States Infantry, was married to M. Ruth Bunker at Long Island City. Robert Kingston, an express messenger, was killed by two trains colliding on the Canadian and Pacific Railway near Montreal. A general strike is threatened throughout the mining districts in Alabama. Nine cases of typhus fever have been discovered in New York city. Engineer Edward Dorioles was killed and ten or twelve persons seriously injured in a collision near Coaling, Ala. Professor Louis Hatt, of Louisville, Ky., went into a crotchet shop and cut his throat from ear to ear. Jacob D. Hett & Son, dyers, Philadelphia, have made an assignment. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association is in session in New York. Harry Lebo, a disolute character, shot and killed his wife in Reading, Pa., because she refused to live with him. While Wm. Mayne was being tried for assault to murder in San Diego, Cal., Bertha Johnson, the prosecuting witness, shot him. Robert Henderson, a member of Moody's congregation, in Chicago, shot Fattie Hind, a member of the choir, and then killed himself. W. L. Coward, president of the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, died at Richmond, aged seventy-two years. James B. Clary, of Newberry county, S. C., attempted to murder his wife and daughter, and the former may die, he having inflicted a terrible wound upon her head with an axe. Nearly one thousand Indians, belonging to the Devil's Lake Agency, North Dakota, are destitute of clothing and nearly starving. A mountain slide in Benton county, Oregon, buried Robert Barclay's home, and killed Robert Brown. Barclay and his children were extricated. Now the various manufacturers of flint glass tablers are talking of consolidating their interests. A member of the executive board of the United Misses' organization predicts that unless the operators sign the interstate scale, a great strike will take place. While James Great and his family were crossing a creek, near Burnsville, Miss., the wagon was upset by the flood, and four children drowned. The falling wall of a burned building in Richmond, Mo., killed M. F. McDonald and Wm. Johnson, and seriously injured Mrs. Jackson. Wm. Ferrell, a farmer of Ironston, O., was killed by his son who interfered to protect his mother. The works of the Parlor Furniture Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., were burned. Loss \$35,000. A bill to incorporate the Norfolk and Richmond Railroad Company was introduced in the Virginia legislature. F. H. S. Morrison, a young Virginia lawyer, was murderously assaulted at Roanoke. What appears to have been an attempt by an ex-convict in Boston to do away with his brother and his seven-year-old niece is being investigated by the police. Fire at Huntington, W. Va., destroyed several buildings. Loss \$45,000. John Kosek, worth half a million, and known in Wilkesbarre, Pa., as the "King of the Hungarians," was thrown from his buggy and killed. Christian B. Herr, of Lancaster county, Pa., dropped dead at the age of eighty years. Ellis Bard, cashier of the National Bank at Lincoln, Pa., is a defaulter to the extent of \$35,000. The towboat Port Eads struck a pile of a bridge at Memphis, Tenn., and sank. Mrs. J. A. Fries of Eureka, Cal., was shot dead by Charles H. Bowen, who claimed that he was her son, but is believed to have been a rejected suitor, who became enraged upon learning of her recent marriage. James Daisfield Tenor, an expert in art matters, died in New York from a fractured skull, the wound probably having been inflicted by thieves. Rev. Dr. Talmadge laid the corner stone of his new temple in Brooklyn. Susie Thompson, of Campton, Mo., while playing with a revolver, fatally shot Allie Eddy, a companion. M. E. Bush, the daughter of Adolphus Bush the wealthy St. Louis brewer, is likely to be put off in her father's will for marrying her cousin. Charles Macalister, of the Princeton Club, Philadelphia, won the \$16,000 pigeon-shooting match with Dr. Gordon F. Knapp, of the Westminster Kennel Club of New York. The widow and children of the late Conrad Baipp, the Chicago brewer, gave \$135,000 to charitable institutions of that city. The Philadelphia Journeymen Bricklayers' Union voted against the eight-hour working day.

NEW PROMISED LAND.

The Great Sioux Reservation Opened to Settlement.

Eleven Million Acres of Fertile Land in South Dakota Added to the Public Domain.

President Harrison has just issued his proclamation opening the Sioux Reservation in South Dakota to settlement. At the same time he issued an order establishing land offices at Pierre and Chamberlain for the new country. The proclamation sets forth the portions reserved for the use of the Indians, and warns all persons not to enter on those lands. The necessary surveys will be made as early as possible. The Great Sioux Reservation, upon which the various bands were established after protracted negotiations and with no little difficulty, about ten years ago under Secretary Schurz, contains more than 22,000,000 acres of land. The enormous development of Dakota during the last ten years has been so extensive as to form a basis for the admission of the Territory into the Union as two States. The Sioux Reservation forms a great block in the midst of the busy and growing West. It stretches a distance of nearly 251 miles northward from Nebraska, and has a width fully 100 miles. In May, 1888, Congress passed a law providing for opening part of the reservation for settlement, and a Commission was appointed to determine the land to be opened. The President has now decided to open 11,000,000 acres, or about one-half of the reservation. The leading chiefs were opposed to the sale, and the Commission abandoned the task. In April, 1889, another Commission was appointed by President Harrison, and its members being General George Crook, U. S. A.; ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio; and ex-Congressman William Warner, of Missouri. This Commission was more successful, and finally secured a sufficient number of signatures of the Indians to secure the transfer of the 11,000,000 acres to the Government. The land thrown open to settlement will be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only at the following rates: One dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for all lands taken within the first three years after the act takes effect; seventy-five cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the succeeding two years, and fifty cents per acre for the residue of the lands then disposed of. A residence of five years is necessary to obtain a patent. Each entry is limited to a half-mile square, or 160 acres. As there are no free lands, the homestead law does not apply to the lands to be opened in Oklahoma. The tract which has been ceded to the government, and has now been thrown open to settlement, extends from the Missouri to the Black Hills and then north; it embraces, likewise a part of the Fort Totten, Crow Creek Reservation on the East bank of the Missouri River, South of Pierre. The area of this great tract is equal to that of N. W. Hampshire and Massachusetts combined and lies, all of it, in South Dakota. Three rivers run through it and the valleys are of wonderful fertility. Since the extinction of the gregarious bison no animals beyond a few beavers are found in the area, although the grass is luxuriant in its growth and plenty of water is found there. Less than 11,000,000 acres will afford farms for not less than 70,000 families. The climate, the mean annual temperature being 45 degrees above zero; the nights are cool, the days warm in summer. The soil is declared to be for the most part a rich, dark drift of alluvial loam, the very kind that delights the eye of the intelligent agriculturist, who sees in it the sure promise of rich yields of golden grain. The clay sub-soil is also of the drift formation, and declared to be as rich as the loam of the surface, and is pronounced absolutely inexhaustible. It invites to the raising of stock, and as the growing of the corn and most of the fruits of the Northern temperate belt will thrive there. Markets are accessible. Two great railroads run into Pierre, and a short distance away, opposite the center line and but half a mile distant from the town. Each road has a right of way through the country and will be sure to get there shortly.

SOUTHERN ITEMS:

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILED FROM MANY SOURCES.

Nearly one hundred Michigananders have located in Caroline county, Va., within the past year. Returns show that Fayette county, W. Va., contains 8,000 dogs, one township alone containing 1,000 of them. The Union Mining Company are making surveys in the New Hope drift for the purpose of opening the coal land beyond the end of Bowery, Md. A colored laborer, named Sturgis, while unloading a log train at Pinnet Point, Va., was caught under a heavy log falling from a car and crushed to death. The gripes attacked the horses in Chester county, W. Va., the veterinary surgeon reporting quite a number of cases. No deaths to stock have yet occurred. It is estimated that \$30,000 worth of tickets have been sold at the Selma station, Johnston county, N. C., to colored ex-slaves since the spring of 1889. C. H. Robinson, of Frederick, Md., has an egg that was laid by one of his hens, which measures 6 1/2 inches around, 3-1/2 inches long and weighs four ounces. Mr. John Nail unearthed two human skeletons in an old barnyard, near Keelyville, Md. No one has any recollection of any one being buried at this place. Another log factory has arranged to locate its plant in the skating ring at Hagers-town, Md., and the building will be prepared for placing the machinery in a few days. The babe of Captain Williamson, of Warrenton, Md., was found smothered by other evening. The mother rocked the child asleep, and it turned over on its face, smothering to death. The supervisors of Darby township, W. Va., have been arrested for neglecting to keep the roads under their care in a safe condition. The prosecutor, Charles Tribit, had his wagon upset in a mud hole. John Lucher, of Thornton, Md., was unloading coal from a wagon, when his horse became frightened by a passing train, and in his endeavor to stop them, he was caught between a tree and the wheel and terriole crushed. Mr. George W. F. Ferris, the chief engineer of the new Wheeling Bridge Company, is preparing plans for constructing the two bridges between Wheeling and Alameda, W. Va., which work will be commenced very shortly. The young son of Mr. Powell, of Hagers-town, Md. in a fit of somnambulism, arose from his bed and ran across the field to a neighbor, about a mile away, by whom he was aroused. He suffered a severe chill afterward. Mr. Fleming of Frederick, Md., has on exhibition a handsome door brick composed of twenty-two pieces of different kinds of marble, which was presented to the Purty Lodge, L. O. G. T., by Mr. Frank Suman. It is to be changed off by the lodge for their benefit. Mr. George Potter, bark collector for Weymouth, Mass., was buried last week. He was remarkable for his immense size. He was tall and very stout, weighing over 400 pounds. His coffin measured 74 1/2 inches in length, 33 1/2 inches in width and 27 1/2 inches in depth. A fine horse owned by J. P. Mollinsworth, near Newmarket, Md., reared up and fell back as he was mounted by his owner's son, six years of age. The horse was killed instantly by breaking his neck, but the boy escaped injury. George F. Clem, of Front Royal, Va., while out fishing, hauled up from the bottom of the river an old army musket, already capped and loaded, but the water had of course spoiled the powder. He supposed it to be a war relic. Owing to the prevalence of the grippe among the teachers of the North Carolina assembly the proposed trip to the New Orleans Mardi Gras has been abandoned. A trip to the Pacific coast during the summer will be substituted. Mrs. Jennie Barnes, of Pungo, Princess Anne county, Va., was caught under a falling log when she was cutting down it, and was instantly killed. The tree stood in the yard of the residence, and she had just stepped out of the house to speak to her son when it fell. W. J. Roby, residing in Lynchburg, Va., has been to Warrenton, N. C., on a visit to his grandfather, who is one hundred and two years old, and has been blind for one hundred and sixteen years ago. Both were well and hearty people mentally and physically. Samuel Carpenter, a blacksmith at Pottsville, W. Va., had been in the habit of sitting on a board laid across a barrel of water. Some saw saw the board nearly through, and the center was precipitated into the water and almost drowned. James S. Kinnier, of Bedford county, Va., aged seventy-seven, remembers that the winter of 1838, resembled the present one, that fruit trees and flowers bloomed in January, and nearly all the farmers lost their pork. He also said that year had a very late and cold spring. Another gas well has been struck within the limits of Barnesville, Belmont county, W. Va., and the citizens are quite jubilant over the fact. The gas found at a depth of 1,780 feet, and its pressure equal to that of the famous "Granny Parker" well. Samuel Morgan, aged seventy-three, living with his brother-in-law, near Centerville, Belmont county, W. Va., committed suicide by hanging himself. He was a great sufferer from rheumatism, which it is supposed rendered him temporarily insane. The Whitaker Iron Works of Wheeling, W. Va., have contracted for the erection of a frame structure, 60 by 180, to be devoted to the manufacture of sheet steel rollers. This building will have a skylight running its full length, supplied with windows, and will cost about \$5,000. J. M. Craig, the night watchman for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, after the fast train had passed, sat down on the end of a cross tie at the east end of Fudge's Creek trestle, in W. Va., to wait for the day watchman, when he fell asleep. He was run over and killed by the construction train. Jacob Fink, an old farmer of Stanley county, N. C., was to mill in a wagon, some eight miles. About night his team pulled up by his house. The old man was lying prostrate in the wagon and on investigation it was found that he was dead. It is supposed heart disease caused his death. In Union township, Randolph county, N. C., Dr. H. Miller, killed James Luther, by shooting him three times with a revolver in the doorway of George Luther's house after a quarrel and struggle. There was a feud between Miller and Luther, and Miller had gone to George Luther's house, which he was endeavoring to enter. He made his assault just after Luther fell dead. Four shots were fired at Miller as he fled. A syndicate of capitalists has just purchased from the Williamson heirs their estate near Clifton Forge, Va., for \$36,000, and also 400 acres adjoining for \$10,000. Sixteen of the houses were to be constructed, and it is the purpose of the syndicate to lay off the ground into lots, and arrange for the erection of factories and other industrial plants. The town of Wallburg, W. Va., is excited over the public whipping of a female scandal-monger, by a pretty young girl of eighteen, named Goodman, who had been lured and who had traced the story to its source. She had entered the room of her defamer, locked the door and pounded her until the police officers were forced to break the door in to rescue the victim. The young girl promptly paid her fine of \$10, or a month's imprisonment. As C. W. White, accompanied by other gentlemen, were walking on the track of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, they met an east bound passenger train. As they stepped to the other track, a large hog took their place in time to be struck by the pilot of the passing train. The animal was thrown some forty feet and sustained a serious injury. The hog was struck by a passenger train, on the side as to break two of his ribs. The hog was uninjured. Rather a novel suit was instituted at Laurensburg, N. C. A. Moore told Luther Aydt that he would give him \$5 if he would climb and go over the south wall of a building. Aydt at once began the job and succeeded in successfully scaling and going over the top of the wall. Immediately after coming down Aydt demanded the money of Moore, but he refused to pay it, declaring that he made the proposition only in joke. Aydt then sued Moore for the money. The case was heard before G. W. Wright, a justice of the peace, and he decided that Moore should pay over the money.

CABLE SPARKS.

The Fair will not recognize the republic of Brazil while Dom Pedro lives. The Duke of Montezuma, a descendant of the Mexican Emperor of that name, is dead. The revenue of France for the year 1889 was \$214,300,000, and the total expenditures \$221,000,000. On board the cruiser Chicago, of the squadron of evolution, there are one hundred and fifty cases of grippe. Emperor William has requested the British government to send the English squadron to attend the German naval maneuvers. During a test of the boilers of a British cruiser off Margate, England, a cylinder exploded, killing two men and injuring ten. A professor at the Klansberg University, in Austria, claims to have discovered an absolutely certain antiseptic remedy for hydrophobia. The Portuguese consul in the Transvaal has published a proclamation declaring the absolute independence of Portugal over North-east Mashonaland. The ex-king of Servia, who is deeply in debt because of his love for gambling, is a victim of melancholia caused by his financial condition, and threatens suicide. Riotous students smashed the windows of the leading social club in Oporto, Portugal, because it had not expelled Englishmen belonging to it and had admitted others. The Canton of Basle, Switzerland, has decided to send the minister of its government into the hands of a body elected directly by the people instead of continuing the local council. Col. Edward James Sanderson, conservative member of the House of Commons for North Armagh, will deliver a series of lectures on "Unionism" in the United States, Canada and Australia in the autumn. At the anti-slavery conference at Brussels it was decided that Great Britain, while maintaining the principle involved in the right of search, is willing, out of deference to France, to renounce the exercise of that right on the high seas. A meeting of representatives of agricultural societies has been held at Lemberg, Austria, to provide means to relieve the suffering from the famine existing in Russia, Poland and Galicia caused by the failure of the crops. The suit of Charles Farnell against the London Times for libel has been compromised, the Times paying Mr. Farnell \$25,000 damages. The suit of Henry Campbell, Mr. Farnell's private secretary, against the same newspaper has also been settled, that gentleman receiving \$300 damages from the paper. M. Laguerre, a Boulangist deputy and an advocate, was tried at Paris upon the charge of assisting M. Beaufreire, another advocate, and was sentenced by the court as an advocate to be deprived for six months of the right to practice in the courts. Major Lieber, who is temporarily filling the post in the ministerial office, by the appointment of Major Wisman as imperial commissioner to East Africa, will shortly go to Zanzibar to confer with Maj. Wisman in regard to plans for the future colonization of East Africa. Emperor William has issued an imperial rescript announcing new measures for improving the condition of the working people, and directing certain specific reforms; also affirming that it is the duty of the state to insure the health, morality, economic wants and equality before the law of laborers. The Duke of Orleans, who has just reached the age of manhood, was arrested at the house of the Duke de Lianes, in Paris, and held by the police of that city on a charge of violating the law of banishment made against his father, the Count of Paris, and himself as enemies of France. In the possession of the young Prince was found a letter, written and signed by his father, abdicating claims to the throne of France in favor of the son, and a manifesto addressed to the people of that nation. It is supposed that the purpose of the visit of the Duke was in connection with a general royalist movement.

TRADE OF THE WEEK.

A Moderate Improvement Noted in Staples.

An Increase in Wheat Shipments—Bank Clearings for January—Effects of the Weather.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's indicate a moderate improvement in the movement of general merchandise East of the Rocky Mountains, with more seasonable weather and consequently a more active demand for staple goods. Prices of cattle and hogs generally tend lower on a free movement; wheat is depressed on the Pacific Coast by free offerings and long interior stocks; groceries, dry goods and drugs are fairly active. The bank clearings at thirty-five cities for January aggregate \$6,139,941,941, or 7 1/4 per cent more than in January, 1889. The movement of flour has been dull and prices have been shaded. Stocks at New York are officially reported at about 282,900 barrels, though it is not clear that the total on dock and in store here far exceeds that aggregate. Reports to Bradstreet's show 1,751,707 barrels in stock, first and second hand, at 63 cities February 1, an increase of 17,921 barrels since January 1. Wheat reacted somewhat after advancing to heavy sales, depressing cables and indifference of exporters, closing 1/4 c on the week. Bradstreet's reports of available stocks of wheat, East of Rocky Mountains, United States and Canada, show 49,891,246 bushels on February 1, or 4,553,827 bushels less than on January 1. The month's decrease for both coasts is 9,989,761 bushels. Compared with a year ago Eastern stocks are 3,776,737 bushels larger, and for both coasts 3,977,159 bushels larger. Bradstreet's totals with Boston's report of stocks in Europe and abroad therefore, February 1, shows a decrease of 9,585,555 bushels during January, or 8.3 per cent, and a decrease of 13,225,384 bushels compared with February 1, 1889, or 11.6 per cent. Export purchasers of corn have been free at Atlantic ports, but free offerings and large supplies depressed prices. Exports of wheat are larger because of a large amount from the Pacific coast. Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) this week from both coasts equal 2,314,911 bushels, against 1,618,554 bushels last week. The total shipped July 1 to date is 64,083,698 bushels, against 55,455,500 bushels in a like portion of 1888-89. Sugar is depressed and weaker for both raw and refined on a moderate dealings and disappointing cables, the latter including a 10-3/16 Sugar has been firmer speculating here at New York, and later in distributive lines advanced 7/16 c. Dry goods are more active, but trade as a whole does not equal expectations. Ginghams, prints and wool dress goods are most active. Prices are steady. Cotton goods are strong, some wide brown and bleached sheetings being advanced. Print cloths are very firm at late advance. Wool is inactive, prices favoring buyers, particularly on pulled and territory grades. Larger port receipts and weaker markets have depressed cotton prices at all markets except New York, where a strong speculative buying has advanced prices 7/16 c.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate Sessions.

22ND DAY.—In the Senate there was a long discussion about renting rooms in the House lobby for committee use. The resolution to refer from was finally referred to the Committee on Rules. Mr. Blair called up his bill in reference to aid to common schools and made a speech, but yielded to Mr. Sherman, who reported this joint resolution, which was put on the calendar. "That the United States of America congratulate the people of Brazil on their just and peaceful assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government, based upon the free consent of the governed, and in their recent adoption of a republican form of government." The joint resolution in regard to a substitute for that of Mr. Morgan, introduced on the 18th of December, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Blair continued his speech, but yielded the floor for a motion to adjourn to executive business, and, after stating the executive session, at 5:25 the Senate adjourned. 23RD DAY.—The Senate took up the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma. Various formal amendments were offered and agreed to but the bill was not finished. Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of survivors of the wreck of the Trenton, and "Vandalia" and the stranding of the "Nipsico" at Apia, Samoa. The bill was passed without division. The Educational Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Butler resumed his speech in advocacy of it, and will continue on Monday. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and at 4:45 adjourned. 24TH DAY.—Mr. Everts, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution which was laid over, but it is competent for the Senate to elect a president pro tempore who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected, and who shall execute the duties thereof when the Vice President is absent. The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide a temporary government for the territory of Oklahoma, the bill was laid aside without final action. The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President on the subject of the recent negotiations with the Sioux Indians, and recommending immediate appropriation to carry out the recommendations of the commission. Referred. On motion of Mr. Morrill, the following Senate bills were taken from the calendar and passed. Appropriating \$45,000 for fire-proofing the roof of the Smithsonian building. For the organization of the National Zoological Park. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and, at 4:15, adjourned. 25TH DAY.—The Senate discussed the bill to provide a temporary government for the territory of Oklahoma—the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Plumb, to comprise No Man's Land within the limits of the proposed territory. After a long talk the bill went over without action on the amendment. Mr. Blair resumed his long speech on his Educational bill. Without finishing it he yielded to a motion to proceed to executive business, and, after a session for that purpose, the Senate, at 5:10, adjourned.

House Sessions.

34TH DAY.—There being a tacit understanding between the Republicans and Democrats that no effort would be made for the transaction of business today, a large number of the members having gone away, the hour of Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, the clerk was permitted to read the journal in its abridged form. The Democrats did not wish to go on record as approving the journal, and consequently demanded the year and days on that motion. The Journal was approved—year 1890, day 0, the constitutional quorum being counted by the Speaker. The House then, at 12:45, on motion of Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, adjourned. 35TH DAY.—In the House, the Democrats continued their policy of silent protest against the rulings of the Speaker by declining to vote upon the question of approving the Journal. It was approved, however, by a vote of 152 to 0, the Speaker counting a quorum. Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Rules, reported the new code of rules, and it was ordered printed and recommitted. The Senate Direct Tax bill was referred and read. A number of bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Hays, from the Committee on Accounts, reported the bill providing clerks for members and delegates, and it was ordered printed and recommitted. Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Pensions, reported the Senate bill to increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors, with a substitute. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed. The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of certain vessels at Samoa was also passed. 36TH DAY.—In the House the Speaker said that "the Journal Clerk had been busy in preparing the new code of rules for publication, and that consequently the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was not ready to be presented to this House, but would be ready subsequently." This statement arrested the contest over the approval of the Journal. Bills were reported establishing the office Assistant Secretary of War and for the relief of retired list of the army. They were ordered printed and recommitted. A bill reported and passed increasing by \$100 a month the pension of General Abram Duryea. Mr. O'Neill, from the Library Committee, reported back the bill appropriating \$25,000 for a monument to General Henry Knox, at Thomaston, Maine. Pending action the House adjourned. 37TH DAY.—The report of the committee on rules was taken up, and Messrs. Cannon and Bayne spoke for their adoption, and Messrs. Mills and Blount in opposition. 38TH DAY.—The session of the House was given up to the debate of the rules. Several were made by the Speaker. Messrs. Holman, Sullivan, Payson of Illinois, Hatch of Missouri and McAfee of New Jersey. The debate will be renewed at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning and continue until 5 o'clock. At 8 o'clock it will be renewed, when the discussion on the Democratic side will be closed by Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Springer.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Cigarmakers are on strike in Chicago against a reduction in wages. The miners of Great Britain have resolved to demand a ten per cent. advance in wages. The International Cigarmakers' Union are making a great success of their out-of-work fund. In Colorado in case of debt the law allows 45 per cent of a man's wages till the bill is paid. Lowell ingrained weavers won a strike against carrying their own filling from down stairs. Amsterdam has 7,000 idle diamond cutters and a cooperative factory will be established. The lockout of hat factories in Danbury, Ct., is at an end, and the men have returned to work. The next meeting of the general executive board of the K. of L. will meet in Cincinnati on March 17 next. A general strike of the green bottle blowers employed in Pittsburg and the entire western district is threatened. There are several strikes in progress among the help in some of the Fall River mills, but a speedy settlement is expected. The operatives in the Bourne mill, at Fall River, Mass., will receive as their share of the profits for the past six months \$1,920. It is reported that trouble is brewing among the weavers at the King Philip Mill, Fall River, where there is dissatisfaction about wages. Two thousand men were thrown out of employment last week by the shutting down of the Locust Spring, Reliance, Barnside, Fast and Fannell colliers at Shamokin, Pa. The strike at the Brooke Iron Company's nail factory, at Bridgton, Pa., has been settled, the men having been granted the restoration of the 10 per cent. reduction made some time ago. A Chicago brewer was expelled from the union for refusing to pay an assessment for the anarchists. The union secured his discharge and prevented him from getting employment. He sued the union and got \$300. It is announced that unless there is a decided change in the present condition of the coal trade the mines operated by the Reading Railroad, as well as those owned by private parties, will be closed down. This would throw thousands of workmen out of work.

SEVEN LIVES WERE LOST.

A Towboat Sinks in the Mississippi—Exciting Scenes.

The towboat Port Eads, Captain Nelson Davis, of the St. Louis and Mississippi Transportation Company, was sunk at seven o'clock in the morning at the site of the railroad bridge, two miles below Memphis, Tenn. She carried a crew of forty men, six of whom were drowned. The Port Eads had a tow of six grain-laden barges and one fuel barge, destined for New Orleans from Cairo. They passed the city during heavy fog, hugging the Tennessee shore closely. The steamer approached the bridge as slowly as possible, but owing to the darkness she was unable to locate the sunken pier. A moment later she was seen to stop suddenly, bang stationary for a minute, and then swing round with heavy force and settle on one side. Men ran from every direction to the yawl, fighting their way in panic stricken desperation to reach it. One man detached the ropes holding it and was about to climb in when the water rushed in under the boat's deck and all ran to the other side. Another wave closed over the boat's deck, and all ran to the side where the United States Hospital near by, suffering from cuts and bruises. Men were taken to the United States Hospital near by, suffering from cuts and bruises. Men were taken to the United States Hospital near by, suffering from cuts and bruises.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, extra \$4.15; 4840. "Wheat—White, 3634; 3634. "Corn—Southern White, 3440; city Yellow 38 1/2 cts. "Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania 28 1/2 cts. "Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania 54 1/2 cts. "Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania 12 1/2 cts. "Straw—Wheat, 7.00; 8.00; 9.00; 10.00; 11.00. "Eastern Creamery 20.00; 22.00; 24.00; 26.00; 28.00. "Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream 10 1/2 cts. "Western 9 1/2 cts. Eggs—13 1/2 cts. Tobacco Leaf—Interior, 14.00; Good Common, 3.00; 4.00; Middle, 6.00; 7.00; Good to fine red, 8.00; Fancy, 10.00. NEW YORK—Flour—Southern Common to fair extra, \$3.50; 4.00; 4.50. "Wheat—Red, 34 1/2 cts. "Corn—Southern White, 34 1/2 cts. "Oats—White, State 30 1/2 cts. "Rye—State, 34 1/2 cts. "Cheese—State, 24 1/2 cts. "Eggs—14 1/2 cts. PHILADELPHIA—Flour—Pennsylvania fancy, 4.34; 4.75; "Wheat—Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 34 1/2 cts. "Rye—Pennsylvania 38 1/2 cts. "Corn—Southern Yellow, 36 1/2 cts. "Oats—State 32 1/2 cts. "Butter—State, 23 1/2 cts. "Cheese—State, 18 1/2 cts. "Eggs—14 1/2 cts. CATTLE. BALTIMORE—Beef, 4.00; 4.25; Sheep—45 00; 47 00. NEW YORK—Beef—4.75; 5.00; Sheep—47 00; 49 00; Hog—48 00. EAST LEBERTY—Beef—4.25; 4.50; Sheep—45 00; 47 00; Hog—48 00.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

Charles Emory Smith Receives the Russian Mission.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: State Department—Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia; Sumner M. Phelps, of Indiana, to be consul general at Calcutta. J. Fenner Lee, of Maryland, to be secretary of legation at Rio de Janeiro. Harris R. Newberry, of Michigan, to be secretary of legation at Madrid. Mr. Charles Emory Smith, who receives the Russian mission has been for the past ten years the editor of the Philadelphia Press. His newspaper career began when he was but sixteen years of age, when he wrote for the Albany Evening Transcript. He was subsequently connected with the Albany Evening Journal, and in 1870 became editor-in-chief on the Albany Journal. In 1876 he was a delegate from New York to the Republican National Convention, and wrote a large portion of the platform. He was a so president of the Republican State Convention of New York, and presided throughout the session. In February, 1880, he resigned the editorship of the Albany Evening Journal to resume the position on the Philadelphia Press, which position he now relinquishes. Mr. Smith has been an aggressive and able Republican, and during the past two presidential campaigns was heard frequently in mass meetings.

TRAINS COME TO GRIEF.

Two Trains Collide in Alabama—Only One Man Killed—Several Hurt.

A bad collision occurred the other morning on the Alabama and Great Southern railroad near Coaling, Ala., between a south-bound special excursion train consisting of 13 Pullman coaches, carrying over 1,000 passengers, and a north-bound Tuscaloosa accommodation train. The excursion train was en route to New Orleans. None of the passengers on the accommodation train is reported killed. They were from Chicago and points in Ohio and Illinois.

A train on the Northern Pacific Railroad struck a sand car near St. Cloud, Minnesota, and killed three men who were on it.

PEOPLE STARVING IN DAKOTA. Drouth Causes Famine and Poverty Unprecedented—The Indians.

Many of the counties in the neighborhood of Grand Forks, are drouth-stricken, and the suffering for want of provisions, clothing, fuel and feed for stock is unprecedented. All the inhabitants are afflicted, but the distress among the Indians is by far the worst. Between 800 and 1,000 Indians wholly destitute of clothing and in the last stages of starvation. Calves furnished with 10-1/2, containing and meeting at once these Indians will die like dogs. Disease has brought fully one-half of them to the verge of the grave, and the recent inclement weather enhances their suffering.