CAN THE CONSTRUCTION BONDS LINUYAR SEMBEPARDI

place on the subject of the North Carolina Railroad construction bonds, fears have been expressed that if the Richmond & Danville Railroad company should throw up the lease, the North Carolina Railroad property would shrink in value until it would be impossible to meet the obligations incurred in the agreement to pay the interest and principal of the bonds. The opinthis paper that there is not the slightest prospect of any such occurrence, and this was backed by the most positive assurances that the Richmond & Danville Railroad would agree now, should the issue be made, to extend the time of the lease to ninety years.

Despite the prospect of a competing line, we see by the Raleigh News-Observer that North Carolina Railroad stock sold in that city at 93, some days ago, has been declared.

The Raleigh News-Observer, writing on this subject, after expressing the conviction that "the present lease will not willingly be relinquished by the lessees," adds this:

could, without doubt, be leased to still greater advantage. We have heard that the Wilmington and Weldon road stands ready to pay 7 per cent. for the property, taking a lease for fifty years; and we know that the Raleigh and Gaston road, before the lease was made to the Richmond and Danville, was anxious to lease the property. There is no reason to apprehend that the North Carolina Railroad will ever be worth less to the lesses than at present. It is a fine property; it cost, we understand, nearly \$5,000,000, and as the capital stock is only \$4,000,000, of which the State owns \$3,000,000, the interest of the State is in fact near \$3,750,000. This great and valuable property, not valuable merely because of its money value, but also because it is the great highway through North Carolina, ought not to be parted with without an effort to save it. In our judgment the lease money can be made to pay the interest and the property free from the debt incurred in

Even the New York Times is unable to conceal its disgust at Mr. Hayes and some of his recent appointments. It Hayes appears to be in some danger of making the close of his return ridiculous. The president never has been a very heroic figure, but the acknowledged purity of his motives and the presumed goodness of his intentions have stood between him and a good deal of contemptuous criticism. He seems, however, so obstinately disposed to devote the last weeks of his administration to the service of a little circle of seems eminently seasonable." Occupying an office to which he was not elected, he has been and always will be a contemptible figure in history. If he had administered Mr. Tilden's office with something like dignity people would have tried to smother their disfraud generally upon the nation and a administration he merits the contempt of all political parties.

It is understood that the petitions to the Legislature for the adoption of an the members of the Legislature have been introduced on the subject of general prohibition. This provides for an election by the people, which if determined in favor of prohibition, the Governor shall issue a proclamation commanding that the traffic shall cease added by which the act is made to apply to each county separately, and the only exception being made is in the case of druggists and apothecaries.

It will be remembered that some Legislature assembled, Mr. Eckley B. Coxe, elected to the Senate, declined to take the oath because he could not swear that he had not used money—in what, too, has been generally considered a legitimate way-to secure his election. The case was so remarkable that it attracted wides pread attention especially in that State. He did not resign during the campaign because of the injury to the Democracy which such a step would have entailed. Day before yesterday a Democratic convention was held to nominate another Sen-

Some days since a dispatch was published in reference to the formation of a company to drain Lake Okeechobee, in Florida. The vast marsh, as well as the Okeefenokee awamps, is located over one hundred feet above the level of the sea. Circular ridges of impervious limestone inclose these everglades, and hold the rainfall in a basin from whence it and the residences of many of the officials and residences of many of the official and residences of many of the official and reside has no escape except by overflow or evaporation. If the rim of this basin be cut in several places this large area. said to centain 12,000,000 acres, will become productive, and it is well adapted

to the growth of sugar-cane and rice. The white people of Tennessee have all along voted unanimously that the present postmaster-general was the meanest man in that State. This has been proven to the country at large by his pusillanimous conduct in removing from office the appointees of his predecessor in that State, who have about them the least taint of Democracy, simply out of revenge for his defeat in the Senatorial race.

Referring to the talk just now about the "New South," as if in some wonderful, almost miraculous way the nature and disposition of our people had be-come totally changed since the result of the presidential election, the Mobile Register remarks that there is a "New South," but it is not the result of any sudden change among our people. It is the result of steady effort and industrious labor for years past, of local In the discussions that have taken | self-government, of the downfall of carpet-bag rule, and of our people gradually adapting themselves, to the new condition of affairs brought about by the results of the war. The present condition of this section proves that the South has not spent its time idly mourning over the past, but has looked forward with hope and courage to the future. While her detractors have underrated her enterprise and industry, ion has heretofore been expressed by she has quietly worked on, and the result of her work is now her answer to

Judge James R. Brown, brother of Senator Joe Brown, has been guilty of a piece of injustice of which, strange to say, he himself is the victim. The other day he reached the court house in Marietta, Ga., thirty minutes after court should have been convened. He had been delayed by a railroad acciwhile the secretary of the company now | dent. He apologized for keeping the has published a notice in this paper, jurors, witnesses and lawyers waiting, stating that a dividend of six per cent. | and ordered the clerk to enter a fine of \$5 against the belated judge himself.

Having gotten everything else she asked for, and having exhausted the calendar of ordinary wants, Atlanta is now clamoring to be made a port of And if it should be, then the road entry and delivery, and Congressmen being careless of their geography, will doubtless agree to the proposition. And thus the Gate City will become a seaport town.

> Injunction Against the Telegraph Companies Denied.

NEW YORK, February 3 .- Judge Barrett has denied the injunction asked for by Rufus Hatch, restraining the Western Union, American Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Com-

panies from consolidating.

The decision states: This relief is claimed on several grounds. In the first place it is averred that the American Union Telegraph Company was created and its stock subscribed with a view to the establishment and maintenance of an independent company, which should have for its principal object healthy competition with other principal of the bonds, and after the telegraph companies, then enjoying a was in contradiction of the idea that lapse of twenty years we will have the practical monopoly of the business, lowering of rates and consequent furthering of public interest. The plaintiff charges that this understanding, inherent he says in the very structure of the company, is to be nullified by the proposed action. One difficulty with this position, and the only one which need said editorially Wednesday: "President | bedwelt upon, is the entire absence of any binding compact upon the subject. What was in the mind of the original promoters of the enterprise can have but little hearing upon the practical question now presented to our consideration, namely, the legality of the proposed scheme.

> Tactics by Which Gladstone's Resclution is to be Met.

London, Feb. 3 .- The Daily News has the following: "At a meeting of the Conservatives yesterday it was determined that while a direct opposition personal friends and advisers, chiefly to Gladstone's resolution should not be day after the morning hour, one hour from Ohio, that some emphatic protest, encouraged, an attempt should be made both on party and public grounds, to amend it. Lord Beaconsfield has sanctioned this course and advised the opposition to refrain from hampering of the bills referred. themselves by pledges to support the government. There was some diversity of opinion at the meeting, the government strongly opposing the course proposed by Sir Stafford Northcote. Parnell will move to-day for a select committee to inquire into precedents gust for Mr. Hayes, As he is both a for the speaker's action. Cowen will ask Gladstone for an early day on which fraud particularly in his methods of It is understood that the government is in favor of such a proposal, thinking it | and considered. due to the speaker, and that the House should share in his responsibility.

SinStafford Northcote has given notice of the following amendments to apportoinment should not be made at Gladstone's resolution: "That the minabsolute prohibitory liqu or law, are ex ister shall declare any motion urgent; on which to make a calculation. Compected to be in Raleigh by the 10th of that after the words, "three to one," February, when the grand movement the words, "which majority shall conis to be made on that body. Hitherto sist of not less than half of the whole ber first suggested by Cox, of New house," be added the words, "until the house shall declare the state of | gain 8 representatives and lose 2, a net fought shy of it, only one bill having business no longer urgent," be substi- gain of 6. The Republican States would tuted for the words "until he shall de- gain 10 and lose 8, a net gain of 2. At clare that the state of public business | the number selected by the majority of is no longer urgent.

A Dam Bursts, and a Town Swept

Away. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8,-A dispatch But unfortunately a provision has been from Carson, Nev., says: At 8:30 this affrom Carson, Nev., says: At 3:30 this afternoon the dam of Franktown reser- He argued in support of the latter bill, voi rburst. The reservoir was a mile long, % of a mile wide and 50 feet deep. prohibition will be general or not as A few hours before the bursting the tice and fairness to every portion of the several counties may decide, the people of Franktown moved their household effects. The Virginia and Truckee railroad, in apprehension of increase in the number of representathe danger, tapped the dam and was drawing the water off. When it broke, House was already large enough. He it went all at once. A dozen men weeks ago, when the Pennsylvania were swept down by the torrent, and escaped by being cast upon the side of the ravine. No lives were lost. The in apportioning representation; and water at the narrow portion of the ra-whenever any State denied to any male town was reached, the houses went before the flood like chaff. The town was enly a cluster of houses. It was al- proportion in which it denied such most totally destroyed. Nearly a mile of the railroad track was washed away. Some rails were enapped in two.

Sixteenth Ballot at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, February 3.-The sixteenth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day as follows: Wallace 78, Oliver 75, Grow 50, Phillips 3, Mac-Veagh 3, Shiras 1, Schofield 3, Bayard 1, ater and he was manimously chosen his own successor.

Hewitt 1, Curtin 1, Snowden 1, Agnew 1. The resolution to take three ballots daily was rejected—130 to 94—and the

cials and railway stations in London are closely watched.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

George Smith and Catherine Wilson were executed at Williamsport, Pa., yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock. They died without a struggle. Night before last the boiler of the pleasure yacht Carrie, of Philadelphia, exploded, making a complete wreck of the vessel and killed three white men

and a colored man. Mesers, Hudchison & Bro.: It is with real pleasure that I add my testimony to the great virtues of your "Neuralgine" as a specific for neuralgia and sick headache. Such a remedy is a blessing, and all sufferers should keep it on hand.

J. B. RIDGELY,

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THE ELECTORAL AND Both Go Over after Considerable Dis cussion of a Rather Lively Charac-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-SENATE .-Kirkwood, from the committee on postoffices and post-roads, reported back Senator Logan's joint resolution, providing for the extension of the franking privilege to communications received by members of Congress from the executive departments on the business of their constituents. He said the committee were equally divided on the merits of the proposition, and had concluded to report it back without recommendation and asked that it be placed on the calendar. It was so ordered.

The bill introduced by Plumb to grant a right of way through the Fort Bliss reservation to the Rio Grande and Elpasso Railway company, was referred to the committee on military affairs.

On motion of Morgan a concurrent resolution introduced by him June 15th; 1880, declaring that the President of the Senate is not invested by the constitution of the United States with the right to count the votes of elections for President and Vice-President of the United States, so as to determine what votes shall be served and counted, and what votes shall be rejected, was taken up. Morgan briefly explained the resolution, adding that he was pre-

pared to vote upon it. Edmunds opposed the resolution as a half-way measure. It did not cover one-third of the whole question involved.

Sherman favored action on the resolution without debate. Edmunds moved to lay the resolution

on the table, but the motion was rejected by a vote of 32 to 22. At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the calendar was postponed and the discussion on Morgan's resolution continued.

After a speech by Conkling, Edmunds moved to amend the resolution so as to read: "In the opinion of the Senate neither the Senate, nor Senate and House, nor the President of the Senate, is invested by the constitution with the right to make the count. This amendment was voted downyeas 18, nays 28; a party vote.

Whyte said the duty of the President of the Senate was a ministerial one, and that the constitution had made no provision for the exercise of judicial power in the case of two returns from the same State. This omission, he thought, it was the duty of Congress to supply. He should vote against the

Conkling, in reply to Whyte, took the ground that Congress had always exercised a quasi judicial power in all matters pertaining to the count, and that the President of the Senate could dethe ascertainment and declaration of the presidential vote.

After further remarks by Blaine. Morgan and Thurman, the vote was taken up on agreeing to Morgan's resolution. It resulted, yeas 30, nays 1. Whyte, of Maryland, voting in the negative. The Republicans, with the exception of Conkling, who voted with the Democrats, refrained from voting. The roll was then called to ascertain whether a quorum was present. Forty Senators responded to their names. There were indications at this point of a protracted session, the Republicans seeming determined to adhere strickly to their tactics. Morgan, however, moved to adjourn,

and the motion was carried. House.-Anderson, of Kansas, offered a resolution providing that every shall be set aside, during which the sent for the consideration and passage

Brigham, of New Jersey, offered esolution requiring the committee on elections to report upon the contested election cases within 30 days of the filing of the papers in such cases. Referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the apportionment bill. Cox, of New York, offered an amendment fixing the number of representatives at 307 and it was ordered printed

Sherwin, of Illinois, a member of the census committee, took the floor upon the bill. There was no reason that an paring the various bills which had been proposed, he showed that in 301, the num-York, the Democratic States would the committee, 311, the Democratic States would gain 12 and lose none; the Republican States would gain 10 and lose 4, a net gain of 6. At 319, the number recommended by the minority, the Democratic and Republican States contending that, mathematically as well as politically, it meted exact justhe country. Crowley, of New York, opposed an

tives in Congress. He thought the responded that under section 2 of the 14th amendment the voters as well as numbers might be taken into account vote, in his judgment that State should be denied a representation in just the right to vote.

Thompson, of Kentucky, said he was in favor of increasing rather than de-creasing the numerical strength of the House. Alluding to the second section of the 14th amendment he asserted that it was utterly impossible to enforce it by legislation in any practical way.
He then proceeded to compare the various apportionment lines and argued in favor of the majority bill as being the best and fairest. It was fair to every State and section. If any sec- | cast. tion should receive any advantage from the apportionment that the advantages should be given to the South because that section had for ten long years been

deprived of a fair representation. Horr, of Michigan, thought an apportionment bill founded on the last vote of the people would meet the requirements of the constitution much better than are based on the census. He pointed out that on the basis of the last vote the Southern States were getting more than their proportion of representatives. Mississippi and Alabama, for instance, had 7 and 8, while

on the basis of the vote they would be entitled to only 4 and 5.

Hammond, of Georgia, suggested that if Horr's plans were adopted the best way for the Republican party to succeed in Georgia was to refuse to vote at all and thus reduce the representation from that State.

Horr said it comes so nearly to that already that it does not make much difference. In concluding his speech Horr said he believed that the majority bill had been drawn up for the purpose of giving greater strength to the South. For one he was fully determined to oppose the measure.

latter maintaining that since the election of Hayes, at least, the negroes of the South had voted as they pleased, the subject was finally laid aside, and King, of Louisiana, introduced a bill apprepriating \$2,000 for the purchase and distribution of seed cane. Re-

ferred. The House then adjourned.

TARIFF BILL IN THE COMMITTEE. When the ways and means committee of the House adjourned Tuesday, a motion was pending to reconsider vote by which the committee decided to report adversely to the House Hurd's tariff resolutions. This morning Frye renewed the motion, which was carriedyeas: Felton, Kelly, Conger, Frye, Dunnell and McKinley; nays: Tucker, Mills and Carlisle. (Phelps, who would have voted yea, was paired with Wood, and absent on account of sickness.) Frye then moved to postpone all

further consideration of the resolutions to four weeks from to-day, which was also carried-6 to 4. Morrison who did not vote before voted on this proposition in the negative. Frye, from the sub-committee, reported a substitute for Kelly's bill to abolish discriminating duties on goods

from the east of the Cape of Good Hope. The substitute contains a provision as affecting simply goods coming through the Netherlands. Morrison moved that the committee report the original bill as a substitute

to this substitute. Lost by a vote of 5

Frye then moved that Kelly be instructed to report to the House the substitute agreed to by the sub-committee, and ask a suspension of the rules to put the bill upon its passage in the House. This motion was carried without a division and Kelly was so in-

The committee adjourned till to-morrow, when they will receive and act upon the reports from the sub-committee.

The Electoral Count.

The following is a report of the Senate proceedings Wednesday after the Associated Press report closed: On motion of Mr. Morgan the Senate then took up his electoral count resolutions of the previous day, and at Mr. Morgan's suggestion they were amended in minor details so as to make them concurrent, and to provide for two tellers instead of one on the part of the Senate. In advocating the resolutions as a plan by which peaceful order and a regular count would be secured, he remarked that they followed the prece-

running back to 1837. Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment providing that the two houses assemble n the Senate chamber instead of in the hall of the House for the purpose of counting the electoral votes. Mr. Thurman opposed the amend-

ment, and Mr. Hoar spoke in opposition to the resolutions. Mr. Garland spoke in support of the resolution and Mr. Ingalls in favor of the Edmunds amendmen

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, after observing that the election of Garfield and Arthur was conceded and that not the slightest intimation had been given from any quarter that that result was to be disturbed, proceeded to explain that the meeting of the Georgia electoral college on Wednesday after the first Monday of December, pursuant to the law of the State, instead of on the first Wednesday of December, as directed by an act of Congress, was due solely to a mistake by the Legislature which passed the law. The Legislature supposed that the day designated by it was identical with the one indicated by Congress and overlooked the fact that Wednesday after the first Monday of December might be the second Wednesday of the month. In consequence the electoral vote of the State was cast one week later than the appointed day. He said he desired in this connection to deny the insinuation which had been made that the faction of the Georgia Legislature was due to the intention on their part to hold the State law supreme and above the federal law. No such intention had ever been entertained. He agreed with the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) that there was no doubt as to the illegality of the vote that it cast. He regarded the act of Congress as mandatory, being designed to secure uniformity in the time of the

meeting of the electoral colleges.
Mr. Jones, of Florida, thought the discussion of the Georgia question premature, but he desired to express his dissent from the conclusions of the Senators from Ohio and Georgia (Thurman and Hill), on that point. He said that the constitutional provision under which the act of Congress was passed provided that Congress may prescribe the day and that if it shall undertake to exercise the power of prescribing the day it should make it uniform throughout the country. He did not regard this as mandatory either as to time or place of meeting. If for reasons over which human authority could have no control, such as foreign invasion, breach of peace or the prevalence of an epidemic. the electors of a State were prevented from meeting, at the State capital, the vote of that State ought nevertheless to be counted by Congress. He thought that in any such case it would be proper to make an exception and he would hesitate long before disfranchising the State under such circumstances. A short colloquy followed between

Messrs. Hill, Jones and Mergan after which the Edmunds amendment was rejected by a party vote of 30 to 25. The discussion of the resolution was

then resumed. Mr. Eaton said he wanted the decision of the Senate on the disputed question whether the President of the Senate had the right to count the electoral votes. He therefore moved to amend that part of the resolution requiring the tellers of the two houses to make the list of votes as they shall be declared by striking therefrem the words "as they shall be declared," and substituting in lieu thereof the words, "as the cer-tificates shall be opened by the Presi-dent of the Senate."

Mr. Thurman opposed Mr. Eaton's amendment as unnecessary for the reason that the words "as they shall be declared had never been taken, even by implication, to convey the idea that the President of the Senate had the right to count the vote in the Senate and decide for whom the vote was or was not

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Blaine, Thurman, Morgan, Hill, Eaton, Bayard and others. Mr. Eaton's amendment was rejected

-ayes, 27, nays 83. The vote was not a party one nor a test of the Senate upon the merits of the proposition. The affirmative responses largely came from the Republican side, while the negative vote included much of the strength of the supporters of the resolution who were apparently indisposed to imperil their success in the House by append-

ing the amendments. The resolutions reported by Mr. Morgan as a substitute for the original resolution on the subject were adopted on a viva voce vote and the clerk was directed to inform the House accordingly.

The Atalanta at Last. PLYMOUTH, February 3.-A vessel has arrived with the figure head of the lost training ship, Atalanta.

THE RIGHT MEANS The fair administration of the means in questien enabled Mr. Otto Eichhorn, 1413 N. Ninth street, St. Louis, Mo., to thus write: I had been a sufferer for the past six weeks with severe pains in the shoulder and spine, so that I was unable to de After a brief colloquy between Horr and McLane, as to the alleged crushing out of the colored vote in the South, the any work. Advised by a friend I used St. Jacobs Oil. With the second application relief was had

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