

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Pugh's Reply to Edmund's Well Received.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate galleries were as full to-day at ten minutes past 2 p. m. to hear Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, as they were yesterday on the occasion of Mr. Edmund's great unbuttoning. Mr. Pugh is leading Democrat on the Judiciary Committee, and as author of the minority report on the papers matter between Senate and President was entitled to priority in the Democratic contention. But as he is a prosy speaker with small literary skill, expectation was not raised to any high pitch. Nevertheless, the questions at issue being of prime importance and interest, the people came out to honor the Democratic as they had come to honor the Republican champion. And they paid as profound respect to the latter as they had done to the earlier debater. Mr. Pugh started off handsomely. I have never heard him speak as well. He not only seemed to be at ease but he appeared to have his subject well in hand and not to be at all overawed by the commanding reputation for ability of his opponent. He spoke extempore. As I made no effort to keep in mind the order of his argument, I will not pretend to state it in outline. He recited the now well worn history of the Dink case, and argued that Senator Edmund had not in his report or in his speech correctly stated the question at issue between the President and the Senate. He boldly turned on Mr. Edmund the latter's brilliant use of Judge Thurman's name, showing that the illustrious Senator from Ohio in the Tenure-of-Office debate in 1869 occupied a position precisely like that assumed by the Democrats to-day. And he also quoted Edmund in 1869 to compare Edmund in 1886. Mr. Pugh said that the whole question lay in the proper understanding of a few simple facts. He quoted extensively from the President's last message, and indeed from almost everything else he could conveniently lay his hands on. The chief faults of the speech were its tedious quotations and its lack of purgity and logical order. Many sharp points were made, and also the Alabama Senator presented the Democratic argument very clearly and not without a certain fire and force. The trouble with the Democratic side of the Senate on questions of this nature is that it has no first-class speakers. Mr. Voorhees is possibly the man who is the closest approximation to the demands of the occasion which Democratic poverty admits of since the withdrawal from public life of Judge Thurman and the transfer to other scenes of action of Messrs. Lamar, Bayard and Garland. George Pendleton, too, while not a very heavy gun, made one or two notable constitutional arguments in the Senate. Vest and Voorhees are both too light for Mr. Edmund and are barely equal to Ingalls in his best. But Vest is sick, Morgan—well, what can be said of Morgan that every body doesn't know? He is an extremely able lawyer, or tireless but also tiresome debater, full of words and ideas, who does not carry conviction because he says everything so easily and says it in much the manner as the Yankin, spreads itself in its upper course over a vast territory but is only a few feet deep. Maj. Yeates tells me that the Pugh family, distinguished in Ohio as well as in Alabama, went from Bertie county, North Carolina. But Senator Pugh is a native of Georgia. His father or grandfather was probably a North Carolinian. Mr. Pulitzer, of the New York World, made to-day the over-due adverse report of the Committee on Civil Service Reform on the Senate bill to repeal the law. A minority report will not however in favor of repeal—will be made by Mr. Stone, of Missouri. Mr. Pulitzer wrote the majority report which is as follows: "Your committee find that this bill instead of either improving or enlarging the scope of the present law simply provides for its unconditional and absolute repeal. They report adversely and ask that the bill be upon the table for the following further reasons: First, the principle of divorcing the subordinate offices of the government from politics and elections and making the term of office depend, not upon party service, but upon merit and good behavior, is a good one. So far as this principle is sustained by the present law the committee think there should be no change. Second: The present law has not been on the statute books long enough to have had a full and complete trial. If for no other reason than this, the committee will oppose any measure providing for an absolute repeal. Third: No reason or information has been presented to this committee justifying an unconditional repeal of the present law. It may, perhaps, need improvement, but that remedy is amendment, not total repeal. Mr. Fry introduced a bill in the Senate to-day, which was prepared by Chief Switzer of the Bureau of Statistics, altering the name to Bureau of Commercial Statistics and making other provisions deemed necessary to its successful organization. The Committee on Finance of the House to-day discussed bills providing for the redemption of the trade dollar and to repeal the law allowing subsidiary coin to be exchanged at the Treasury or sub-treasury for notes or coin of larger denomination. The Committee on Banking and Currency received replies from Secretary Manning and Treasurer expressing inability to come before the Committee and give information on the effect of proposed measures to prevent the contraction of the currency. The reply of the first was almost in the nature of a snub direct. Sugar was brought prominently before the Ways and Means Committee to-day by Louisiana Congressmen and others from that State which is described as for low tariff on every thing but its own infant. The House spent most of the afternoon on the Indian Appropriation bill, but many members listened to Senator Pugh. In addition to the list of private Secretaries of Senators furnished in pursuance of the Riddleberger resolution are the following names, which still do not complete the number of those who have private Secretaries: John Irwin, for Senator J. H. Mitchell; E. B. Wight, for Senator A. R. R. P. S. George, for Senator George R. M. Call, for Senator Call; R. M. Larnier, for Senator Gorman; Geo. Gilliland, for Senator Voorhees; R. B. Green, for Senator Coke; E. D. Mar-

tin, for Senator Wilson, of Maryland; M. G. Seekendorf, for Senator Chase; M. S. Gray, for Senator Maxey; F. P. Ferris, for Senator Van Wyck; S. Hutehins, for Senator Ransom; R. B. Cooke, for Senator Blackburn. About half of these are newspaper men who seek opportunity for collecting news on the floor. They do not all render service as Secretaries. Senators are prohibited by the rules from granting cards of admission to the floor to nominal Secretaries, but the rule is violated in some instances. Correspondents should not seek these undue advantages, and Senators should not extend them, especially as the extension violates their own rules. Rev. Dr. Huntley, Methodist Episcopal, has resigned the chaplaincy of the Senate, to take effect next Monday. The text of the bill to be filed by the Government in the great telephone suit is published. The suit will probably be brought at Columbus, Ohio, as heretofore stated, but the time is not yet ascertained even approximately. Representative O'Hara is absent on a week's leave of absence from yesterday. The President's closing reception last night was the largest and most orderly yet given at the White House. C. W. H.

SOUND ADVICE.

An Appeal to Cotton Growers.

The interstate agricultural convention held at Jackson, Tenn., during the month of February published the protest and appeal copied below to the farmers throughout the South. We willingly publish the appeal though we think the convention has undertaken a hopeless task when it ventures to bring about united action on the part of the planter in the matter of planting cotton. Many planters will, no doubt, be under the impression that this move will have a tendency to put cotton up next Fall, increase their acreage instead of decreasing as this appeal suggests. But the document contains much truth, and we think it right to keep our farmers as well posted on the movements of the speculators as we can. And the advice given is also good and wholesome, and would redound to the good of farmers were it possible to secure united action. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 26.—The interstate agricultural convention, which has been in session at Jackson, Tenn., since Wednesday, adjourned this evening. The following resolutions were adopted with amendments to include breadstuffs and hog products, as well as cotton: The manipulation by speculators of the cotton crop of 1885-86, which so depressed prices that they have fallen below the actual cost of production forces upon the planters of the South the necessity of relieving themselves, as far as in their power lie, from the influence of so ruinous a system as that which now controls the chief exportable products of the country, and with this end in view the representatives of the agricultural interests of Tennessee, in convention assembled, call upon our brother planters of all the Southern States to protect themselves by united action. Emboldened by past success, the speculator has already fixed the standard prices for the cotton crop of 1886-87. This he has done before the seed has been put in the ground, or even a plough has been started. Cotton futures for the months of October, November and December, 1886, and January, 1887, are to-day quoted in New York at from 8 90 to 8 75, 65 according to months. This means not exceeding 8 1/2 cents for middling cotton in New York, or 8 1/2 cents at the principal cotton shipping points of the South, including such cities as New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Mobile, Galveston and Memphis. Middling cotton at these cities selling for 8 1/2 cents means not more than 7 1/2 cents to the planter, who must pay freight, insurance and regular commission charges, which generally average from 1/2 to 1 cent per pound. Now, in view of these conditions, so ruinous of our interests, we appeal to the intelligence of the cotton grower and ask him can he pay the expenses of farming and make even a bare living by selling cotton at 7 1/2 cent per pound. The answer is already given in the negative. The next question following upon this is what is the remedy? We answer diversified crops. Plant one-third less cotton and more grain and grasses. Raise hogs and hominy. Let cotton be a surplus crop. Instead of producing six and a half million bales, make only four and a half million bales. By this means we may realize the long price of our labor, and at the same time live independently of the sharks, who profit by our losses. In addition to this, the legislature of each Southern State should be petitioned to make dealings for future delivery, unless cotton is actually on hand to sell, and is actually delivered to contracting purchaser, a felony punishable by fine and imprisonment, not less than \$1,000 and two years in the penitentiary. The time is now propitious for united action, and we appeal to the press of the South to aid us in our efforts, by giving every publicity to this protest and appeal, which we feel cannot but result beneficially to the planter if promptly acted upon and lived up to honestly.

"The Proper Study of Mankind is Man," says the illustrious Pope. If he had included woman in the list, he would have been nearer the truth, not so poetical. Dr. R. V. Pierce has made them both a life study, especially woman, and the peculiar derangements to which her delicate system is liable. Many women in the United States, who are acquainted with Dr. Pierce's system through his "Favorite Prescription," bless him with all their hearts, for he has brought them the panacea for all those chronic ailments peculiar to their sex; such as leucorrhoea, prolapsus, and other displacements, ulceration, "internal fever," bloating, tendency to internal cancer, and other ailments. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Mrs. Beacon new to housekeeping—"Good morning, Mr. Cutts, can you give me a good piece of roast beef?" Supercilious butcher—"Madam, I can give you a good piece of beef to roast."—Harvard Lampoon. For Fifteen years I was annoyed with severe pain in my head and discharged into my throat from catarrh. My sense of smell was much impaired. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm I have overcome these troubles.—J. B. Case, St. Denis Hotel. And Ely's Cream Balm good for catarrh of long standing.—M. N. Lasley, 1934 West Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

ADVISE TO MOTHERS. Are you disturbed and broken up of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. W. S. WELCH'S SMOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind, colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. W. S. WELCH'S SMOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. feb25-lyt

Annulated Lamp Chimneys will not break in ordinary use, by heat, draughts, or sudden changes of temperature—can be put on the lamp while wet, and turn on full light, without the least breaking. M. E. CASTEX & Co.

"1776." R. T. SANDERS. Harp of the South, thy visioned peer Awake, and sing thy sire's praise Strike long and loud, and let thy lays, Record the daring of Murray and Kammier. The clouds of sea had gathered o'er The plains, the hills, to Cape Fear's shore: Each branch as if a banner waved abroad, Sent forth its patriots, gun and sword. Each horse a gallant rider bore, To meet, to fight, or rout the foe. The scattered clans of Scottish lords Had roused them at McDonald's words: And proud McLoud, his helms and plume, To "sup with Pluto," or rout the ho. Marched, to the drums and pibrochs' swell, Scorning a foe in brave Caswell. The tall, dark pine, Carolina's pride, Stood sentinel o'er Moore's Creek side. The moss-clad cypress, ash and gum, Resounded with the battle's hum. The forest echoes scarce could swell Sounds, heard alone, when wild deer fell. McDonald bravely led his host, McLoud fell, crying at his post. The foremost fell, to rise no more, And fled the rest, from Lillington and Moore. And led the "veil of death," the dark grey moss. To shroud Britannia's slain, Britannia's loss. With clanking hoofs and fairing quill, The rearing steed, and rearing quill, Young Stocumb's wife rein up her steed, Where tender hands were most in need: With visions of her wounded lord, The night before her attack disturbed. She dreamed also saw him wet with gore, Lay, with his great-coat mantled o'er: And true to life, her vision fell his side, Yet, not her lord, 'twas young Codell; His wounds she dressed—no patriot slain, And sixty miles, alone, back rode to W. Wayne. The savannah crane, the wild horse roed, Where stood the home of Kammier, 'tis said, A mound of clay marks now the spot, His deeds of daring not yet forgotten, "Horse Branch" binding pours its flood, To swell "Long Creek," near where it stood. His steed, a mare, if tradition is true, Was fleet as wind, and tinged with blue, Obedient, docile, kind they say, In thicket hid, would never neigh, When horsemen passed, or dragon rode, Where watched her master by the road. And oft her nettle well was tried, When "red coats" or "tories" the rider espied; Through swamps and bays, field and twig, Bore news of danger to the whig, Nor friend to friend, when danger near, More true or faithful than John Kammier. See, "Mt. Holly Church" a pine log lay, Not yet to rise, long or to decay; Then hid Kammier by it and waving grass, To save Cornwall's horses from the snare, Not seeking for a price upon his head, Of "100 guineas," "10 for his mare," 'tis said. He had a friend—what patriot not? A zeal for birth, in calling a Scot, Whose offspring numerous, now reside By North East Cape Fear's murky tide. Not so far from his native land, A Whig, and patriot true, was Thomas Murray. A warrior born, a huntsman bred, Such as a foe may always dread; And had his birth, and death, with worth, His deeds would not be now almost lost; A Putnam's leap, or deserted plow, Would cause a smile beside his now. No trust in war he'd ever betray, In peace, no duty ever swayed, In his broad Scotch he gallly swore, That he would "could he" sell all his gear; His body in a "caldron of oil boil," Not then "betray" his friend and spoil. The baffled minions of the King, Heard, and knew the meeting ring; Saw, beneath that shaggy eye and brow, No hope of gold or plunder now, No harm to come, if they but comply, Victory won, by patriots word and eye. Long years confined in prison cell, How long, tradition fails to tell; Nor gods, nor threats of death, or whip, Once slackened that three Scotchman's grip; His captors refusing, often, to arrange, As man for man, a cashed liberty. Close confined by his cell in Wilmington, Forgotten not by General Willington, Who dared, and did, all that friend could do To rescue Murray from the foe. At last, a "General," spurs, boots and sword, Exchanged for him, who never broke his word. In youth my bosom oft would swell, To see the friend and savior of the lands tell; Oft seized imagined sword, roused by the story, To strike from earth the hated tory; As man for man, a cashed liberty. One for his deeds, the other for his oath. Sons of such sires, who dare to say You have degenerated, in your day? No, no, you have not, if you are true, Or the bare rocks on which you tread, That drank your blood, ah, hear their cry— They did what others dared not try. Boyce, Jan. 21, 1884.

MARDI GRAS IN NEW ORLEANS. A Description of the Brilliant Pageant. NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—To-day His Majesty Rex gave his annual parade for the benefit of his subjects. The parade along the procession route densely packed with people. These parades are usually viewed by 20,000 to 50,000 visitors, and probably half the population of the city. To-day the crowds along the line of march showed no diminution in numbers. At the head of the procession rode a body of Knights in the armor of the Roman Empire, shortly after the Christian era, who announced that the subject of the parade was the triumphal return to Home of Zenobia and Partmyra. Along the line of march were stretched the soldiers of the Roman Empire, followed by ambassadors of countries who wished to show their friendship for the conquering soldiers. Surrounding the car containing the captured Emperor were a body of Odalesque slave girls clad in flimsy and scanty robes. The queen's chariot was a very high and was drawn by four white horses. A escort of Roman soldiers guarded the captive, who was fanned by negro attendants. With a crash of trumpets came the victorious Emperor, surrounded by his lieutenants and soldiers, seated on a high car supported by carved columns laid with gems and surrounded by the Roman eagles, was drawn along. He was followed by the priests in the exact representation of a Roman war chariot. The succeeding tables showed groups of Roman ladies watching the triumphant march. "The genius of peace" came next, represented by a chariot of shells supported by the wings of a dove and surrounded by birds of Paradise; other historical scenes followed on separate cars; martyrdom of Christians in the Coliseum; Constantine professing Christianity; the Church of ancient Byzantium with its summit of gold; Attila at the gates of Ravenna; the Hermit, preaching; the Crusaders; Timour, the Tartar, amusing himself with the captive Emperor of China; Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella. The last car presented Martin Luther making his protest at the Diet of Worms. All the tableaux were excellently presented, the massacre of the Christians being especially good.

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NOTICE. The undersigned having duly qualified as Executor of the estate of Mark N. Smith, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him on or before the 24th day of February, 1887, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN I. HERRING, Executor. Feb. 25, 1886-6w



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