TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1887

FIRST SESSION.

The National Law Makers Again in Council-Opening Scenes Brilliant and Imposing-The Favorites of the Two Houses-Incidents of the Day's Proceedings.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 5 .- The Senate Chamber wore a fresh and tasteful appear ance this morning. The floors and galleries were newly carpeted, and the desks glistened in their coat of varnish, the odor of which mingled faintly with that of the bouquets and gorgeous floral devices which enlivened the picture. The Senator most favored in the matter of flowers was Mr. Daniel, of Virginia. The devices were all of mammoth proportions, and covered not only his desk and chair, but overlapped upon the desks of his neighbors. A huge horse-shoe, a ladder of half a dozen rounds, and a shield, comprising the coat-of-arms of Virginia, were chief among the pieces. Senator Riddleberger's desk bore a harp with the compliments of Mr. Clannagan, of Philadelphia. Senator Gorman was the recipient of a horse-shoe upon an easel. The desks of Senators Harris, Beck, Paddeck, Stewart, Manderson and Palmer, and that of the President of the Senate, were also elaborately adorned with flowers in various unique and tasteful forms.

Senators began to arrive and take their seats before 11 o'clock, Senators Stewart and Hiscock being the first comers. For an hour before noon the floor was a busy scene, members of both parties, their friends, and the officers of the Senate taking this occasion to exchange greetings and compare notes.

The chief topic of conversation with the majority was the prospect of a conflict over the admission of certain Democratic Senstors elect, and it early became known that the Republicans, in default of any caucus plan of action, had concluded to follow the lead of their members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. These had been in informal consultation, it was understood, and had reached the conclusion to make no opposition to the admission of Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, but to object to the admission of Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, on the ground that there were conflicting credentials from that State. The general opinion was that there would be no deadlock, and that the usual course of opening proceed-

ing would not be broken. The galleries were early crowded and to overflowing. Mrs. Cleveland, clad in a costume of dark green, and accompanied by Mrs. Gilder, Mrs. Kingsford and several other lady friends, occupied the seats reserved for the family of the President in one of the private galleries. The Diplomatic gallery was filled by the members of the various legations, the front seat being occupied by the Chinese Minister, his secretaries and associates. The Minister wore a magnificent robe of light blue satin, and his companions were clad as richly, though in more subdued colors.

The proceedings of the day were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler. He asked that Senators might be endowed with wisdom and strength to meet the honorable and trying responsibilities of the day and all duties that gather

The President of the Senate, Mr. Ingalls, then took the chair and called the Senate to order. He said he would now place before the Senate the certificates of election, certificates of appointment, and other papers received since the adjournment. The following papers were thereupon

submitted and read: Certificate of the Governor of Florida, making the temporary appointment of J. J. Finlay, as Senator from the 4th of March, 1887, until the Legislature should fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Senator Jones; certificate of the Governor of Florida of the election by the Legislature of Samuel Pasco; certificate of the Governor of New Jersey of the election of Rufus Blodgett; of the Governor of West Virginia, of the appointment by him of Daniel B. Lucas, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Senator Camden; one of the Governor of West Virginia, of a summary of the proceedings by which the Legislature, in special session, elected Charles J. Faulkner as Senator to fill a vacancy; the credentials of Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire; the protest of Daniel B. Lucas against the administration of the oath of office to Charles J. Faulkner. The grounds of protest are, first, that the Executive of the State of West Virginia has not certified the election of Charles J. Faulkner under the seal of the State, as required by the act of Congress; second, for reasons set out in a brief of Daniel B. Lucas, a copy of which accompanied the protest; third, because Charles J. Faulkner was, at the time of his alleged election, on the 5th of May, 1887, judge of the 13th Judicial district of West Virginia, and therefore ineligible to the office of Senator. The protest was laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the Record.

The ceremony of administering the oath of office to the newly elected Senators was then proceeded with, such Senators being called in parties of four and in alphabetical order. The first four Senators thus called and sworn (in all instances with uplifted hand, and not on a bible), were Aldrich, Bate, Blodgett and Chandler. The second four were Cockrell, Daniel, Davis and Dawes. In the swearing in of the Senators elect, Senator Hoar made objection to the administration of the oath to Mr. Faulkner, of W. Va., untill a certain question, to which his credentials gave rise, could be passed upon by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. As a member of that committee he assured the Senate that the matter should receive the immediate attention of the committee, so that if the gentleman were found to be entitled to his seat, he could enter up. on his duties without unnecessary delay. Senator Kenna said that the course pro

posed by the Senator from Massachusetts seemedeminently appropriate, and he trusted it would be followed without the formali-This course was followed, and the call of Senators-elect proceeded. The oath was

administered to Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, and he was admitted to his seat. All papers in the case were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The oath was then administered to the

At the suggestion of Mr. Vest, the privileges of the floor were given to Mr. Faulkner pending the decision of the contest When the roll call had been completed, and Senators-elect were sworn in, the customary committees to give notice to the · President and House of Representatives were named and the Senate adjourned. Messrs. Morgan and Morrill represent the Senate on this committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Long before the hour of noon the galleries of the House were crowded to their utmost capacity with spectators, drawn together to witness the opening scenes of the new Congress. The ladies were in the majority, and their gay costumes lent an air of animation to the chamber. On the floor the members congregated and exchanged greatings and congratulations. There were very few floral decorations upon the deaks of the members, though Mr. T. J. Camp-

bell, of New York, was favored with a horse-shoe of carnations and roses, the gift of the Oriental Club of New York.

At noon the Clerk of the House called the body to order and was about to call the roll, when a crank in the gallery started a Salvation Army hymn, which he sang lustily until ejected by a door-keeper, which was not until several minutes had elapsed, as the crowd impeded the official in his attempt to reach the musician. The Clerk then proceeded with the roll call amid a good deal of confusion, caused by gentlemen renewing old

acquaintances or forming new ones. Amid much talk and laughter the pages were kept busy carrying belated bouquets and floral designs to the proper recipients. Among the handsomest of the designs was the one presented to Mr. Lawler, of Illinois. It was a tablet of roses, on which was inscribed in purple immortelles, "Labor's Champion." Mr. Randall's desk was embellished with a harp, and that of Mr. Stahlnicker, of New York, was adorned

with a tall floral vase. On the call of the roll, 313 members answered to their names, and the clerk announced that more than a quorum being present the next business in order was the

election of Speaker. John G. Carlisle was put in nomination by Mr. Cox, of N. Y., and Thomas B. Reed, by Mr. Cannon, of Ill. At the request of the clerk, Messrs. Randall, Mills, Long and McKinley took their places at the clerk's desk to act as tally keepers, and the roll was again called. The vote resulted as follows: Total number of votes cast, 313; for Carlisle, 163; for Reed, 148; for Brumm, of Penn., 2. Of the four Independents, Anderson, of Is, voted for Carlisle; Nichols, of N. C., and Smith, of Wis., for Brumm, while Hopkins, of Va., did not vote. The Clerk thereupon declared Carlisle duly elected Speaker, and that gentle-man was escorted to the Speaker's desk by Cox and Reed, amid loud applause. The oath of office having been administered by Kelly, of Pa., the Speaker rapped the House to order and made a speech of thanks for the honor conferred upon him, in which he directed attention to the important labors which would devolve upon the present Congress, and dealt with much stress on the important necessity of such moderate and reasonable reduction of the tariff as would guarantee laboring people against the effects financial depression, and at the same time would not deprive them of any part of the just rewards of their toil.

The work of organizing the House was then proceeded with. At the completion of the organization the House adjourned.

A NEEDED LAW.

Proposed Bill for Regulating and Resiricting Immigration to the United

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senator Palmer, f Michigan, will introduce in the Senate at the earliest possible opportunity a bill prepared by him for the purpose of reguating and restricting immigration to the United States. The principal feature of the bill is a provision which, if it becomes a law, will require every person of foreign birth, who contemplates emigrating to the United States, to provide himself with a ertificate from the United States Consul for the district of his residence, setting forth substantially that said Consul is satisfied, upon diligent inquiry, that he is a suitable and desirable person for residence and citizenship in the United States. Persons of foreign birth not provided with such certificates shall not be allowed by the United States immigration officers to land in this country. The fourth section, which embodies most of the new legislation proposed by Senator Palmer's bill, provides that no certificate shall be granted to any convict, except those convicted of political offences, nor to any lunatid, idiot or any person unable to take care of himself or herself, without becoming a public charge; nor to any Anarchist, Nihilist, or any person hostile to the principles of the Constitution or the form of government of the United States: nor to any believer or professed believer in the Mormon religion, who fails to satisfy the Consul upon-examination that he or she intends to and will conform and obey the laws of the United States: nor to any person included in the prohibition in the act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, approved February 26th, 1895, or in the acts amendatory to said act.

THENEGRO & PROHIBITION

Revr Joseph Cook, of Boston, on the Newest Aspects of Temperance Re-

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.-Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, was the principal speaker be fore the American Temperance Union, at Chickering Hall, this afternoon, His topic was, "The Newest Aspects of Temperance Reform, Educational and Political." He dwelt particularly on the necessity of edu cating the young in the evil effects of alcohol. Mr. Cook said that the principle of prohibition had a potent enemy in the negro of the South. In fifty years, he declared, the negroes would rule the vote of the South, and unless the young of the race were instructed in the effects of liquor, their voice in subjects relating to prohibition would be all-powerful against the

INDIANA.

Death of the Walking Wonder, John

Owen Snyder. Indianapolis, Dec. 5. - John Owen Snyder, better known as the "Walking Wonder," died on yesterday at his home at Midgrove, Blackford county. For nearly three years previous to his death Snyder was impelled, as he said, by some mysterious force, to walk constantly, and he took his meals while continuing his ceaseless tramp. He slept but little, generally in a chair, but the minute he woke he started to walking. He made a tour of the museums of the country recently, which yielded him a handsome sum.

OHIO.

Failure of a Cincinnati Bucket Shop Concern with Large Liabilities.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—The Hodgen Commission Company, whose main office is in Louisville, with branches in Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Baltimore, is reported to have failed to-day on account of a steady rise in the market. The firm is a brokerage or "bucket shop" concern. The liabilities are estimated at from \$90,000 to \$150,000; assets, \$40,000. The liabilities of the Cincinnati branch are estimated

at \$28,000, SUDDEN DEATH.

A Prominent and Wealthy Citizen of Connecticut Found Dead in his Bed.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 4.—George A. Hoyt, president of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., the largest property owner in Fairfield county, and possessed of other large re-sources, retired last night in his usual health, and this morning was found dead in bed. He was born in Stamford and lived here all of his life. He was about 70

Peter Bennett, a wealthy old miser living at Newport, Me., who distrusted banks and kept his money in his house, was beaten nearly to death Sunday night and robbed of \$82,000 in cash.

SEVERELY SQUELCHED.

Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Virginia Habeas Corpus Casts-Judge Bond Completely Flattened-A State as a Politica: Sovereignty Cannot be Sued-The Opinion that of the Whole Court, with One Exception. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A decision was rendered by the U.S. Supreme Court this afternoon, in the Virginia habeas corpus cases of Attorney General Ayres and Commonwealth's Attorneys Scott and McCabe, who were imprisoned by order of Judge Bond, of the U. S. Circuit Court, for disobedience to a restraining order, forbidding them to bring suits for the collection of taxes in cases where tenders have been made of tax-receivable coupons cut from State bonds. This Court, in a very long and elaborate opinion by Justice Matthews. helds that the suit in which Judge Bond issued the restraining order in the Circuit Court, although nominally a suit against individuals, is in reality a suit against the State of Virginia, and as such is forbidden by the eleventh amendment to the Federal Constitution; that the U.S. Circuit Court had therefore no authority to entertain such a suit; that in so doing and in issuing the restraining order to prevent the officers of the State from discharging their duties under the laws of the State, Judge Bond was acting without constitutional warrant and that the restraining order and all subsequent proceedings under it, including the arrest and imprisonment of the petitioners, were illegal and without authority. The Court therefore directs that the peti tioners, Attorney General Ayres and Commonwealth's Attorneys Scott and McCabe be at once discharged.

The opinion, which is that of the whole court, with the exception of Justice Harlan, who dissents, sustains the State of Virginia at all points, and virtually declares that the State, as a political sovereignty, cannot be sued nor coerced in the Federal Courts, either by action brought against her by name or by action brought against her officers in their official cu-

The Court declares that the 11th amendment established a distinction between contrac's made by individuals with each other and contracts made by individuals with a State. The latter class cannot be enforced by remedies used to enforce the former, that is by suits in U S Courts, and they are therefore without sanction, except in so far as such sanction is given to them by the honor and good faith of the contracting State. Such State may consent to be -ued in its own Courts, over the Federal Courts, for a breach of contract, but it may at any time withdraw such consent and resume its sovereignty, and it cannot then be judicially coerced at the request of an indi-

As soon as this announcement was made many of the spectators began filing out and the marshal had to rap for order several times during the reading of the early portion of Justice Field's opinion dissenting from some of the views expressed in the opinion read by Justice Matthews, though

not from the conclusion reached. In his opinion Justice Fields says that he concurs in the main position upon which the discharge of the petitioners is founded namely, that the suit was one against the State of Virginia itself and therefore in violation of the 11th amendment. He made this special concurrence, however, because of the language in the majority opinion expressing approval of the position taken by the Court in Louisiana against Jumel, from which he dissented. That case he considered as brought to compe the officers of the State to do what she had consented they might be required to do by judicial tribunals. He adhered in every respect to what he had then said, expressing his conviction of the invalidity and unconstitutionality of the ordinance of repudiation embodied in the new constitution of Louisians, and also in bis opinion of the equally invalid legislation of Virginia as

expressed in Antoni vs. Greenbow. Justice Harlan said that he adhered to his dissenting opinions in the cases of Antoni va. Greenbow, Louisiana va Jumel, and Cunningham vs. Macon & Brunswick Railway Co , and therefore dissented from the opinion and judgment in this case He expressed the view that suits brought in the Circuit Court of the United States were not suits against the State of Virginia withn the meaning of the eleventh amendment.

Other Decisions.

Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the Court to-day in the two so-called prohibition cases of Peter Mugler, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Kansas, and the State versus Herman Siebold and others, affirming the judgment of the lower Court in the two "Mugler" cases and reversing the Seibold case. The effect of this opinion is to declare valid the prohibition laws of the State of Kansas, and is of course a victory for the Prohibitionists. The Court said that the cases came up under the laws of Kansas declaring the mainteinance of the building for the manufacture and sale of iquor to be a nuisance, and making the manufacture and sale of intoxicants a misdemeanor. It was contended that this law was unconstitutional, because it abridged the rights of citizens and deprived a citizen of property without due process of law he building used as a brewery being of ittle value for any other purpose Justice Harlan said it had been held repeatedly that the right of the State to regulate the sale of liquor did not invade the constitutional rights of a citizen. It was contended, however, he said, that no State Legislature had the right to prohibit any person from manufacturing liquor for his own use or for export, for the reason that it was an invasion of personal liberty inherent in citizens. It must be observed, however, he said, that the right to manufacture drink for one's own use is subject to the restriction that it shall not injuriously affect the public. The right to determine what was injurious had to exist somewhere, and the right of determining what measures are necessary for the preservation of morals, health and

safety, had therefore been vested in the States by the constitutional right given under police power to regulate their own internal concerns. While this police power could not be abused and must only be exercised for objects of real merit, this Court would certaily not say that the liquor traffic was not one which the State could lawfully prohibit, because it was well known that the abuse of intoxicanta was productive of pauperism and crime. The next ground of contention, the Justice said, was that as breweries had been erected prior to the passage of the prohibition law, and as they were of little use except for breweries, their property was taken without due process of law and in violation of the Constitution But all property under our form of government, he held, is subject to the obligation that it shall not be used so as to injuriously affect the rights of a community and thereome a nuisance. The State of Kansas had the right to prohibit the liquor traffic. It did not thereby take away the property of brewers. It simply abated a nuisance. Property is not taken away from its owners; they are only prohibited from using it for a specific purpose, which

the community. ELECTRIC SPARKS.

A collision of trains occurred Sunday, near Iroquois, Dak., which resulted in the smashing of several cars and the injury of

nine persons; none were killed. The Indianapolis, Ind., Sentinel charged Phil. Rappahert, founder of the Innianapolis Tribune, with making an Anarchist speech Sunday. Rappahert has caused the arrest of W. J. Craig, editor and proprietor of the Sentinel, on the charge of criminal liber. FOREIGN.

The New French President Formally installed in the Blyses Palace-No Demonstrations Sanday by the London Socialists-The Calabria Earthquake-Italian Affairs-Death of Lord By ('able to the Morning Star.

PARIS, Dec. 4 -President Sadi-Carnot was formally installed in the Elysee Palace this afternoon, and later received visits from ex-President Grevy, M. Rouvier, President Peytral, of the Budget Committee, and other leading politicians. The President stated that it was his intention, after the new Ministry was formed, to at once close the present session of Parliament until after the coming Senatorial elections.
The resignation of the Cabinet, which foliows the election of a new President, will to night be placed in the bands of the President, and Gen Brugere will invest the latter with the grand collar of the Legion of Honor, Gen. Faidherbe presiding at the

The newspapers of this city generally approve of the election of M. Sadi-Carnot, and consider it an augury of peace. Telegrams from the provinces, without exception, testify to the satisfaction felt at the result of the election.

PARIS, Dec. 4 - The Ministry bave formaily tendered their resignations, and President Sadi-Carnot has requested them to remain in office for the present for the tispatch of public business.

The Papal Nuncio has received instrucions from the Vatican to pay an early visit to the President and establish friendly relations at the outset with the new administration, by explicitly declaring the good will of the Holy See towards France.

Panis, Dec 5 .- President Badi Carnot, at his reception to the retiring Cablust last evening, thanked them for the patriotic devotion they had shown during the re cent crisis He said he would not form a Cabinet until after he had consulted with the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and the Chiefs of the Repub lican groups

The Journal Des Debats a lvises the Pro sident to retain the present Mioistry. The Republican journals advise the policy of appeasement and concentration. The Conservative papers say such a policy would be a lasting success. Thirty candidates for the Benste Were

nominated in the various departments wes terday most of them Republican. Paris, Dec 4 - The Journal des Debats

says: "The whole country will bail the result of the Presidential election with a feeling of relief that satisfies the need of tranquility so strongly felt during the prat few days The Evenement and Diax Neuvienne

Siecle hope that the union established over the name of M. Sadi-Carnot may not prove the union of a day only, doomed to perish in the flood of parliamentary intrigues of ambition. The Soleil repudiates the idea of Republican concentration, and says that each party sustained defeat Many papers praise the patriotic conduct of M Ferry and M De Freycinet. LONDON, Dec. 4 .- Seventy persons were

killed and many injured by the earthquake at Besignam, Calabria The Socialists made no attempt to carry

out their threatened demonstrations in Trafalgar Square or Hyde Park to-day. This was doubtless due to the warning issued by the police to the Socialist Federation Coun-LONDON, Dec 5 -Lord Lions is dead

The Times commenting on the election of

M Sadi Carnot to the Presidency of France, says for the present the Republicans are united and able to show a firm front against Monarchist intrigues and Anarchist outbreaks, but M. Sardi-Carnot holds his position at the mercy of the Parliamentary Rome, Dec 4 - King Humbert, in thanking the deputations who tendered the

reply of Parliament to the Royal speech, referred in terms of sincere regret to the death of Signor De Pretis. He added that not the least of the services of the late Premier was his designation of Signor Crispi as his successor. The King also expressed his entire satisfaction with the state of affairs at home and abroad.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

All Grain Quotations Higher-Provisions Stronger at a Slight Advance.

By Telegraph to the Moraine Star. CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—On 'Change today, when business began, all grains were higher, and the advance held when business was officially begun. May wheat, which closed Saturday at 85\$c, opened at 861c, and speedily sold to 861c. May corn, which closed at 55c, opened at 551c, and ten minutes later sold at 554c. Provisions were higher on light receipts of hogs. Corn and provisions developed into sen-

sational markets the first half hour. The country set the pace, and buying by shorts made the advance still more rapid. May corn did not have a single set-back be-tween 55f and 56fc. When it reached this figure the crowd began to sell. It reacted speedily to 564c, but there was a strong undertone to the market and a further decline would have encountered stubborn resistance. Pork was even more exciting than corn. The combined effort of light receipts, cold weather, shorts covering, and the advance in corn was to shoot values up rapidly. January pork opened at \$14 97\frac{1}{2}, sold up to \$15 80 without a halt, and May at the same time went to \$15 37\frac{1}{2}. When the break in corn came there was an easing off of values. May wheat went up to 861@861c, but reacted with other markets. The usual Monday gossip about the visible supply did not make its appearance until the morning rush of business was over; then it was determined that the visible supply would show at least 1,000,000 bushels increase, and on this the market sold off sharply, until the announcement of only 899,600 bushels increase, when the market reacted. May corn went back from 564c. to 56c. It was a natural decline from an unnatural advance. There proved to be many buyers at the lower figures, however, and when the decrease of \$69,000 bushels in the visible supply was announced, May went back to 56 c., and around 56 c. became quite steady. When corn and wheat went back, provisions also declined. May pork sold from \$15 97 down to \$15 70, and January pork from \$15 30 back to

John S. Bird died at Charleston, S. C. yesterday, aged 94. He was for many years a prosperous merchant.

Kiss me, darling, for your breath is Just as sweet as new mown hay; Kiss me, darling, for your teeth are Free from tartar or decay; Kiss me, darling, for you won't Forget me or your SOZODONT.

The Atmosphere of Love.

is a pure, sweet breath. This desideratum is one of the results of using SOZODONT, which not only invigorates and preserver the Legislature declared to be injurious to tue teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant

> "SPALDING'S GLUE" will mend anything except a broken heart.

> > Hardware.

WEHAVE A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE from which to supply your wants. We guarantse our prices as low as the lowest, and goods equal to any. Also STOVES in great variety and at prices to suit. House-furnishing goods; and would also call attention to our new Lamp (Aurora), the best now on the market. Although we are very busy, we try to wait on all who call. ALDERMAN, PLANMER & CO., 114 North Front St.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Sanday Services-Ordinations-Trinity oliege-President Cowell's Address

-Endowment, &c. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 5.-1 take up the thread of Conference Saturday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, when the Missionary Anniversary was held. Addresses were delivered by Bishop

Key and Rev. G. G. Smith, of the North Georgia Conference. A hat collection was taken amounting to more than \$250. Sunday morning dawned in smiles of gentle sunshine on the good old town of Fayetteville, prophetic it seemed of the glad day that was to fill all hearts with deeper devotion to God and His work. The services of

the day began with an old-time love feast, in which the brethren told of

God's dealings with them. It was a feast for souls. At 11 a. m. the Bishop was in the pulpit at the Methodist Church. The sermon was powerful in thought and application. The Bishop is an ora-

tor-no doubt about it. At the Presbyterian Church ser mons were preached by Revs. J. H Cordell and F. D. Swindell. At the Baptist Church, by Dr. J. W. Nortle and T. P. Ricaud. At the Second Methodist Church, Revs. J. C. Rowe

and P. F. W. Stamey. At the close of the Bishop's sermon, the following ministers were ordained deacons: Erskine Pope, Jas. M. Doronum, Geo. W. Fisher, Joseph A. Green, Thos. C. Lorise, C. W. Godwin, T. P. Bonar, W. A. Forbes, A. J. Burnes, Robt. Abernethy, Thos. B. Hall, H. M. Eure, D. P. Tate, Dan. C.

At night Dr. G. G. Smith preached in the Methodist Church a telling sermon, and timely, on the relation of the church and her ministry to children. At the close of this sermon the following ministers having passed the four years' course of study, were ordained Elders: Marcus D. Giles, B. C. Alred, James A. Bowles, Robt. P. Troy, John E. Underwood, Jas. M. Ashby, D. Henderson Tuttle, Hugh M. Blair, John B. Hurley, Roderick B. John, F. M. Shamberger, Marshall A. Smith, Thos. Daily,

Thos. J. Browning. At 3 P. M., Sunday, the Conference communion service was celebrated. More than 600 persons communed. This was one of the happiest scenes of the session.

MONDAY, 9.30 A. M.—Conference convened, Bishop Key in the chair. Religious services were conducted by Rev. T. J. Gattis, of Tarboro. The misutes of Saturday were read and approved. Question 20th was taken up and the annual examination of character gone into. Let me say just here, that there is no need of people talking about any meanness of which a Methodist preacher may be guilty. When the above question is called any one who knows of any act unbecoming ministerial conduct, may stop his career by stating and sustaining the charge, either in person or through the said minister's Presiding

At this point the Conference selected a place for its next meeting. Winston and New Bern were nominated New Bern was selected almost unanimously at the first vote-made unani

The hour of 11 a. m., which had been specially set apart for the consideration of Trinity College, having arrived, President Crowell read his report. This report showed decided advance in the work of the college No young man will be "put through at Trinity; he must go through by dint of energy and application. He must work to "get in," work to "stay in," and work to "get out" honorably at the other end—graduation.

President Crowell said, "We intend to refute the impression that because a college is denominational it cannot be as broad in its culture, or as liberal in its opportunities and in its intellectual tone, as a college supported by the State. In other words, that a college controlled and ordered by broad-minded Christian men of the most liberal-minded denomination in America, cannot be as literal in its life as a State institution controlled by members of far less liberal denominations in part, and part by un-Christian politicians who often have the narrowest views of educa-

After President Crowell's address, \$2,300 was raised on the Endowment

of the College.
Ten o'clock Tuesday was fixed as the hour for memorial exercises—four preachers having died during the The joint board of finance here made

their annual report. Amount raised during the year for Bishop's salary, \$1,645, and paid to Bishop Key. Raised for worn-out preachers, their widows and orphans, and paid out the same, \$5,758.54. Conference adjourned to meet at

7:30 p. m.

THE MAILS .. The mails close and arrive at the City Post

Office as follows: CLOSE. Northern through mails, fast. Northern through and way mail,s... 8:00 A. M. North Carolina and Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads and routes supplied therefrom... 10:00 P. M. & 8:00 A. M. 9:00 P. 5:00 A. 5:00 A. M Cape Fear Siver mail. 2.00 P OPEN FOR DELIVERY.

Northern through and way mails... 10:00 P. M. Southern through and way mails... 6:00 A. M. Southern, West of Florence..... 9.30 A. M. Carolina Central Railroad. 9:30 A. M. & 9.00 P. M. Carriers delivery open on Sunday from 9:00 to Stamp Office open from 7.30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M

Money Order and Register Department open 8.00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. continuous. Mails collected from street boxes in bust ness portions of city at 5 A.M., 11-00 A.M. and 5-0 P.M.; from other parts of the city at 4 A.M. and

General delivery open from 6,20 A.M. to 7 P.M. and on Sundays from 9:00 to 10:00 A. M.

Christmas WILL SOON BE HERE WITH NOT ONLY ITS joys, but with its attendant Fireworks and Firecrackers, and if not already insured we advise you to protect your property at once by Insuring with us.

Merchants will also do well to increase their Insurance till the Holidays are over.

Those desiring Life, Accident, Tornade, Rent and Marine Insurance are also requested to call on us or Telephone us, and they will be supplied with "the best the Market affords."

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