

FIRST SESSION.

The National Law Makers again in Council—Opening Scenes—Brilliant and Impassioned—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 appearance this morning. The floors and galleries were newly carpeted, and the desks glistened in their coat of varnish. The odor of which mingled with the perfume 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 mannerly 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 decorations. 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, Paddock, Stewart, and Anderson, and that of the President of the Senate, were also elaborately adorned with flowers in various unique and tasteful forms.

The Senators began to arrive for their seats before 11 o'clock. Senators Stewart and Hiseock being the first comers. For an hour before noon the floor was a busy scene, members of both parties, their friends, and the members of the Senate, being 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 Senators-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 proceedings would be followed.

The galleries were early crowded and to overflowing. Mrs. Cleveland, clad in a costume of dark green, and accompanied by Mrs. Glider, Mrs. Kingsford and several other lady friends, occupied the seats reserved for the friends 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, and his 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. Buller. 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 around them.

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 names of the Senators-elect, 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. Finley, as Senator from the 4th of March, 1887, until the Legislature should fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of the late Senator, 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 (not on a bible) were Aldrich, Bluff, Blodgett and Chandler. The second four were Cockrell, Daniel, Davis and Dawes. In the meantime, the Senators-elect of the House made objection to the administration of the oath to Mr. Faulkner, of W. Va., until a certain question, to which his credentials gave rise, could be passed upon by the Senate.

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 upon his duties without unnecessary delay.

Senator Kennas said that the course proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts seemed eminently appropriate, and the trusted it would be followed without the formality of a vote.

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

Messrs. Morgan and Morrill represent the Senate on this occasion.

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 greetings and congratulations. There were very few floral decorations upon the desks 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 the members listened 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 and a most agreeable 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 decorations to their 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 a purple immortal, the name of the Senator, and the name of the Labor's Champion. Mr. Randall's desk was embellished with a harp, and that of Mr. Stahlacker, of New York, was adorned with a tall floral vase.

On the call of the roll, 313 members answered, 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 on the floor, and acted as tally clerks, and the roll was again called. The vote resulted as follows: Total number of votes cast, 318; for Carlisle, 163; for Reed, 149; for Brumm, of Penn., 2. Of the four independent members, Anderson, of Wis., for Brumm, while Hopkins, of Va., did not vote. The Clerk thereupon declared Carlisle duly elected Speaker, and that gentleman was escorted to the Speaker's desk by the honor conferred on him, in which 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 to the members of the Senate, and their friends, and then 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 legislation as would relieve the laboring people against the effects of financial depression, and at the same time would not deprive them of any part of the just rewards of their toil.

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

A NEEDED LAW.

Proposed Bill for Regulating and Restricting Immigration to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senator Palmer, of Michigan, will introduce in the Senate at the earliest possible opportunity a bill prepared by him for the purpose of regulating 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 certificate from the United States Consul for the district of his residence, setting forth substantially the following: 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 offenses, nor to any lunatic, 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 Government of the United States; nor to any person of 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 is a native-born citizen 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 20th, 1885, or in its amendatory to said act.

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 Matthews' opinion. Some of the views expressed in the opinion read by Justice Matthews, though not from the conclusion reached.

In his opinion Justice Fields said that he concurred in the result, and he would discharge the petitioners if founded; namely, that the suit was one against the State of Virginia itself and therefore in violation of the 11th amendment. He made this objection on the ground that 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 rest, and he considered that what he had consented they might be required to do by judicial tribunals. He adhered in every respect to what he had said, expressing his belief in the constitutionality of the ordinance of repudiation embodied in the new constitution of Louisiana, and also in his opinion of the equally invalid legislation of Virginia as expressed in Antonio vs. Greenbow. He adhered to his dissenting opinions in the cases of Antonio vs. Greenbow, Louisiana vs. Jumel, and Cunningham vs. Macon & Brunswick Railway Co., and therefore dissented from the opinion and result 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 within the meaning of the eleventh amendment.

Other Decisions. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the Court to-day in the case of the prohibition cases of Peter Mugler, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Kansas, and the State versus Herman Seibold and others, affirming the judgment of the lower Court in the case of Mugler, and reversing that of 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 right to manufacture and sell liquor to be a nuisance, and making the manufacture and sale of intoxicants a misdemeanor, and that the right to sell liquor was unconstitutional, because it abridged the rights of citizens and deprived a citizen of property without due process of law; the building used as a brewery being of the same character as that of a saloon. 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, that the 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 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 certainly not say that the liquor traffic was not one which the State could lawfully prohibit, because it was well known that the abuse of intoxicants was productive of pauperism and crime. The next ground of contention, the Justice said, was that as breweries had the right to sell 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 said, is subject to the obligation that it shall not be used so as to injuriously affect the rights of a community and thereby become a nuisance. The State of Kansas had the right to regulate the liquor traffic. It did not thereby take away 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 purpose which the Legislature declared to be injurious to the community.

ELECTRIC SPARKS. A collision of trains occurred Sunday near Inroquois, 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 Indianapolis Times, with having stolen the property of W. J. Craig, editor and proprietor of the Sentinel, on the charge of criminal libel.

SEVERELY SQUELCHED.

Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Virginia Sabers Corpus Cases—Judge Bond Completely Flattened—A State as a Political Sovereignty Cannot be Sued—The Opinion of the Whole Court, with One Exception.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

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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 in Federal Court, either by action brought against her by name or by action brought against her officers in their official capacity. The Court declares that the 11th amendment established a distinction between contracts made by individuals with each other and contracts made by individuals with a State. The latter class cannot be enforced by remedies in Federal Court, and 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. Suits may, however, be maintained in State 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 individual.

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CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW.

All Grain Quotations Higher—Provisions Stronger at Chicago. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—On Chicago today, when business began, all grains were higher, and the advance held when business was officially begun. May wheat, which closed at 86c, opened at 86c, and steadily sold to 86c. May corn, which closed at 55c, opened at 55c, and ten minutes later sold at 55c. Provisions were higher on light receipts of hogs.

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FOREIGN.

The New French President Formally Installed in the Elysee Palace—No Demonstrations Sunday by the London Socialists—The Calabria Earthquake—Italian Affairs—Death of Lord Lyons.

By Cable 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 Grévy, M. Rouvier, President Feytaud, 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 of the Budget Committee. The resignation of the Cabinet, which follows the election of a new President, will be made in the hands of the President, and Gen. Brugere will be the latter with the grand carter, the Legion of Honor, Gen. Paulmier presiding at the ceremony.

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 have formally tendered their resignations, and President Sadi-Carnot has requested them to remain in office for the present for the dispatch of public business.

The Papal Nuncio has received instructions from the Vatican to pay an early visit to the President and establish friendly relations with the Government. The Nuncio is explicitly declaring the good will of the Holy See towards France.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—President Sadi-Carnot, at his reception to the retiring Cabinet, last evening, thanked them for the patriotic devotion they had shown during the past term of office. 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 Republican groups.

The Journal Des Debats advises the President to retain the present Ministry. The Republican journals advise the policy of appointment and concentration. The Conservative papers say such a policy would be a fatal success.

Thirty candidates for the Senate were nominated in the various departments yesterday most of them Republican.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Journal Des Debats says: "The whole country will hail the result of the Presidential election with a feeling of relief that satisfies the needs of tranquility was strongly felt during the past few days."

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ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Sunday Services—Ordinations—Trinity College—President Crowell's Address—Endowment, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 5.—I 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 orator—no doubt about it.

At the Presbyterian Church sermons were preached by Revs. J. H. Cordell and F. D. Swindell. At the Baptist Church, by Dr. J. W. North. 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: Jonathan Brinkine, Pope, Jas. M. Doranum, 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. Enre, D. P. Tate, Dan. C. Reed.

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.

Monday, December 5, 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 minutes of Saturday were read and approved. Question 20th was taken, 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 asked, any one who knows of any act unbefitting ministerial conduct, may stop his career by stating and sustaining the charge, either in person or through the said minister's Presiding Elder.

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 unanimous.

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. The 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 "get 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 liberal in its life as a State institution controlled by members of far less liberal denominations in part, and part by non-Christian politicians who often have the narrowest views of education."

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 year.

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.