

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Bill Passed in Senate for Increase of Number of Pension Agents, also the Military Academy Appropriation Bill—Army Appropriation Bill Discussed—A Bill Passed in the House Granting a Pension to Mrs. Delia S. Parnell—Tariff Bill Further Debated.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The question of the proper reference of a communication from the Treasury Department with reports from special agents as to the evasion of laws against the entrance of Chinamen coming from Canada, led Mr. Hoar to remark, sarcastically, that in view of the alarm caused to both countries by the presence of the unhappy Chinaman recently on the bridge at Niagara, he thought that the Committee on Coast Defences might be the proper reference.

It was referred to the Committee on Immigration. The Annual Pension Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Sherman, increasing the number of pension agents (salary \$4,000), from eighteen to twenty.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 19, a party vote, except that Mr. Payne voted aye, and Messrs. Allison, Ingalls, Plumb and Teller voted no. The bill having been reported back from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, on the question that the amendment came up again for action. Mr. Cockrell confessed that he was mortified and humiliated at the fact that the great Committee on Appropriations, headed by the distinguished Senator from Iowa, had been considered a riddle over rough-shod by the Republican majority in defiance of every profession made by that party for the last twenty years. This was a "reform administration," an "economical administration," and yet here was a Republican majority in the Senate creating two offices of no earthly benefit, and more than the man burning sticks in the moon.

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Plumb, Blair, Sherman, Faulkner, Allison, Paddock and Gorman. Finally the discussion closed, and the vote on Mr. Sherman's amendment was again taken. It was agreed to—yeas 22, nays 21.

Mr. Payne again voted with the Republicans, and Messrs. Allison, Ingalls and Plumb with the Democrats. Mr. Teller, who had been rough-shod by them on the former occasion, refrained from voting.

The bill was then passed, and the Military Academy bill was taken up and passed. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up. Among the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations and agreed to by the Senate was a paragraph appropriating \$100,000 for buildings at military posts, for libraries, gymnasiums, amusement rooms and canteens.

Mr. Hale, in connection with it, moved an amendment providing that no alcoholic liquors, beer or wine shall be sold or supplied to enlisted men in any such building at any military post.

Mr. Gorman submitted that as the paragraph had been struck out, there was no propriety in submitting such a proviso. If the House should insist upon restoring the paragraph, then the conference committee could prescribe the conditions.

Mr. Hall thought it as well to establish now the proposition contained in his amendment. If the paragraph were restored to the bill the proviso ought to go with it.

The discussion on this amendment became a discussion of the canteen system as against the post tradership system, and of temperance in the army, and occupied the remainder of the day's session.

Mr. Cockrell moved to amend the amendment by striking out beer and wine. The vote resulted—yeas 12, nays 18; no quorum voting.

The Senate then at 5 p. m. adjourned till to-morrow evening. Mr. Hall's amendment to the Army bill and Mr. Cockrell's amendment to the amendment pending.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Hill, of Illinois, called up the bill (coming over from Friday last), granting a pension to Mrs. Delia S. Parnell, daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, with an amendment reducing the pension to \$50 per month.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, in opposing the amendment, said that the proposed pension was to be granted to Mrs. Parnell, not because she was the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, but because she was the daughter of Admiral Stewart, whose brilliant services to his country he portrayed at length.

Admiral Stewart was in active service for seventy-one years, and was the senior officer in the navy for seventeen years. He (Cummings) appealed to members of the House as Americans, to allow the pension to remain at \$1,200 a year. Mr. Hill said that the Committee on Invalid Pensions had carefully considered all the facts in the case, and had concluded that \$50 a month was the proper pension to grant.

for the support of their own government by collecting something from the people of foreign governments. It was absurd to make a proposition of this sort. No man of sincerity would question the proposition that the people of the United States alone paid every dollar that went into the treasury. The people were vitally interested in understanding why it was that so large an amount of that which represented to them labor and toil should be taken and accumulated as a surplus in the Treasury. The tariff was a tax paid primarily by the importer, but re-collected by him from the individual to whom he sold his yard of cotton or suit of clothes. The article which came for sale was charged with every item of expense that entered into it up to the time when it came to the consumer. Ninety per cent. of the manufactured articles used in this country were (it was claimed) produced by domestic manufacturers. The existing law had given them a market practically without competition.

Very many manufactured articles, the prices of those articles in this country, compared with the prices of those articles in other countries, were more dear, and not more cheap. He did not believe that the manufacturer protection had been a beneficial system. It had labored in manufacturing establishments as to farmers throughout the land, he felt sure that the system had been injurious. The system drove out competition. It diminished the number of producers of a given article, and increased the ease and facility with which they could combine to elevate the price.

The majority of the Ways and Means Committee, said Mr. Crisp, was pledged to the principle of protection, and offered a sop to the farmer. It said to the farmer that it had put a duty on his products, when the truth was that that would do him no good. The way to benefit the farmer was to give him free salt, to give him free cotton ties, and to reduce the prices of the necessities of life.

The gentlemen on the other side claimed that they were recording the verdict of the people. The people did not agree that the tariff question had been finally settled at the polls. It was generally believed that protected industries had put together a great campaign fund by which they bought in "blocks of five" and five hundred men to vote to carry out their ideas. After the Republicans had obtained money and place in this way, they now proposed to refund that money in the shape of an illegal and unjust tax.

Mr. Bayne, of Pa.—Do you believe that, Mr. Crisp—I do. I have not a shadow of doubt of it. Mr. Payne, of New York, (of the Ways and Means Committee), referred to the passage of the Mills bill by the Senate before the Ways and Means Committee members from the other side who had asked for protection. There had come before it the Representative from Virginia, who had advocated a duty on Sumac, saying that if the committee put a duty upon it he would privately bless it, and if they have to vote against the bill, [Laughter.]

Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, inquired who the Representative was? Mr. Payne—I have no objection in telling you. It was your colleague, Gen. Sumner.

Mr. O'Ferrall suggested that his colleague was not present, and that the gentleman should not have alluded to him in his absence. His colleague, if present, would be able to speak for himself before the committee. [Laughter.]

Chairman—The gentlemen seem to be agreed on this point. [Laughter.] Mr. O'Ferrall reiterated that the gentleman from New York had alluded to Gen. Lee in his absence. Mr. Payne replied that he had mentioned the name in response to the gentleman's inquiry. If the gentleman from Virginia (Lee) could be present in his seat and be heard, he would not be out of his seat and be present. [Laughter.]

Discussing the question of the duty on Sumatra tobacco, he was interrupted by Mr. Washington, of Tennessee, with the query whether the repeal of internal taxes on tobacco would not be for the benefit of the farmer? Mr. Payne replied that on that question he was on record. In the 49th Congress, when he was in the minority, he had advocated the repeal of those taxes. But now when he was in the majority he thought that while Congress struck off the tax on sugar, it should not go too far and make a deficit in the Treasury.

Mr. Washington suggested that the views of the gentleman varied as he was in the minority party or majority party. Mr. Payne replied that when he was in the minority he realized that half a loaf was better than no bread. He was willing to take even a slice. But when he was in the majority and had things his own way, he believed that that majority should fix things just as it thought best all along the line. [Applause and laughter.]

Discussing the sugar schedule Mr. Payne said that he had no doubt that if this bill were enacted into a law, every man in the country would procure his sugar in two cents a pound less than he now paid for it.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, eulogized the agricultural and mineral resources of Alabama and emphasized the necessity of legislation for the relief of the farmers of the South and West. Alabama makes more pig iron than the world produced, and in this country more than was produced in America twenty-five years ago. She now produces more than any State except Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in another year will surpass Ohio. Alabama produces more iron than any other country except Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Russia, Sweden, Spain and Italy, and leaving out those countries she makes eight times as much iron as all the rest of the world combined, and North Alabama is destined to become the centre of the manufactures of the world.

The Republicans expatiated upon the prosperity the farmers enjoyed. He had heard a negro preacher in his district exclaim, "How long shall we enjoy eternal damnation?" He (Mr. Wheeler) said: "How long shall the farmers of the South and West be compelled to submit to and enjoy oppressions which come on him from laws enacted by the Republican party?" "The enjoyment" the farmer would get from this bill would be very much the same enjoyment that the wicked would

get from eternal enjoyment, that awaited them. He then proceeded to criticize in detail the features of the bill, and to denounce all special privileges and benefits. He closed his speech with a glowing eulogy of the mission, performance and future of the Democratic party.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Another Caucus of Republican Senators on the Silver Question—A Satisfactory Conclusion of the Matter Near at Hand.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Another meeting of the Republican Senatorial Caucus was held to-day, at which the Silver question was again under consideration. It is said that the only proposition discussed was one making a full legal tender of the notes issued for the purchase of bullion, the bullion redemption clause having been abandoned by those who advocated it. The Caucus was attended by about two-thirds of the Republican Senators, and while the majority were in favor of making the notes of full legal tender, it was decided to postpone formal action of the proposition until another time, when there shall be a full attendance. It is said that a number of the friends of the legal tender idea were not present to-day, and that on a full vote the majority in its favor will be even larger than it was this morning.

Various Senators, representing both sides of the question, while declining to talk of the proceedings of the caucus, united in saying that a desire for agreement upon the measure was more manifest than for some time past. They pressed the opinion that a satisfactory conclusion of the matter would be arrived at.

THE LEE STATUE.

Preparation at Richmond for a Great Gathering From All Parts of the South.

RICHMOND, Va., May 9.—The indications are that the attendance of military and veteran organizations at the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Robert E. Lee, on May 29th, will surpass any former gathering in this city. Arrangements have been nearly perfected for the attendance and care of the military. All railroads in the South have agreed to issue commutation tickets at the rate of one cent per mile. The military will be quartered in the Exposition building, while the Veterans will be entertained in the city. All soldiers will be fed gratis. Soldiers from States outside of Virginia, who have already signified their intention of being present, will come from Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas. Various colleges throughout the State, such as William and Mary, Washington Lee University, Virginia Military Institute, and the University of Virginia, will have delegations in the line.

After the ceremonies of the day are over the military will be given a dinner at the Exposition grounds.

KENTUCKY.

A Hot Contest for the Late Senator Beck's Place.

FRANKFORT, May 9.—The solemnities of the burial of Kentucky's dead Senator were not ended when a hot contest for the succession began. John G. Carlisle, who attended the remains in Congress, while he kept closely to his room yesterday, had many callers, and he openly announced that he was a candidate. The headquarters for him and McCreary have been established at the hotel, and the list now contains the names of Carlisle, McCreary, Judge Wm. Linsley, ex-Congressman W. J. Stone and Proctor Knott.

A caucus has not been called and it will not be held before Monday night. General opinion is that the contest will be a long one, although it is generally conceded that Mr. Carlisle and Mr. McCreary will lead the list.

FATAL AFFRAY.

A Texas Editor Killed by One of his Employees.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—The Picayune's Gainesville (Texas) special says: Joe Means, proprietor of the Daily Hesperian, was shot and killed last night by Charlie Ball, an employe of the paper. A controversy is supposed to have caused the trouble. Ball was arrested.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Strikers in Bohemia Resort to Violence.

VIENNA, May 9.—The strikers in Iser Valley, Bohemia, have resorted to violence in their efforts to force the masters to grant their demands. They attacked a number of factories in the Valley, and forcing an entrance damaged the machinery and compelled the weavers still at work to quit.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Co. has contributed a large sum, said to be \$275,000, to the World's Fair Committee of Chicago, Ill.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Advertisement for Royal Baking Powder, featuring an image of the product and text describing its quality and availability.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the General Conference at St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—This is the third day's session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church South. After the religious exercises the report of the Board of Church Extension was submitted by David Norton, Secretary. It shows the total receipts of the Board for the past four years were \$109,887, and disbursements \$109,004, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$884. The report says: "Under our organic act 42 auxiliary boards, one in each annual conference, have been organized. Much valuable work has been done by them in the matter of securing information as to the local wants of their territories, and in aiding the general board to decide the merits of places asking help of it. Immediately after the passage of the amendment by the last General Conference to the constitution, by which the woman's department of our work was created, Miss Curtis, of the British Wesleyan Conference and Wesleyan Educational Department Training College, Westminster, London, England, the first delegate sent to a General Conference of the M. E. Church South from another Conference. He expressed satisfaction in the completion of his journey, and said on some future occasion he would lay before the Conference the message he brings. He then took a seat on the platform with the Bishops, and business proceeded.

DUN'S REVIEW.

Little Change in the Business Situation—An Enormous Volume of Traffic.

NEW YORK, May 9.—During the past week the business situation has changed but little. The leading facts are still enormous volume of traffic in progress, and expectation of monetary expansion. The reaction in wheat, of which there were signs a week ago, became distinct, but was followed by another upward jerk when the State reports indicated that the official returns for May would show no improvement in the condition. Cotton is a shade weaker than a week ago, and accounts of injury less impressive.

Iron shows no great change, the radical fact in that branch being the transfer of a part of the production to Southern instead of Northern fields. The increase in the wool supply this year cannot be large, but the expectations of higher prices, so generally entertained by growers, tend to embarrass manufacturers. Boston sales were 2,045,000 pounds, 10 per cent. more than last year, with prices stiff.

The movement of meats continues heavy—at Chicago five million pounds dressed beef, against 945,000 last year. Beef cattle have reached the highest point for the year. Live receipts at Chicago are nearly double, and hogs grow stronger at the West. The dry goods business continues of full volume, at Chicago larger than last year, and the shoe trade is also larger.

The volume of all trade shown by the exchange outside of New York remains about 10 per cent. above last year's, which in turn was the largest on record. Reports from interior cities indicate a fairly maintained activity. The money market is fairly supplied, with a prospect of increasing abundance.

CHICAGO REVIEW.

Fluctuations in Prices of Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Trading in wheat was again very large and the feeling unsettled and nervous. Prices were higher all around, and for deferred futures touched a higher point than has yet been reached on the recent up-turn. Bad crop news, which was the prime cause for the firmness yesterday, was the cause for a further advance to-day, and the short interest covered freely. The opening for July was 2@2 1/4c higher than yesterday's closing, advanced after some fluctuations 1/4c more, then declined 3/4c, ruled irregular, and closed about 1/4c higher than yesterday. It was difficult to do anything in May, and an easy reaction to the late parties not caring to make trades and disposed to close up old ones. It was not altogether bad crop prospects which created the nervousness and excitement which prevailed, but no doubt the fear of a squeeze on account of meagre stocks and light receipts. The situation was not an inviting one to short sellers, however strong their belief that speculation has carried the market too high.

There was a good trade in corn, prices being very irregular within the range of 2 1/2c to 3c. The feeling on the opening was wild and unsteady, but soon ruled weaker and quickly declined. There was no new feature presented and prices were governed to a great extent by local influences early, and later by free selling for country account prices were credited. The market opened about 1/4c higher than yesterday's close, the trade being mainly in July, but under free offerings became very weak and soon declined 1/2c @ 1c, ruled steady, and closed 1/2c @ 3/4c lower than yesterday.

Cats were active and excited early in the session and a sharp advance was recorded. May selling to 29 1/2c, an advance of 2 1/2c over yesterday's closing—appreciation due to sharp demand for "shorts" and disinclination on the part of a majority of the holders to sell with any degree of freedom. The top was reached, when offerings increased and prices declined 2c. The market closed at 1 1/2c advance over yesterday. June and July advanced 1/4c @ 1c, but it was lost at once.

The feeling in mess pork was weak and prices ruled 20@25c lower and the market closed tame. Trading was light. Fairly active trade was reported in lard. The feeling was rather weak during the greater portion of the day and prices reacted 5@7 1/2c. The market closed steady at the reduction.

There was fair trade in short ribs, but chiefly in more deferred deliveries; prices ruled irregular and 5@7 1/2c lower, and the market closed rather tame.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Murderer Hanged at Union—The Lexington Lynching Case.

COLUMBIA, May 9.—A special to the Daily Register says:—Wm. Davis, colored, was hanged at Union to-day for the murder of Susie Fernandes. Davis left a confession. He states that while talking with Susie Fernandes they got into a quarrel. He attempted to choke her and she screamed. He again choked her and then cut her throat. At the night of the murder he was in Susie Fernandes' room with four men. He was ordered to go to the well and get a bucket of water, which he did, and when he put the bucket down he heard her head over the bucket and in great fear he fled. All the parties were arrested, but were discharged at the trial. In his confession Davis asks the forgiveness of those whom he endeavored to implicate to shield himself, and attributes his crime to whiskey and gambling. He met his fate with a brave willingness to die, and said he was ready to meet his God.

Affidavits and counter-affidavits are being made in the Lexington lynching case. Graham, the lawyer, at whose instance the Governor resigned Willie Leaphart, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having assisted in forging papers upon which the respite was procured. He gave bonds. Several parties, named by sheriff Craft, of Lexington, as having, according to his belief, been implicated in the killing of Leaphart, have been arrested on warrants issued by Attorney General Karle, who was out to Lexington for the purpose. One of the men under arrest—F. C. Coughman—and who boasts of his complicity in the affair, has had the hardihood to threaten to swear out a warrant of arrest against Governor Richardson as accessory before the fact, on account of his withholding affidavits upon the strength of which respite was granted. The State has determined, if possible, to procure an indictment of the Lynchers.

The paint works of Measury & Sons and the Atlantic Starch Works of South Brooklyn, N. Y., were burned yesterday, the employes of the works narrowly escaping with their lives. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

SAVANNAH, May 9.—Spirits turpentine firm at 35 1/2c. Rosin firm at 31 3/4c @ 1 40.

CHARLESTON, May 9.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 35 1/2c. Rosin quiet; good strained \$1 25.

A NOVEL CASE.

Question as to Title of Land Sold as Sheriff's Sale in Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 9.—A novel case that promises no little interest, is that of a number of gentlemen who purchased a considerable amount of land at a tax sale years ago against ex-Sheriff Cooper, for deed to land which has not been redeemed. Ex-Sheriff Cooper declines to give the deeds, his counsel having advised him not to do so, as he is not now in office. The point in question is whether it is ex-Sheriff Cooper's duty to sign the deeds or the duty of his successor. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

Bob Hill, colored, was hanged yesterday at Warrenton, Ga., for the murder of A. B. Rogers, white, on February 8th. Hill was surprised by Rogers while attempting burglary and shot him. He did not express the usual hope of reaching heaven.

The saw and planing mill of the John L. Roper Lumber Company, at Gilmartin Locks, Va., were burned yesterday, together with about 800,000 feet of dressed lumber. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss between \$45,000 and \$50,000, partly insured.

In Rockingham county, N. C., David Stokes, colored, struck at a cat, when the enraged animal flew at him and fastened its teeth in his wrist. The cat held on so tenaciously that its head had to be severed before its grip could be relaxed. Stokes was taken sick at once and soon died.

MARINE.

Port Almanac—May 10.

Table with 2 columns: Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Day's Length, High Water at Southport, High Water at Wilmington.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Cape Fear, Tomlinson, Fayetteville, T. D. Love & Co.

CLEARED.

Stmr Cape Fear, Tomlinson, Fayetteville, T. D. Love & Co.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Steamship Delaware—256,408 feet lumber, 831 bales cotton, 199 bags chaff, 273 bbls tar, 418 casks spirits turpentine, 41 bbls rosin, 75 do crude turpentine, 50 do pitch, 10 hhdls molasses, 4 bbls palestine, 4 do bottles 50 lbs pails, 20 bundles furniture, 2,000 juniper bolts, 1 bale drills, 4 do sheeting, 6 do paper stock, 5 crates spokes and sundry pkgs miscellaneous mds.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., May 10, 1890.

BARQUES: Elise Lincke (Ger), 513 tons, Falcke, E Peschau & Westermann. Trabant (Ger), 380 tons, Scheel, E Peschau & Westermann. Carmelita (Dutch), 115 tons, Hassell, Geo Harris, Son & Co.

Charlotte and Anna (Ger), 434 tons, Kruger, E Peschau & Westermann. Navite (Nor), 479 tons, Heide & Co. Eintracht (Ger), 399 tons, Schell, Bahia, E Peschau & Westermann. Wilhelm Pust (Ger), 444 tons, Evers, E Peschau & Westermann. Atlantic (Ger), 307 tons, Schlossman, E Peschau & Westermann.

Antonio (Ital), 436 tons, Maresca, Patterson, Downing & Co. SCHOONERS: Geo Bird, 205 tons, Gray, Geo Harris, Son & Co.

M. C. Moseley, 189 tons, Torrey, J T Riley & Co. Luella Snow, Carter, Geo Harris, Son & Co. Emily F Northam, 316 ton, Pennewell, Geo Harris, Son & Co.

Geo. R. French & Sons

STANDARD \$3.00 Shoes FOR MEN

HAS NEVER BEEN APPROACHED IN quality of material, style or durability by any \$3.00 shoe in the market. The new styles are superior to any past record, and can be had in any style toe—Bridges, or Congress, and could only be made in limited number. Together with an immense stock of FLOWERS, just received in every imaginable color, and color.

Taylor's Bazaar

118 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Grain Cradles,

LAWN MOWERS, FLY TRAPS, FISHING TACKLE

Blank Books and Stationery.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

Fishing Tackle.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY

1,400 Bales Hay.

MUST BE SOLD FULL STOCK OR LESS

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Christian agents in pill form, without iron or mercury, cure gonorrhea, syphilis, and all venereal diseases.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR—The Great Restorative

Flour and Molasses.

LARGE STOCK. CLOSE PRICES.

HALL & PEARSALL.

Hardware

A FULL STOCK OF

Builders' Hardware!

A FULL STOCK OF

GENERAL HARDWARE!

A FULL STOCK OF

Farming Implements.

A FULL STOCK OF

STOVES and RANGES.

A FULL STOCK OF

Housefurnishing Goods.

A FULL STOCK OF

Chimney Flues

AND

Fire Bricks.

A FULL STOCK OF

Rubber Hose and Reels.

Jewett's Hardwood Refrigerators

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

SOMETHING NEW IN

Alderman, Planner & Co.

114 Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

CLYDE'S

New York & Wilmington

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 30, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK

50 Cents

FOR BLACK LEGHORN FLATS, WITH

\$1.19

For a Black or White, Plain and Fancy side and end

Geo. R. French & Sons

108 North Front Street.

Open Day and Night!

My Saloon,

Blank Books and Stationery.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

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These tiny Christian agents in pill form, without iron or mercury, cure gonorrhea, syphilis, and all venereal diseases.

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