The Weekly Star.

SI. SO A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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The subscriction price of the WEEKLY ngle Copy 1 year, postage paid, 6 months, 3 months, "

REMARKABLE STATISTICS FOR WILMINGTON.

We wish to call the special attention of our exchanges to one fact in connection with the health of Wilmington. People at a distance, without cause or investigation, have come to the conclusion that this place is sickly. Compared with any Southern city it will be found to be a very great mistake. We have this to say, that the health of Wilmington from year to year will compare exceedingly well with any town in North Carolina, and we mean precisely what we say. We showed the other day that the death rate of Wilmington for 1882 was fifty per cent. less than the death rate of Charlotte for the same year. If the health statistics of Raleigh were accessible, we would willingly institute a comparison between it and Wilmington.

We desire to call attention to the following instructive and remarkable statement. On Wednesday last the pastor of one of our churches gave us the following statistics: Since December 1881-a period of nearly fifteen months-there have been but three deaths among his members, and they number more than 400. The diseases of the three who died were precisely those that exist everywhere and are not attributable to any local

But this is not all. The minister gold us that the congregation numbered more than 800, and of all there had been but four deaths. There has not been a death among the hundreds of children of the congregation within the nearly fifteen months, There are 200 children in the Sabbath school alone.

Now is this not a most encouraging showing? What city of the size of Wilmington can rival it? What town in North Carolina of 2,000 inhabitants can fairly compare with it. So don't talk about Wilmington being a sickly place any self: more if you please.

The deaths among the whites in this city are as few to the 1,000 as in any town or city from New York to the Gulf of Mexico we have no doubt. Wilmington ought to be a favorite Winter and Summer resort and if the proper enterprise obtained it would be made such.

THE HOUSE ADDRESSES.

We have read with unfeigned pleasure the addresses delivered in the nited States House upon the late Representative Shackelford. Mr. Latham, of the First District, spoke first and with rhetorical fervor and admiration. His address was somewhat ine sympathy and admiration running through it. Mr. Randall, of Pennsyling worth. Gen. Robert B. Vance, entative from the same Com- were grown. So there is a large demonwealth and of the same party mand for wool and the prices are who was no more, but he was speak- high enough to make it pay. of Ohio, followed Gen. Vance. His produced. speech was the longest and in some A writer in the New York South

VOL. XIV.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1883.

had been studying the Colonial history of the Cape Fear section, and used it with success. We must make room for a paragraph or so. Mr. Leedom, speaking of Mr. S's senti-

"He was proud of his birth-place, proud of the old North State, and her earnest champion. He gloried in the record of the achievements of her famous sons in the Colonial and Revolutionary days; their names were treasured words with him, which he held most sacred, and when he would recite their deed of gallantry he seemed, in his enthusiasm, to lose sight of his own identity, and ascended to the loftiest heights; and proud as he may have been of his native State, she had as much cause to be proud of him. In the lives and actions of these defenders of liberty he found the example for his own following. * * *

From New Hanover and Brunswick counties, both of which are within the Congressional district represented by the lamented Shackelford, in the days when the principles of liberty were trembing in the halance and hanging by a hair, threatened by English dominance and tyranny, came those distinguished patriots, John Ashe, Samuel Ashe and Judge Maurice Moore, whose intrepidity and grand abilities, even in that early day, attracted the attention of the world and brought into subjection and submission the enemies of liberty on our soil. And there their memories have been submission the enemies of liberty on our soil. And there their memories have been kept green, and fathers have taught their sons, and these their sons, that the declara-tion in the North Carolina 'Bill of Rights,' adopted by the State Convention, of which these men were members, in 1776, 'That all political power is vested in and proceeds from the people,' was a holy and sacred truth to be maintained and cherished forever; and it was from a constituency proud of its traditions, proud of the prowess and independent spirit of the Ashe brothers, and of the scholarly and elevated character of the great jurist and honest judge, Maurice Moore, whose letters signed 'Atticus,' addressed to the governor of the province, shook English domination in America to its center, that of all the men who walked in the path of those who had so illustrated the higher qualities of manhood lustrated the higher qualities of manhood John W. Shackelford was chosen as the representative of the people to-day as a sign and a token that the same love of liberty, the same regard for the rights of the people, prevailed in that country to-day.

Mr. Morey, of Ohio, also spoke There was a subdued propriety of expression and yet a very real appreciation that were grateful to North Carolinians. Altogether the addresses were in good taste, and well prepared. Thus closed the last memorial exercises over the late John Williams Shackelford.

ALAS! THE POOR SHEEP.

It is a positive expenditure of time and lead pencil and printers ink to refer even to the dog-tax and sheep-killing question in North Carolina. If there were no persons to be reached except the members of the Legislature we would never refer to sheep culture again in these columns. But we are encouraged to bring out facts and figures occasionally because it is by the power of iteration that public sentiment is formed. Whenever the intelligence of the State demands a dog-tax there will be one levied. Legislators are proverbially much more concerned with their popularity than they are with the interests of the State at large. They will never raise a finger to protect an important industry until the people

at the polls issue their instructions. The following letter speaks for it-

WARRENTON, N. C., Feb. 21, 1883. · Editor Morning Star:-Recognizing you as one of the strongest advocates of the no-dog law and all-sheep law, I write to state to you a fact of recent occurrence in this county. If by giving publicity to it any good results might come you are at liberty to make use of it. My father, Mr. John E. Boyd, of this county. had thirteen of his sheep killed a few days ago by a sheep-killing dog that belonged to a negro. It is a dead loss to him as the negro is insolvent. He tells me that a large number of sheep are killed in his neighborhood every year, and the farmers have almost despaired of raising them What sort of Legislature have we? Afraid to do an act of justice because by so doing they might receive the displeasure of a few ignorant voters.

Very truly yours,

H. A. Boyd.

We did not propose writing a line during the present session of the Legislature in regard to wool growing florid but there was a strain of genu- but a few facts will be in order to supplement Mr. Boyd's note. That there is much profit in wool producvania, formerly Speaker of the House, tion the statistics of the country spoke brifly but in excellent taste, and show. According to the census in with impressiveness. He admired 1880 there were 42,381,389 sheep in Mr. Shackelford's modest and strik- the country. In 1870 the wool production amounted to 160,000,000 of the Eighth District is a Christian pounds. In 1880 it had increased to and a Methodist, and his sentiments 264,000,000-or more than 60 per on this occasion were not only im- cent. increase. The amount of capipressively solemn, appropriate and tal is placed at \$158,644,270; the ust, but they were prompted doubt- amount of production at \$267,699,by the fact that he was not 504. The United States consumed only speaking of a fellow Repre- 55,964,236 more pounds of wool than

ing in commemoration of the worth | There is much progress in the of another Christian and a Metho- grade of sheep, and it is known that dist who had served his generation almost every section of the United with fidelity in the fear and love of States, as of North Carolina, is well God, and had gone to receive the white adapted to sheep raising. Every varobe and the diadem. Mr. Leedom, riety and quality of the staple can be

tespects the most instructive. He has this encouraging view. He says:

"It is thought that if the Southern States were to engage extensively in wool growing the product would be increased forty or fifty million pounds. In speaking of the competition of South America and Mexico, competition of South America and Mexico, and comparing their revenues with those of our own country, Mr. Randall says: 'Taking all things into consideration and looking to the future, I would sooner advise any one, even in an exclusively economical point of view, to purchase the cheap lands of our own Southern States for the objects of sheep husbandry than any part of South America. * * * The seven-cent South American wools weshed

of South America. * * * The seven-cent South American wools, washed, will cost fourteen cents, and washing will add one cent a pound to the cost; add another cent for commission, and also United States duty, and the wool is brought to twenty cents a pound, independent of freight and insurance, which will carry it to about two shillings. The United States can produce wool of much better quality than the coarse South American article at this price and realize a profit. Dr. Randall further says that vast sections of the United States—especially the southern portions—peasess advantages for sheep husbandry in climate and soil not excelled by the most favored situations in Hungary or Australia, and in this respect are decidedly superior to the South of Russia."

The writer in the South says the Southern States can produce wool at one-third the cost that the Northern States can-that is it cost 27 cents in the North and but 8 cents in the South. So the South has a great advantage both in sheep-growing and cotton manufacturing over the cold North. It should be remembered that the population of the country is increasing rapidly. Why, since the census was taken-now more than two and-a-half years, the influx of foreigners alone exceeds 1,500,000. Think of that. All these have to be clothed. About the year A. D. 2,-000, a North Carolina Legislature will discover that sheep-growing is really important and profitablemuch more than dog-raising

The No-Fence Law for New Hanover

We learn that memorials to the General Assembly are being carried around, and are being generally signed by prominent citizens and land owners of this county, in both city and county, asking the General Assembly to enact such a law for New

A fence only about eight miles long, commencing at the deep water in Futch's Creek, and running thence along the line of New Hanover and Pender, will fence the entire county, with the exception of the Point Peter section. It is well known that the lands lying on the Sounds, which are the most valuable farming lands in the county, are rapidly becoming almost valueless because of the scarcity of fencing material. We learn that in Federal Point Township the citizens have generally signed a memorial without regard to party, "race or previous condition of servitude."

A Good Start.

The Southern Ore Company, of this city, have now on the way here a shipment of several tons of ore, which must be unusually rich. Mr. Beno showed as yesterday a gold button from the works, which weighed over an ounce, and is worth \$21.50. Seven pounds of the ore yielded this very large per centage of gold; and at that rate, one ton of the ore will, when reduced under the process of the Southern Ore Company, yield \$6,325. This is really a fine beginning, and we congratulate the stockholders on their excellent prospects.

Accidental Shooting. On Thursday, the 22d, Messrs. B. G. Empie, Dawson Durham and Braswell Durham, the latter a cousin of Mr. Dawson Durham, were out gunning in the neighborhood of Rocky Point, when Mr. Dawson Durham fired upon a bird which suddenly flew up from a cover, the shot taking effect in the face of his cousin, the two at the time of the shooting being on opposite sides of a small thicket and therefore not seen by each other. Seven shot penetrated the skin of Mr. Braswell Durham's face, one going entirely through the lobe of one of his ears and making as perfect a hole as if it had been bored for an ear-ring. The wounds were quite painful, but of course

not serious. Foreign Exports. The following were the foreign ship ments yesterday: The German barque Constantine Von Reinecke, Capt. Fretwurst, for Liverpool, by Messrs. Paterson, Down ing & Co., with 2,740 barrels of rosin and 250 casks of spirits turpentine, valued at \$11,181.34; and the Norwegian barque Progress, Capt. Nielsen, for Hamburg, by DeRosset & Co., with 3,605 barrels of rosin, valued at \$6,450. Total value of foreign exports for the day \$17.631.34.

Foreign Exports. The following were the foreign shipments yesterday: The German barque Lucy & Paul, Capt. Andrier, for Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 3,300 barrels of rosin and 75 casks of spirits turpentine, valued at \$7,-575; and the barque Glacier, Capt. McKenzie, for Gaudaloupe, with 176,253 feet of lumber and 60,000 shingles, valued at \$3,-130. Total valuation of foreign exports for the day \$10,705:

Cotton Movement. The receipts of cotton at this port during the week ending yesterday foot up 3,394 bales, as against 2,243 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The receipts during the crop year to date foot up 115,101 bales, as against 125,004 bales up to the same date last year, showing a decrease of 9,908 bales.

THE LEGISLATURE. Raleigh News-Observer Report.

SENATE. FORTY-THIRD DAY. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21st, 1883. PETITIONS.

Mr. Hill, of citizens of Duplin. praying that they be not transferred to Sampson county. BILLS.

Mr. King, of Cherokee, resolution in aid of the exhibit of the State's re-sources at the exposition of the New England Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Institute.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION BILL.
Bill came up as special order, creating railroad commission. The first question was on the amendments to the original bill. The amendment as to exports, &c., was lost.

Mr. Dotson offered an amendment to the majority bill, providing for one commissioner, at a salary of \$3,-500, with a clerk at a salary of \$1,-200, to be paid by the State. Also, to amend by striking out sections 20, 21 and 22 of the majority bill.

Mr. Boykin, in reply to Senator Linney, said that he understood the Senator to agree that the State could not alienate its police powers. This the Senator agreed to. Judge Coo-ley, in his work on Constitutional Limitations, says that the police powers of a State extend the protection of lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons, and the protection of all property within the State. Again, under the police power, persons and prop-erty are subjected to all kinds of re-straints and burdens, in order to secure the general comfort, health and prosperity of the State. Again, all contracts and all rights are subject to the police power, and all regula-tions affecting them must be subject other people; that unless something and towns to subscribe to the capital to change from time to time as the general well-being of the community may require, or as the circumstances may change, or as experience may demonstrate the necessity. Hence, if the power to change contracts and all rights is a police, and if a police power cannot be alienated by the State, as the Senator admits, then the State has not parted with the privilege to control the railroads in matters necessary to the good of the

The amendment striking out section 16, allowing commissioners to prescribe schedules, &c., was adopted, and the provision inserted, giving the commission power to recommend what legislation it thought proper, was voted in.

The amendment of Mr. Morehead, that all the officers of the commission should not belong to the same politi-cal party, was adopted.

Amendment of Mr. Purnell, to strike out sections 20, 21 and 22, providing for an assessment on different railroads for the purpose of paying the expenses of the commission. Mr. Purnell called the attention of the Senate to the decision of Justice Gary concurred in by Justice Miller, in the case of the County of San Ma-teo vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and argued that even if it was not in violation of the State constitution, it clearly was of the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States. The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Dotson's amendments were

Mr. Watson raised the point that no quorum was voting, but did not make it in time. (These were all the amendments to the majority bill.)

Mr. Pinnix asked to substitute the minority report for the bill, and it was brought before the Senate. It was put to the vote, and Mr. Pinnix asked for the yeas and nays. Ordered-yeas 15, nays 29, so the substitute was not adopted.

Mr. Watson said the fate of that bill was the fate all other bills on thesubject had met with that the peo. ple had asked for the last six years The bill now pending on the subject was not worth the paper it was writ-

Mr. Loftin moved to table the bill. On that motion Mr. Morehead asked the aves and noes. Ordered. Several Senators gave notice explaining

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PETITIONS

were introduced as follows: .Mr. Lawrence, opposing the new county to be formed from the counties of Wake, Chatham and Harnett. BILLS

were introduced, passed their first reading and were referred as fol-Mr. Beal, to regulate the pur-

chases for State institutions. Calendar. Mr. Thompson, relating to the re-pairs of bridges in Onslow county.

Calendar. To change the corporate limits of the town of Jacksonville. Calendar. CALENDAR.

was taken up and the following bills were disposed of as follows: THE SPECIAL ORDER an act to provide for the State's in-

Mr. Pemberton, bill to create the terest in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. The question was first put upon the

Mr. Phillips explained the minority report, and said if there was anything that his people were councerned in, it was the sale of this road, which pendent Order of Good Sons and branch would be built, that it would reading—yeas 31, nays 1.

time. That forty-seven miles of the road was in running order, and that Holly Manuf from the Gulf to Walnut Cove, in ton county. Stokes county, was graded, and that in his opinion any company which bought this road would lay the iron. All he wanted was a provision com-pelling them to build the road from Walnut Cove, where the iron was laid, to the South Carolina line; that this provision only made them do what they said they would do.

Mr. Overman said that this syndi-

cate were all good men, but this bill was a clear sale, and that we did not know how long it would remain in their hands. He moved to amend the bill so as to have the convicts furnished upon the same terms as they were furnished to the W. N. C. R. R.; that it provided that they should pay in cash for the convicts; that it was only about \$20,000 a year, and that if they could not pay

Mr. Bower said that in 1880, when this road was in a sinking condition an appropriation of \$30,000 was made for this road upon the promise of building the road to Mt. Airy. That the people of the West had looked forward to having a road, but that the substitute of the Senate was a cold-blooded proposition to repeal the charter of this road and thereby this syndicate never intended to build the Yadkin branch. That he wanted the road sold, but would rather have a public sale than to sell under this bill and let all bidders come in. That he was opposed to the \$97,000 of bonds going into the Treasury; that they were issued for the construction of this road, and he

wanted them to go for that purpose. Mr. Rose favored the bill, and said | nays 2. his people were more interested in the building of this road than any powering counties, cities, townships of this sort was done the road would have to be sold; that there was out now \$185,000, which was all of the State's interest; that his county and town were each out \$100,000; that the State in 1879 subscribed \$30,000 to the mortgage bonds, and those bonds were in the treasury; that the syndicate proposed to pay them with interest; that in 1882 the road was in trouble, and \$150,000 was borrowed on \$300,000 of bonds and the personal guarantee of the directors, and that in other hands there were \$20,-000 of bonds, and that all would be due in April, and that North Carolina would either have to pay \$170, 000 or the road would have to go under the hammer; that there might be others who would be willing to bid this road in if sold, but they would never build one mile of it, for they would not want to have it built, for it would compete with their lines. If the sale was made to the syndicate they would pay the State \$88,-000 in cash and pay the \$150,000 of bonds. The difference between the minority report and the majority was that the majority proposed to keep the money in the treasury, while the minority wished to take it out of

Mr. Holton said his people were interested in this road and had looked forward to its completion for a long time, but it looked like bad faith when the Representatives of the Yadkin section had done all in their power to help this road along, to now, when a part of it was graded, come and propose to sell the road, and in that sale to cut his section out. That Fayetteville, two years ago, had acted in bad faith to its creditors in annulling its charter and getting out of paying the money which was subscribed for this very stock of which the gentlemen had boasted of. That if they intend to build the road to Mt. Airy what objection could be to placing these amendments on this bill. That under this bill it could be transferred and it might go to parties who would not complete it. He hoped the bill would not pass.

Pending the discussion of this bill by Mr. Holt, on the hour of adjournment arrived, and the House adjourned.

SENATE. FORTY-FOURTH DAY. THUBSDAY, Feb. 22.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC. Mr. Lyon, from citizens of Bladen, Lumberton, Robeson county.

of Bladen, asking a new township. prohibition law be not repealed.

BILLS. Mr. Poole, to amend the laws relating to the practice of dentistry.

Mr. Dortch, making it unlawful

to political conventions free passes. the act to take effect the 1st of June. 1883. Asked to be printed. So ordered.

Mr. Webb, resolution relating to and \$200,000 at another. justices of the peace; resolving to Mr. Bower only wanted go into election at 12 m. Friday March 2.

office of railroad commissioner and for other purposes. Mr. Whitford, to amend the constitution of North Carolina, section

Mr. Webb, to incorporate Mount Holly Manufacturing Company, Gas-

THE JUSTICES BILL. Bill came up as special order to amend the constitution of the State so as to create two additional Justices of the Supreme Court, and to

provide for the election of the same.

The bill was put on its third reading—yeas 26, nays 11. The bill then passed third reading. Mr. Dortch, by request, bill to in-corporate the North Carolina Savings

A RAILROAD BILL. Bill came up as special order to en-conrage the building of a railroad from some point on the Western North Carolina Railroad, between the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, and Newton, in the county of Catawba, to the Tennessee or Vir-

ginia line, via Taylorsville and Wilkesboro. (Mr. Linney's bill.)
The question was then on the passage of the bill upon its third read-

The vote stood—yeas 97, nays 12. So the bill passed its third reading. Bill came up as special order, to change the mode of electing school committeemen.

Mr. Watson said it was the duty of the Democrats to vote for this bill. destroy their hopes of a road. That He said he was appealed to by his people to divorce the school law from

county government. Mr. Strayhorn got the ayes and noes on the passage of the bill. The vote stood—ayes 15, nays 20. So the bill failed to pass its third read-

Mr. Farmer called up the bill for a graded school in the town of Wilson, Passed its third reading-ayes 37,

Mr. Poole called up the bill emstock of the Albemarle & Raleigh Railroad Company.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

were introduced, passed their first reading and were referred as fol-

Mr. Waddell, relative to the use of nets, etc., in fishing in New Hanover county. Fish. Mr. Wilcox, to promote the efficiency of the N. C. Board of Health.

Propositions and grievances. Mr. Stanford, for the relief of the sureties of John A. McArthur, late Treasurer of Duplin county. Calen-

Mr. Poe, relative to the use of "stickers" and other bogus tickets in elections. Calendar.

CALDENDAR

was then taken up and disposed of as follows: THE SPECIAL ORDER,

the unfinished business of yesterday and last night, being an act to provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. Mr. Tate said the stock in this

road was worth \$250 a share, and that the reason that \$10 was offered was for the consideration of advantages received in the bill, and that this consideration would make a contract. He had no objection to fixing a time for which convicts should be furnished, but he thought that ought to be under the control of future legislation, and he moved to amend so as to subject it to the control of future legislation.

Mr. Phillips thought a time ought to be fixed, but his amendment would be amply sufficient, and he would like for this Legislature to say if they were willing for them to have convicts above Walnut Cove or not.

Mr. Rose had yesterday objected to the amendment of the minority report, but said the gentleman from Stokes (Mr. Phillips) would offer an passed its third reading. amendment modifying his minority report, which would be acceptable to Mr. Phillips then sent forward his

amendment to the minority report. Mr. Bower offered a substitute providing that one-half of the convicts should be kept at work on the Mt. Airy line and Yadkin Valley line, each, after June 1, 1885.

Mr. Bower said that after the road was built to the South Carolina line, asking for appropriation to aid in which would be about 1885, that then the Mt. Airy line ought to be Bill in relation to the appointment built; that it cost \$20,000 a mile to of cotton weighers for Goldsboro, building a road from Yorkville to then the Mt. Airy line ought to be By the same, petition of citizens build roads in North Carolina, and passed third reading. that this road had cost \$1,400,000; Mr. Webb, from citizens of Bur- that now to sell it for \$88,000 would board of directors of the penitentiary gaw, in Pender, asking that their be a good trade. They ought to to furnish stone for the erection of a up the Yadkin valley.

Mr. Rose said that he was opposed to Mr. Bower's amendment; that this for any railroad, steamboat company, road according to Mr. Bain's certifi-&c., to give the Governor or any cate, had only cost the State \$185, State officer, judicial officers or mem- | 000. He would admit that the differbers of the Legislature, or delegates ence between \$185,000 and \$1,400,000 was a small matter.

Mr. Bower asked if the State had not at two different times given this road \$600,000; \$400,000 at one time Mr. Bower only wanted some pro-

vision made to force the Patterson branch to be built. That \$25,000 of the bonds were given to build the road to some mills in Randolph county, and \$25,000 to build to Danbury, and only \$20,000 to build to Mt. Airy, a distance of 80 miles.

Mr. King spoke in favor of the the had looked forward to for a long Daughters of the East, by request. | not do to bind them down too tight

as to the convicts, as the Western North Carolina Railroad had the right to demand her 500 convicts from the State, and that if this was done then this road would be ham-

pered by such a provision.

Mr. Powers, of Cumberland, thought that all differences had been settled, and that the bill would pass without opposition, but was sorry to see the opposition of the gentleman from Caldwell. The road had to be sold or it would be lost to the State; it had virtually been on sale for the last two years and could not be sold. He thought it a good trade, and hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Bower's amendment was voted down by 63 to 43.

The minority report, as amended, was adopted. Mr. Tate's amendment was then

adopted. The bill passed its third readingayes 83, nays 28.

SPECIAL ORDER. To incorporate the town of Caswell, in Pender county. Passed its second reading.

To incorporate the Bank of Salisbury. Passed its third reading. An act supplemental to an act to incorporate Newton cotton mills. Passed its third reading.

NIGHT SESSION. House met at 71 o'clock, Mr. Speaker Rose in the chair.

Unfinished business of to-day:
An act to extend aid to schools by local assessments. Passed its second reading.

To amend chapter 8, laws of 1880. Third reading.

SPECIAL ORDER, to make appropriations for the Insane Asylums, (appropriating \$58,000 for the Asylum at Raleigh, \$40,000 for the one at Morganton, and \$20,-

000 for the one at Goldsboro.) Mr. Overman moved to strike out the \$35,000 for the completion of the Asylum at Morganton.

Mr. Robins spoke to the amend-ment, and referred to the item of whiskey on the general bill of ex-pense, bought from Pescud, Lee & Co. He wished to know who was the company.

After a discussion, participated in by Messrs. McLoud and others, the amendment of Mr. Overman was lost. SENATE.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY. FRIDAY, Feb. 23, 1883.

Mr. Ramsay, forbidding local option where prohibition prevails. Mr. Walton, bill to amend the charter of the Granville Railroad Company, was called up, and passed its third reading.

Mr. Dortch said he was directed by the committee on the Code to introduce a bill and have it put on its several readings immediately; that the report of the code committee would be offered to-morrow. The bill was offered and read. It is a supplement to the Code providing for its publication, distribution, &c .: provides for two volumes, and if necessary may be stereotyped and published in the State or out of it as the commissioners may choose, but giving preference to the State; that the Code will include only such parts of the revenue act as the commissioners may see fit to take in, that there shall be published of the Code not exceeding ten thousand copies of each volume, and provides for free distribution to the government and State officers, all the judges and solicitors, and county officers, including registrars, magistrates and sheriffs, all the members and clerks of the Legislature. Bill passed third

Mr. Webb asked a snspension of the rules, and the bill to amend the act to incorporate Spring Shoals manufacturing company, passed its third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Hoffman and Troy railroad company, passed its third reading.

Bill to establish a standard weight of a barrel of pork-with amendment adopted, making the standard weight two hundred pounds-passed its third reading. Bill to incorporate the town of

Garner Station, in Wake county, Bill to amend and re-enact concerning the charter of the Danville

and New River Railroad passed second reading—yeas 36, nays hone. Bill to incorporate the Acme Manufacturing Company passed third

reading. Bill to establish a monetary table passed third reading. Bill to promote female education. Mr. Pemberton explained that it referred to the Greensboro Female

College. Passed third reading.

Bill authorizing and directing the have a good trade, but he wanted | monument at Goldsboro to the Consomething to compel them to build | federate dead. Mr. Dortch's bill. Passed third reading.

Bill to provide a room in the agricultural building for the sessions of Supreme Court, and also a building for the miscellaneous and Supreme Court Library. Mr. Poole's bill. It remodels the western end of the building for the Supreme Court, and puts an addition for the library, the room now being used as a library to be used as a State depository for the keeping of the great seal and the State records. It provides for the sale of Camp Mangum to help do this, besides appropriating ten thousand a year for two years, etc.
Mr. Linney moved to strike out

Camp Mangum wherever it appears, as we might need it for a penitentia ry form.

Bill to incorporate the town of Third Creek, in Rowan, passed third

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.