Remittances must be made by Check, Draft-Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Post masters will register letters when desired. Only such remittances will be at the risk of Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

mendment reads:

"Congress shall have power, by appro

priate legislation, to protect citizens of the United States in the exercise and enjoyment

of their rights, privileges and immunities and to assure to them the equal protection

We do not believe that any further

legislation to protect the negroes is

eeded. We do not believe that the

States will adopt this amendment

We do not believe that any thing

but the necessities of the Republi-

can party causes such an untoward

movement. The people are sick

unto death of high taxes and

extravagance in the public ex-

penditures. Some new movement

must be set afoot, some new issue

must be precipitated upon the coun-

try or defeat is inevitable. So men

of the Wilson order must amend the

Constitution in behalf of the negro.

No one believes really that the

negro's rights are endangered, or that

there is any cause for additional pro-

tection, but it is a dernier resort-it

is the old war issues or overwhelming

disaster at the polls. The people of

the States will not agree to amend

the Constitution just to give the Re-

publican party an issue or to save it

from defeat. The able New York

Times, a Republican paper of the

higher kind, says this of Senator Wil-

"The people of the United States have

placed in the Constitution all the provision

for the protection of the rights of colored

izens-for that is what this amendme

really contemplates—that they deem neces

pose that this amendment answered to a real need of the country at the present time, and embodied a principle which the

people would in due time accept, it would still be a sufficient objection to it that it is

in its character impracticable and could not

be enforced. The United States Govern-

ately, is not organized in a way to enable

it to efficiently eare for the class of per-

sonal rights, privileges, and immunities to

which the amendment refers. Its ma-chinery was not devised for that purpose

that Senator Garland, of Arkansas

made a very demolishing reply to the

Iowa Senator. The Washington let-

"Mr. Garland rose, after Mr. Wilson had

ceased unwinding his long literary tape-worm from a very small bundle of paper.

In about ten minutes, the Arkansas Sena-

tor, after briefly but powerfully reviewing the history of the Civil Rights cases before

the Supreme Court, made the Iowa cham

pion feel as if he had been drawn and

quartered muscle by muscle. I never saw

a bladder punctured so summarily and ef-fectually. The Republicans feel it, and

A WANT AND A SUGGESTION.

The National and Executive Com

been in session in Washington.

They are still prating of "Bourbon-

ism" in the South. In using this

term they hope to make approbrious

they mean all of the manly and

conscientions whites who are too

who have for eighteen years of

n their devotion to principle, to an-

cestral faiths, to their race, to their

kindred, to themselves, to the State,

"Bourbonism" really means all that

is noble and good and true in the

Southern land even according to

Radical definition, and it is the cor-

rect one. When Union Leagues de-

nounce "Bourbonism" they denounce

as Longstreet, Barringer, Mahone,

terms with the invaders and oppres-

sors. We have but little doubt that

the more reputable members of the

Union League have a hundred

fold more respect for Lee and Jo

Johnston, for Beauregard and a hun-

dred others that might be named

among the soldiers, and for the host

of noble civilians who have never

faltered in their faith, than they

have for the fellows who fought the

North and then deserting their coun-

trymen accepted office from those

But we meant to copy a few lines

from a part of the proceedigs of the

League. It was decided that it

"Be necessary to secure the support of

Southern white men who will act in co

operation with the colored voters, and pro-tect them in voting and secure a fair count

there is a very complete and earnest

organization now in the South that

is composed of "white men." It is

an organization that is admirably

fitted to "act in cooperation with the

colored voters," because it is an or-

ganization made up of those who are

friendly to the negroes, who under-

stand them thoroughly, who have

been amongst them all their days, It

is an organization that is animated

by a sense of justice and propriety.

and that is opposed to violence, to

corruption in office, and to unconsti-

tutional measures of all kinds. It is

the very organization "to protect

them (the negroes) in voting and to

secure a fair count of ballots." It

is an organization that has always

the laws of God and of nature by

man's laws, and it has stood faithful

to the Constitution of our fathers

and to the laws of the country in the

We merely wish to suggest that

of ballots.

who smote them hip and thigh.

ter to the Augusta Chronicle says:

Since preparing the above we find

and is not adapted to it."

* * * If, however, we could sup

son's amendment:

SENATOR VANCE AND THE INTER-NAL REVENUE.

We read the very interesting and able speech of Senator Vance, delivered in the Senate on the 14th of February, 1882, on the Tariff, to which we referred recently. Our recollection of it was that the gifted Senator, like the unwise Democrats who framed the unwise resolution in the Democratic State Convention of 1882, was unwisely in favor of the total abolition of the internal tax on whiskey, &c. Our attention has been drawn to the speech and to a saving clause in it. The Senator uses the expression that "the wiping away of the internal revenue system" is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Again he says, that "it would be doing decency and good government a service to blot out the whole concern, beginning at Jerusalem." We remembered in reading the speech that such sweeping declarations as these were indulged in, and hence we had put the Senator "on the other side"-with those whom we have had to antagonize so long-ever since the unwise Resolution of the unwise Convention that met at Raleigh, in 1882.

But we are glad to be reminded that Senator Vanee in the same speech, favored a change of system of collecting and a retention of the tax. He said: "Let us tax spirits and tobacco in some other way."

We wish we had known this when certain papers were abusing trouncing the STAR in such a violent and insulting way. We would have got behind the bulwark of the gifted Senator and aided him in driving off the assailants.

The STAR has been vindicated already beyond what it hoped last July. It will be vindicated yet more and those who live will see it.

The tax on whiskey and tobacco will not be wiped out by sincere, earnest and intelligent Tariff Reformers in the present Congress. Mark

We do not believe that the Democrats of North Carolina in their State Convention in 1884, will repeat the folly of 1882, in demanding free whiskey and free tobacco, whilst a heavy tax is laid on cheap crockery, cotton goods, sugar, salt, window glass, blankets, wool hats, shoes, trace chains, jack-knives and cotton ties. They dare not perpetrate that blunder again. If so they will be beaten and will deserve it richly.

Do not forget that as early as the 14th of February, 1882, the most popular and influential man in North Carolina made a speech in the United States Senate in which he "favored repealing the system but collecting the tax in some other way." On the 10th of February, 1883, he offered an amendment to the House bill 5538, "to reduce internal taxation," in which he suggested the "other way" of collecting. This amendment received but 11 votes.

Since that time there has been much growth in the ideas of certain Senators. If the proposition were made now in the Senate to abolish the internal tax we do not believe it would receive 10 votes.

Gen. Vance has a bill ready to be introduced in the House, to which we have referred at length, in which a change will be proposed in the manner of collecting the tax on whiskey and beer, on cigars and tobacco. Senator Vance is understood to be preparing a bill looking to the same end in which the manner of collecting the tax will be elaborated with care and the present system will be abolished. But remember, the tax in neither Senator nor Representative Vance's bill will be abolished.

Gen. Cox has introduced a bill to the same effect in the House. So three of the North Carolina delegation in the Congress are in favor of changing the plan of collecting instead of abolishing. This is good. We have no doubt that others will be found with them. We have no right to speak definitely about the matter, but we expect to find Col. Bennett and Col. Green and Mr. Skinner standing with Z. B. Vance and R. B. Vance and W. R. Cox in retaining a much needed and just and common sense tax whilst changing the mode of collecting it.

South Carolina is retrenching. The House proposes to reduce the militia appropriation from \$16,000 to \$10,-000. This latter is very much more than North Carolina allows to sustain its militia.

The following is from the Washington letter in Augusta (Georgia) opposed foolish attempts to violate Chronicle:

"The Republicans are preparing to place their campaign money, from all accounts, not so much in Indiana as in North Caro-lina, Florida and Virginia."

midst of oppression and reproach, in the midst of asurpation and vio-Senator Wilson, of Iowa, a new lence and the most vengeful constiman, has begun his career by trying

tutional legislation. to make capital at the expense of the We need not add that the organicountry's welfare and peace. He zation referred to is-the Democrat has proposed an amendment to the ic party. There is but one party of Constitution the intent of which is which it can be affirmed in truth to back up the opinion of Mr. Justin what is above stated. Let the Union Harlan, of the Supreme Court, rela-League, if it is bonest and "means tive to the Civil Rights act. Mr. business," apply to the Democrats in Wilson has made a speech too on his the South if they wish well of the amendment, and we suppose a great country and really desire the welmany speeches will follow. His fare, prosperity and protection of the "colored voters."

Senator Edmund's is urged by his Vermont friends for the Presidency but he discourages the use of his name. It may be that the able and far-seeing Senator does not think 1884 a good time for a trial of strength with the Democratic nominee. We do not deny that Edmunds would be one of the most available Republican

candidates. It is beginning to be understood that it is not a good way for a fairminded Tariff Reformer to begin work by depriving the Government of 140 millions of taxes derived from useless and hurtful luxuries-tobacco, beer and cigars-and keeping the tax on those household and farming articles that cannot be done without.

In eight weeks Mr. Brodrib, the English actor (who assumes the name of Irving), has received \$108,-596 for his performances. How much is profit to him we have not

We regret to notice in our Northern exchanges that so many murders and other crimes are reported in the enlightened North.

Many American leading papers think that England has blundered in hanging O'Donnell, and this may turn out to be true.

S. O'Brannon, one of the immortal 306 at Chicago, has been arrested for stealing at Nashville, Tennessee.

Mahone is a trump. He has got one of his boys a good fat office

Death of an Old Citizen. The announcement of the death of

John G. Bauman, which occurred on Sunday morning last, was received with that feeling of sorrow and sadness which always accompanies the intelligence of the death of an old and valued citizen, who had been looked upon as a link between the past and the present, and had been loved and respected for his good qualities. John Gerhardt Bauman was born at Lesum, Amt (county) Blumenthal, Germany, on the 23rd of February, 1816. He removed to this country about 1838, and lived in Charleston for a number of years. In 1843 he came here to accept the position of clerk with Mr. H. B. Eilers, and in 1844 he commenced business for himself as a grocer on the corner of Front and Market streets, in the building now occupied by Mr. B. Solomon. He married the same year Miss Ellen Fietman, by whom mittees of the Union League have he had eight children, two sons and six daughters, the eldest of the latter being the wife of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Eduard Peschau, German Imperial Consul at this port. He lost one daughter during the yellow fever epidemic in 1862, but the rest of his children are all living. He has had no children by his second wife, who proud and self-respecting to bow the was Miss Elizabeth Conner. Deceased was one of the organizers of the Lutheran knee to the Republican Baal and Church in this city in 1858, was elected a member of the first Church Council of the tribulation and slander been steadfast church, and was a member of the same up to the time of his death. He was Second Lieutenant of the German Volunteers, a first class military organization of Germans which existed here for some time before and up to the commencement of the

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, from St Paul's Lutheran Church, the Rev. F. W. E. Peschau officiating. The following acted as pall-bearers: F. W. Kerchner, H. Vollers, all of that very large white element F. M. Agostini, H. Westermann, S. Norin Southern politics that has not done throp, H. Schulken, and two German captains, whose names we did not ascerand other natives have done-make

> Personal. Mr. Geo. G. Lewis' health is improving. We are glad to hear that Mr. J. W. King's condition is gradually improving,

and that he is gaining in strength. Mr. James B. Tilghman was in to see us yesterday, and informed us that he had come to Wilmington with the intention of making it his home He was of the party under Gen. Walter Gwynn, who, in 1836, surveyed the route of the present Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and is the only survivor. For the past forty years he has resided in Weldon, during which time he has acted as agent of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. Mr. Tilghman belongs to one of the leading families of Maryland

and will be welcomed as a citizen. We see by the New Berne Journal that our townsman, Mr. A. H. VanBokkelen, who was one of the lay delegates to the late Diocesan Convention, has been having a good time in his old home-New Berne. He left there about the year 1840 or '41. and has not revisited the old town in twelve

Wilmington and the British Parlia-Among the reports on trade and con merce "presented to both houses of Parliament, 1883, by command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and ordered to be printed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs," i the entire report of Mr. James Sprunt as President of the Produce Exchange of Wilmington, which was sent to London by Consul Walker, of South Carolina, This action not only compliments the author most highly, but extends the circulation of "information and statistics respecting Wil-mington, North Carolina"—the title of the work referred to—throughout the world.

- The steamer Louise, hailing from Bath, Maine, has been purchased from the late owners, Messrs. G. A. Howard and Alex. Troupe, of Gardner, Maine, to run between this city and Smithville. She is a Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of colpropeller, registers 27.80 tons, and has a ored Masons in this State, and Bishop of nice cabin and other accommodations for Zion's A. M. E. Church; in accordance passengers. She is a new steamer, having with appointment at the late session of the been built last June. The purchasers are Grand Lodge. Bishop Hood has been Mesers, Gallendar Newton, L. J. Pepper serving as Grand Master for nearly fifteen and Wm. Weeks, and the latter will have years, and is succeeded by Bey. James W.

ssioners for the county of New Hanover, for the fiscal year beginning the first day of December. 1882, and ending the 30th day of November, 1883, has just been printed. The Treasurer's report shows the nount of the General Fund to be \$56. 085.97, of which \$26,475.85 was belance due Dec. 1st. 1882, and \$145.65 balance from Special Fund.

The receipts for the School Fund during the year was \$20,435.64; the disbursements \$11,007.59, leaving a balance of \$9,428.05. The report of disbursements for the year show the amount claimed to be \$24,233,38. and the amount allowed \$24,114.93.

We give a recapitulation as follows: Criminal Court .- Judge, \$3,200; Clerk, \$885 20: Solicitor, \$212; Sheriff, \$664.41; jurors, \$1,858.30; witnesses, \$508.98. To-

Superior Court .- Clerk, \$119.69; Sheriff. 23.30; jurors, \$773.10; Attorney, \$530; Commissioners, \$831.90; Coroner, \$197.75: Constables, \$230.61; Justices of Peace. \$592.56; Register of Deeds, \$429.69; Advertising, \$83.75; Roads and bridges, \$131 99; Clerks of other counties, \$21; Elections, \$6.50; Clerk Auditing Committee. Janitor, gas, ice, etc., \$1,289.58; Poor House, \$2,696,06; Out door poor, \$2,396. 64; Jail, \$1,650.45; Public buildings, \$563. 11; Stationery and printing, \$343.78: Tax listing and assessing, \$1,838; Tax remitted, \$33.14; Real estate, \$1,000; Superinten dent of Health, \$900; Hospital, \$1,353.49; making the total current expenses proper of the county \$21,114.93, of which \$1.353. 49 is the county's proportionate part of the expenses of the City Hospital, and \$1,000 for the purchase of the old Fair Grounds

The bonded debt due March, 1877, is \$6,100; to meet which there is on certificate of deposit, drawing 4 per cent. interest \$6,500. There is no floating debt. The current expenses of last year

amounted to \$25,042.49, and that of 1878 o \$41,037.37. This is a first-rate showing, and reflects

much credit upon the management of our county's finances, as well as evidencing the advantages of the system of county government now in vogue. A Visit to Smith's Island-Interesting

Prof. Washington C. Kerr, late Geold gist of the State, which position he held for fifteen years, was in to see us yesterday. To day Prof. Kerr goes to Smith's Island. near the mouth of the Cape Fear river, to gratify his curiosity in regard to a certain matter. Smith's Island is the largest island in North Carolina, and its climate is said to be the mildest of any point in the United States outside of Florida-in fact, as Prof. Kerr expresses it-it is a little spot of Florida in North Carolina. It is to satisfy himself fully upon this latter point that he visits the island. He will be accompanied by A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Maj. Henry Bacon, Assistant Engineer in charge of the government works at the mouth of the

On Tuesday Prof. Kerr was near Manly, in Moore county, and took a survey of a scope of the country composed of a high point of land of considerable area and extent, covered by pines. He measured the hill and found it six hundred feet above the level of the sea, or the highest point of pine barren section in the country. For this and other reasons. Prof. Kerr thinks the spot the best point in the United States as a location for a sanitarium, principally on account of the dryness and mildness of the atmospheric surroundings. In this connection Prof. Kerr mentioned

a significant fact. He says a distinguished Professor in a leading medical college of Pennsylvania, belonging to a consumptive family, and himself having all his life been fighting and warding off as best he could the insidious approaches of this dread enemy to the human family, and having thus made diseases of the lungs a matter of study and investigation, described to our Professor the locality that should above all others he selected as the proper one for the point above referred to, in Moore county, says Prof. Kerr, exactly fills the bill. It seems that dryness, mildness and lack of variableness in atmospheric conditions or surroundings are essential in a place of residence for persons troubled with

Scotch Immigration-Tangible Scheme -A Number of Families Expected in

Mr. J. L. Cooley, of Richmond, and Mr. D. P. McEachern, of Robeson county, were in this city yesterday in the interest of a Scotch immigration scheme of their own, in which they are assisted by Miss M. D. McLeod, of Dundee, Scotland. The movement has already assumed a tangible shape, and a party consisting of one hundred and twenty five souls are expected to reach here from Scotland about the last of January. These people are all poor, and some of them actually on the verge of destitution, but they are honest, industrious, hard working, church-going people, who will make good, law-abiding and peacea-

Messrs, Cooley and McEachern are conducting their scheme on no uncertain basis but know exactly what they are doing. They called upon a number of our promi nent business men yesterday, and were met with assurance of a hearty co-operation in securing the means necessary to bring the immigrants out here. They also have a promise of assistance from the State authori-

Pender and the State Exposition. A meeting was held in the new court

house at Burgaw, Monday night, for the purpose of arranging for the representation of Pender county at the State Exposition to be held at Raleigh in the fall of 1884. Major McClammy presided and R. K. Bryan, Jr., acted as secretary. Stirring speeches were made by Daniel Shaw, Dr. Satchwell, W. M. Kennedy, J. D. Murphy and others, in support of the enterprise. Messrs, J. T. Foy, C. C. Woodcock, Daniel Shaw, Robert Durham, Jr., Walter C. Murphy, R. P. Paddison, Jr., George F. Lucas, J. H. Moore and D. J. Corbett, representing their several townships, were an-

pointed to collect specimens for the expo-

sition and to solicit voluntary subscriptions

in support of this laudable State enterprise

Capt. R. P. Paddison was elected corres

ponding secretary. Writing a Biography. Geo. W. Price, of this city, is writing a biography of Bishop J. W. Hood, late Telfair, of this city.

FOREIGN

The Execution of O'Donnell for the Murder of the Informer Carey-The Doomed Man Calm and Collected-How he Passed his Last Momenta-A Large Crowd Outside the Walls of lewgate, the Prisoner's Brother nong Them, etc., etc. By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—O'Donnell passed appetite is fair. He was visited this even-ing by Father Fleming and another priest, and was attentive to their exhortations. prison officials. A special guard of twenty four men is on duty inside the prison, day and night, and several dete stationed outside. The streets in the vicinity of the prison are empty and quiet. Some uneasiness being felt about Beans' drop, it was thoroughly tested to-day, and the ma-chinery was again overhauled. It seemed work well. The exclusion of represen tatives of the press from the prison, and the difficulty of obtaining information, cause much dissatisfaction. The execution will certainly take place at 8 o'clock Monday morning. Victor Hugo has written to Queen Victoria asking her to pardon

LONDON, Dec. 17 .- O'Donnell was hanged at 8.02 o'clock this morning. Despite the boisterous and squally weather a considerable crowd assembled at the prison at 7 o'clock this morning. Hundreds of workmen passing by the jail waited to gaze at the black flag. Among them was O'Donnell's brother, who passed to and fro opposite the flag staff in the most restless and dejected manner, exciting the sympathy of The hangman's arrangements were per-

fect, and the execution occurred without a O'Donnell was calm and collected. He made no statement on the scaffold. O'Donnell was notified at 7.80 A. M. to make ready. He was perfectly resigned, and expressed great sorrow for his outburst of temper in the dock at the conclusion of his trial. He said he had felt the greatest animosity for the witnesses appeared against him, but that had now disappeared. After the communion had been ninistered to O'Donnell, Bennis, the hangman, entered the cell. O'Donnell submitted to the operation of pinioning with a smile and without a murmur. The procession then moved towards the scaffold. O'Donnell walked with great firmness and without the assistance of the wardens who stood close around him. He was perfectly calm and self possessed, and while standing on the drop he looked around uncon-

Bennis performed the remainder of duty quietly. He allowed a drop of eight The noose was placed exactly as Norwood used to place it. Bennis pulled the lever of the trap precisely as the neighhoring church clocks were striking eight, The crowd in front of Newgate increased rapidly, and shortly before 8 o'clock it numbered two thousand people at least. The streets were closely packed, but the throng observed a quiet and orderly demeanor. The Irish element was not conspicuous in the gathering. As the moment for the execution appeared the crowd swayed up against the prison wall, and the roadway which before had been kept clear was blocked. The police, however, moved rapidly through the multitude and easily

nouncing the end of the tragedy, there was no demonstration, although suppressed excitement marked many faces. O'Donnell's brother remained to the last, bitterly weeping, the centre of sympathizing groups. The clouds began to break as the hour of 8 approached, and when the black flag was run up it was distinctly displayed against the rising sun. The people immediately dispersed after the hoisting of the flag. LONDON, Dec 17 .- During the final pre-

parations for the execution of O'Donnell his brother took up a place in a doorway opposite the prison, in full view of the lag-staff, upon which his eyes were riveted. He was an object of the deepest interest and curiosity. The crowd pressed so closely upon him that the police had to interfere for his protection. When the black flag was hoisted he removed his hat and re mained for some time apparently praying, his features working painfully. He stayed on the same spot for some time after the execution. To the people who lingered around him he said in a hoarse voice, "My poor brother; he has died as brave as a man ever died. This was received with cries of 'Yes." He then departed and the crowd O'Donnell retired to rest at an early

hour last evening. This morning he arose early. Father Fleming arrived about 5 clock, and administered the sacrament of he Holy Communion. At 6 o'clock O'Donnell partook of a good breakfast. A few minutes before 8 o'clock the prisoner was removed from his cell to the large room of the prison. In the large room were Bennis, the hangman, the sheriffs and under sheriffs, the governor of the jail, Rev. Mr. Duffield, the prison chaplain, and the Newgate surgeon. The process of pinioning the prisoner's limbs was quietly performed by Bennis, O'Donnell keeping a resolute silence, and a show of calm firmness, occasionally smiling in a half abstracted manner. This work done the procession moved to the court yard, where the scaffold was erected. O'Donnell declined any assistance from the warden in ascending the steps of the scaffold, Father Fleming by his side, repeated the service of the Church for the dying, and held the crucifix before O'Donnell' gaze. The prisoner took his place on the drop and under the rope, the slack of which was held up over his head by a piece of thread Bennis appeared to be very calm and quietly fitted the noose nd the neck of the condemned man carefully placing the knot under the left ear. He at once stepped back and pulled the fatal lever, and O'Donnell fell eight

feet. The rope hardly quivered. According to the surgeon death was in stantaneous, there being scarcely any muscular movements of the hanging form. the black flag was run up those within the prison could hear the hushed murmur from the multitude outside the walls. The body hung for one hour, when it was cut down and removed for the proper legal inquest. London, Dec. 16 .- A riot has taken place between some drunken soldiers and a number of Jews, at Garmolinzi, in Podaiia Russia, resulting in the killing of a Rabbi and the wounding of many of the Jews. The soldiers have been arrested

ROME, Dec. 16.-The Mayor of Rome has issued a proclamation, stating that the Berman Crown Prince will arrive here tomorrow morning; that the object of his visit to Rome is to draw closer the bonds between Germany and Italy; and adding, 'Rome will know how to receive him; may e regard our welcome as the homage of all

Cardinal Jacobini, Pontifical Secretary of State, and Baron Von Schloezer, German representative at the Vatican, held a conference to-day with reference to the proposed visit of the German Prince to the Pope, which meeting is now considered as-

The Inquest After O'Bonnell's Execution-Spanish Affairs. By Cable to the Morning Star 1

London, Dec. 17 .- After the exthe usual inquest showed that the face of O'Donnell bore a calm expression. nead was quite loose from the trunk. The rope made a deep indentation. The verdict was rendered. Binns the man, was good humoredly mobbed by crowd when he left Newgate prison. He afterwards drove away in a government ostal van to escape observation. The ress Association denies the report pubished by the Central News yesterday that the police had received information that a body of Invincibles had sailed from New York in the steamer Assyrian Monarch, to either attempt a rescue of O'Donnell or avenge his death, and avers that the search of that steamer to-day was only in ac-cordance with the regular practice of the police upon the arrival of any steamer. Mapain, December 17.—The Elpervinor newspaper will be criminally prosecuted for publishing on Saturday last a Radical manifesto issued by Ruiz Zorilla.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical eure fer Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative power in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffeting, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

PIRST SESSION.

Death of Representative Haskell, Kansas, Announced in Both Hous -Resolutions of Hespect, etc. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

SENATE WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Mr. Sherma fered a resolution that the Senate proc to the election of its officers. Mr. Hale introduced several ting to the navy, and expressed the hope that the Naval Committee would report to the Senate at this session such measures as ould put that branch of the public service an effective condition.

A message was received from the House of Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, which was imnediately taken up, after some appro-oriate remarks from Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, and on his motion, the President of the Senate appointed Senators Plumb, of Cansas, Cockrell, of Missouri, and Dawes, of Mass., a committee to attend the obse ules of the deceased Representative. The Senate then, out of respect to hi emory, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The Chaplain of the House this morning in a few touching words referred to the death of Hon. D. C. Haskell, of Kansas,

and invoked the divine blessing upon the pereaved family. Mr. Scales, of North Carolina, presented he certificate of the election of Thomas G. Skinner, representative elect from the First District of North Carolina, and asked

that he be sworn in. Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, asked that the certificate he read, saying that he had a reso ntion to offer in regard to it. Mr. Scales therefore withdrew quest for the present On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Indiana,

was ordered that when the House adjourns o day, it be to meet on Wednesday next. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, then arose and said: "It is with great sorrow that I perform the sad duty of announcing to the House the death of my lamented colleague, Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, late Representative from Kansas, who died at his residence in this city vesterday morning, the 16th inst. at 4.28 o'clock. With the earliest tint of that sacred day, which typifies to the Christian the resurrection of the dead, his spirit was severed from the jurisdiction Congress of the United States and joined that sublime grand assembly of representa tives from all nations, continents and coun tries. As a babe sleeps so he sleeps, and from life and work he has been transferred to the immortality vouchsafed and given

by our Lord Jesus Christ. Mr. Haskell has served during the last three Congresses with ever-increasing ability, fidelity and efficiency, and had he been spared to occupy this seat draped with the emblems of mourning, but beautified with the flowers of Christian hope, he would have taken a high and deserved rank in the Forty-Eighth Congress. Of his never questioned purity of character, bright legislative experience and statesman ship, this is not the time to speak. On some future day the House will be asked to suspend its ordinary proceedings and pay a fitting tribute of respect to the life of one whose words and deeds have been an inseparable part of its history.

Mr. Anderson then offered the customs House, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, at 12.15 adjourned The House Not in Session-Bills Placed

on the Calendar in the Senate-Election of Officers-New Rules Under Consideration. SENATE

Washington, Dec. 18.-In the Senate o-day, after prayer and the reading of the Journal, several bills were reported back from committees and placed on the calender. Among them one by Mr. Harrison. from the committee on Territories, providing a civil government for Alaska; and one by Mr. Hoar, from the committee Privileges and Elections, to fix a day for the meeting of electors for President and Vice President, and to provide for the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and for the consideration of questions arising thereon. This bill has passed the Senate heretofore but failed in the House. Its provisions have been al ready stated in these dispatches. Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would call

up this bill on the first day on which the Senate should be ready for legislative busi-Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution call-

ing on the Secretary of the Interior to furnish copies of mortgages given by the Texas Pacific Railway on lands granted by the act of March 8d, 1871; also, to inform the Senate of the names of railroad corporations now claiming lands that were not earned during the lifetime of the grant, together with the number of acres claimed by each of said roads. The resolution was igreed to.

At the conclusion of the morning hour Mr. Sherman called up and asked for immediate consideration of his resolution offered yesterday, that the Senate do now proceed to the election of officers, namely The Secretary of the Senate, Chief Clerk principal Executive Clerk, Chaplain and ergeant at-Arms. A vote on taking up he resolution was taken by nays and yeas; resulting, yeas 34, nays 30. The division was upon strict party lines, Senators Ma-hone and Riddleberger voting with the Republicans. So it was agreed to take the resolution into immediate consideration. The resolution was then agreed to by viva voce vote. Gen. McCook was elected Secretary, and was at once sworn in. The remainder of the Republican caucus nominees were then elected; the Democrats voting for the present incumbents, as in dissent from the departure from civil ser-

vice principles and as a vote of confidence in the old officers. On the nomination of Wm. P. Canaday for Sergeant at Arms, which was made by Sherman, Mr. Pendleton said that the present incumbent-alluding to Col. Brightis the nominee of the minority of the Senate for this position, but he would not move an amendment to the resolution offered, as it would only delay the proceed-ings of the Senate and would be of no

Mr. Brok called on the gentleman from Ohio (Sherman) who offered the resolution to state what special fitness the new nominee had for the office to which he was

Mr. Sherman replied that he was doing ust what the gentleman from Kentucky Beek) would do under similar circumstance with straight face and without apology, and he (Sherman) had no apology to offer He said that the gentleman whom he nominated was known to Senators on both sides of the chamber. He was a man of standing, of character, and well fitted to perform the duties of the office. He (Shernan) did not have a word to say, and did not say a word against the gentleman now

Mr. Beck said he knew that whenever it suited the convenience of the gentlemen on the other side of the chamber they held the civil service idea to be a mere humbug. They are now seeking to remove an officer whom they know to be the best officer who has ever been in office. Mr. Beck read marks of Mr. Anthony, made in the Senate in 1879, in which he expressed himself in favor of retaining in their offices the men who had faithfully performed their duties. Yet now, every Senator on that side of the chamber was voting to put out a man who had done the work of the office to the highest satisfaction of every member. They had always been very loud in their clamor when the Democratic party put a man out, and the moment they get the power civil service rules are set wholly at The election of Mr. Canaday was effected

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened went into committee of the Whole for the purpose of continuing consideration of the purpose of continuing consideration of the new rules. The question pending was the adoption of the first of the new rules relating to the election of the President protempore and his right in case of his absence to name a substitute who might perform the duties of the chair for three days.

On motion of Mr. Garland a revision of the rule was agreed to so as to permit the the rule was agreed to, so as to permit the first two clauses, which were not objected

by a vote of 32 to 28.

to, to be voted upon by themselves
On the question of agreeing to the third clause, which gives the Vice President the power of substitution, some debate arose.

Mr. Frye pointed out that in the House of Representatives of Representatives, the Speaker has power to appoint a substitute for a period of ten days, and that it has never been objected to. He called for a yea and hay vote on the adoption of the clause objected to.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. Pending a vote on the rule, Mr. Frye tive. The original resoluti which was agreed to.

Lawrence Weldon, of Illinois, to be Judge of the Court of Claims; Col. Holabird, to be Brigadier General and Quartermaster General, and several Northern and Western officials under the Department of Justice and the Interior Department. Both Houses in Session-Petitions,

Memorials and Bills Introduced in the Senate-Representative Skinner, of North Carolina, Presents his Credentials and is Sworn in after a Long Debate as to his Right to the Seat. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) SENATE.

Washington, December 19.-Prayer was ffered by the new chaple After the reading of the Journal a number of petitions and memorials were presented and bills introduced. A bill for the adoption meantime, of the 75th meridian as local time of the District of Columbia was reported from the committee and adopted, without debate. The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday-

Mr. Frye withdrew his call for the year and nays on the clause of the first rule relative to three days' limitation on the authority of the Vice President's substitute. Th clause was then voted on and was rejected leaving the rule about as it has been here tofore. But when the rule comes up in the Senate, when not in committee of the Whole, the subject may be again brought up. Several new rules were agreed to, after a few verbal amendments.

A message was received from the House, embodying the concurrent resolution passed by that body to the effect that when Congress adjourns on Monday next it be to Thursday, January 3, 1884, and asking the concurrence of the Senate. The message was read and the Senate then went into executive session. On the termination of the executive session the reso lution of the House relating to the holiday recess was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Allison the date for the reassembling of the two Houses was made Monday, January 7th, instead of Thursday, the 3d. A message from the President was laid before the Senate, transmitting the corres-

pondence recently called for by the resolution of Senator Miller, of California, in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Scales, of North Carolina, presented the certificate of election of Thomas G Skinner as Representative-elect from the First District of North Carolina.

After the reading of the certificate, Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, offered a resolution reciting that at the November election W. R Pool was elected as Representative from the First District of North Carolina; that he died August 25th, 1883; that since the election of Mr. Pool the Legislature redistricted the State and created a new First District; that the Governor of North Carolina ordered an election, by virtue of which Mr. Skinner claims the seat, and that to admit him would leave one county without representation, while another county would have two representatives; and referring Mr. Skinner's credentials to the committee on Elections, with power to ascertain and report all facts pointing to the vacancy and the election to fill the same

Mr. Keifer contended that the resolution presented a question which should be inquired into by the committee on Elections, and asserted that the paper read could not be called a certificate at all within the meaning of the rules which have prevailed in the House. The very fact that the paper bere date of 13th December, 1883, suggested that it had cost a good deal of trouble, time and mental anxiety to get a paper which would not show what the law required should be shown. As a matter of fact there had not been a vacancy in the district which Mr. Skinner claimed to represent. He quoted from precedent to show that in cases of a vacancy, when in the interim between the first and second elections the State had been redistricted the second election was held in the old district and not as in the pending case. There was, he admitted, a precedent to be found in the Perkins case in the Thirtyfirst Congress, which might be cited to strengthen Skinner's position. Perkins was elected from a new District to fill a vacancy occurring in an old District, and he was admitted to his seat by a vote of 98 to 9. But all the authorities presented grave reasons for questioning the sound-

ness of that decision Mr. Scales, of North Carolina, outlined the history of the case, and contended that there was no reason why suspicion should attach to the fact that the certificate bore date of the 13th of December, 1883, because the canvassing board did not meet and act until that day. There was no weight in the claim that the paper read was not the certificate of election. It was a commission to Skinner declaring that he had been duly elected as Representative from the First District of North Carolina, and with that commission in his hand he came and insisted that he should be accorded his right to the seat. There was but one precedent for this case—that of Perkins, of New Hampshire, cited by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Keifer). Perkins, standing in the identical position in which Skinner now stood, was sworn in, and acting under the only precedent known to law, the Governor of North Carolina had issued his

Mr. Scales argued at some length that Mr. Skinner presented an invulnerable prima facie evidence. If he should hereafter come to the conclusion that Mr. Skinner was not entitled to the seat, he could be unseated, but he should not deny his prima facie right.

Mr. Springer, of Ills., waiving an argument upon prima facie evidence, which he considered to be properly made out, passed on to a brief discussion of the merits of the juestion, contending that the decision of he Governor of North Carolina as to the place of holding the election was binding apon the House, and that the election of Mr. Skinner was in accordance with the laws of that State Mr. Mills, of Tex., confined himself to a

eview of precedents in election cases, asserting that in an unbroken line they showed that when a member came to the House with a certificate from the proper authorities he was entitled to be sworn in. Mr. Belford, of Col., said that in the blazing light of the nineteenth century he thought that the Republican and Democratic parties could afford to be honest. Each had endured, as the fortune parties had alternated, a large number of political outrages. They had been practice on both sides, and it was idle to conceal their commitment. Now, a gentleman comes to the House claiming to be a Repesentative elect from North Carolin and bearing a certificate from the Governor of that State. It was his delib erate judgment that the gentleman should be sworn in, upon the prima facie evidence, whether he was a Democrat, Preenbacker or a Republican. He thought that the position of the gentlemen from Ohio (Mr. Keifer) was unsound and could be overcome with purely logical reasoning, and if the House should set itself up to ignore, refuse and repudiate certificates issued by the Governors of the respective take, into the bosom of which he for one

did not propose to drop.

Mr. Hiscock, of New York, offered : substitute for Mr. Keifer's resolution-s esolution for the immediate swearing in of Mr. Skinner and the reference of the case to the committee on Elections, with instructions to report at the earliest practicable moment whether Skinner was elected from the First District of N. C., as created before the last Congressional apportion ment, or in districts in N. C., created by that State since the election of Mr. Poole, and whether Skinner was elected from the proper district. Mr. Hiscock stated that e sympathized with the remarks made by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Belford) that it was dangerous to question the prima facie right of a man to a seat on the floor.

After further debate, by Messrs. Hurd and Kelfer of Ohio, Reed of Maine, and Calkins of Ind., Mr. Keifer withdrew his resolution and Mr. Hiscock his substitute,

whereupon Mr. Skinner appeared at the bar of the House and qualified. Mr. Keifer then renewed his resolution

the preamble having been eliminated, and Mr. Hiscock again offered his resolution as a substitute. Mr. Hiscock warned the Republican side that if Mr. Keifer's resolution were adopted the result would be that no report would be made before the end of the ession; whereas, the committee on Elections could in a short time report on the questions involved in his substitute. Mr Hiscock's substitute was agreed to— ayes 117, nays 108. The bulk of the Democratic members voted in the negative, and the bulk of the Republicans in the affirms-

Mr. Morrison, of Ills., offered a concur it resolution for a holiday recess from onday, Dec. 24th, 1883, until Thursday, the 3d of January, 1884. He stated that i the resolution was agreed to he would ask unanimous consent that no business should be transacted on Monday except the ap-pointment of committees. The resolution

was agreed to-143 to 21-with the understanding referred to in Mr. Morrison's state Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, from the committee on Rules reported a resolution for the creation of the following select committees with the same membership which was accorded to similar committees at the last Congress: Civil service reform: law respecting the elections of President and Vice President; payment of pensions, bounty and back pay; public health and ventilation and acoustics of the Hall of the House of Representatives. Also, for the creation of a committee on American ship building and ship owning interests, to consist of seven members, which shall in-

essigate the causes of the decline of the American foreign carrying trade.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, offered an amend nent for the creation of a committee on the alcoholic liquor tariff. After some de hate Mr. Reed's amendment was adopted-

Yeas 143, navs 88. On motion of Mr. Willis, of Ky., an mendment was adopted increasing the membership of the select committees so that they shall be composed as follows: Civil service reform, 13 members; law respecting the election of the President, 13 members; pension, bounty and back pay, public health and liquor traffic, each 9 embers; ventilation of the hall, 7 members; and American shipping, 11 members. The original resolution as amended was

Mr. Blackburn also reported a resolution for raising the standing of the committee on labor, to which shall be referred meas. ures affecting labor; limiting the jurisdic tion of the committee on education and labor, and providing that it shall hereafter be known as the committee on education. Mr. Willis offered an amendment in creasing the membership of twenty three of the standing committees from 11 to 13, and for the retention of the committee on

ducation and labor. After a speech in advocacy of his amendment Mr. Willis withdrew it, with the understanding that its subject matter should be considered by the committee on rules, and then the original resolution was

Mr. Blackburn further reported a resoution for the creation of a committee on rivers and harbors. It was laid over for ction until to-morrow. Mr. Blackburn reported adversely on the

esolution for the removal of the desks of nembers, and it was laid upon the table. Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, from the same comlittee, reported without recommendation resolution for the appointment of a comission on woman suffrage. Laid over until to-morrow. Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, offered a resolu-

ion, which was adopted, calling on the ecretary of State for all communications, documents and papers in his possession relating to the trial, conviction and execution of the late Patrick O'Donnell by the Bri ish Government.

The Senate amendment to the recess re solution was concurred in The Speaker appointed Hoblizelt. Maryland, Cabell, of Virginia, Wilson, of West Virginia, Kasson, of Iowa, and Long, of Massachusetts, as members of the special committee on the centennial anniversary of Washington's surrender of his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the

WASHINGTON.

Reported Selzure of Illicit Distilleries - Republican Senatorial Caucus -Jurisdiction of U. S. Courts in Indian Territory - Public Lands in Florida.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Deputy Collecor Humphreys reports to the Commissioner f Internal Revenue the capture and destruction of two illicit distilleries and 1,400 allons of beer, in Lenoir county, N. C. This is a new locality for illicit distilla

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning at which it was decided not to proceed to an election for President pro em, of the Senate until after the holiday recess. It was said that Senator Anthony was so manifestedly improving that it was hoped that he might be able after the recess to enter upon the active duties of the office. It was made known to the caucus that the Democrats wished to have time to consider in caucus, their line of action in respect to the reorganization of the Senate, and it was decided to introduce to-day a resolution to proceed to the election of officers; but to allow it to lie over until to-morrow. A resolution was adopted to retain Union sol-

diers now upon the rolls of the Senate in A number of Representatives interested in securing an extension of the bonded whiskey period, held a conference this morning and decided not to ask Secretary olger to stop the collection of the tax. Doubt was expressed as to whether the ecretary had the right to take such action The propriety of the committee making such a request was also doubted. It is now intended to introduce a bill asking merely for an extension of the bonded period for two years. The clause referring to leaking will not be inserted. The friends of the proposed bill will urge its consideration as soon as possible. The Treasury Department has issued a circular limiting advertisements of warehoused and unclaimed goods to mere notice of time and

place of sale, and notice of where catalogues or inventories can be obtained. A decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to day, in the original habeas corpus case of the Sioux Indian Crow Dog, who was tried in the District Court for the First Judicial District of Dakota for murder in the Indian country of another Sioux Indian, named Spotted Tail, and upon being found guilty was sentenced to death. Counsel for the prisoner maintained here that the crime charged against him was not an offence under the laws of the United States; that the District Court of Dakota had no jurisdiction to try him, and that its judgment and sentence were void. The question pre-sented therefore in this Court is whether the express letter of Section 2146 of the Revised Statutes, which excludes from the urisdiction of the United States the case of a crime committed in an Indian country by one Indian against the person or proper y of another Indian, has been revoked. The Court holds that it has not, in such a case as the present. Indians have the right to try and punish a criminal according to heir own laws and customs without interference from the United States; that the First District Court of Dakota had no urisdiction and that the imprisonment of Crow Dog is therefore illegal. The writs of habeas corpus and certiorari prayed for will accordingly be issued. Opinion by

Justice Matthews. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has rejected entries of several persons of lands within the abandoned Fort Brook Military Reservation near Tampa; Fla., and will sell at public auction

Contract Annulled-Appointments Submitted to the Senate. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

Washington, December 18.—The con-tract of P. G. Meath, of Memphis, for the mprovement of the Mississippi river on Hard Times levee, La., has been annulled for failure to put on a sufficient force of workmen. The completion of the contract has been awarded to Hugh Carlisle, of Guntersville, Ala. The Senate Finance Committee this

orning considered the charges against Internal Revenue Commissioner Evans. and agreed to report the nomination favorably to the Senate. The President to-day sent another large installment of appointments made during the recess to the Senate for approval. They are under the Department of Justice and the Postoffice Department and all of the

officers have been for some time discharging their functions. At the request of the Secretary of State, Col. Themas L. Casey, of the Corps of En-gineers, U. S. A., has been detailed to superintend the erection of the propose monument to mark the birthplace of Gen Washington.

Before the doctor reaches the injured, Phenol Sodique is the dressing which will afford prompt relief from pain, the checking of bleeding, and a rapid healing to the injured parts. The physician—should he be familiar with the remedy—will praise the happy thought which suggested its the happy thought which suggested its