"The Democratic leaders on the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives have revealed one part of their parts's programme for the coming session ith un aistakable clearness. Intelligent retrenchment is welcome by the people at all times, but the present is no time to urge mock economy. The country is in far greater need to-day of wise and far-seeing trestment of vital questions than of narrow It is no "mock economy" to bring

back the Government in its expenditures to the frugality and wisdom of past days. There is no reason why it should cost more than \$218,000,-000 for the present fiscal year to the ordinary expenditures the Government. We have showed that if the economy that was practiced by the last Democratic Administration that has been in power -that of Buchanan - was practiced by Arthur that the expenditures would not exceed some \$115,000, 000, and surely not more than \$120,000,000, after making due all wance for increase in pop ulation. The truth is, the Republican legislators have grown up under such demoralizing influences and have before them such extravagant examples, that they are as wholly indisposed to bring into practice retrenchment in the public expenses as they are so aid in securing practical and equitable and honest and moral reform in the Tariff.

The wild extravagance, the crimi-

nal waste, the serious misapplication of the public funds under Republican rule are very marvellous and astounding. The people have no conception of the tremendous magnitude of the loss they have sustained in this way by had government. There are men in the Congress now who have no more regard for the people's money and their real interests than they have for the ten commandents. They will yet; away a hundred millions of hard carned dollars belonging to the people as if they were so many mills. There are Republican plans now under consideration that mean plander, appression, robbery under the forms of law. The plan of Wharton Barker, a radical High Protectionist of Pennsylvania, to keep up the tax under the Tariff (by abolishing the Internal tax on whiskey, &c.) that the suplus may be divided among the States, is in keeping with Republican ideas of public economy. This Republican would have a large sum taken from the peo-

ple's pockets every year, thus robbing them of its use, that it may be returned after awhile to Trileve illit-Then again look at the sundry

bills before the Congress to increase the pensions that are already heavily burdening the country. There is one proposition to give the Union soldiers six hundred millions that they may be put on a plane of equality with the rich bond holders. The South would draw but little of this immense sum, but the South would be taxed and bled to pay its part. This is another sample of Republican ideas of public economy.

The Democrats have a very simple duty before them. They should reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible and at every point that prudence and wisdom will justify. What the country has a right to expect is "intelligent retrenchment" and surely that "retrenchment," is "intelligent" that overhauls and reduces all needless, un wise, un just expenditures. "A narrow and parsimonious legislation" is not expected or asked for. It is manifest that when the expenditures have risen from \$177,000,000, under Democratic rule in 1881, to \$206,000,000, under Republican rule in 1883, and to \$218,296,298, for the value in the State should be shown current year, 1884, that there is at its best. Let the chief producsomething wrong, and that there is tions of every section-of every ample room for curtailment without county find a place in the vast buildthe Democrats being charged with ing to be erected for the purpose. "narrow and parsimonious legisla- North Carolina is not asked to help \$3,105. Total \$28,705,

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tion" or "mock economy." It is | construct the needed buildings which when Republicans talk retrenchment that we expect "mock economy."

OF INTEREST TO SOUTHERN WO-

The Charleston News and Courier proposes to publish a series of historical sketches to be written by Southern women. The object is "to illustrate by a narrative of actual experience both the tragic and humorous phases of their life during the war between the States." The productions must be genuine experiences or knowledge and the manuscript must not exceed thirty foolscap pages nor be less than fifteen. The time expires the 1st of March, and all accepted contributions will be promptly paid for. A writer may send one or two sketches. The idea is an excellent one and we take pleasure in giving it additional publicity. Here is an opportunity for the women of talent with a knowledge or experience of war life to use their pens to advantage. Whether successful or not in the competition good will be done in training the pen and preserving the memorabilia of war times. The poet-editor of the Norfolk Landmark handsomely and gallantly says:

"In the South our mothers, and sisters, and wives, and daughters were unceasing in their labors to help the men a field, and many and many a lonely farmhouse was the scene of the most painful suffering, the most heroic self-sacrifice and fortitude. The hospitals were lit up by angelic faces, and the outposts and hattle fields have their unwritten histories of the patriotic service of our women, which, ought not to be lost to this generation, still less to posterity. But after all the domestic history of our people during the war is that which should be written. The world knows just next to nothing of this, and it can be supplied by none so well as by the women who bore the wants and hardships, cares and anxieties of the homes which lacked masters, sons, husbands or brothers, as the case may have been."

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION. In the proceedings of the la meeting of the Board of Agriculture we notice a long abstract of the remarks made by Col. T. C. Morehead. Commissioner General of "World's Exposition and Cotton Centennial," to be held in New Orleans in the last quarter of the prosent year. We have already in many paragraphs taken from our exchanges given our readers some knowledge of this great enterprise, and have more than once called editorial notice to the same.

Of course North Carolina will be represented and well represented. She cannot afford to do less. After her unexpected surprise and admirable exhibit at Boston North Carolina cannot afford to stay away from New Orleans. If she goes she must go in her very best attire. No loyal son will be willing to see his mother in any other guise. She must have her jewels with her.

Now how is this to be best done? Where is the money necessary to give North Caralina a place worthy of her? The Legislature meets next year. It will require at least \$20,-000, and well and judiciously expended at that, to place our State in the front rank. It must be done. The question is how?

The Agricultural Department, under Commissioner McGehee, has shown itself well able to make a most creditable exhibit when the money is supplied. Give the accomplished Commissioner and his assistants the requisite funds and North Carolina will be capitally represented in her industries. They must have the money. But how?

Col. Morehead, as reported in the Raleigh News-Observer, said:

"We ask not a cent from North Carolina in the shape of subscriptions, but we do urge you in your own interest, and in the erest of all Southern States, to make a complete exhibit of your resources, surpassing that splendid one which you had it Boston last fall. "We have adopted a plan for the main

building which will cover more ground by six acres than did the great edifice erected for the Philadelphia centennial. In accordance with the terms of the charter, President Arthur has sent invitations to all foreign nations to take part, and they, in compliance with that international con which precedents have established, have

The States south of us are moving promptly in the matter. Arkansas has already taken action. Col. More-

"The Governor of Texas has called special session of the Legislature to take action, and we are assured from all parts of that great State that an adequate appropria-tion will be made. The Legislature of Mississippi has been ordered to convene for a like purpose, and as a citizen of that State, propriation of at least twenty-five thousand dollars will be made. Alabama prefers to do her work county wise, and so does Georgia, both of which will make splendid exhibits."

We would not favor the calling of the Legislature. That is too costly and cumbersome. Let subscriptions be taken up if necessary, or let men of capital advance \$10,000 or more, and look to the Legislature for reimbursement. It will be a grand opportunity and North Carolina must not be behind her sisters. She has the resources and she can well hold her own if the "sinews" are not lacking. Every article of commercial

are to be on a scale of unrivalled magnitude, although she might even help in that direction as all of the Southern States should help, and because it is a Southern Exposition.

We wish to see the Exposition at New Orleans equal to the foremost.

or even eclipsing all. The Congress might very well help. In 1876 it voted an appropriation for the Philadelphia Centennial and why not aid the New Orleans Exposition? It is of really national importance. It can not fail to benefit our country at large for it will be an excellent opportunity for showing the progress and resources of the United States. The people of Louisiana are moving in the matter with energy and liberality, and New Orleans has alone subscribed more than a million of dollars. Let the Congress help in the same way it aided Philadelphia and let all of the Southern States aid if it shall be necessary for them to do so in order that the Exposition shall be a splendid suc-

But the main thing for North Carolina to do is to make the very best possible exhibit that well directed energy, judgment and the resources of the State will permit, and to that end let all patriotic and progressive citizens contribute.

The monze statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, intended for New Orleans, is ready for shipment. The artist is Mr. Doyle, and the unveiling will take place on February 22nd.

The President sent a message to the Congress, recommending prompt relief for the Lieut. Greely expedi-

Beautiful Cotton-A Hint to our Plan-

There was on exhibition at the Produce by Mr. Carter Pope, of Battleboro, Edgecombe county, which took the premium offered by the Navassa Guano Company of this place, through the llocky Mount Fair, for the best bale of cotton raised by the use of their guano. This cotton is just as it came from the gin, is beautifully white, clean and fine long staple, and was classed by our cotton brokers as "Fair," which is the highest grade known here, and is up to what is known in New Orleans as "Choice." It was valued at 18 cents per pound. We hear that it was sold in New York at 15 cents, and that in all Mr. Pope received \$141 in premiums alone for this bale.

This is a strong illustration of the benefits of careful handling and thorough cleansing of cotton by our farmers, and something they should profit by. Mr. E. T. Atkinson, of Boston, says that slow ginning with a roller gin would of itself add a cent per pound value to our cotton crop. Dirt and trash invariably reduce the value of cotton from 14 to 2 cents per pound. Honesty and carefulness certainly pay cotton planters better than carelessness and

- The Schr. Mary E. Gildersleeve, Capt. E. W. Hill, from Washington, N. C., for Savannah, with a cargo of 4,500 bushels of rice, sprung a leak, started to put in at Beaufort and struck on the bar and broke off her centre-board. She came in with two feet of water in her bold, and had to discharge cargo, about one-third of which was badly damaged and had to be sold. The cargo was insured with Mr. M. S. Willard, of this city, in the Boston Marine Insurance Company. Mr. Willard has just raturned from Morehead, where he went to sell the damaged rice and look after-matters generally. Capt. Hill had his wife and child on board.

Foreign Exports. The German barque Lydia Peschau was cleared from this port for Falmouth, England, via Charleston, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 600 barrels of rosin, valued at \$800; the German barque C. L. Weyer, Capt. Frenck, for Hamburg, by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., with 3,146 barrels of rosin and 220 casks of spirits turpentine, valued at \$8,095; and the Norwegian barque Esra, Capt. Christensen, for Hamburg, by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., with 3,428 barrels of rosin, valued at \$4,988. Total \$13,883.

We learn through a private letter that Rev. Dr. J. B. Taylor, formerly of the First Baptist Church of this city, is pleasantly situated at Lexington, and very near Washington and Lee University. Himself and family met with a very cordial reception from the church and citizens generally. and on Monday night last their store room was abundantly supplied by a pounding

Attempted Incendiarism.

Early yesterday morning an attempt was made to set fire to the store of Mr. Richard A. Price, in the southern section of the city, by a torch being placed near the incendiary may also be ferreted out and receive the punishment he so richly deserves.

Our Cotton Trade. The receipts of cotton at this port for the week ending yesterday, footed up 1,-828 bales, as against 3,322 bales for the corresponding week last year, showing a decrease of 1,494 bales.

The receipts for the crop year from September 1st to date foot up 80,925 bales, as against 98,595 bales up to the same time last year, showing a decrease of 17,670

The Norwegian barque Stateminister Selmer, Capt. Rustad, was cleared for Liverpool, England, yesterday, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 8,800 barrels of rosin and 1,820 casks of spirits turpentine, valued at \$25,600; and the Norwegian brig Ziffora, Capt. Thomasen, for Bristol, England, by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., with 2,447 barrels of rosin, valued at

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1884. A SUDDEN SUMMONS.

An Old Citizen of the County Falls A case of very sudden death occurred in

this city yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, at the restaurant of Mr. R. J. Scarborough, on North Water, near the corner of Princess street. The victim was Mr. James W. Johnson, an old and highly respected citizen of the county, residing in Cape Fear Township, about twelve miles and a half from this city. Mr. Johnson came to Wilmington yesterday morning on business. He had been complaining somewhat during the day, and some friends of his induced him to go to the Scarborough House and take some rest and medicine. About 4 o'clock he was sitting by the stove in the front part of the house, in company with a number of other gentlemen, engaged in conversation, when he finally left his seat, walked down the passage to the rear of the building, and then returned about half the distance, when he was seen to suddenly stagger and com-mence falling. Two of his friends hastened to be side and caught him as he was falling, and one of them held his head on his knee until he expired, which was in a very few minutes. He complained shortly before his death that his breast was full of pain, and that it extended to the ends of his fingers.

Deceased was perhaps about as well known as any man in the county, and his sudden death has caused a great shock. Before the war he was wealthy, but lost heavily by the result of the struggle for Southern independence. He still continued. however, in quite affluent circumstances, and leaves a snug property to his children. His wife died about three weeks ago, and his children are all grown and married. He

lacked one month of being 70 years old. The remains were removed from the restaurant to Mr. J. W. Woolvin's undertaking establishment, where they were coffined for interment, and last evening they were expected to be removed to the late residence of deceased.

Coroner David Jacobs was notified, but deemed an inquest unnecessary. It was understood that heart disease was the cause

Deceased was the father of Mr. W. O. Johnson, the uncle of Mr. Thos. H. John-Williams, of Pender.

An Barthquake Shock Distinctly Felt in: Wilmington and at Beaufort. What is generally conceded to have been the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in this city yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, and was the theme of conversation during the day. Many dwellings were shaken very perceptibly, and in some instances to an extent to create alarm. We heard of one gentleman who became impressed with the idea that the foundations of his house were giving away. Another party states that he was in a close room at the time, and that the concussion was sufficient to agitate articles of clothing hanging in the room. In some instances crockery and glassware were made to rattle by the force of the shock, which was not confined to any particular part of the city. Some of the older people say they have heard and felt earthquake shocks before, but none so perceptibly as this. Some persons say the shock was accompanied by a rumbling sound, and one or two declare that they felt two or three distinct shocks. The main shock lasted from eight to ten seconds.

Confirmatory of the reality of the shock we have a report, through the Signal office here, from the Signal Service observer at Fort Macon, in this State, to the effect that shock of an earthquake was felt at Beanfort, N. C., between 7.50 and 8 o'clock. Dr. Mace, of Beaufort, had the bottles to rattle in his dispensary. Mr. Noe had his stove-pipe to shift from its place. At Duncan's store the doors, which were latched, came open. The Ordnance Sergeant at Fort Macon says he felt the shock distinct-

The Proposed W., W. & O. R. R. At the meeting at the City Hall on Wednesday night, to consider matters pertaining to the proposed Wilmington, Wrightsville & Onslow Railroad, an address was delivered by the new President, Gen. T. M. Chester, who outlined the proposed plan of proceedings of the company, under its new organization. It is proposed, we understand, to insure the construction of the road to Wrightsville by the summer, to commence with, and it is intended to push the matter vigorously. To this end the new president will very shortly start out on a tour of the State to secure stock in the proposed enterprise. He is said to be a man peculiarly adapted to the business of canvassing, having made a very successful tour of Europe in the interest of colored schools some years ago. He is a lawyer by profession, is a native of Louisiana, but has been practising in Pennsylvania. In company with the Roard of Directors he passed over the road-bed on Wednesday. The Lucky Numbers.

The drawing of the Louisiana Lottery, held at New Orleans, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., shows that No. 31,993 draws the first capital prize, \$75,000, sold in New York and Petersburg, Va.; No. 20,000 draws the second capital prize, \$25,000, sold in Washington, D. C. and Chicago; No. 83,-176 draws the third capital prize, \$10,000, sold in Detroit, Mich.; Nos. 12,144 and kerosene oil barrel. Fortunately it was 64,253, each \$6,000, sold in Bellis, Texas, discovered and extinguished in time to and Plaquemine, La.: Nos. 16,847, 48,648, 72,960, 98,868 and 98,669 each draw \$2,000; sold in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Nashville, Tenn., Vicks burg, Miss., Dennison, O., Kosciusko, Miss., and Carden's Bottom, Ark.

> Swamped. A flat, leaded with wood, was swamped and sunk in the river, between Point Peter and Bowden's distillery, a night or two ago, by the waves from a passing steamer. The only occupants, a colored man, a boy and a dog, took refuge in a small boat attached to the flat and paddled to the shore, and the last seen of the flat it was drifting down the river, while the wood was demoralized and shooting off in different di-

- The Charlotte Home and Democrat says: "The total value of the foreign exports from Wilmington, North Carolina, Monday, by steam and sail, was over twenty-five thousand dollars." On the day in question the foreign exports from Wilmington footed up a little under two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in value, and it was so stated at the time. PIRST SESSION.

Memorials and Petitions to the Senat from Health Associations and Tem-perance Unions—Committee Reports in the House—The Mississippi River Appropriation Bill Referred to the Rivers and Harbors Committee-Cal-

endar Bills Passed. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] SENATE WASHINGTON, January 17.—The chair laid before the Senate several memorials from Public Health Associations, relatfrom Public Health Associations, relating to the health of the United States, and one from William Pit Kellogg, now member of the House of Representatives, denying all imputations against him contained in recent documents transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior, relating to the transfer of the land grant of the Texas Pacific Railroad to the Southern Pacific Railroad and asking an investigation of the charges

Petitions were presented by Senators Blair, Morrill, Frye and Bayard, from the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine and Delaware, praying for the appointment of a commission of inquiry on the liquor a commission of inquiry on the liquor raffic and for a constitutional amendment robibiting the manufacture and sale of quors.

The Senate at 1 p. m. again went into executive session. When the doors were reopened, the Senate, at 5.45 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Cox, of N. C., from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House any correspondence with the Mexican government in regard to the claims specified in section 5 of the act of Con-gress, approved June 18th, 1878; also, any correspondence relating to the new condi-tion of things in Mexico since the proposed railroad connection with the United States also, any correspondence with Mexico and Gustemala in relation to the boundary question between those republics. Adopted.
Mr. Morrison, of Ill., chairman of the
committee on Ways and Means, reported back various resolutions, calling for infornation as to the amount of money necessa ry to pay the rebate of taxes on tobacco. He stated that the information was already in possession of the House, and the resolu-

tions were laid on the table.

Mr. Robinson, of N. Y., from the committee on Pensions, reported a bill pensioning the surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson. Private calendar. Mr. Springer, of Ill., chairman of the committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported back a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for copies of all correspondence between the Depart-ment of Justice and the Postoffice Department, touching the prosecution of persons charged with frauds in connection with the

Star Route mail service and a statement of the names of individuals found to be indebted to the United States and the amount of indebtedness of each in consequence of such frauds. Also, for an itemized statement of expenditures in the Postoffice Department from March 4th, 1881, to January 1st, 1884, in the investigation and prosecu-tion of such frauds. Adopted. Mr. Cox, of N. Y., offered a resolution

calling on the Secretary of the Navy for infederate naval records of the war of the rebellion, and what steps are necessary to secure their speedy publication. Adopted.
The regular order being demanded, the
Speaker announced it to be on a motion made yesterday by Mr. Hiscock, of N. Y. to commit the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for continuing the work of im-provement on the Mississippi river to the committee on Rivers and Harbors, with in structions to report it back with an amend ment restricting the expenditure of money to Plum Point and Lake Providence reaches, except where it is necessary to vas lost—yeas 117, nays 162.

the bill with instructions to the committee on Rivers and Harbors not to report back until the Secretary of War furnished the House with an itemized account of the expenditures for the improvement of the Mississippi river from July 1, 1879, to Jan uary 16, 1884 Lost.
Mr. Reed, of Maine, made a point of or

der, that under the rules the yeas and mays must be called upon the passage of the bill and the Speaker sustaining the point the clerk proceeded to call the roll. The bill was passed—years 215, nays 64.

The following is the negative vote:
Adams of Ills., Anderson, Atkinson Barr, Bingham, Boutelle, Bowen, Brewer of N. J., Brewer of N. Y., Brown of Pa., Brumm, Campbell of Pa., Chace, Collins Connolly, Dingley, Eldredge, Elliott, Er-mentrout, Everhart, Fiedler, Geddes, Harmer, Hiscock, Howey, James, Johnson, Kelley, Lacey, Lawrence, Le Fevre, Loyering, McComas, McKinley, Millard, Miller of Pa., Milliken, Morey, Morse, Mutchler, O'Neill of Pa., Parker, Patton, Perkins, Peters, Poland, Ranney, Ray of N. Y. Reed, Rice, Robinson of Ohio, Russell, Skinner of N. Y., Smith, Steele, Storm, J Veaver, White of Ky., Whiting and York

The House bill, of similar title and im ort, was laid upon the table. The House then proceeded to the consid eration of the calendar. The bill on the calendar was one to allow U. S. Courts, in case of the improper grant of letters pat-ent, by reason of fraud and misrepresentation, to declare the patent void, on applica tion of the Attorney General. It was

The bill making all public roads and highways post routes passed. Adjourned. Rejection of the Reciprocity Treaty with Mexico-House Debate on the Fitz John Porter Bill.

SENATE WASHINGTON, January 18 .- The Chair aid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting, for the consid eration of Congress, communications from the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of the relief expedition for Lieut. Greely and his party, and recommending immed ate action, as the situation of the party must now be most perilous. Also, corres pondence relating to the execution of the Chinese Exclusion act, as asked for by the Senate in the resolution of the 7th inst. At 12.35 the Senate went into executive

When the doors were reopened at 4.35 the Senate adjourned. rejected the Mexican treaty, the vote being result was announced Senator Morgan changed his vote, making the result 37 made a motion to reconsider, pending which the executive session closed.

During the debate preceding the vote on the Mexican treaty, a motion was made and carried amending the treaty by extending the time six months within which it shall

be ratified. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Slocum, of N. Y., asked unanimous consent that to-morrow's session be set apart for debate only on the Fitz John Porter bill.

Mr. Read, of Me., objected.
Mr. Brumm, of Pa., offered a resolution,
which was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, instructing that commit-tee to make inquiry as to whether any foreign minister, accredited to the United States, has endeavored to nullify the effects of a unanimous resolution of this House by representations reflecting on the integri y of its members.

The House then went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer, of Ills., in the Chair, the first bill being that for the relief of Fitz John Porter. The report of the majority and the views of the minority were read. During the reading of the latter. Mr. Steele, of Ind., complained that the order of the House requiring both reports to be printed together, had not been carried out, and that the mi-

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. | nority report could not be obtained at the Mr. Slocum called attention to the fact that the majority report had been printed long before the views of the minority were

presented. Nobody was to blame because hey were not printed together. The Chair declared that the debate was out of order and the reading was contin-

to speak in support of the bill. He would not go into a technical discussion of the evidence presented to the court martial, for Congress was not a court of appeal. The proper court of appeal was the board appointed by the President to review the case, and its decision should be final. If any gentleman desired a clear, concise conception of the cause he would find it in the few pointed and comprehensive sentences uttered by Gen. Grant. He drew a picture of the excitement that existed at the time of Porter's trial, and without casting any aspersion on the court, declared that the result was a foregone conclusion. Up to the hour of his arrest there had not been a stain on Porter's escutcheon, but in a time of intense excitement, when men's passion usurped their reason, his brilliant reputation was now spoiled. For twenty long years that man has suffered as even worse criminals seldom were compelled to suffer, but to-day Fitz John Porter, no matter what the action of Congress would be, stood before the world fully vindicated. No, not vindicated; but awarded the highest medal of praise of the most eminent military authority of the country. The same men who had ruined Porter had attuck a deadly blow at Sharman and he struck a deadly blow at Sherman, and he had seen, at a reunion of the Union army, Gen. Sherman refuse his hand to the Secre tary of War because he had attempted to throw disgrace upon him. It was his (Slocum's) belief that had not the war closed as it had, Sherman's name would have been placed side by side with that of Porter. Mr. Sloeum's speech was listened to attentively throughout, and at its conclu-

sion he was warmly applauded.

Mr. Steele, of Ind., followed with speech in opposition to the bill. He said that Mr. Slocum had not addressed himself at all to the merits of the case, but had appealed to the sympathies of the House. the course of his remarks he said Porter had declined to obey orders because, he said, if he moved his men in as ordered he would have to fight; to which Gen. Mc-Dowell had replied, "That is what we came Mr. Maginniss, of Montana, inquired

why, if McDowell wanted to fight, he Mr. Calkins, of Ind., replied that that was just what he did. Both these gentlemen spoke in an excited manner and several other members jumping to their feet caused great confusion the committee for some moments and drowned the voices of the debaters.

Continuing, Mr. Calkins said that he did not wish to reflect upon the gentlemen who claimed that they did not constitute a legal constitutional court, and that under the laws of New York they were liable to trial for assuming judicial functions Referring to the organization of the board, he said that Senator Randolph had obtained a list of the names of the persons selected, sent it to Willard's Hotel, and submitted it to gentlemen there to know whether it was satisfactory or not. Gen. Schofield would have liked to get the nomination for the Presi-dency and Randolph carried Pennsylvania and New Jersey in his breeches pocket. Mr. Rosecrans inquired what the gentle

man had said. Mr. Steele-"I say that his friends un derstood, and the country understood, and the gentleman himself understood, that Mr. scofield would like to be tickled with a Mr. Rosecrans-"I understood no such

Mass., in support of the bill, the committee rose, and the House agreed to hold a session to-morrow for debate only on the Fitz A note from the Speaker announced his

appointment of Mr. Cox, of N. Y., to act s Speaker pro tem. to-morrow, and then the House adjourned WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Senate not in

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met to-day for debate only on the Fitz John Porter bill, and having gone into committee of the Whole, the floor was ecorded to Mr. Cutcheen, of Mich., mem ber of the minority of the committee Military Affairs. It was, he said, embarassing for him to stand here in the face of pinions of military men, so distinguish as the gentlemen from California and Nev York, (Gens. Rosecrans and Slocum) differ from them in regard to military mat ters, but his embarrassment disappeared when he remembered that the principal question in this case was not a matter of nilitary strategy, but of facts and law.

STOCK MARKET.

Speculation at the New York Exchange-Determined Attack by the Bears on Western Union and Trunk Line Shares.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Speculation at

the Exchange opened weak, with a decline

of 1@4 for the general list and 14 on Ore-

was a rally of 1@1, and the market was

quite firm for half an hour or so. About

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

1.30 it was rumored that President Sloan ad determined to fight the trunk lines and had refused all offers of arbitration. This ed to an attack on Lake Shore, which broke 14. Northwest fell off 4, St. Paul Louisville & Nashville 11, Missouri Pacific Northern Pacific 4, preferred 4, Oregon Transcontinental 4, Omaha 4, preferred 1 Union Pacific 4. Western Union, how ever, was the weakest spot, and broke 14 on enormous transactions, the bears having concentrated their efforts for the momen against this stock. Subsequently they transferred their attack to Wahash which broke from 31 for common and 14 for pre ferred. The general market, although it did not decline much in sympathy, was un-settled. All sorts of unfavorable rumors, none of which could be authenticated, were put affoat to accelerate the decline in prices, and false reports were sent to many leading cities, stating that various firms and individuals were n trouble. At one time Louisville & Nashville was the especial object of attack, and was rumored from the Exchange that the large transactions in this stock were accounted for by a prominent operator, formerly identified with the property, selling 10,000 shares, and a leading "bear" specuator buying the same. The operation which was evidently for the purpose of in ducing sales of long stock, it was under stood, was mutually agreed upon by the were resorted to in other stocks. During the last hour of business there was a sharp and active buying movement in the entir ist, by leading operators, which carried prices up 1@3 from the lowest point of the day. After the close of business it trans-pired that the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Dela-ware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., at their meeting this afternoon, authorized Jay Gould to present to Commissioner Fink a proposition to arbitrate matters in dispute between that Company and the roads comprising the Eastern trunk-line pool. Mr. Fink accepted the proposition and withdrew the order previously sent to the Western roads in regard to the Lackawanna Company. This road is to enter the pool, and the allotment percentage is to be settled by arbitration. It is understood that Lackawanna is to name one gontlema Commissioner Fink another, and these two he third. Illinois Central was a feature of he market, and rose to 136 on a declaration the market, and rose to 185 on a declaration of an extra cash dividend of 2 per cent. In the final, dealings Western Union rose to 78, New York Central to 112‡, Erie to 25‡, Lake Shore to 95‡, Union Pacific to 74‡, Northwest to 115‡, St. Paul to 88‡, Canada Southern to 50‡, Lackawanna to 116‡, Louisville & Nashville to 45, Missouri Pacific to 88, Northern Pacific

NO. 13 FIRE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

Two Stores Burned and Otherr Narrowly Escape. [Special Star Telegram.] FAVETTEVILLE, Jan. 17th, 1884.-Fire

roke out last night about 12 o'clock in W. L. Hawley's boot and shoe store, on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville The fire brigade responded promptly, but the store was quickly burned. The store of J. A. Pemberton, Jr., was also burned, but most of the crockery was saved. The adjoining stores of W. N. Tillinghast and Rose & Leak escaped, though the goods were badly damaged

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS DISASTER.

Further Statements-A Culpable Pilot Runs the Vessel Ashore-The Cabin and its Occupants Washed Away-All the Survivors Rescued from the Rigging - Not a Woman or Child

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star)

Boston, Jan. 19 .- Mr. Fairbanks, one of the survivors of the City of Columbus disaster, says that before a rescue was at-tempted a single boat with several Indians in it came off from Gay Head, but they could not approach the wreck. They were engaged in picking up floating matter. While they were in the rigging together the pilot told him that he fixed the course of the vessel and fastened the wheel, and as he was very cold went to the smokestack to warm himself. He remained there twenty minutes, and when he returned to his post he found the ship had veered When he ascertained that the vessel was among the rocks and that it was probably impossible to save her, he put her right on shore and ran her as high as he could, with the result that although she drew seventeen feet of water, her fore foot was in eleven feet. Mr. Fairbanks is of the opinion that many of the passengers did not leave the cabin until their bodies were washed out by the waves which soon tore off the after part of the deck and carried out bodies, furniture and baggage before the eyes of the horrifled survivors. He says that Oscar Iasiage was in the rigging with him, and that he perished before aid came to hand. Not a woman or child was seen by him alive after the vessel went ashore. He thinks Mr. Morton, of the Boston Globe, did not succeed in gaining

Jno. L. Cook, of Portland, Me., a cabin passenger, says he felt something was wrong. He reached the deck and then hastened back and informed his stateroom companion that the vessel was aground He got into the fore rigging, where were the captain, a man named White, and two farnsworth boys, ail of whom were saved During the long morning hours this little company saw others dropping from the rigging into the sea, with little hope but that heir own fate was to be of a similar character. The captain maintained a cheerful, courageous manner throughout, and was the last being to leave the wreck. The first sign of relief was a life-boat coming from Station Point, which is but a mile and a half from the wreck, though the conditions rendered it the work of hours. Soon after noon, the Revenue Cutter's boat arrived, by which Mr. Cook was taken off : but the work was so difficult that it took two hours to reach the Cutter. He says no one who could not swim left the wreck alive, and that the plunge of the swimme into the water was appalling, and was al-most certainly fatal to those not physically G. F. Hammond, of Hyde, was among

the lost. His body has been found. H. Weidman, of Lawrence, who was in his birth in a cabin stateroom, was awakened by the first shock. He aroused his comwho was lost. The vessel then toppled over. He reached the main rigging with great difficulty, and from which, after swimming about one hundred feet, he was taken by a boat from the Life Saving Station. He, too, tells of the sweeping away, one by one, of those who were in the rigging, as cold caused them to relax their hold and the influence of the waves tore the rigging from their grasps. When he was leaving the cabin he saw one gentleman who was engaged in restraining a lady and two boys in their state-room; evidently deermined not to become panic-stricken. None of this party was seen afterward; the cabin speedily yielding to the attack of the water, and all that were in it being whelmed in the sea Boston, Jan. 19 .- On arrival of the spe-

cial New Bedford train this morning, five

aundred people were at the depot and immediately surrounded the fifteen disheveled men and the boy, survivors of the wreck, as they stepped from the train; all of whom bore outward marks of the struggle for lite through which they had passed. Hardly one of them was clad in a complete suit of clothing. One man had a cloth wrapped around his head, his shirt was torn and his coat rent. Another had the appearance of having his garment all drawn violently the wrong way to their serious harm. came limping painfully, because of bruises his leg had sustained. The most cheerful of all in appearance were the Farnsworth boys, who appeared to have not suffered severely from their exposure and were neatly clad in clothing furnished by a of New Bedford. They were in carriages and at once to the office of the Steamship Company. Scarcely had the survivors arrived at the office when several men and women who had been anxiously awaiting them rushed to the rescued men, hastily scanning each face as it appeared. Every one was disappointed, for their friends were not among the rescued. Anxious relatives and friends soon came in, a few meeting husbands, fathers and neighbors; but most could find no familiar face. Only a few waited to listen to the story of the sailors, but the moment they heard the sad news they left the office, too much buried in their own loss to be able calmly to inquire

into particulars. Pathetic instances were many, and the scene was long to be remembered by the spectators. Devil's Bridge Reef, upon which the City of Columbus was wrecked, is formed like a shepherd's crook. It begins near the shore just north of the light, and runs westerly about half a mile, and extends in a northerly direction a few hundred yards further, a buoy marking the outside reefs, distant about a quarter of a mile from the west end of the reef, not over three-quarters of a mile from shore. The captain is reported as saying that the steamer sunk inside the buoy and about one and one fourth miles from Gay Head. This must be incorrect; because, according to the coast survey chart, his ship would have been in from ten to sixteen fathoms of wafrom Boston for ports as far South as Savannah to take the course pursued by the Columbus. They generally sail south of Nantucket, giving the dangerous shoals ex-tending fifty miles south, of that island, a wide berth. In the winter season they generally enter Vineyard Sound, between Cape Cod and Nantucket, pass through the sound to Gay Head, and enter the ocean at that point. The prescribed chart course from Vineyard Sound to Long Island Sound is four or five miles north of Gay Head, and it seems probable that Capt. Wright, in laying his course for the ocean, departed from that course too soon, steering relatively a northwest course, which brought him inside the buoy marking the outsid of Devil's Bridge, and consequently he fell upon the reef and close to the shore. The lirection of the wind was off shore, and the vessel must have been steered close to the ledges to have overcome the force of the gale and to have reached the place of

For the sweet, the loving, and

Spirits Turpentine.

— Wadesboro Intelligencer: Frank Richardson, colored, while attempting to cross Lane's Creek at Staten's mills last Saturday, was drowned. —— The oats in some parts of the county are said to be damaged by the late freeze. Wheat is flourishing. — Mr. George W. Huntley has sowed, or will sow, nearly all of his farm in oats. His head is level.

- Fayetteville Observer: Messrs Lucius MacRae and James McNeill, of Shoe Heel, arrived in Fayetteville Monday evening by the train from Rockfish, having come through the country until they reached the present southern terminus of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Good for the railway company and for Shoe Heel! — We hear our Congress-man. Col. W. J. Green, complimented on all sides for his attention to the wants of our district. He will doubtless prove an active and useful member. When we recall, as our Representatives in the past, such names as McKoy, Bethune, Ashe, Dobbin, Winslow and others, it will be seen that Col. Green has no easy task before

The Charlotte Observer tells of the performances of two drunken brothers named Connelly at Hickory. They were from Caldwell. They grossly insulted some ladies. A warrant was issued for their arrest when they defied the officer. A posse was summoned when a fight followed, Pistols were drawn, but fortunately not Knives and clubs, however, flourwith a vim and after a few lively rounds the two Connelly's were made prisoners. The most serious result of the affray was the wounding of Mr. J. F. Abernathy, a young man of Hickory, who was badly cut with a knife in the hands of Will Connelly, besides having his left arm broken by a blow from a club. After the men were subdued they were taken before men were subdued they were taken before Esquire H. C. Hamilton for trial. A horough investigation followed and the Connelly's were required to give a bond of \$500 each for their appearance for trial be-fore the Superior Court. They failed to raise the bond and were carried to Catawba

jail and locked up. - Mr. W. A. Rice went to Charotte, purchased a pound of powder, and put it in his pocket. He went home, and standing by the fire, managed to throw some of the loose powder into the fire. A train to his pocket was formed some how, and a terrible explosion took place with the following effect, as given by the Charotte Observer: At the time of the explosion Mr. Rice's cousin, a little girl, was stand-ing near him holding his child in her arms, watching Mr. Rice drawing a lot of things from his pocket. The child was blown from the little girl's arms to a corner of the room, where it was picked up with its face and legs blackened and burned with the powder. Mr. Rice's hands were painfully ourned while his face and head suffered sadly, his hair, whiskers, eye brows and eye lashes being singed close to the skin, esides the burns he received. His cousin who was holding the child) did not escape, peing painfully burned, about the face and Mr. Rice's overcoat was destroyed and the house came near burning down. None of the sufferers are seriously burned.

- Raleigh News-Observer: This morning at 1.45 there was a heavy snow storm at Hamlet, we learn from Mr. Har rington, the route agent on the R. & A. Air-Line. — Bishop Lyman leaves this morning for Baltimore, where he goes to make a visitation to the diocese of Maryland at the request of the standing commit tee of that diocese: The Bishop will be abreceived here of the sudden death, Tuesday, of Maj. Thomas Sparrow, of Washington. He was a gentleman widely known and admired. Born in New Berne about 1819, he went to Princeton and there gradnated. He read law under the emi-Judge Gaston, and removing to Washington, Beaufort county, engaged in the practice of that profession. Before the war he represented his county in the House of ommons. During the war he served in the N. C. troops with valor and zeal. In 1870 he was chosen a member of the House. In 1871 he was made Chairman of the ment of Governor Holden. His statements of the case, clear, logical and legal, evidenced his ability and won him many encomiums from the bar and from the press. In 1880 he was again elected a member of

- Raleigh News-Observer: The olor of the uniform for the State Guard is dark blue for coats, sky blue for trousers. The coats for the officers and men are double-breasted. The coats of enlisted men are tunics, collar, cuff-slashes and skirt-slashes of scarlet cloth; coats have two rows of North Carolina buttons, seven in each row. The trouses for privates have a stripe of scarlet, one inch wide. The hel-mets are United States regulation, with the coat of arms of the State displayed in front: scarlet braid, with the letters "N. C." on the pad. All letters and metal furnishings are of brilliant white metal-won't tarnish. — The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer writes that Skinner's chances are not only first-rate, but he is almost certain to keep his seat. Mr. Fab. Busbee, who is Mr. Skinner's attorney, says he is confident that the committee will render a report sustaining that side of the case. - MORGANTON, N. C., Jan. 13, 1884.-This morning about six o'clock the store and dwelling occupied by Mr. L. Mull, was discovered to be on fire. Nobody was on the premises besides Mr. Mull, and before assistance could be rendered the entire house of goods was consumed. Nothing was saved except some household furni

- Charlotte Observer: About eventy-five merchants in the city have failed to make their purchase returns. ----Yesterday a batch of nineteen men, women and children, from this county, took the Air Line train for that State and last night another party of young men, six in number, followed them on the night train. What the attraction out there is, nobody seems to know, but it looks like the whole country is moving to Texas. - Mr. Walter Mullen, of this city, has lost, during the past two weeks, twenty five hogs by cholera. He had 100 head of swine, out since the cholera attacked them they have been dying at the rate of two or three a day. It is a very severe type of cholera and the hogs, on being attacked bleed freely at the nose. Reports from other swine raisers about the city, show that the cholera is raging with more or less violence in various sections and that the disease is weeping off numbers of hogs. - Mayor, W. C. Maxwell last night served warrants on Messrs. James McDuffle and L. J. Kirk, summoning them to appear before his court this morning to answer the charge of libe!. In yesterday morning's Observer, McDuffle, who clerks for Mr. Kirk, published a card charging policeman Irwin with having bribed a negro, Isom Fulenwider, to buy whiskey from him (McD.) on Sunday

- Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic: John Scott, colored, charged with rape, was adjudged a lunatic and sent to Goldsboro Asylum. — Harry Jasper, the young man who robbed his room-mate was given a striped suit for two years. -Yorke, who shot Dan. Priest near Cam-Wm. G. Lewis, well known leigh, by an accidental fall suffered the fracture of a rib, one night last week, in her residence at Statesville. — The Carolina Central Railroad Company are building a new and handsome Brevard's Station. A telegraph office is to be established at Iron Station. -- One of the two negroes who choked Miss Sallie Mason, and held her while they deliberstely robbed her concrib, has been lodged in Oxford jail, we learn from ex-Sheriff Moore. The rascals name is Lee Lyon. and he is an escaped convict, having been sentenced for five years at spring term of Franklin Court. — The students at Chapel Hill elected commencement officers not long since. The marshals are: Messrs. Mann (chief), Sinclair, Arrington, and Monroe, of the "Phi.;" and Mesers. Faust, Wright, Strickland, of the 'Di." Reps. are Messrs. Long. Pou, Latham, of the "Pai.;" and Messrs. Patterson, Eller, Eaton, of the "Di." Ball managers are Messrs. Howard and Haigh, of the "Phi.," and Messrs. Graham (chief), Wilson, Caball, of the "Di." — Rev. C. M. Pepper, at call of Northwest to 115½, St. Paul to 88½, Canada Southern to 50½, Laekawanna to 116½, Louisville & Nashville to 45, Missouri Pacific to 88; Northern Pacific preferred to 52, Oregon Transcontinental to 26, Texas Pacific 17½, Wabash 16½, preferred 28. The market closed strong.

— For the sweet, the loving, and "Di." — Rev. C. M. Pepper, at call of Goldsboro Advance, rises to explain that he inspiration to the dear mother who bore us? Just so we look to nature, the first mother of all, when we would find fair imagery of the gentle, the peaceful, and the Davidson College depot by ridiculing remarks and significant songs extolling the virtues of chicken pie, and bad eggs. "Bad eggs!" sure enough.