NO. 26

## The Weekly Star.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. The subscriction price of the WERKIA

STAR is as follows : Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, " 3 months, CRUDE IDEAS.

The economic ideas that have pre vailed in the United States among the Republican legislators have been crude beyond comparison. What they have lived for would puzzle them to answer. The world is full of books, and the Northern people have been given in their wealth to much travel, and the inter communications with Europe has been constant, and still the representative Republican legislator has learned absolutely nothing sensible or valuable in the way of sound principles of politteal economy. The young men are sent o college, where they are supposed to study political economy. They read the newspapers, are supposed to be very "gumptious" and to be well qualified to run a school or run a government, and still their views of economic science are more immature and insane than those that prevail in any other country not half civilized.

We do not mean to say that there are not some exceptious. Many of the ablest political economists of this country are Republicans. But we speak of the raling classes -of that number that are in control of the Government-the legislators and makers of public opinion.

If you doubt the crudeness of the ideas of this class we refer you to the history of this country since 1860. The men who have had control bave acted in a way to impoverish and deplete and when there was no necessity for such a course. The Republican lealers have taken counsel with monopolists and have applied a fals of meiple to all their legislation. In privide business it is the rule to vouss all of the surplus that is possible. The universal commercial privatele is to make as rapidly as you can and to pile up just as mach surplus as your business requirements can effect.

But before the advent of Republicanis a no such principle was applied to Government affairs. The sound statesmen of the past, and of all parties, opposed the accumulation of a surplus. It was regarded as a very censurable and dangerous policy to create a surplus. The true idea was to raise enough revenue for the actnal support of the Government and no more, and but for corruption and ignorance among politicians it would

How do the great continental nations act? How does that best governed of all European countries act -England? Do her statesmen go to work to see how much tax they can wrest from the people and how much surplus they can pile up? If you think so, then you are indeed ignorant. Mr. Gladstone is known to be one of the greatest statesmen in finance that the world has seen. England never had but one or two statesmen who equalled him. Now how does he go to work as the head of the Government? He causes just enough tax to be levied to meet the legitimate demands of the Government. He tries to avoid a surplus. He makes an estimate of all needed and probable expenses and he then lays a tax that is sufficient to meet these expenditures. The last idea that would occur to him, or to any Englishman in power, would be to apply mercantile principles and heap

But this is precisely what Ameristatesmanship-so-called-has been doing yearly for a long time. The system of taxation adopted and applied in this country has been ruinous and oppressive and very unwise. What sense or justice is there in piling up annually a surplus ranging from 100 millions to 1451 millions as it was in 1882? No such surplus was required. Why then take all this excess from the burdened people.

Let us do as the English do; make tive expenses needed to run the Gooften discussed that. The Democrats in the Congress are now fighting to reduce this very unnecessary

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1884.

surplus by about \$30,000,000. This | A sucis by the proposed Tariff reduction that the Republicans are so bitterly

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There are other propositions to reduce the surplus such as additional pension claims, appropriations for public buildings, constructing a navy and educating the negroes.

True statesmanship will concern itself in adopting methods that will henceforth prevent the accumulation of a surplus. A Government is always corrupt when there is a sur- Nobles found that all that was necessary plus to be fought over. Put that down as a fact.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE The Democratic State Convention expected some such action. We gave our views in advance, as we had a right to do, and now that the day se-lected is in advance of the time for the meeting of the National Convention we have no more to say on that point. All's well that ends well.

A resolution was adopted favoring the abolition of the tax on whiskey and tobacco. It is now a foregone conclusion that both parties will adopt in their State Conventions a pects to plant at least twenty thousand plank favoring the total abolition of vines the coming winter. the tax on whiskey, beer and eigars. This will practically eliminate the vexed subject from the canvass. Both parties in North Carolina will go be fore the people as the advocates of free tobacco and free drinks.

We must say this, that whilst the Democrats generally in the east may the length of six to eight feet. The grafts agree to let the contest over free whiskey and free tobacco go for the year, it is a very great mistake for any one to say in the face of facts that there is not a very respectable minority who believe in taxing these very articles. We have as much opportunity and means of knowing Wharton J. Green, dated Washington, public sentiment as any private citizen or editor can have, and we state it as a fact that there are a great many Democrats who are at heart and soul in favor of taxing the luxuries-tobacco, whiskey, &c., whilst changing the plan of collecting.

In a recent test vote in the House to reduce or abolish the Internal tax only 25 Democrats could be rallied to vote for it. In North Carolina more than twenty Democratic papers have at some time during the last twelve months expressed a decided preference for the whiskey and tobacco tax, whilst favoring a change in the manner of collecting.

The Pope regards Freemasonry as very dangerous and as an enemy of his church, He says it is aimed against "The City of God." This will be news to the tens of thousands of honorable and reputable members of the order in the United States who have been supposing all along that it was a benevolent institution, strictly non-political and non-sectarian. From George Washington to our day many of the best and most eminent citizens of the United States have been members of this ancient society. A dispatch from Rome

"The Pope prescribes to bishops their duties, as follows: First, it is their duty, by pastoral letter, to unmask secret societie and make people abhor them; second, to extend Christian education; third, to urge agriculturists and working-men to organ ize Catholic associations and conference of St. Vincent de Paul; fourth to watch over the schools and to exhort youth to never become members of any society without first consulting their priests. The Pope ends its encyclical by imploring the aid of the Blessed Virgin.

Hyde county is called the "Egypt of North Carolina." The single county could supply the whole State with corn. The shores of Lake Mattamuskeet, for several miles out,-comprise one vast, level

cornfield, -richer than the valley of the Nile. -Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic. The county of Forsyth produces more corn than Hyde does. We have not examined but we would not be surprised to find that there were several counties that grew more corn than the talked of "Egypt" in North Carolina. There are several counties in New York that produce four times more corn than Hyde produces. We are not sure that there are not counties that produce even six times as much. This is curious and corrects some errors that pre-

Arthur's son Allan is at Princetor College. He is a great idler and does as he pleases. An account says:

work to maintain his position in his class if he should devote all his time to his task. Yet young Arthur absents himself from the ege weeks at a time. He does not average over three days in the week at Princeton, and is continually off on a visit to New York or Washington. He, how-ever, passes his examination when the hardest of workers are conditioned, and without doubt he will be graduated with full honors without really baving received any benefit from his college course.

So much for royalty. The Tobacco Rebate.

The following letter from Congressman Green to Mr. W. H. Styron, of this city, in up the budget with reference to posi- to other dealers in this city and elsewhere: response to an inquiry, may be of interest In reply to your favor of yesterday, I sidence. vernment, and let not one dollar, if this be possible, be raised beyond it.

We do not now consider the angular We do not now consider the way to hably in the next two or three days, will inform you of his reply. I understand that the work of repayment is now going on active-

casful Horticultural Enterprise Our friend R. H., McKoy, Esq., who on Thursday afternoon paid a visit to the

"Nobles' Vineyard," a short distance from the city, informs us that he was greatly surprised to see the important results following the efforts that have been made here in the culture of grapes and other When Capt. Nobles first located in New

Hanover county he was informed that the growing of grapes could not be made successful, as the fruit would not in our soil ripen uniformly. After experimenting for some time with three hundred vines Capt. was proper culture and judicious pruning to make the grape vines in this locality as productive as in any section of the State. as well as to insure uniform ripening and freedom from all kinds of disease. It will s to meet on the 25th of June. We be remembered that for some years past among the finest grapes ever put upon this market for sale were those from this vine-

Our informant states that there is perhaps not a man in the county who realizes the magnitude that the business of grape culture is assuming at this vineyard. Only three years ago Capt. Nobles had three hundred vines. Now he has already twenty thousand vines set, comprising one hundred and fifty different varieties, and put out during the winter just past fully one hundred thousand cuttings; while he ex-

The proprietor of this extensive vineyard claims that this section, owing to the great length of the season, and the adaptability of the soil, is superior to any other locality for the propagation of nurseries. Our informant was shown a plot of ground, now reset in plum grafts, from which was taken and sold last winter seven thousand plum grafts that had in one year grown to of apples, peaches and pears do equally as well. Mr. McKoy saw grafts in full bloom and in fruit. In fact, even buds that were inserted last August were in full bloom.

The Duty on Rice-A Misapprehension Messrs. Norwood Giles & Co., of this April 16th, relative to some misconstructo the duty on rice. Ccl. Green sends a copy of the original Morrison bill, and also a copy as reported from the committee on Ways and Means, and calls attention to the fact that the objectionable clause alluded to, which appears in the original bill, is entirely left out in the reported one. Salt, coal and timber are the only articles put on the free list. Consequently, says he, rice stands precisely on the same footing with the great bulk of other articles'subject to duty tax, which is 20 per cent, if the bill becomes a law. This he thinks bardly probable during the present session, as it would stand but little chance before the Republican Senate, even if it succeeds in the House.

Supreme Court. On Wednesday in the Supreme Court, as we learn from the News and Observer, the consideration of appeals at the end of the docket was resumed and causes were di-s posed of as follows:

A. J. Evans, administrator, vs. Thos. M. Smith, executor, from Columbus; notices directed to issue to the parties and cause continued for absence of counsel. John L. Wescott, treasurer, vs. Rufus Galloway et als., from Brunswick; notices directed to issue to the parties and cause continued for absence of counsel. M. T. Leach vs. Town of Fayetteville from Cumberland; continued by consent S. A. Young vs. B. T. Borden et als.

from Columbus; argued by W. A. Guthrie (by brief) and J. W. Hinsdale for the plain tiff; no counsel for the defendant. A. McA. Council et als., vs. W. H. Ave rett, from Bladen; argued by W. A.Guthrie (by brief) and J. W. Hinsdale for the plain-tiffs; no counsel for the defendant.

State vs. G. H. Crumpler, from Cumber land; argued by Attorney General Kenan for the State and Walter Clark for the de endant. James L. Currie vs. H. D. J. Clark e als., from Moore; argued by W. A. Guthrie (by brief) and J. W. Hinsdale for the plaintiff, and John Manning, R. P. Buxton and M. S. Robbins for the defendants. Pending the argument in the last name

case, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock

Thursday morning.

Military Matters. Col. J. L. Cantwell, who is now, of his own volition, a private in the ranks of the Wilmington Light Infantry, received a notification yesterday from Adjutant Gen. Johnston Jones, of the State Guard, stating that, in accordance with law, a Board will of God. assemble at Asheville, N. C., on Thursday, the 22nd of May, "to establish and prescribe rules, regulations, forms and proceedings for the use, government and instruction of the Militia of North Carolina. subject to the approval of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief." The Board will be composed as follows: Brig. Gen, Johnston Jones, Adjutant General; Col. F. H. Cameron, Inspector General; Col. J. W. Cotton, Col. of 1st Regiment; Capt. A.

J. Ellington, Capt. Co. I, 3rd Regiment Lt. J. R. Robertson, Co. E, 4th Regiment, and Private J. L. Cantwell. Co. C. 2nd Regiment. Beath of Mr. Henry Burkhimer. Mr. Henry Burkhimer, the old and well known tobacconist of this city, died vesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, of disease "He is not a good scholar, and if he were of the heart. He had been sick for a week at would have very hard or two, but was only confined to his bed for a few days. Deceased was a native of Chester, Pennsylvania. He came to this city in 1844, and has ever since been engaged in the tobacco business, having oc-. cupied his present store since 1846. His sister was married to Mr. Elijah Dickinson, at one time at the head of one of the heaviest commission houses in the then town of Wilmington. Mr. Burkhimer-

Harry Burkhimer he was familiarly called -was a man of warm, generous impulses, and had many friends in the community who will regret to hear that he has been summoned hence. He was aged 66 years. The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at 8 30 o'clock, from his late re-

A Republican Endorsation. At a meeting of the "J. O. Nixon" Club. held in Cape Fear Township on Monday night, at which time the club was organized by the election of C. H. Thomas as President and J. C. Bisset as Secretary, J. O. Nixon, colored, of this city was endorsed for County Treasurer.

THE NEW BISHOP.

son, D. D., of St. James Church. Wilmington, as Bishop of the New Diocese of East Carolina. Some time before the hour appointed for

the consecration of the Bishop-elect of the Diocese of East Carolina, St. James' Church, in which the services were to take place, began to be filled with an eager and est was not confined to the members of order, as it should have been, and nothing that church only, but extended to all classes and other denominations. It was priety or to offend the sensibility of the the largest gathering we have ever seen within the walls of that building except, perhaps, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Bishop Atkinson. Many had come from a distance to witness the ceremony, and the number of visiting elergy was unusually large. There was no confusion, nowever, or noise, and no difficulty in obtaining seats, as is generally the case on occasions of public interest; the committee of arrangements having so systematized matters as to avoid the possibility of anything of the kind occurring. Cards of adnission had been issued some weeks in advance of the consecration, showing upon their face the number of the pew in which the holder was invited to a seat, and gentlemen ushers were in attendance to extend every courtesy the occasion demanded. In this way the very large assemblage was speedily and quietly seated. At 11 o'clock the procession of Bishops

and Clergy entered the church through the vestibule and proceeded up the centre aisle to the chancel, the venerable Bishop of Mississippi, assisted by the Bishop of Maine, heading the procession. It was a touching sight and one well calculated to excite emotion, to see that holy man of God, whose locks have been whitened by the frosts of four score and six winters, and who is so universally beloved, passing up to the altar to perform the solemn duty assigned him. He was Consecrator, and there was a peculiar fitness in his being so, for this city is the place of his nativity and the Diocese of North Carolina the one in which he labored continuously until his elevation to the Episcopacy. The Bishop of South Carolina and the Assistant Bishop of Virginia were the Presenters, and they occupied city, have received a letter from Hon. seats on each side of the Bishop elect, near the centre of the platform; a peculiar fitnes in that arrangement also, as the State of tion or misapprehension on the part of a NorthCarolina joinsVirginia on one side and number of persons in this section in regard | South Carolina on the other. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of North Caroina; again a peculiar fitness, for this portion of the Lord's vineyard had long been a part of his territoy and the people he addressed were those whose spiritual ruler he had been for more than ten years. The Bishops of Maine and of Springfield, the one from the extreme North and the other from the Northwest, were also present, having come more than "a day's journey" to meet their brethren of the South and to participate in

the solemn services of the day. The order of services was as follows: The Opening Collects and Commandments were read by the Bishop of Maine, the Epistle by the Bishop of Springfield, the Gospel by the Bishop of Maine and the Nicene Creed by the Bishop of Springfield. A bymn was then sung, after which the sermon by the Bishop of North Carolina. It was a fine discourse, delivered with great animation and force, and was listened to with rapt attention by all. His address to the Bishop elect was solemn and impressive, and his reference to the division of the Diocese and his consequent separation from the people of this portion of the State to whom he had always been most closely attached, was peculiarly touching and affecting. The Presentation of the Bishop elect was then made by the Bishop of South Carolina and Assistant Bishop of Virginia, the Certificate of Election and Canonical Testimonial were read by the Rev. Nathaniel Harding, Secretary of the Diocesan Convention, the Certificate of Consent of Standing Committees by the President of the Standing Committees of this Diocese, the Certificate of Consent of the Bishops by the Rev. N. Collins Hughes. The Bishop elect then gave his promise of conformity.

After the Litany service the presiding Bishop made the customary interrogations. which were answered by the Bishop elect, who evidently struggled under deep emo

The act of Consecration, the laying on of hands by the presiding and other bishops was then performed and the Rt. Rev. Alfred Augustin Watson arose from his knees clothed with the solemn powers and responsibilities of a Bishop in the Church

The 424th hymn was then sung by the choir to that grand old tune "Lenox" and the congregation, catching as it were the inspiration of the occasion, joined with resounding voice which filled the church in general burst of joy.

The Letter of Consecration was ther read by the Rev. Dr. Huske, and is as fol-IN THE NAME

THE FATHER, AND OF THE SON, AND OF THE HOLY GHOST. AMEN.

TO ALL THE FAITHFUL IN CHRIST JESUS

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, GREETING: Be it known unto you that we, William Mercer Green, D. D., I.L. D., by Divine permission Bishop of Mississippi, assisted by the Right Reverend William Bell White Howe, D. D., Bishop of South Carolina, and the Right Reverend Theodore Benedict Lyman, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina; as also by the other Right Reverend whose names are hereto subscribed, under the protection of Almighty God, in St. James' Church, in the city of Wilmington and State of North Carolina, on the seventeenth day of April, being the Thursday in Easter week in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, did, then and there, in the presence of a congregation of the clergy and laity of the Diocese of North Carolina, and of other Dioceses, according to the due and prescribed order of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and in conformity with the Canons thereof, ordain and consecrate our beloved in Christ, the Reverend ALFRED AUGUSTIN WATSON, presbyter and doctor of divinity, of whose sufficiency in good learning, soundness in the faith and purity of manners we were fully ascertained, into the sacred office of a Bishop in the one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of God, he having been duly elected Bishop of the Diocese of East Carolina.

Given under our hands and seals, in the city and State aforesaid, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. W. M. GREEN, Bishop of Mississippi. T. B. LYMAN, Consecrator. Bishop of North Carolina. W. B. W. Howe, Bishop of South Carolina.

sive ceremonies we have ever witnessed brought to a close. It was the mos orderly and the most reverent assemblage that has ever come under our observation, deeply interested assemblage. The inter- for everything was done decently and in occurred to mar the most scrupulous promost devout.

THE LAST CYCLONE.

Pender Visited by a Cyclone-How it Demoralized Things in the Point

Caswell Section. "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but cannot tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth.' So writes a correspondent in Pender, who, on Tuesday last, the 15th inst., made a narrow escape from having to tussle with a cyclone, and that no doubt the same one that passed over Wilmington that same day; for Capt. Paddison tells us that it struck in Pender between 11 and 12 o'clock. near which time it was seen here. Our correspondent says it passed within one mile of Point Caswell. The disturbance commenced apparently in the river, which was literally hurled from its bed upon the adjacent land, the water presenting the appearance of a thick lightwood smoke as it was dashed through the wind. Fortunately it missed the houses, passing directly between those of Messrs. Frank and William Malpass, only about a half mile apart, and doing but little damage, except to the timber, which was broken, torn up and laid waste, the grass not even

escaping the general destruction. Dr. Jas. F. Simpson met with some loss from another current of wind, though, during the existence of the same storm. There was evidently two distinct cyclones within one mile of each other and travelling near the same time. It is perfectly apparent, our correspondent says, that they could not have been the same, both from the course of the wind and the space between them, where things were left untouched and un? injured. Another account says the cyclone struck

the ground near Mrs. R. A. Lamb's place, at what is known as Colly Mills, on Black River, three miles from Point Caswell Gathering force as it went it struck a point on Black River at what is known as the Malpass Bluff, crossing over to the east side of the river and going out a mile through the woods of Messrs. F. Malpass and Wm. Malpass. There it seemed to fork or divide, one current going down in the direction of Moore's Creek and the other in the direction of Dr. J. F. Simpson's, Daniel McDuffle's and John Newhirk's. When it struck the latter's place it was about spent, only throwing down a few panels of fence. At an old colored woman's place, between Colly Mills and the river, the destruction was fearful. Fences were prostrated; some trees were uprooted and others were twisted and broken off like they had been so many broom straws; and out houses and fodder stacks were blown down and the fodder cattered all over the field. An eve-witness says when it struck the river it seemed to be about seventy five or one hundred yards wide, and the water was thrown up a spray to the height of about twenty-five or thirty feet. It came with a howling, rushing, rearing sound, resembling what might be expected from four or five trains of cars running over a bridge. It was a sight truly appalling, remarks our correspondent, and one long to be remembered. Dr. Simpson, describing the hurricane says he heard a peculiar sound and went to the door, getting there, he supposes, about the time the cyclone struck his premses, and his holding firmly to the facing of the door was all that saved him from being blown away. The storm, he thinks, consumed about ten minutes in passing his house, and soon died away in the distance. In addition to the other losses, Mr. Mc-Duffle had all of his fences blown down, some of the rails being carried through the air some four or five hundred vards. No loss of life to persons or stock as yet re-

signs of Trouble in the Republican There are ominous signs of discontent, lisorder and demoralization in the Repub ican camp hereabouts. There is evidently storm brewing, and whether it will attain to the dimensions of a political cyclone or only assume the proportions of an ordinary 'breeze," will depend probably in a great measure upon the turn future events may ake. There is a no inconsiderable portion of the party who don't like the action taken at Wadesboro. They think the native ele ment at least, if not the colored, should have been represented in the re-organization of the Congressional Committee. Then the Liberal business is a thorn in their political sides that pierces a little too much for comfort. They don't like the idea of old party men being ignored for such new recruits as

York and others of his ilk; and they say if

they have got to vote for a Democrat they will support one who is consistent and never deserts his flag for the purpose of political aggrandizement, and is therefore to be trusted in his professions and declara-A Shooting Scrape in Rockingham. A gentleman just from up the road informs us that a colored man named James Russell was shot by another colored man named Richard Lilly, at Rockingham, Richmond county, on Wednesday night, Lilly fired too shots, both of which took effect, producing wounds which may possibly prove fatal. Lilly made his escape, but the sheriff tracked him to Hamlet, and from there to Sand Hill, where he took to the woods, but will probably be captured. Russell has a good reputation among the

against him by his assailant, who was actuated by jealousy. The Reception. A large number of our citizens and visitors present called upon Bishop Watson, at the Library rooms, in the Masonic Hall building, yesterday afternoon, and hearty were the congratulations which the new

white people of Rockingham, who are not

inclined to credit the charge preferred

Bishop received. - The Cape Fear and Yadkin Railroad has been completed to Greens-

propriation Considered in the House. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—On motion of Mr. Morrill, at 12.25 went into Executive session, and on the doors being reope at 12.55, the chair laid before the Sens communication from the Attorney General, in reply to the recent resolution of the Senate, relating to the Star Route prosecu-

On motion of Mr. VanWyck it was re-The Senate, proceeding to the considera-tion of the five minute calendar, took up the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to adjust and settle the account for arms between the State of South Carolina and the Government of the United States, and to balance the same by so reducing the over-charge made against the State in 1869, un der the act of 1808, as that the amount paid on account by South Carolina in the last en years may be taken in full satisfaction of account. This bill, when up last week, was explained by Mr. Hampton. He then said that in 1869 the Governor of South Carollna got from the Secretary of War a supply of arms under the act of 1808, authorizing the issue of arms to the militia the several States, but instead of one year's supply he requested and received thirty years' supply. The arms were distributed by that Governor to colored men only, and the arms could not now be found in the

Mr. Platt opposed the bill. He did not think South Carolina ought to repudiate the act by which it got the arms in question. There was no proposition to return them to the United States, but, on the contrary, the proposition was to keep them. Mr. Hampton said he would not discuss the bill, but would merely say that there was now a very excellent militia in his Statean organization in which its members took

pride; that it was impossible to arm them unless this bill was passed, and if the bill did not pass the militia of South Carolina could not get any arms for thirty years to come. He would not criticise the War Department nor the Governor of South Carolina who requested the arms; but there was a grave question whether the Secretary of War had authority of law for an issue of thirty years arms in any one year. He (Hampton) would hereby appeal to the Senate to pass the bill, it having passed last year without a dissenting voice. Mr. Ingails said that under the act of 1808 the sum of \$200,000 was annually allowed by the United States to supply arms to the militia of the several States, South Carolina had received the arms in oass the Senate in doing an act of generos ity to South Carolina would be simply rob bing the other States. For one, and as representing his State. Mr. Ingalls protest-

The bill was passed-yeas 30, nays 20. Mr. Slater, according to notice given some days since on presenting a bill to forfeit unearned land grants of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., addressed the Senate at considerable length on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Public

Mr. Dolph asked that the bill lie on the table for a few days, to which Mr. Slater

Consideration of the Bankruptcy bill was then resumed, and amendments fered by Messrs. George, Morgan, Wilson, Hear and others. Mr. Hoar and other Senators were anxious to have the bill disposed of to day, and were willing to sit late to accomplish this. It becoming manifest that consinerable discussion would arise on some of the proposed amendments, the Senate at 5.20 p. m. adjourned.

Among the amendments agreed to to day was one prepared by Mr. George, giving debts due to laboring men and domestic servants priority over debts due to a State or the United States. Mr. George express ed the belief that it was time to do away with the custom hitherto prevailing in all countries, of giving debts due to the government priority over those due to hard working day laborers and domestic servants in the employ of bankrupts.

Before the Senate adjourned Mr. Plumb gave notice that he would move to-morrow take up the Postoffice Appropriation bill, whether the Bankruptcy bill should be then discussed or not.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The morning hour having been dispense with, the House at 12.45 went into commit tee of the Whole (Mr. Springer, of Ills., in the chair,) on the Pension Appropriation After an hour's general debate the bill was read by paragraphs for amendments. Out of a number offered the only amendment which was successful was one ncreasing the allowance of pension agents. Pending an amendment striking out the provision for pay of pension agents, the committee rose and the House adjourned. Bills Introduced in the Senate-The Postoffice Appropriation Bill Passed -Internal Revenue Matters and the Private Calendar Considered in the

SENATE. WASHINGTON, April 18.-The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from W. W. Corcoran, chairman of the Washington Monument Association, transmitting a resolution of the Association reating to the approaching completion of he monument and the ceremonies for the celebration thereof.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on the Library, reported adversely on the newspaper copyright bill. It was, however, placed Also, from the same committee, advers

ly, the joint resolution providing for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue to Si-mon Bolivar. Indefinitely postponed. Bills were introduced, and referred, Mr. Call, to provide for the repair of Fort Miriam, at St. Augustine, Fla., and the inclosure of the grounds attached thereto; also, for the establishment of life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Florida, as follows: one at or near St. Au gustine, one at a point between Jupiter Inet and St. Augustine, one at or near Key West, and one at or near Charlotte harbo

The Senate laid aside the calendar and took up the Postoffice Appropriation bill. After an explanation by Mr. Plumb, consideration of the bill was proceeded with ov sections. On reaching the section relating to compensation of railroad companies for transportation of the mails, some debate arose; but at 3 o'clock the Senate concluded the consideration of the bill and passed it without deviation from the amendments proposed by the Senate committee on Appropriations, except to add \$25,000 to the appropriation for river mail service. This was done after some remarks by Mr. Morgan, who made an earnest protest against the total absence of mail facilities on the

Alahama river. After passing the Postoffice Appropria-tion bill, the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the Bankruptcy bill; but without entering upon its further consideration, the Senate went imnediately into executive session.

At 4 o'clock the doers were reopen and, according to previous appointment, a message from the House of Representati uncing the death of Thomas H. Herndon, late member of that body from the State of Alabama, was taken up. Remarks n memoriam of the deceased were delivered by Messrs. Morgan, Gibson, Jones of Florida, and Pugh. At the conclusion of which, at 5 p. m., the Senate adjourned to Monday neqt.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. motion of Mr. McMillan, Tenn,, the bill limiting to two years time within which prosecutions may be in-stituted against persons charged with vioating internal revenue laws, was taken up Mr. White, of Ky., took advantage of a brief debate on the bill to criticise the action of the Springer committee in stopping the investigation of charges against Gen. Murray of Utah. The man under investigation

The Holy Communion followed, the Presiding Bishop, and the Bishops of Maine, of North Carolina, and the Assistant Bishop of Virginia officiating, the Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Mississippi, and one of the grandest and most impressalize coremonies we have ever witnessed.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Communication Relating to Star Route Cases Presented in the Senate - South Carolina's Quota of Arms- reiterated his charges against Murray—a man whom Mrs. Hayes had appointed as Governor of Utah. Governor of Utah.

Mr. Miller, of Penn, called the gentleman to order for not addressing himself to the bill under consideration; but the House decided that Mr. White might be permitted to proceed. But Mr. White continued to talk in the same strain, when Mr. Miller again called him to order. The Speaker thought the remarks of the

nan were not relevant to the bill. White said that the difference be tween the Speaker and himself was that while he had been endeavoring to defend the rights of the poorest people in his State, the Speaker had been endeavoring to get bills through Congress for the biggest whiskey monopolies in the State Kentucky.

Mr. Miller demanded that these work

be taken down, as unparliamentary.

The Speaker—The chair desires that the words should not be taken down, and that no notice should be taken of them. [Applause on both sides of the chamber Mr. Miller thereupon withdrew his de

mand, but insisted that the gentleman should proceed to discuss the bill or not speak at all.

The Speaker—The chair will endeavor to enforce the rules of the House. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, suggested that great latitude had been always permitted

to members in speaking, and that their re-marks were not confined to provisions of the special bill under consideration. The Speaker replied that while of his own motion he would not interfere with the course of the gentleman's remarks, when a point of order was raised by another memper he was bound to decide the question in

accordance with the rules. Mr. Miller said he did not raise the point out of any ill-feeling toward the gentleman from Kentucky, but he did object to the time of the House being taken up in the settlement of differences which a member of Congress might have with some other person. A member had the utmost liberty in debate, and could not be called to ac count for his utterances, and that liberty ought not to be abused. The House ought not to permit a member to abuse his privi lege and say anything derogatory to the character of any man.

Mr. White then proceeded in order, and

at the conclusion of his speech the bill was The House at 1.45 p. m. went into committee of the Wnole on the private calen-

The unfinished business coming over from last Friday-the bill to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion-after debate was laid aside with favorable recommendation. It removes the narge of desertion from the record of so diers who served in the volunteer service in all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that such soldiers served faithfully until the expiration of the term of enlistment, or until the 1st of May, 1865, but by reason of absence from their command at the time the same was mustered out, failed to receive an honorable discharge. It also applies to cases in which it appears that a oldier charged with desertion, subsequent y enlisted in another regiment and was onorably discharged.

The bill for the relief of Myra Clark Gaines was considered, but without coming to a conclusion thereon, the committee arose and at 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 7.30, the evening session to be de voted to the consideration of pension bills. Senate Not in Session-Messages from the President in the House-A Bill Passed Establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WASHINGTON, April 19 .- Senate not i HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker laid before the House the following named messages from the President, which were appropriately referred: Transmitting a report of the Secretary of State in regard to the final awards made by the late French and American Claims Commission against the United States, for \$625,526, for the payment of claims of French citizens against the United States. The President recommends an appropriation of that sum, to enable the government

to fulfil its obligation under the treaty of Transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State relative to the approaching visit of the Special Embassy from Siam. The President recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the ex-

enses of the Embassy while in this coun-Transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, respecting the approaching International Conference at Washington, for the purpose of fixing the meridisu proper to be employed as the common zero of longitude and standard reckoning throughout the globe. The President recommends an appropriation of \$10,000 to efray the expenses of the same

The House, in accordance with the special order, went into committee of the whole on bills reported from the commitee on Labor. The first bill considered was that establishing and maintaining a department of labor statistics. Mr. Hopkins, of sylvania, chairman of the committee on la bor, briefly called attention to the provisions of the bill and the advantages to be desired from its passage The bill being open to amendment, Mr.

Kasson, of Iowa, moved to change the word "Department" where ever it occurs. Bureau," so as to read "Bureau of labor On motion of Mr. Kasson, an amendnent was also adopted changing the word 'Religious" to "Moral," wherever it oc-

An amendment was adopted requring the bureau to collect full statistics relating o immigration and the importation of k bor; also one requiring it to inquire into the effect on production of shortening the hours of labor. The salary of the com-missioner of labor statistics was reduced to \$3,500. Numerous amendments were ofered and several voted down, and although no debate was allowed upon them the committee was the scene of a good deal of confusion, and it was not until 5:20 P. M. that the bill was reported to the House. It was then passed—yeas 182, nays 19. It provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, in charge of a commissioner at a salary of \$3,500, who shall acquire all useful information upon the subject of labor; its relation to capital and the means of promoting the material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity of laboring men and women. He is authorized to employ such employes as he may deem necessary for the successful working of the bureau; provided, that the total expense shall not exceed \$25,000 per annum.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Reports of Bistress Caused by Short Crops and Cyclones-The Inter-State Sabre Contest at Charleston. CHARLESTON, April 17 .- There is no

truth in the reports of great distress in South Carolina in consequence of drought, but there is some suffering in Marion county, due to last year's short crops, and in dgefield and some of the upper counties distress has been caused by cyclones.

The Inter-State Sabre Contest, which took place here to-day, under the auspices of the Charleston Light Dragoons, was won by the Georgia Hussars, of Savannah; the Haskill Rangers, of James Island, securing the second prize. Seven teams of four men each contested. The winning com-mittee scored 205 out of a maximum of 240 points.

- Dust-Mud with the juice squeezed out. Fan—A thing to brush warm off with. Ice—Water that stayed out in the cold and went to sleep. Monkey—A very small boy with a tail. Pig—A hog's little boy. Salt—What makes your potatoes taste bad when you don't put any on. Snoring—Letting off sleep. Wakefulness—Eyes all the time comicg unbuttoned.

Inton, Flymouth, Saltsbury and Item white schools are what are known as "summer normals." This year the Peabody fund does not go to the normals, but to the graded schools. So the normals depend entirely upon State aid this time, The fund is small and terms will no doubt be shortened. The fund will be about \$500 a school.

Spirits Turpentine

Chatham Gazette: There is a lady in Stokes county weighing 300 pounds.

We are sorry to hear of the accident occurring to Mr. A. B. McDonald, who in working with a jointer at the N. C. Mill Stone Quarry, got his hand caught in the jointer, which cut off three of his fingers. — Durham Reporter: We learn that in the case of the State against Dr. Puryear for the killing of a negro in Granville county sometime last year, the grand fury now in session falled to find a true bill, because no witnesses could be obtained. (The accounts published at the time ooked very much as if the killing was de-

iberate murder. - STAR.) -The Tarboro Southerner says: Hamilton and vicinity are in a fearful state of excitement. The white people are expecting carpage or bloodshed or both. A feeling of unrest exists throughout the northern section of Martin county. It is feared that the negroes are organized for murder, pillage or burning. This is caused by the incendiary speech of a so-called Indian doctor.

- Clinton Caucasian: Two of our oldest citizens died week before last, Mr. Willis Picket, of Chinquepin, and Mr. Jim Baker, of Smith's township. "Uncle Jim" was the tallest man in Duplin. The shad run in the North East has been quite good, better than for years. A man can afford to eat one pair at least, only 50 cents per pair.

- The Fayetteville Observer notes that Mr. Thomas McDaniel, pear that town, has so improved an originally poor farm that it now nearly averages a bale of cotton to the acre. By careful culture and the use of common sense in the selection of the kind as well as in the regulation of the quantity of fertilizers. He uses stable manure, cotton seed and home made fertilizers. Buys no guano, because he prefers the other kinds.

-High Point Enterprise: Twentyfive dollars' reward is offered by the Steele family for evidence sufficient to convict the wretch who defaced the monument erected to the grave of the late Seymour Steele in Green Hill Cemetery, Greensboro. — A fire broke out on Shepherd mountain, in landolph county, about two miles from Hoover Hill mine, on Wednesday of last week, from burning brush on fresh cleared land, and doing great namage to the timber on several thousand acres of land. No

ouildings were destroyed. - Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic: Dr. J. M. G. Ramsay, historian of Tennessee, a native of Rowan county, died in Knoxville last week, aged 87. Farmer and Mechanic hears that Judge Bennett declines to be considered on the carpet for the Gubernatorial nomination. - Mr. J. Rowan Rodgers, son of the late Attorney General Sion H. Rodgers, is understood to be active for the Coalition nomination for Sheriff. -- The Anson Intelligencer compliments Judge Bennett and his course in Congress, and says if he be not nominated for Governor, he will certainly get the Sixth District Congressional

-Goldsboro Messenger: The Goldsboro Oil Mills sold over 1,200 tons of their Prolific Cotton Grower this season. The meetings in the Presbyterian Church still continue, and are attended by large congregations every night, - During the severe thunder storm of Tuesday morn bert Ward, at Fremont, this county, killing Green will appear before the House committee on Rivers and Harbors to advocate the appropriation for Black and Northeast rivers. The latter is extremely important. as forming a link between New York and Wilmington, It is in fact the starting point from the Wilmington side. He hopes to be able to secure both appropriations.

- Greensboro Workman: Hon. Walter L. Steele is expected to deliver the address at the approaching commencement of Greensboro Female College. - A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing from Washington, says that Mrs. Owens, late of Greensboro, has received an appointment in the Treasury Department, nd John T. Cramer, of Thomasville, has nissed from the same Department, — If any man is so blind as not to see that the sections of the State from which come our most fearful accounts of murder and misery are the sections in which there s the greatest abundance of whiskey, then the case is beyond hope. The counties around in a circle from Wilkes, in this State, are fast becoming slaughter pens.

- New Berne Journal: Capt. A. E. Oglesby, of Carteret county, was in the city yesterday and told us of a terrible wind storm that passed near Andrew's, on Tuesday, about 12 o'clock. Two log houses were blown down and one negro boy badly hurt. Fence rails were scattered every direction, and at Havelock Mr. Ferry's mill was damaged about \$700. — The fisheries have commenced operaions, and last week Mr. Greene caught 70,000 of the finy tribe. — A series of meetings are being held in the M. E. Church at Beaufort. The pastor received into the Church Sunday morning seventeen members. The meeting still continues, — Mr. J. F. Jones is now improving the Ocean View Hotel, which he recently pur-

chased. - Asheville Advance: The news reached this city yesterday of a bloody encounter which took place in Laurel, Madison county, last Saturday, between Ephraim Hensley and Burgess Hensley, in which the former was perhaps mortally wounded by the latter. The weapon used was an ordinary axe, with which Burgess Heasley inflicted a ghastly wound on the breast, near the left shoulder blade, of his adversary. - On last Saturday, the 12th inst., on Davidson's river, in Transylvania county, Mr. Eli Patton, one of the best citizens of that county, was killed by an infuriated bull, which he was endeavoring to manage in the pasture. The vicious beast nade an attack upon his master, and succeeded in getting the advantage of him in corner of the fence. Mr. Patton cried for help, but before assistance could be rendered the mad beast had gored him to death with its horns.

- Raleigh News-Observer: Dr. Dabney's report also covered the investigations of the phosphate deposits of the eastern counties. He stated that from one ninth of an acre fifty tons of phosphate rock had been taken and from this fortyeight tons of phosphate had been obtained ome of the analyses of the phosphates showed a remarkable per cent. Some of the deposits near Lake Waccamaw were of remarkable purity and value. - CPAPEL HILL, N. C., April, 1884.—The committee of visitation, appointed by the trustees of the University, out of their number, viz: Messrs. A. H. Merritt, of Chatham, chairman; Rev. D. A. Betts, of Jones; J. S. Carr, of Durham; Chas. M. Cooke, of Franklin; B. F. Grady, of Duplin; D. P. McEachern, of Robeson; Paul B. Means, of Cabarrus, have just spent three full days and part of another attending the classes, examining the buildings, accounts of the bureau. &c., &c.

- Raleigh News-Observer: Suerintendent Scarborough leaves for Wake forest to-day to attend the funeral of the wife of Mr. Chas. W. Scarborough, who is a member of the faculty of Murfree Female College. The remains were brought to Wake Forest yesterday. - The State Board of Education met vesterday evening every member being present. The first matter considered was in reference to the survey of certain swamp lands in Jones and Onslow. The committee, Messrs. Kenan and Scarborough, made their report, re-commending that the work be done. There was considerable talk in regard to the removal of the school from Elizabeth City. Petitions for its removal to Columbia, Tyr-rell county, and Edenton, were submitted. The Elizabeth City people promised to manifest fresh interest in the school and extend its sphere of usefulness. The vote stood: Edenton 3; Elizabeth City 4. The list of the normals is as follows: University, Chapel Hill, J. L. Tomlinson, Superintendent, opens June 17; Newton, Prof. M. C. S. Nobie, June 20; Wilson, Rev. Sylvester Hassell, time not set; Elizabeth City, principal not yet known, time not fixed; Frank-lin, Macon county, principal not yet chesen, opens about June 25. There are five colored normal schools: Fayetteville, Franklinton, Plymouth, Salisbury and New Berne. All these have regular terms. The