of the "robber Barons" and not the

poor placked whites in the South. The negro is setzed upon as a jimmy to prize open the Southern doors. But the negro has no special advantages or privileges in the North and he is badly fooled if he thinks so When in Nabobs in Yankeedoo distan have their "big spreads" Samb . is not allowed to come in square of it. When do the dwellers on Marray Hill or Fifth Avenue ever invite Mrs. Johannes Ebo Shin o Mrs. Pompey Smash to their roya entertainments when all of th "swell" codfish aristocracy and the upper-tendom of green grocery are on hand? Does any one suppose that the Money Kings the North allow Sambo to with them in their palace cars as they are bowled along at the rate of fifty miles an hour? Does any one suppose that the rich people in the North share rooms or beds with the negro dweller on the outskirts of civiliza tion when he goes among them When the late Bishop Gil Haven, of Boston, was forced "to bunk" with an odoriferous brother of African de scent, rather than do so he sat up all night feigning tooth ache. Now Bishop Gil was one of your everlasting blowers over the negro. To hear him hold forth in denunciation of the Southern whites, and in description of the "man and brother" and his complaints you would have supposed that the said Bishop Gil would not be happy in Heaven itself unless he could be surrounded by dusky angels, and that he would only be too delighted to have the exquisite pleasure of enjoying so long as he remained on earth the delightsome society of the co l ored folks to the exclusion of all Boston civilization and New York snobbery. But when the gushing Blower came in contact with the malodorous brother of the dark skin he managed to get up auch a kicking and cavorting toothache he was able to grunt through the night to the consoling snorings of "the brother in black" who slept the sleep of the

Now this constant effort to make the negro a martyr is very ridiculous. We all know how imitative groes are. They are certain to do what their white superiors do. But unless they are told that they are martyrs or are deprived of great and precious privileges and rights they will never find it out.

innocent wholly indifferent to what

Brother Gil, of Boston, might think

Why do not refined ladies and gentlemen feel that they have been bereaved when they are not sitting in the same cars that are occupied by negroes? Why are they content to be cut off from all association with negroes, and do not feel that they have lost anything?

And yet the miserable Northern demagogues of the Brumm-Reid type are ready always to fan discord and arouse the bad passions of the negro because he is not to obtrude himself upon the attention of refined ladies and gentlemen.

We are glad that the House did looking finely."

VOL. XVI.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1884.

A DESPERATE ASSAULT.

not allow the negro O'Hara to have | Pender Court - The Carrell-Marphy his way as to the cars. This fellow is said not to be a native of this country and not to be entitled to a Carroll Murphy suit. About 1,100 acres of seat in the Congress. He is smart, land were at stake, and much feeling exhas cunning, and made a good point when he brought in his amendment to force the whites to ride with the negroes. We do not blame him. He is naturally forcing himself upward, and he would bring up his race if he could and if not he will drag down the whites. But we censure those swift-footed negrophilists who to persecute the Southern whites would compel them, however repellant and distanted in the court tasteful, to ride together with Samba. to fore the whites to ride with the tasteful, to ride together with Sambo

and Sally Ann. But the amendment of Mr. Criton to the amendment of Mr. fixes it. Railroads have a right to movide "separate accommodations for passengers as they may deem best for public comfort and safety." This leaves the matter where it belongs-with the public carriers. This attempt to force equality is disgusting. Give the negroes all their rights. Protect them in life, liberty and property. Let them be provided with good and ample accommodations on the cars and steamboats, but do not attempt by law to compel men and women of the white races to bunk, affiliate, hob nob, or travel with the inferior race. Such an attempt means mischief. It arouses evil passions and resentful feelings. It creates enmity as Mr. Henley

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPEN-DENCE AT NEW ORLEANS,

A writer signing himself "A Native Mecklenburger" has a long article in the New Orleans Times Democrat of December the 15th, on "An Historical Document." He opens his discussion by saying:

"It is to be regretted that the commis-Exposition, may omit to exhibit the original or a copy of the first official declaration nce, which emanated from Mecklenburg county in May, 1775, four-teen months before the immortal Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson, in July, 1776."

Our readers know our views the matter of the authenticity genuineness of the Mecklen burg Declaration that there was certainty a Declaration on 20th of May, 1775, at Charlotte, but that there is no extant copy, the present Declaration being the production of J. M. Alexander, as he stated himself in a note attached to the document that first appeared in the Raleigh Register in 1819. The fact of a Declaration is assured but

the ipsisima verba are lacking. We refer now to the article in the New Orleans paper because of the blunder the author makes in confounding the Resolutions of the 31st of May with the Declaration of the 20th. He gives Mr. Bancroft's very interesting and important letter and then says that it "establishes the fact beyond all question that Indepen dence was first proclaimed in Mecklenburg, North Carolina, in May, 1775." He shows that he confounds the two documents by quoting from Sir James Wright's letter in which

By the inclosed paper your Lordship will see the extraordinary resolves of the people of Charlotte Town, in Mecklenburg county; and I should not be surprised if the same should be done everywhere else."

Now the "resolves" are extant. There are three copies known to be in existence in newspapers published a few days after they were adopted. The "resolves" are not a declaration of "Independence," but they are very rebellious and a long way in advance of anything of the kind that occurred in any of the Colonies up to that

We would be glad to see "the original or a copy of the first official Declaration of Independence which emanated from Mecklenburg county in May, 1775," exhibited in New Orleans or in Raleigh. Such a document would be of supreme value. We would be willing to travel a long way to see it. We do not believe there is the slightest shadow of a shade of doubt as to the fact that a Declaration was made, but the original was burnt when Mr. Alexander's residence was consumed, as he states himself. But the Resolutions of May 31st are extant, and they are a glorious heritage and an honor to any

We have watched with some interest the career of a distinguished Georgian, who is now probably the ablest man in the Congress from that State. He is a native of Franklin county, North Carolina. The staff correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle writes: "One of the most prominent men at the Capital said to me: I'l regard Hon. Henry G. Turner, of Georgia, as destined to achieve the highest honors, unless foiled by circumstances which no man can control. He proves his superiority in all places where duty calls him, He has ability, character, prudence, scholarship, integrity and patient industry. It would be the very irony of fate for such a man to fail in climbing higher and higher in public life."

Florida Weather. A lady at Ravenswood, Fla., writing to her brother in this city, under date of December 17th, says: "The weather here is delightful. I am writing at an open window, and my tomatoes and cucumbers are

The entire time of the Pender court civil docket was taken up in the trial of the sted; plaintiff and defendant having strong

For the plaintiffs (Carroll and heirs and

purely on the law for the defendant, while Messrs, E. W. Kerr and N. A. Stedman Jr., the latter making the closing speech confined their remarks to the questions of fact before the jury. Mr. M. Bellamy closed for plaintiffs. Yesterley morning, the jury, after remaining out all night, returned their verdict, finding one of the two issues, submitted to them, in favor of the plaintiffs and the other for the defendant, Mr. Stedman moved for a new trial, and spoke on his motion. Mr. Bland replied to him. The court set saide the verdict and

granted a new trial. The criminal docket had no importan cases on it, and those tried have therefore been petty ones. A not true bill was found in the case of the man who had been charged with a criminal offence of a fiendish character.

The Cold Wave.

The "blizzard" which struck us Thursday night and speedily transformed the existing mild temperature into that of the cold regions of the north and northwest, was followed by a clearing up yesterday morning, but the cold wave refused to roll on and leave us. There was a slight moderation, however, from the extreme cold of the preceding night. Early in the forenoon the mercury had fallen to 18 degrees above zero, while at 1 p. m. and 3 p. m. it stood at 26. Being the first really cold weather experienced in this latitude this fall and winter, and coming upon us so suddenly. it was felt all the more sensibly. But we complain of the severity of the weather here, with the mercury at 18 above zero. vnen the poor fellows up about Chicago Omaha and St. Paul are blowing their fingers with the thermometer from 12 to 20 legrees below zero.

At 6 p. m. yesterday the thermometer stood at 23 degrees, with a prospect of a still further fall.

A Fagitive Arrested. We see by the New York World that Geo. W. Wingate, late general manager of the North British Investment Company, of Toronto, Canada, has been arrested in New Orleans on the charge of forgery and embezzlement, and that in his pockets were found \$8,802 of the \$10,000 with which he left Toronto, the Canadian money having been changed at Detroit into American. He confessed everything, and was taken in charge by a U. S. marshal. This is the individual for whom one A. N. Dodd was arrested here on the 4th inst., in accordance with a telegram from the Chief of Police of Toronto, who described Wingate and re juested his arrest, and with which description the personal appearance of Dodd exactly tallied; besides which be registered at the Purcell House as hailing from Toronto. Canada. Dodd, it will be remembered, was released the next day on receipt of a telegram from the Toronto officials to the

effect that Dodd was not the man. A Pair of Precious Swindlers. Some days ago two strangers made their appearance in our city and announced their intention to get up an advertising scheme. The enterprise was a novelty in its way. It was to consist of a number of revolving cards adjusted to an apparatus constructed for the purpose and intended to be run by clock works, which were to be wound up as occasion required. The scheme struck number of our business men favorably, and they took stock in it accordingly. Finally all the arrangements were perfected, the subscribers were shown how the thing worked and were well pleased. Consequently, when their bills were presented for collection, knowing that the apparatus was in readiness to be set to work in front of a prominent business house on Fron street, they were promptly cashed. The next day they went to see the revolving machine in motion and discovered that H. R. Carl & Newton, the two enterprising advertising agents, had fled, having collected all the money due them, but having neglected to pay for the printing of the cards, the contractor of the revolving apparatus and the holders of other little bills

MORAL:-Advertise in your home newspapers, and let the peripatetic dead-heats severely alone.

Pender Convicts-One Escapes. James Jones, colored, who was convicted of larceny at the late term of Pender Superior Court and sentenced to six years in the Penitentiary, escaped from the guard Thursday night and at last accounts ad not been recaptured.

The other convicts are as follows: Thos. Gurganus, larceny, one year in the Penitentiary; Alfred Jordan, assault and battery with a deadly weapon, three months in the county jail.

The receipts of cotton at this port for the week ending yesterday footed up 3,593 bales, as against 3,471 bales for the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of 122 bales.

The receipts for the crop year commencing September 1st to date foot up 79,110 bales, as against 74,708 bales for the same period last year; an increase of 4,402

Speaking of tramps, the Code says that 'any person going from place to place, begging or subsisting on charity, shall be considered a tramp, and be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months; provided, that any per-son who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of a good character shall be dismissed with-

Mesers. W. E. Davis & Son's carrier pigeons were turned loose at Zeke's Island a day or two ago, and arrived safely the same afternoon at their cage in the ice house house, where they were found with a message A Colored Man Knocked Overboard and Beat With an Oar.

perate fight occurred vesterday ening, about 9 o'clock, in the ferry boat aich plies between the foot of Market eet and the ferry dock on the west side the river, between James Clark and George Mack, two colored ferrymen. The coat at the time was at or near the wharf, and a dispute had arisen between the two men, which finally resulted in a collision when Clark knocked Mack overboard, and as he came up, seized and cut and slashed at him two or three times with a razor, but failed to inflict any serious wounds. He next jerked up an oar and knocked him over the head with it, when Mack sank to the bottom. At this critical juncture some one seized a hoat hook and went to the rescue of Mack, who was finally brought to the surface and taken from the water more ead than alive. The usual restoratives, however, soon revived him. The oat with which he was stricken was a heavy one, and the blade was badly splintered

outright. The wounded man took out a warrant gainst Clark and he was soon afterwards sted and carried before J. C. Hill, J P., who, after hearing the evidence, which was substantially as above, required the defendant to give a justified bond in the sum of \$200 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court to answer to the charge of committing an assault with a deadly weapon, and in \$100 for carrying a concealed weapon, in default of which he was committed to jail.

The only wonder is that he was not killed

The Railroad Accident Wednesday

The intelligence yesterday morning, from the scene of the railroad accident referred to in our last, was to the effect that the engine, tender, through Wilmington and Jacksonville baggage and express car, which was sealed, plunged into the river, while the regular baggage car, which also had express matter in it, was left suspended over the abutment. The messenger sustained some slight bruises. A corner of the submerged car was left projecting from the water, and men went to work yesterday morning fishing out the packages of goods, a large proportion of which at last accounts had been recovered and were be ing returned to the Express office in this city, though of course in a badly damaged condition. No doubt much of the contents of the car consisted of Christmas goods, as we noticed among the recovered articles quite a number of draggled dolls and other stock suited to the benefactions of the inevitable Santa Claus.

The steam lighter Susie went up to the cene of the accident, upon which the articles saved were transported to this city. Of the mail matter in the car one pouch of letters and two canvas sacks of papers, tagged for Savannah, were pretty badly damaged. They were returned to the Wilmington postoffice and were to be forwarded to their destination last night. Postmaster Brink thinks that the letters, being tied up in bundles and closely packed, are probably readable, but it is supposed that the papers and other matter are not worth much.

Rice Barn Burned. A large rice barn of Messra, Preston Cumming & Co., at the Clarendon plantation, about four miles below this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, including a quantity of rice and machinery for cleaning the same, etc. The most of the crop had been sold, and nauch of it delivered. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary. The building was a substantial and valuable one. The loss was covered by insurance.

Call Accepted. We are informed that the Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, of the Diocese of Pittsburg, has accepted the Rectorship of the Parish of St. James, in this city, recently tendered him by the Vestry, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties January 18th, the seond Sunday after Epiphany.

For the Star. The Forthcoming Book Describing the Semi-Tropical Area of Sontheastern Having examined the manuscript of the

orthcoming book of Maj. W. L. Young describing the semi-tropical area of North Carolina, I take pleasure in expressing my humble opinion of the same, and indorsing it as worthy of the hearty, liberal, moral and financial support of the entire comnunities in whose interests it will be pub-

The importance of awakening interes n the part of Northern tourists and capitalists in the characteristics of the climate of this section as a winter sanitarium, is elf-evident and needs no argument. How o awaken such an interest is quite another hing. Major Young's intelligent effort helps to answer the question, and is a prac-tical step that will very likely bring prac-

The difficulty encountered in preparing naps giving descriptions, gathering infor-nation, weighing out thought that can be relied on, especially in view of the fact that in more than one sense the work is new and in an unexplored field, has been well overcome. This all requires vast research and profound study to bring about a proper and correct comparison with other and known winter resorts. Major Young's scientific acquirements, his personal know-ledge of the field, thoughtfulness, the cor-rectness with which he has given all his statements, arguments and proof, stamp his work as being that of an able, independent and original thinker and worker in this direction, and should secure him, as he deserves, general credence, and make him an authority on the subjects treated. His theory is plausible, his statements are clear and forcible, his arguments are strong, his proof is conclusive, and the interesting information given in a condensed form will likely be a surprise to many North Caro-linians that have but little knowledge of the characteristics and capabilities of the sec-tion described, or that have paid but little attention to their natural surroundings.

Accompanying the book the reader will find a map 17x22 inches, and showing an area of country 118x70 miles wide and from Pamlico Sound to the South Carolina line.

It shows the limit of what can almost be termed the snowless area, and that of light snowfall, and the area near the Gulf Stream that is supposed to be free from frost. The mean temperatures are given from Smithville to Pamlico Sound, the boundaries of the Sugar belt, black Phosphate beds of Duplin and Sampson counties, the Hundred Mile Sound with it endless line of overter beds.

Hundred Mile Sound with it encless one of oyster beds.

And gives the juxtaposition of the Gulf Stream and the Semi-Tropical area.

It is a carefully studied and carefully prepared work and for its size will bear favorable comparason with any book or pamphlet setting forth the climatic and other characterities of any part of our country I have as yet seen.

F. W. E. PESCHAU.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Woman Suffrage - The Ricaraguan Surveying Expedition-The Lafay-ette Monument - The Inter-State Commerce Bill Taken Up by the Senate and Still Under Consideration by the House. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Amon the memorials presented was one by Mr. Hoar, from the Woman's Suffrage Association, of Pennsylvania, protesting agains the admission of Dakota on a constitution made by men alone, and denying the suffrage rights of women. Mr. Hoar, it presenting it, said that while he favore women suffrage, he thought it unwise in the present temper of Congress. women suffrage, he thought it unwise in the present temper of Congress, for the advocates of that cause to oppose the ad-mission of the new State on the ground set forth, because when the territories of Wyoming and Washington shall call for admission the exercise of suffrage by women in those territories may be advanced as an argument against their admission.

Mr. Hoar also presented a petition from ex Senator George E. Spencer, of Ala, praying for the payment of expense incurred by him in contesting his seat in the Senate.

thority of Congress, the proposed Nicara-guan surveying expedition, ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, was illegal, and directing the Secretary not to enforce the orders assued on the subject until there is definite and final action by Congress on the resolution.

On Mr. Hale's objection the resolution went over one day, Mr. Vest saying he would call it up to morrow, as the expedition was under orders to sail from New

York Saturday, and prompt action was Mr. Sherman called up and the Senate Mr. Sherman called up and the Senate passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting a statue to the memory of General Lafayette. As passed it provides for the appointment of a commission, composed of three Senators and three Representatives, to carry out the purpose

At 1 p. m., on motion of Mr. Morrill, the Senate went into Executive session, and the doors being closed Senator Riddleberger continued his speech in opposition to the confirmation of Hugh McCulloch to be ecretary of the Treasury.
At 2.50 p. m. the doors were reopen

and legislative business was resumed. The Inter-State Commerce bill was then taken up and explained at length by Mr. Cullom. Mr. Slater offered his amendment, embodying provisions of the Reagan bill. Mr. George took the floor for the purpose of addressing the Senate on the bill, but yielded to a motion to adjourn—retaining the ed to a motion to adjourn-retaining the floor for to-morrow, when the bill Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Immediately after the reading of the ournal the House resumed the consid tion of the Inter State Commerce bill, the pending question being on the motion to which the House yesterday adopted M Goff's amendment, providing that in the ansportation of passengers railroad com-anies shall make no discrimination on acount of race or color. The motion to reconsider was tabled

eas 140, nays 108. mendment, providing that the furnishi of separate accomm acilities and equal comforts, at the same charge, shall not be considered a discrimi The amendment was agreed to-yeas 131

Further consideration of the bill ostponed for a few moments in order to llow the House to non-concur in the Sen ent to the bill making tempora ry provision for the naval service. Messrs. Randall, Holman and Long were appointed

When the Inter State Commerce bill was gain taken up Mr. Reagan, of Tex., deanded the previous question on the first

The point of order was made that as the hill was being considered as in committee of the Whole, it was not competent for the House to take any action which would iscussion under the five minute rule After a long debate the Speaker sustained he point of order.

Mr. Reagan then moved to limit debat on the section to five minutes, but the Speaker declined to entertain the motion on the ground that debate could only be limited in the House by the instrumentality of the previous question. The effect of these rulings was to leave the House in parliamentary wrangle and unable to limit debate. The Speaker recognized the in-convenient, and as far as he knew unprepedented state of affairs, but could no

escape the plain language of the rules.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, requested that
the Speaker submit the question to the
House, whether, in such a state of affairs as was now presented, it is in order to move to limit debate on the pending question. A point of order was also made against this proposition, but pending decision the Speaker recognized Mr. Horr, of Michigan, who had been recognized early in the day to offer an amendment to add to Mr. Barks dale's amendment the words 'provided that such separation shall not be made on be basis of race or color."

Mr. Herbert moved to close debate on Mr. Horr's amendment and the pending Mr. Keifer raised the point of orde gainst the motion. The Speaker said that he question presented was a very important one, and that there were no rules or precedents to guide him to a decision. He would, therefore, submit the question of

order to the House.

The House decided—yeas 151, nays 87—
that the motion was in order. The motion
to close debate was then agreed to, without Mr. Harris' amendment was lost-year 115, nays 120. Consideration of the second section was then entered upon, but without further

Adjourned. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Ingalls from the committee on the District of Co

action the subject went over.

lumbia, reported favorably, and the Sen-ate without debate passed, a bill making the 4th of March, of Presidential inaugu-ration year, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia. Among the bills introduced and appr

briately referred were the following:

By Mr. Gibson, to transfer the U. S. barracks at New Orleans, to the Louisiana State Agricultural College for educational

purposes.

Also, to authorize the construction of a shell road from Baton Rouge, I.a., to the National Cemetery.

The Inter-State Commerce bill was then taken up and Mr. George addressed the Senate on it. The power which this bill seeks to express, Mr. George said, had hitherto laid dormant in the Constitution, but none the less did that power exist. Intercourse between the States had been placed under the control of Congress. Our railroad system had come to be immense; over one hundred and twenty-five thousand miles of track. There was scarcely a human being in the country who was not directly affected by the rates of transportaman being in the country who was not directly affected by the rates of transportation charged by these roads. Mr. George severely criticised the railroad customiof "charging all that traffic would bear." The people of the South had especially suffered from the discriminating rates of railroad companies. These companies made themselves, in effect, partners of all the farmers in the country: retaining to themselves, however, the right to say what proportion of the partnership profits each partner should receive. Railroad charges had been based largely on the debts of roads, and those debts were criminally swollen to, frequently, double the true debt. Mr. George particularly condemned the pooling system, by which, he said, railroad companies were enabled to extort outrageous

charges from people all over the country, in order to make up for the companies' fratricidal struggles at a few competitive

Mr. Allison, from the committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the House resolution providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Saturday next, it be to Monday January 5th. On Mr. Hale's suggestion it was laid on the table for the present. tee on the Naval Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. He explained that the House conferees insist that the Senate must take the House bill as it had been presented to

enate; that being the lump approagree to the resolution in question.

Mr. Allison said that if the Senate passed this resolution, and the two houses should adjourn to the date named, there would on the 1st of January be no money from which the navy could be paid. Every Senator could judge for himself whether it was the duty of the Senate to adjourn.

Mr. Hale said the Senate had yesterday, by unanumous vote, supported the position conferees, he said, had thought the method an objectionable method of passing appropriation bills, and had held to that ground.

Mr. Beck said that as a member of the committee he had been surprised that the committee had not been able even to begin its work on the conference. This was owing to the ground taken by the House conference, the regular appropriation bill passed by the House at the last session, and which the Senate had amended. He agreed in regarding the lump appropriation system by unanimous vote, supported the position of its own committee, insisting on its amendments. The House was advised of this fact. It appointed conferees and sent the bill back to the Senate, where it arrived at 2 o'clock to-day. In the Senate a further conference and sent the senate and in regarding the lump appropriation system as wrong. Any system that did not fully show the items of expenditure in any department should not be permitted to grow into precedent to trouble Congress here-

Mr. Hale moved that the Senate insist or

Mr. Bayard said that although appropria ion bills must originate in the House of Representatives the responsibility for their passage rested equally on the Senate and House, and for the Senate to pursue the course suggested by the House conferees would be an abdication of its responsibility. He moved that a vote of insistance be taken by ayes and noes, and hoped that there would be an unbroken expression of the enate's voice on the question.

In reply to a suggestion of Mr. McPherson, Mr. Hale explained that Senators were not, by a vote of insistance, necessarily committed to the approval of all the items of the amendment, while if his (Hale's) mo tion was not agreed to, the parliamentary status of the bill would be such as to require the work to be done over again.

A vote was taken by yeas and nays on
Mr. Hale's motion and it was agreed to—

Mr. Vest submitted a modification of the resolution heretofore offered by him, rela-ting to the proposed Nicaragua canal surveying expedition. The modification de clares it to be not expedient to send out such an expedition. [The original resolution had declared it to be illegal to send it without authority of Congress.] An executive session was

senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker laid before the House a me rial from J. G. Thompson. at Arms of the House, asking that Congress make an appropriation to pay the judgment rendered against him by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the suit of Hallett Killbourne, to reimburse him (Thompson), for the expenses incurred by him, and to pay him a reasonable comn for his time and trouble. The Seaker thought that the memorial

hould be referred to the Judiciary com-Mr. Keifer said if the money was ever to be paid the memorial should go to the committee on Appropriations.
Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the whole judicial proceeding had bet-ter be inquired into by the Judiciary Com-mittee, so that the committee could deter-

mine whether the claim ought to be paid or The memorial was referred to the Ju Mr. Blount, of Ga., rising to a personal

explanation, sent to the clerk's deak and had read a letter from the Commissioner of Agriculture taking exception to some remarks made by him on the bill establishing the Department of Agriculture. The remarks are to the effect that the petitions sent to Congress in favor of the bill were printed in Washington under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture and sent throughout the country for signature, and that the Commissioner has been about the House and the Senate urging the passage of the bill. The Commi nies that he prepared any petitions or urged the passage of the bill. Mr. Blount said that when he spoke of petitions being prepared under the direction of the Commis ioner of Agriculture, he had no reference to the present Commissioner. The peti-tions antedated Mr. Loring's term of office As to the statement that the Commissione had used his influence in favor of the bill ne had made that statement on informa ion. He had the highest respect for Mr. Loring and desired to place the gentleman's

etter upon the record. Mr. Hancock, of Texas, from the committee on Appropriations, reported back the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the The House refused to consider private

usiness, and the consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill was resumed. strike out a portion of the third section, which prohibits pooling. Mr. Hewitt said that while pooling might be an evil, there were many evils which were remedies for other great evils. The evils that pooling were intended to remedy and which had become intolerable, were evils of unlimited competition. Large business houses had been compelled to employ clerks whose sole business was to ge from railroad office to railroad office and make bargains. More than that, the companies themselves, which were intended to be common carriers, found themselves reduced to the condition of petty hucksters who were compelled to have a great army of clerks to regulate the freight on every invoice of goods shipped over their ines. This evil was so enormous that it had led to the only practicable remedy, which was pooling.

After remarks by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Dunn in opposition to it, Mr. Hewitt's amendment was lost-19 to 69. Mr. Hewitt then offered an amendment permitting pooling contracts when they are

Debate was interrupted, and Mr. Ermentrout, of Pa., presented from the committee on Accounts a privileged resolution regulating the manner in which the expenses of the committee investigating the conduct of Marshal Lot Wright should be

the floor by Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, and the Republicans, feeling aggrieved at the ruling of the Speaker, demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Reagan moved that all debate on the third section of the Inter-State Commerce

sion, by adding the words, "longer distance to be limited to the honest competing port at which two or more railroads compete for business. On this amendment no quorum voted and a call of the House was ordered. The call showed 196 members present. Mr. Peters withdrew his amendment, and the consideration of the bill was postponed. cans desired longer time, and after nearly an hour, wasted in calls, ten minutes were accorded them. Mr. Hewitt's amendment was rejected without division. In the course of the discussion Mr. Budd of Cala., contended that the provisions of the bill did not prevent "physical pooling" as contra-distinguished from monied pool ing, and though Mr. Reagan denied that this was the case, he permitted Mr. Budd to offer an amendment, which was adopted,

Mr. Randall introduced a bill making temporary provision for the support of the navy for the month of January, 1885, on the basis of the six months' appropriation.

The bill was passed without division.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, of Pa., the Senate's joint resolution was passed, declaring Christmas and New Year's days, holidays for all per diem government employees. to remedy the difficulty. Further consideration of the bill was postponed and a recess taken until 8 o'clock. SENATE. ployees.

The House then adjourned until Wednesday, December 24th. Though there is no definite agreement that no business shall be transacted on Wednesday, there is a tacit understanding to that effect, and it is also understood that consecutive adjournments shall be taken for three business days at a time until January 5th.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—At the con-clusion of the morning business, Mr. Vest called up his resolution objecting to send-ing the proposed surveying expedition to Nicaragua.

Mr. Morgan moved that the matter be considered in secret legislative session.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin; and the doors were ordered to be closed.

While the order was being executed, Mr. Conger said, "I call for the other side," to which Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, replied, "There is no other side to it," which raised a laugh at Mr. Conger's expense, as the rule provides that on a demand being at any

Spirits Turpentine.

-Asheville Advance: Mr. Richard Pearson has returned from a trip to New York with the gratifying intelligence that work is to begin soon on the Asheville & Spartanburg Railroad.

Spartanburg Railroad.

— Goldsboro Messenger: Mr. J. B. Garriss, who has long been a sufferer with inflammatory rheumatism, died at his home in Webbtown from the effects of his disease last Saturday morning. — Died, at his home in this city on Thursday last, after a brief illness of pneunomia, Mr. N. B. Stanly, in the 59th year of his age. — Our Chief of Police, Mr. J. R. Hurst, re turned from Norfolk last Monday evening, bringing with him the man Taylor, whom he went to capture, for the fraud perpetrated upon Mr. Smith, Portner's agent in this city. Taylor is now in jail here awaiting the arrival of Mr. Portner from Alexandria. the Senate shall be closed.

The Senate then, at 12.20 p. m., went into secret legislative session.

During the secret session the doors were for a few minutes considered opened for the secret session the doors were for a few minutes considered opened for the secret session the

made by two Senators, the doors of

the purpose of receiving a request from the House for a further conference on the Naval bill, which request was granted. When the secret legislative session closed, the Senate went into executive session.

At 3.45 p. m. the decree receiving a request from the secret legislative session.

Appropriation committee), as to the condition of things in case the Senate should

further conference was ordered, and con-ferees were appointed. He (Hale) had sent word to the House conferees that the Senate

year. The statement was that the House would never back down.

that had no place there. After twelve or thirteen months the Senate was still insist

ing on the provision—improper in that place—when it knew that the House would

not yield. Mr. Hale said the House did not even

give the Senate an opportunity of receding from that or any other amendment.

Mr. McPherson thought the House quite

right in its position, as long as the Senate

Mr. Beck said the position of the House

Conference Committee was that it would not take up or consider the bill prepared at

the last session by the House itself and amended by the Senate.

the House of Representatives making provi-

sion for the naval service for thirty one

Mr. Butler called for its immediate con-

ideration. The bill was read, and after

some debate, in which it met with opposi-

tion on the same ground as did the six months bill, Mr. Butler withdrew his call

Mr. Logan, from the committee on Milita-

y Affairs, reported the Military Academy

Appropriation bill, and it was passed without debate. It appropriates in all \$209,395 for the support of the Academy for the

next fiscal year.

The House concurrent resolution, provid-

ing for an adjournment from to day to Jan-

thereupon, at 5.45 p. m., the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the

ournal the House resumed considera-

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, moved to strike out the section prohibiting railroad compa-

nies from charging greater compensation for transporting freight shorter than longer distances. He believed that the section was

leadly to the interest of the part of the country which he represented—the agri-

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, opposed the mo

tion. Not to prohibit a greater rate for shorter than for longer haul, was to submit

to the railroads the regulation of the entire

ommerce of the country.

After further discussion Mr. Reagan

eided to Mr. Randall, of Penn., to permit

im to report the conference disagreement

on the Temporary Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Randall said there should be no

ill feeling between the two houses on ac-

count of the disagreement He did not think that the position of the House con-ferees had been stated fair in the Senate

vesterday and therefore he would express

he unanimous voice of those conferees as to what they had maintained. It was well

known that the Navy Department had been

dministered during the past six months

under a temporary appropriation. The

bill was objected to by the Senate. The Senate conferees desired that the bill which

hould be made the basis of the conference

should be the bill that was passed last session by the House and amended by the

lenate, but which was laid aside and never

ecame a law. That bill was based on an

increase of appropriation approaching \$50,000,000, and would bring into the con-

erence new subjects not legislated upon a

to take the existing law and if necessary repeal it by items. They did not want to use a drag-net and bring in other matters of

legislation and appropriation. The ques-tion of appropriation for new vessels formed the burden of the debate which followed.

At its conclusion the House insisted on its

and further conference was ordered.

Mr. Randall moved that when the House

adjourn to-day it be to meet Wednesday, the 24th inst. The constitution, he said, prohibited adjournment for more

than three days without the concur rence of the Senate. He asked unan

mous consent that it should be agreed

should be had until the 27th, then to

the 31st, and then until the 5th of Jan-

uary; and that on those days no business whatever shall be transacted

This would accomplish the judgment

of the House on the question of holiday recess. There was barely a que

rum in the House this morning, and it would be impossible to get one next week.

Mr. Randall's motion was agreed to, bu

ration of the Inter-State Com

nanimous consent was not given to

The amendment of Mr. Henderson.

owa, was rejected—yeas 58, nays 118. Mr. Peters, of Kansas, offered an amen

ment to the "long and short hand" provi-

- Asheville Advance: Hon. R

B. Vance returned home yesterday. Mrs. Vance, whose illness occasioned him to leave Washington before the adjournment

of Congress, is, we are glad to learn, much better.

greement for further adjourns

erce bill was resumed

that on the 24th further adjournment

ment to the Senate amendments.

What the House conferees wanted was

tion of the Inter State Commerce bill.

ourned until Monday next.

ultural interest

or its immediate consideration.

At 5 o'clock a message was received from

nsisted on that amendment.

Raleigh Advocate: Miss Lillian Arnold, daughter of Rev. J. D. Ar nold, of our Conference, has painted a fine crayon portrait of Governor elect A. M. Scales, to be presented to one of the literary societies at the University of North Carolina. Rev. Dr. A. W. Mangum is to present the picture. — Rev. D. A. Watkins writes: I have now closed my year's work on Newton Grove Mission. The Lord has been with us and I believe much the Senate went into executive session.

At 3.45 p. m. the doors were re-opened, and Mr. Hoar moved to take up for consideration the House resolution providing for adjournment from to-day until January 5th. The resolution was taken up. Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Allison, (chairman of the condition) Lord has been with us and I believe much good has been done. Between seventy and eighty souls have professed Christ, and six-ty-two have been added to the church. Rev. Dr. M. L. Wood writes: On my return from Conference I found the revival still in progress. It was a deep and gra-cious work; twenty five or more were converted. It has produced a wonderful change among the students. Trinity scarce

seems like the same place. - Raleigh Chronicle: The North Carolina Teacher proposes that the Super-intendent of Public Instruction-elect call a meeting of teachers to meet in Raleigh this winter to petition the Legis'sture to make changes in the school laws. — Mr. E. G. Harrell says that he is in receipt of a word to the House conferees that the Senate conferees were ready at any time to meet them, but the House conferees had not appeared. The Chairman of the House Committee had assured him (Hale), that a conference was useless unless the Senate would recede from its position. The House was determined that the Senate should follow the rule adopted by the House, of taking the appropriation bill of last year and giving one half its amount for the coming half year. The statement was that the House etter from a trustworthy source in Washngton, stating that several of North Carolingson, stating that several of North Caro-lina's Congressmen will not vote for the Blair bill in its present shape. — A very distressing accident occurred yesterday be-tween 12 and 1 o'clock at the prize house of Mr. H. A. Resms A number of colored men were engaged in getting out some hogsheads of tobacco, when one of the skids broke, and Jesse Banks tried to hold a hogshead up, but his strength failed him, and over 1,000 pounds of tobacco crushed Mr. McPherson said he heard too much criticism of the House of Representatives. The true difficulty was that the Senate had insisted on attaching to an appropriation bill a provision—the steel cruiser clause him against the wall, crushing him so bad-ly that he died in a few hours. His skull was broken and one arm, and his breast was mashed in.

- Charlotte Democrat; We like the bold manner in which Judges Bond and Dick, together, pushed business along in the Federal Court at this session. —— If the Federal Court at this session. —— If we had had the slightest idea that the paragraph published in the Home-Democrat last week, about the removal of Gov. Holden's disabilities, would have offended the editors of the Wilmington Review and Star we certainly would not have published it. —— If Gen. Scales were to go into the Cabinet, Charlie Stedman would make a spleudid Governor, and Col. Paul Means, "or some other good man," would, as President of the Senate pro tem., make a Lieutenant Governor that no North Carolinian would be ashamed of. —— If it did not would be ashamed of. - If it did not look like interfering with what seems to be lishers and printers," there might be an outside bidder for the public printing. But t has been understood, we believe, the Raleigh papers should have the State printing.

- Asheville Citizen: We are informed that Engineer Bush, of the con struction train on the Murphy branch of the W. N. C. road, was severely injured on Monday afternoon, three miles east of Waynesville. His engine started to leave the track, and did get off. Mr. Bush leaped to the ground and in doing so was in some way caught and was badly hurt in both uary 5th, was then taken up and voted on by yeas and nays, and was not sgreed to— yeas 8, nays 25. This vote developed the fact that there was no quorum present, egs. The Rev. John Mitchell, for some years pastor of the Baptist church at Asheville, has tendered his resignation. compelled to offer it on account of ill health. He will soon leave for Florids where he will spend the winter and then go to Europe for the summer. — The Rev. J. L. Carroll, now pastor of the Bap-tist church at Gordonsville, Va. is here on a visit, and preached an excellent sermon in the Baptist church in this place on Sunday night. Mr. Carroll has been invited to torate of the church here, made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. John Mitchell. We learn that he has the propesal under advisement. Mr. Carroll is a North Carolinian, a native of Sampson county, whose high character as a divine ed to his call to a Virginia church.

- Charlotto Observer: The chair

of Mathematics in Trinity College has, by

the election of the Board of Trustees, been tendered to Prof. J. M. Bandy, now Pro-fessor of Mathematics in King's Mountain High School. We learn that Prof. Bandy will probably accept. — News reached a number of interested parties in this city yesterday of the failure in Monree of T. J. Redfern, a merchant of that place. The young man Tucker, who dropped down on our town about a week ago, deeced Portner's beer agent and jumped his hotel bill, has been having a good time at other places, but he has struck a snag at last and is now in the inexorable grasp of the law. The gay young deceiver, after leaving Charlotte took in the beer agencies at Greenville and Florence, S. C., Augusta, Ga., and at Wilmington and Goldsboro, in his State, on the same game that he played here, that is, to inspect the books of the agencies under the alleged authority of special inspecting agent, compliment the good condition in which he found the books, and then get the agent to cash a draft for him on Portner. Since he left Charlotte it has been learned here that his real name is J. T. Johnston, and that his home is in Staunton, Va. It was at Goldsboro that he came — The trial of the damage suit of Mr. T. H. Gaither against the Air Line Railroad Company was concluded in the Federal Court in this city this morning by the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the plaintiff or the sum of \$11,333.331. Mr. Gaither ued for \$15,000. The manner in which this verdict was arrived at was told as follows by one of the jurymen, after his discharged: The jury was unanimous in the opinion that the plaintiff deserved damage money, but as to the amount there was a difference of opinion. Each juror put down the amount he thought proper, the figures were added up and divided by 12, and they had the amount. The highest estimate made by any juror was \$15,000 and the lowest \$900. On the announce-ment of this verdict the counsel for the railroad gave notice that an appeal would entered for a new trial. - Charlotte Observer:

officer G. K. Stevens yesterday returned from South Carolina, bringing with him the noted Tom Orr. The young desperado was ironed and returned to the stockade. He will not have such an easy chance of escape again. — Among the sad things of a long newspaper life, extending over a quarter of a century, few have been sadder than to write an obituary notice of W. H. A. Brown, who died at his residence on College street, this city, last night at about 9 o'clock. Mr. Brown was for ten years an employe of the Observer, most of the time as pressman and engineer, and in a long and somewhat arduous service, often exacting, he was never known to flinch from labor or duty. — The long pending suit of Mr. Thos. H. Gaither against the Air Line Railroad Company, claiming \$15,000 for damages received on that road some years ago, has been finally taken up by the Court. The accident in which Mr. Gaither was crippled occurred on December 27th, 1880, and was caused by one freight train running into the rear of another. It was in this accident that Mr. Whisnant and two this accident that Mr. Whisnant and two other persons were killed and their bodies burned in the wreck. — Mr. Sam Pharr, a well known citizen of Cabarrus, died at his home in that county last week. In many of his ways he was a queer old man, and his death calls to mind an odd accident that once happened to him, a result of his eccentric ideas. He had been to Wadesboro and was walking the Carolina Central Rallroad track, when he came to a treatle, over which he proceeded to lina Central Railroad track, when he came to a trestle, over which he proceeded to make his way. When he was half across he saw a train coming down on him, and seeing that he would not have time to get off the trestle, he dropped down between the track and hung suspended by one arm, which was crooked over the iron rail. The first wheel of the engine cut his arm off, and being thus bereft of support, he fell heavily to the ground below, receiving injuries that were thought to be fatal, but from which he ultimately recovered.