---SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscriction price of the WEEKLA STAR is as follows : Single Copy 1 year, postage paid,
6 "6 months,"
3 months, " THE BLAIR EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The STAR during 1884 gave much attention to the consideration of the Blair Educational Bill. It has passed the Senate and is now before the House. Believing the measure to be one of exceeding danger and loaded with dynamite we have fought it earnestly. Reflection has only deepened our convictions. The promise of giving the illiterate States four or five or six millions annually is alluring, for mere virtue often goes down before the fascinations of gold. But principles are eternal, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. We purpose to consider again

some points connected with this dangerous and beguiling measure. We desire that the reflecting portion of our readers may be again reminded of the wrongs that lurk in a measure that is supported with all of that zeal and ability that sometimes unite to make the worse cause appear the better. We recognize the force of that logic that appeals to man's selfish instincts under the plea of beneficence and patriotism. Surely, it is a grand thing to elevate a race. Surely, it is a noble thing to fit all men for the duties of citizenship in a free country. What can appeal more directly to all that is good and humane in our hearts than the question of educating the mind and the morals. All this is fine in its place. But it may not be such a grand thing to compass these noble ends by devious paths or by viola tions of law or by lowering the character of a great people or by avoiding duty or by becoming pensioners in full and virile manhood upon the bounty of Paternal Government.

The point then to day for our consideration is this: "Has the Congress the power to apply the surplus in the Treasury to the removal of illiteracy in the States?" It will be seen that this is a Constitutional question. The conscientious and noble Bayard said in the Senate on Wednesday that "he had never desired to vote on a question of doubtful constitutionality." It would be a good thing for the country if all Senators were as careful in this respect as the able Senator from Delaware. But with many politicians of these latter days constitutional limitations and constitutional difficulties are mere bagatelles-mere trifles, to be disposed of as easily as a good breakfast. They regard the organic law as fashioned upon the elastic principle and to be susceptible of any construction that the interests of their peculiar people or constituency may demand. It is an India-rubber instrument and can stretch and stretch so there shall not be any want or desire or plan that shall not be completely covered by the Constitution. This is the downward tendency of these days of loose interpretation and readiness to violate both spirit and letter of the Great Instrument. The South has rapidly become as latitudinarian as the North, and scoffers at the reserved rights of sovereign Commonwealths, like the superserviceable Mayor of Louisville, and interpreters of law, like the blind and infatuated Consolidationists in the North, may be found in almost any community in the South, where once great reverence for the Constitution prevailed, and where the ablest men were the defenders of strict construction and

Does the Constitution give Congress power to educate the negroes | ful, practical speaker; a scholar, ripe and whites in the States? If it does where will you find the section or clause? We must remember in interpreting the Constitution that the same laws govern here as in all language, and that we cannot violate the well known canons of criticism under any stress of necessity without reproach and discomfit. We must remember that the Constitution is law and must be interpreted fairly and according to grammatical construction. We must remember further that our Government is one of limitations. The fathers did not set up a Nation, which was a law unto itself; but they formed a Government \$4,000; Chief Justice, \$3,500; Asso-

Charta of our liberties.

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States. The States conceded certain powers retaining unto themselves all power not expressly named in the organic instrument—the great indenture. The United States live by the act and authority of the States themselves. The powers are limited by express provision, for the Constitution explicitly declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor pro hibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

That is very plain. No fair mind can fail to understand it. What has this to do with the Blair

bill? As we understand it, much in every way. We, take it that the above clause teaches this: that where power is not granted Congress has no power to act. If the Constitution loes not specifically grant to Congress the power to raise money by taxation for educating the illiterate poor in the States, then we believe that Congress has no right or power to do it. There must, according to the genius of our Government, be clear and unmistakable grant of power or there is no authority to act. If the Constitution of the States has not conceded to the Government the right, the power to use the public funds for educational purposes in the States, then, we insist, that no such right or power exists, and if the Congress in the face of the failure in the organic law to grant such power or right deliberately takes the money from the Treasury and applies it t the extinguishing or removing of illiteracy in the States then it is guilty of usurpation and of a palpable violation of the very law the members have sworn to obey.

Does the Constitution grant any such power to the Congress? Le that be the theme of another article.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. We have received through the courtesy of Senator Chadbourn a pamphlet copy of the Message of the Governor. It is a long and practical document, plainly written and showing those mental characteristics that mark the present Chief Magistrate. He says the affairs of the State are in a most satisfactory condition. He recommends an increase of Judges as "being imperatively demanded" and that cannot "be longer delayed with a proper regard to the best interests of the State." He says and with

"A State is but an aggregation of indi viduals, with other interests to be fostered, guarded and protected by the State, as well as economy in taxation. The wise legislator, while never losing sight of the question of taxation, must see that the other interests of the citizen receive proper

"The interests of the various counties of the State and their expenditures should have no less protection at your hands than the expenditures from the State treasury; and to multiply the expanses of the coun-ties for jail fees, witnesses, special terms of the courts, in the hope of saving a few thousand dollars to the State treasury, is, to say the least of it, poor political economy.
"It is not less unwise, to leave the citizen for the sake of saving him a few dollars in taxes, to abandon his rights in the courts altogether, or to have to pay these huge bills of cost that the suits of years' standing

"Society must look to the courts to right its wrongs and to punish evil doers. The delay in the trials of criminals which prevails in the State is putting the law abiding spirit of our people to a severe test; and I regret that a few communi ies have not been able to stand the test. Public condemnation of lynch law cannot

Those favoring a change in our city Criminal Court would do well to ponder carefully the above. The Governor recommends a revision of salaries. He says, and it is clear enough, that some changes are

"The present compensation is in most cases not only inadequate, but it is unequal. For example, the State Treasurer receives wice as much as the State Auditor, twice as much as the Superintendent of Public Instruction, five hundred dollars more than the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and as much as the Governor. It seems to me that a moment's study of the duties of these several officers must convince any one of the other too high." We are glad to see the Governor

writing so much in the spirit of many editorials in the STAR as to the importance of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, He favors a proper recognition of this great office by increasing the pay. We do not agree with him in placing this most important office below that of Judges and Governors, for it requires more talents to be a great Superintendent than it would to disfaithful adherence to the Magna charge the duties of Governor. A great Superintendent would have to be a fine writer; an attractive, forceand full; an experienced teacher; a man of high administrative talents, and an enthusiast. Some of our best Governors have been neither orators. rhetoricians, scholars, nor anything else but men of industry, of good common sense who knew how to take advice. The Governor proposes as

> follows: "I respectfully suggest that the Governor should receive \$5,000, the Chief Justices \$4,000, the Associate Justices \$3,500, and the Superior Court Judges, the Secretary of State, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Attorney General \$3,000."

We believe that the arrangement would be better thus: Governor, of limited powers. The Federal Go- ciate Justices and Superintendent of future will no longer be problematical.

Public Instruction \$3,200; Superior Court Judges \$2,800. The other officers \$2,500. This is our notion. We

must defer other points until another

EDUCATION IN THE MESSAGE. Gov. Jarvis has some excellent renarks on "Education." He thinks the University ought to be at "the head of the common school system' and should be "sufficiently equipped to furnish teachers and specialists."

"If they want to be teachers, they must find a course of instruction arranged to fit them for that great work. If they desire agricultural or practical subjects to fit them for labor in these departments of human life, which are now assuming their just importance in the State, they must have it. The trustees have gone as far and done as much, in this direction as was possible with the limited means at their command."

He thinks more Professorships should be established. He wishes the doors of the University to be open to the poor young men of the State. The University is in debt to the amount of some eight thousand dollars. We will not go into the discussion fully at present as to the movement to convert the University into a training school and to increase its appropriations by Legislative enctment. We may say that our desire and hope heretofore has been that there should be in the proper sense of the term an University and not a mere great High school If it is deemed proper to give up for all time the true idea of an University, and to bend all energies in making Chapel Hill the great head centre for training teachers and the culmination of the common school system then we think the Legislature might make an appropriation. After nearly an hundred years it does seem a pity that the old University by name should languish for the want of proper sustentation. We are not disposed to be unfriendly in any way to the University. It ought to be great institution and for the higher training of the alumni of other coleges. That is the meaning of University. It would take money to do this. There might be in connection with this true plan of an University a college system for the instruction of under-graduates, but to do all this

requires a good deal of money. We do not think the denominational colleges would feel any jealousy of or any opposition to the University if it was intended to equip it for the higher education and not for a free school for the poor young men of the State.

In other words, if the University s endowed properly so as to carry out the plan which its name indicates, then the 30,000 Methodist voters, and the 20,000 Baptist voters, and the 3,000 Presbyterian voters and the 4,000 Lutheran voters (we are guessing at their probable numbers) and other voters of other denominations would not probably feel themselves oppressed if the Legislature was to vote \$50,000 or more to that end. But if Chapel Hill is to be a mere rival of the five or six denominational colleges in the State, and by State aid is to help break them down then there will be a loud cry from one end of the State to the other if the appropriation is made.

We must reserve other points in the Message for another day. At Another time we may take occasion to ventilate our views more fully as to State appropriation for the Uni-

The Philadelphia Press, Republican organ, says this of our most

popular man: "Senator Zeb Vance, of North Carolina, is going to be re elected without turning a hair, and we are glad of it. If there is a man in the United States Senate whose head is full of horse sense and whose interior department contains a full quota of the everlasting milk of human kindness, it is this same Zeb Vance. The only strange thing about such a man is that he has remained so long a Democrat."

Dedication of St. Thomas' Church. The dedication of St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church, which has recently undergone extensive improvements, will take place on Sunday next, the 18th inst., and will be an event of some note. The Celebrant will be the Most Reverend Archbishop James Gibbons, Primate of the United States and Cardinal-elect, assisted by Right Reverend Bishop H. P. Northrop, of Charleston, Rev. M. S. Gross, D. D., Rev. Dr. O'Connell, Private Secretary of the Archbishop, and Fathers White and Julius. Societies attached to the Church will act as an escort to the clergy; Major James Reilly will officiate as Marshal; Archbishop Gibbons will preach the dedication sermon and Bishop Northrop will preach at the night

The ladies of the congregation are making ample preparations for decorating the

What is Wanted.

A Northern man said to us vesterday that all that was wanted to insure Wil mington's prosperity beyond all question would be the erection of two or three large hotels, the building of a railroad to the Sound and the assurance that plenty of sail boats could be had. He said the hotels would be full all the time and a boom would spring up that would astonish the natives. No doubt, with these, and the adlitional impetus which must follow the completion of the projected railways and the assurance of plenty of water in our river and on our bar, the goal of success will have been reached and Wilmington's

THE INQUEST.

Found Dead in his Store-The Ver-

The Coroner's jury held an inquest yes-terday morning over the body of Balthasar Smith, who was found dead in his store on the corner of Ninth and Bladen streets, on Wednesday afternoon. Isaac Royster testified that himself and Mr. G. L. Schutte went to the store of the deceased, which also served as his residence, about 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and finding it closed and not seeing anything of Smith, they were led to believe there was something wrong. A neighbor then climbed to a window of his bed chamber and said that Mr. Smith was there by his bedside in a

kneeling posture, apparently dead. Mrs. Jennie Farrow said her little girl was passing Mr. Smith's store about 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, when he called her in and asked her to close the doors for him. The girl came for witness and she went to assist him. He was apparently helpless from the effects of drink, but not

George L. Schutte stated that deceased had been on a heavy spree ever since Christmas. His store was often found to be closed during business hours. On Monday, Jan. 5th, several of the neighbors, with witness, were alarmed by the issuing of volumes of smoke from Mr. Smith's house, and upon examination it was discovered that the premises were fastened up; but an entrance was effected, when Mr. S. was found very drunk, sitting in a rocker by the hearth, with the flames bulging out around him or about him and reaching to the mantelpiece. Witness and others rushed to him, extinguished the flames, and rendered him all the assistance that his condition required. Mr. Schutte detailed the particulars attending the discovery of the body Wednesday afternoon, and stated that he notified the Chief of

Other witnesses threw no additional light upon the sad event, and the jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death from frequent and excessive use of alcoholic spirits and exposure.

Yesterday morning Mr. S. Van Amringe, Clerk of the Superior Court, appointed Mr. Wm. Genaust collector for the estate of deceased-who left no heirs, his wife hav-Coroner Jacobs turned over all the effects.

George E. Berden, the well known proprietor of a colored boarding house on North Water street, was found dead on the floor of his room vesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock. Deceased had been under the treatment of a physician for the last ten years, but during the most of the time has been able to attend to his business. Wednesday night he was at a meeting of the J. C. Abbott Post No. 15, G. A. R and was installed as quartermaster. He complained of feeling a little unwell and said he hoped the ceremonies of installation would be gotten through with as soon as possible. Being up so late the night previous, it was expected that he would sleep, late yesterday morning, and it was not until the hour named that some one went to call him and found him dead. He had left his bed and dressed himself

before the final summons came. Deceased will be interred at the National cemetery, permission to that end having been obtained from the Secretary of War, Berden being a discharged soldier. He was about 42 years of age, and leaves a wife.

An Alleged Shooting Scrape—Only Women Involved in the Difficulty. A warrant was served Thursday upon Mrs. Annie Williamson, of Wrightsville

Sound, charging her with shooting at one - Hill, a colored woman, on the 6th inst. The officer (Deputy Sheriff C. H. Strode) found Mrs. Williamson in bed and in very feeble health. The case was to have been heard before J. C. Hill, J. P., yesterday, but the husband of the defendant appeared with a certificate from Dr. Ellis, of this city, to the effect that she was not able to attend the preliminary examination; whereupon the case was continued until Tuesday, the 20th inst. The explanation of the shooting is al-

leged to be as follows: Something was said by Mr. W. which was subsequently repeated to the prosecutrix and proved offensive to her. She went to Mrs. W.'s house on Tuesday last to collect some money said to be due her, and while there the subject of the offensive remarks was brought up by the woman Hill, and a quarrel ensued. Mrs. W., it is alleged, ordered the woman out of her house several times, and she refused to go, when Mrs. W. suddenly seized a loaded gun. Then the Hill woman seems to have concluded it might be better after all to get out, as she had been directed to do, and was, in fact apparently so thoroughly impressed in that direction that she knocked down the gate in her hurry to get on neutral soil. It is alleged, in her behalf, that after she had gotten ontside of the lot, and was running along the side of the fence, Mrs. W. fired at her, some of the shot perforating her apron and the rest going into the fence.

The Tramps Must Go. Three tramps were lodged in the station house Friday night, and yesterday morn ing, when brought before the Court, Mayor

Hall ordered them to be sent across the

river in charge of an officer. In view of the fact that the city seem to be in a fair way to be overrun with tramps, and the further fact that frequent plaints come to his ears in reference to the conduct of some of them, the Mayor has come to the determination to take vigorous hold upon the evil and throttle it if possible before it has a chance of assuming a more formidable and dangerous one. With this end in view all tramps brought before him hereafter will be immediately sent across the river and their ferriage paid; and precautions will be taken to prevent their return. He says he will use every effort in his power to break up the nuisance, and if he does not suc-

- The H. B. Wright, a new governmen teamer, recently built at Fayetteville, and commanded by Capt. Flowers, arrived here Friday night. She will be engaged on the various improvements of the Cape Fear and tributary streams, and left yesterday on a surveying expedition on the Black River,

ceed it will not be his fault.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Pension Matters-Reciprocity Treatle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Among the bill

on the suggestion of Mr. Harris lies over one day, requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interest, to communicate to the Senate a historical statement concerning the public policy of the executive department of the Confederate

Mr. Lapham, in pursuance of a notice Senate on the subject of commercial treaties. On the conclusion of Mr. Lapham's remarks, Mr. Morrill, in moving to refer to the Finance Committee a resolution offered by himself relating to reciprocity treaties, and to which his remarks of yesterday were directed, took occasion to say that h

doubt Mr. Morrill would like to have his bantling in his own charge for nursing, but before refering to the Committee or Finance, he (Morgan) preferred to be heard on the resolution. He therefore moved to postpone reference till to-morrow, to which Mr. Morrill agreed, and reference was ac-

cordingly postponed.

The Senate closed its doors at five minutes before three this evening, upon motion of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, for the purpose of considering the Nicaraguan treaty, and the committee's recommendation that it be ratfied. The treaty was, however, no reached. The first measure on the executive calendar was Senator Conger's reso lution, which had been reported adversely by the committee, to make public the text of the Nicaraguan treaty, and the Senate, after a two and a half hours discussion, de cided by a vote of forty to twelve not to vance of the action of the Senate. Senator

and power of the Senate, and quoted exten-

among the speakers.

Nothing occurred to indicate what action the Senate would take in relation to the treaty. The discussion to-day did not mbrace the question of considering purely commercial treaties with open doors.

The doors were reopened at 5.25 p. m. when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The House resumed consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill, the pending uestion being on the amendment offere by Mr. Hammond, of Ga., to the amend ment offered by Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, providing for a Commission, and providing that the Commission shall not be appointed until the 5th of March, 1885. This amend ment was agreed to-71 to 12.

was lost—yeas 96, nays 124.

Mr. Randall, of Pa., from the committe on Appropriations, reported a bill making dditional appropriations for the Nava service for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1885. Referred to committee of the Whole Mr. Randall gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to morrow

Mr. O'Neal, of Pa., offered as a substi tute for the Inter-State Commerce bill s proposition for the appointment of five

Lost-35 to 133. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, moved to recommit the bill with instruction to the committee on Commerce to report back the commission bill. Lost-92 to 132. The bill was then passed-158 to 75. 'This," said Mr. Reagan, when the result was announced, "is a fitting celebration for

he eighth day of January. The House then proceeded to the con-sideration of the Alabama contested election case of Craig vs. Shelly. Resolution which unseat Shelly, dem., and declare Craig, rep., to have been elected were adopted, without debate.

Mr. Craig appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office. A contest then arose between Mr. Towns

nend, of Ill., with the Mexican Pension

his favorite proposition for preced Mr. Stockslager proved successful in the struggle; his motion to go into committe of the Whole being carried by a vote of yeas 110, nays 102. But the fight was not vet over-for a motion to reconsider was made and another roll call was needed t

able this motion. Mr. Randall then moved an adjournment Lost-yeas 63, nays 136. After a couple of oll calls on filibustering motions, the House at 4.30 adjourned.

Pension Appropriation bill recently passed by the House of Representatives. Mr. Jackson said he would call the bill up to-

Mr. Morgan said he had learned from several of the Senators who voted against this proposed amendment, that they had so voted not from opposition to the principle covered by the amendment, but because they did not think the amendment necessary under the circumstances of the Oregon

amended by the Senate. It now goes to

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 4885. er should be delegated. The powers

SECOND SESSION.

-The Inter-State Commerce Bill Passed by the House-Naval Appropriations - The Alabama Contested Election Case.
[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

SENATE.

introduced in the Senate was one by Mr. Allison, relating to the fees of pension claim agents and attorneys. He said he did not wish to be responsible for all of its provisions, but they were the identical provisions found in the pension bill recently passed by the House of Representatives. It was legislation, he said, and repealed all legislative provisions contained in the Penegislative provisions contained in the Pen-ion Appropriation bill of last year. There was now great complaint that that legislaion of last year was hasty and unjust to the soldiers of the country, and it had been indirectly charged that the Senate was responsible for that legislation.

The bill introduced by Mr. Allison was then referred to the Committee on Pen-

Mr. Hawley offered a resolution, which

States during the late war, reported to have been lately filed in the War Department by

soon be rendered altogether unnecessary by reason of the action of the State Depart-ment, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Morgan remarked that he had no

Conger made a long speech in support of

Senator Van Wyck made a speech, set-ting forth the absurdity of withholding an official copy of a paper which had already Senator Edmunds was the chief speaker in opposition to the resolution, and based his argument upon the constitutional right

sively from authorities upon constitutional powers of the Senate in this respect. Sena tors Riddleberger and Saulsbury were

Mr. Perkins' amendment, as

bill, Mr. Singleton, of Miss., with the Con gressional Library bill, and Mr. Stockslager of Ind., with a special order; each pressing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- Mr. Jackson rom the committee on Pensions, reported favorably, without amendment, the bil vesterday introduced by Mr. Allison, comrising the legislative provisions of the

Mr. Slater called up the Oregon Central Land Forfeiture bill, which has been in abeyance, subject to Mr. Morgan's motion

tion to reconsider. The bill, therefore, stands passed as

the House of Representatives. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills upon its calendar. After debate without result on a bill for private elief, the Senate resumed consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill. Mr. Garland called up the House bill on

the same subject, with a view, he said, of moving to recommit the Senate bill with all its proposed amendments, together with the House bill, to the committee on Railways for further consideration. The House bill was read by its title, and Mr. Garland addressed the Senate on the subject matter. He directed his argument principall against the commission proposition. Admitting that Congress itself had the right to regulate inter-State commerce, where did we find the power in Congress to delegate its power to a commission. Delegated power could not be sub-delegated. Congress could not divest itself of its legislative power and hand it over to a commission. It was unheard of that legislative pow-

State Duron

The committee then rose and the House adjourned at 4 45 p. m. NEW YORK.

or anould be delegated. The powers lodged in the commission were extraordinary, and Mr. Garland asked the Senators to pause and seriously consider the bill. It not only gave the commission legislative but judicial power. It seemed to him that the courts were competent to deal with the questions involved and if they were not their jurisdiction could be enlarged. He thought the bill just passed by the House of Representatives a better measure than any of the measures proposed in the Senatoria. Accused-The Wounded Man In Critical State. delegate the power of Congress to any other body, and so it left the matter within the Constitution. The question of what was commerce, was a very difficult one some-times to decide. Great danger of a clash between the States severally and the United lieved that greater progress would now be made by recommitting all bills and pro-posed amendments to the committee, who

After further debate, participated in by Messrs. Bayard, Dawes, Cullom, Harrison, Ingalls, Slater, Maxey and Jones of Fla., the motion to recomi nit was rejected by vote of 18 to 24. Mr. Cullom said that when after discus-

any of the measures proposed in the Sen-ate. The House bill defined what was

wanted, and did not leave it to any subor-

linate officers or a commission. It did not

State commerce and what was inter State

States arose on this very question. He be-

could consider them and report promptly to

sion the Senate bill should be perfected, he would move to amend the House bill by substituting the Senate bill for it. Mr. Wilson's amendment, making it un-lawful for railroads to discriminate against the locality of individuals, was added to the

The Senate, at 4.50 p. m., went into executive session, and within ten minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Hutchins, of N. Y., moved to postpone the consideration of private business in order that the Naval Appropriation bill might be discussed and passed.

Mr. McMillan, of Tenn., opposed the motion and thought that at least one day should be devoted to the claims of private

Mr. Randall, of Pa., pointed out the importance of passing the Navy bill to day, in order that it might be acted upon by the Senate, but the House, by a vote of 67 to 80, refused to agree to Mr. Hutchins' mocommittees for reports of a private charac-

A large number of Senate bills were reported and placed on appropriate calendars.

Mr. Curtin, of Pa., from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution calling for information from the Executive relative to the arrest of F. R. Moynaham, an American citizen, by the government of Mexico Adopted.

Mr. Curtin also reported the Belmont resolution, calling on the President for information relating to the Congo Conference.

The House then went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the Chair, on the private calendar. the House passed a number of relief bills. and took a recess until 8 p. m., the evening session to be for the consideration of pen-

Washington, Jan. 10.-Senate not in

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Immediately after the reading of the Journal Mr. Randall moved to dispense with the morning hour, for the purpose of pressing the Navy Appropriation bill to This was strongly opposed by Mr. Stockslager, who maintained that the House should proceed to the consideration of the special order in reference to public

Mr. Randall pointed out the importance of passing the appropriation bills speedily Not to do so would risk an extra session. which would be of little good to the country, and still less to the party to which he Stockslager replied with some

considered his duty in contending for the Quite a brisk and apparently personal colloquy then sprang up between Messrs. Randall and Stockslager, but the confusion in the hall was so great as to render their remarks unintelligible.

warmth that he was performing what he

Mr. Stockslager demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Randall's motion, which was lost-yeas 130, nays 83, the necessary two-thirds not voting in the affirm Mr. Stockslager moved that the House go into committee of the Whole for the

consideration of public building measures. and he asked consent and made a state Navy Department was without appropriations and it was time the House should pro

ceed to business. Mr. Stockslager's motion was lost-72 to 91-and the Speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports. Several public building bills were reported and referred to committee of the Whole; among them one appropriating \$5,000 for a public building

at Fortress Monroe. The House then went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Welborn, of Texas, in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill for the remainder of the current year. The following is the report of the committee on Appropriations in explanation of the bill: The bill made provision for the Naval Service for the six months ending June 30 1885, on the basis of the bill which passe the House during the first session of this Congress, giving for each item of expenditures just one half of the amount contained in said bill with the following exceptions For current expenses, Bureau of Yards and Docks, in lieu of one-half or \$100,000, there s given \$90,000; for necessary repairs, under the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in lieu of one half or \$5,000, there is given \$2,500; for current expenses, Bureau of Construction and Repair, in lieu of onehalf or \$500,000, there is given \$450,000; for current expenses, Bureau of Steam Engineering, in lieu of one-half or \$375,-000, there is given \$280,000, together with the unexpended balance of \$140,000 from the appropriation in 1884, for monitors; for the pay of the Navy and Marine corps, there is given, in lieu of one half the amount contained in said bill, a sum equal to the balance remaining after deducting appropriations for the first six months from the whole sum proposed in said bill. There is nothing in the bill for steel cruisers, the appropriations to com-plete them having already been made. The bill appropriates in all \$6,120,155; which, added to the sum appropriated for the first six months which ended December 31st, 1884, \$8,860,317, the total appropriations for the Navy for the fiscal year of 1885, \$14,980, 472.59, or 913,961 less than was ap-

propriated for the fiscal year of 1884.

There was no general debate on the bill, and it was immediately read by sections for amendment. On a point of order raised by Mr. Glasscock, of Cal., the provision that naval line officers may be detailed as instructors in any schools or colleges, was struck from the bill No amendments were offered, and the committee having arose, the bill was passed without a dissenting

vote. The House, at 2.35, went into committee of the Whole (Mr. Wilson, of Is., in the Chair) on the Consular and Diplomatic Ap-

propriation bill. Mr. Burns, of Mo., stated that the appro priation carried by the bill was \$1,190,885, or \$482,291 less than the estimates. The bil met with the approbation of members of both sides of the House and substantially met the views of the State Department. An item of \$224,000, which was asked for by the estimates for re surveying the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, was omitted. Many things remained undone that, under the treaty with Mexico, must be done before that government would be bound to pay one-half the expresses of the work. expenses of the work. The bill was debated by Messrs. Towns-hend of Ill., Robinson of New York, Chace,

Washburn of Minn., and Mr. Curtin. General debate having closed, the bill was read by sections for amendments. man, of Ind., raised a point of Mr. Holman, of Ind., raised a point of members of the order against the item providing for a con-

sul general at Madrid. The point was susained and the item stricken out.

Stabbing Case - Arraignment of the NEW YORK, January 10.—Richard Short, the man who stabbed Capt. Phelan, yester-day, in O'Donoran Rossa's office, was ar-raigned in court to-day. But few people were present. Short appeared calm and collected. The knife with which the stabbing was done was put in evidence. It has a blade six inches long, has a sharp edge and point, and has a shoe string and a piece of twine wound around the handle. The prisoner, at the request of his counsel, was remanded to await the results of Capt, was remanded to await the results of Capt, Phelan's injuries. Later he was seen in his cell by a reporter, but he refused to say anything. At the hospital, this morning, the physicians said that Capt. Phelan's condition had improved since midnight, and it was barely possible that he might

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.-There were few

new developments to day in the stabbing affray in O'Donovan Rossa's office, O'Dono van Rossa was reticent when approached on the subject. People passing the house to day where the affray occurred, stopped to look at the bood-stained stairs and surroundings. Mayor T. B. Bullin, of Kan-sas City, and a friend of Phelan, called on him to day. They were permitted to see him, as it was thought that it might detract from the strangeness of his surroundings and make him feel more at home. The condition of Phelan continues to improve. John T.Reilly, a friend, had a conversation with him this afternoon, To his friend Phelan said he came here to explain certain matters to Rossa about an interview in the the Kansas City Journal He now believes that he was deliberately entrapped in Rossa's office to be murdered.
"Tom," said Reilly, "when I knew you in
Kansas you were always too quick with your 'pop' to be caught on the snap. Why did you let them catch you this way?" didn't get time," returned Phelan; besides, the room was so crowded suddenly that I couldn't get my pistol out." Reilly said to a reporter afterwards, that he knew Phelan well in Kansas City in 1872, when he prevented him from fighting a duel with a man named McCafferty. He said that while Phelan was a man of spirit and quick to act if aroused, yet he would take a great deal of abuse before getting angry.

WASHINGTON, January 10 .- Capt. Phe lan, of Kansas City, who has so suddenly achieved fame in the fracas in O'Donovan Rossa's office in New York, was a lieutenant of the capitol police force from 1876 to 1879, and is remembered by some of the older officers as very fond of creating sensations, trumping up charges against offi-cers and instigating investigatious by the House. He is a typical Irishman, in speech, appearance and manner; had the reputation being the best shot on the force and was at one time reported to be the slayer of the informer Carey, at Capetewn.

NEW JERSEY.

The Secretary of the International Railway and Steamship Company Supposed to have Committed Suicide.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star. JERSEY CITY, January 10 .- On Wednesday night last a deck hand employed on the ferry boat Jersey City, of the Desbross line, discovered a silk hat and an overcoat lying on the deck as the boat was about to cross the river on the 10.15 o'clock trip to Jersey City. A valuable gold watch and chain and an Adams Express receipt were found in the pockets of the cost. It was made known this afternoon that the receipt and watch bear the name and initials of W.H. McKinley, Secretary of the International Railroad & Steamship Company, of which ex-Senator Gordon, of orgia, is President. McKinley formerl esided in Charleston and is unmarried He left the offices of the Company in the Bryant building, in New York city, Wednesday afternoon, and when last seen he was walking down Liberty street. He evidently crossed the Courtlandt Street ferry and boarded the up-town boat, from which he is now supposed to have umped overboard. The express package, it has been learned, contained private pa-pers, which McKinley forwarded to Gen. Gordon's daughter in Charleston.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE. F. W. Huidekoper Elected First Vic

President of the Company. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. 1 NEW YORK, January 10.-The directors of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Com pany to-day elected F. W. Huidekoper First Vice President. Mr. Huidekoper has also been elected Vice President of the Virginia Midland and the Richmond & West Point Terminal Company, and it is understood he will be made President o the Georgia Pacific, Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, Columbia & Greenville, and all ads controlled by the Richmond & Danville Company. Mr. Huidekoper was formerly President of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Company.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Failure of the Farmers' Bank of Eliza bethtown.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star. LANCASTER, Jan. 10.-The Farmers Bank, of Elizabethtown, this owned by Samuel Eady, closed its doors to day owing to a run upon it by depositors Eady yesterday confessed various parties to the amount of \$26,399. The liabilities of the bank will probably aggregate \$80,000. The assets are un known, but depositors will likely lose

FOREIGN.

Earthquake Shock in Malaga-Dyna mite Attempts in London. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

MADRID, Jan. 10.—Earthquake shocks ave been felt again at Malaga. LONDON, January 10 .- The police have received information to the effect that simitaneous attempts are about to be made by dynamiters to blow up Holborn Viaduct and the Mansion House Railway station. 6th day of February, on which day the Sun Extra precautions are being taken at both points and all baggage is scrutinized with

VIRGINIA.

ssistance Asked for the Plague Su ferers in Wise County.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Lynchburg, January 10.-The commit ee appointed by the Court of Wise county to investigate the condition of the sufferer from the late plague report that there is more destitution than was at first supposed, and outside assistance, heretofore declined, and outside assistance, heretofore decl

THE MORMONS. New Colony Established-Prose-

lytes Going Forward from Georgia and Adjoining States.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 10.—Elders Joseph Kimley and Samuel Whitestone, of the Mormon faith, passed west via the Texas & Pacific Railroad, last night with seven teen proselytes—eight women, six men and three children, en route to the new Mormon colony, near Cruses, in the State of Sonora, old Mexico, west of the Sonora Railroad, and near the shores of the Gulf of California. The name of the new colony, Elder Kimley stated, is Mount St. Young, named for the late prophet, Brigham Young, and the establishment of which is the result of the severe treatment the Mormons are receiving from the United States authorities in Utah. The proselytes were from Georgia. It was learned that an extension proceduring movement is on foot in tensive proselyting movement is on foot in Georgia and the adjoining States. The Georgia and the adjoining Seates, the above we learn that members of the party were apparently fell a victim to the storm.

Spirits Turpentine

-Wilson Advance: Died, in Rocky Mount yesterday evening at 3 o'clock, Dr.
R. C. Tillery, a prominent citizen and
mayor of that place. — The stockholders of the Wilson Cotton Mills held a meeting Tuesday night and elected the following officers: President—A. Branch; Vice President—F. W. Barnes; Directors—T. J. Hadley, M. Rountree, G. D. Green, W. J. Harris, and T. J. Gardner; Secretary and Treasurer—J. W. Davis.

 Monroe Enquirer-Express: The Anson Times has suspended publication.

The smallest grain crops in some parts of the county are reported considerably damaged in consequence of the county. damaged in consequence of the recent freeze. —Rev. P. P. Law, of Pittsboro, having accepted the call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Churches in this place and at Matthews, was in town last week for the purpose of making the necessary arrange-ments for removing his family here.

- Kinston Free Press: The train s loaded every day, and extra cars have to be put on, with negroes going to South Carolina to work turpentine. Hundreds of them are leaving and more still will leave, we suppose. They will be back before the next election, however. — Nearly every neighborhood in the State wants a new county. The fever has struck this county. f every new county that was wanted was granted by the Legislature every man would be a county officer, and it may be that is the reason they want so many new counties.

We have too many counties now. - Raleigh News-Observer: The newspaper men who accompanied Col. Mcclure here were Barclay H. Warburton, of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, and Richard H. Davis, of the Philadelphia Enquirer. — The motives that prompt Major Stedman to relinquish lucrative employment as an attorney because he is to be the constitutional presiding officer of the Senate, will be appreciated by the people of the State, who will find in his action an llustration of that frank sincerity and sterling worth that so justly entitle Major Stedman to the confidence of his fellow

-Charlotte Observer: Mr. E. Lane Britain arrived at the Buford House last Monday night, and was assigned to a room on the third floor. About 12 o'clock he went to his room, undressed, blew out the gas and hopped into bed. About daylight the hall boy traced the trouble to his room, and entered to find Mr. Britain almost dead from sphyxia. He was dragged out of bed and the usual restoratives were diligently applied, resulting successfully in the course of half an hour. — Our farmer friends will now probably get a slight rest and will be enabled to lay themselves down to untroubled dreams, for the ringleader of the meat stealers is in prison. His name is William Cuffee, and he was arrested in this city yesterday morning by the police.

— At Davidson College, what appeared to be a cyclone in the air was obse great fear was manifested that it might make a dive downward before it passed over the town. It is described as having resembled a big funnel-shaped cloud that swept over the town revolving at a rapid rate as it moved and being accompanied by a wind that roared ominously as it ressed by. — An Alabama turpentine farmer arrived in the city on the train from Wil-mington yesterday with a gang of one hun-dred able bodied colored men. He was taking them to his turpentine fields in Alabama where they get good wages. The man who had them in charge told an Observer reporter that the "niggers" from Eastern North Carolina make the best turpentipe hands that can be found .. - Raleigh News-Observer: Look-

ing over the two houses, one who has been familiar with legislatures will be struck with the fact that the present assembly is far above the average. The house is in-deed an excellent body. — Last night about midnight Stewart Ellison and Norfleet Jeffries, Jr., the colored men who went to the farm of Mr. W. H. Brantley, in Nash county, in search of Henry Davis, the negro man who it is alleged so narrowly escaped death at Clayton returned, and say they found on arriving at Brantley's farm that Davis had left the house of his brother, Charles Lee, at noon last Friday, and gone no one appears to know whither. Lee says Davis has gone to Wilson. Ellison and Jeffries think he is yet in that neighbor-hood, perhaps in hiding, as he is evidently frightened. He is reported by Lee as shot in the back and arm and wounded in the head by a blow. Lee says that Davis says there were only six men who took him from the lock up at Clayton. - The Superintendent of Public Instruction makes an excellent showing for the cause of education in this State. Returns for 1883 show a disbursement of \$623,000 for schools, while partial returns for 1884 make the disbursements \$585,000, with a balance on hand for the counties embraced in the report of \$229,827. The expenditures are made between the races on the basis of school population, the total in the State in 1883 being 468,558, of whom 142,200 whites attended school that year, and 98,500 negroes. The school age, how-ever, is between 6 and 21, while practically in the country few over 18, and still fewer under 10 are sent to school. Doubtless a very large per cent, of the children between the ages of 10 and 18 attend school.

Agnes Fields, wife of Mr. W. C. Fields. lied at her home in Kinston, December 30, of consumption. - We hear reports of much stealing going on in lower Duplin. Messrs. Summerfield, of this city, after a lingering illness, died at the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. William Cohn, in this city, on Tuesday morning, in the 57th year of his age. — The work on the new Messenger building is progressing, the in-clement weather notwithstanding. The brickwork for the third story is going up, and with favorable weather the walls will be ready for the roof in the course of another week. The building is being constructed with a view to meet the constant growing demand, arising from the increase in business of the Messenger.

The exodus of the negroes from this section to the turpentine fields of South Carolina and Georgia is of vast proportion, and greatly in excess of that of any former year. They are daily leaving here in hundreds, and our farmers are beginning to fear that farm labor in consequence will be very scarce and at high figures during the current crop year. — The General Assembly will be asked to establish a criminal court for this section to take the place of the present Inferior courts. The Messenger is heartily in favor of such a court. It is needed and ought to be established. A circuit might be formed of the counties of Wayne, Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover, Wilson, Greene, Lenoir and Craven, with a competent Judge, whose salary should be the same as that of the Superior Court Judges. The Solicitor, we think it best, should reside in his county, and each county should have its own Solicitor, to be nosen by the Board of Magistrates. - Favetteville Sun: This issue f the Sun will be the last until after the

- Goldsboro Messenger: Mrs.

and Excelsior Job Printing Department will be sold at auction for a division. The sale of the Sun has been a certainty since the death of Mr. Josiah Evans. - On Sunday morning about 11 o'clock it was ascertained that the ice house owned by Mr. G. A. Thomson and Mr. B. E. Sedberry, situated near Mims' Mill was on fire.
The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. The building was valued at \$400, and was not insured. — From Mr. Stephen Royals, who lives not a great ways from this place we learn the following facts regarding the visitation of a terrific gale, in Sampson county on the night of the 22d with the converged near South River. alt. The blow occurred near South River, at a point equi distant from this place and Clinton. Mr. John Jackson had all of the houses on his plantation levelled to the ground, two of his children were struck by falling timbers and seriously injured. His horse was crippled and four hogs in pens were killed, one of which was carried several hundred rands from the pen. Mr. O. Jackson had vards from the pen. Mr. O. Jackson had all of the houses on his place destroyed, including the dwelling house—a two story substantial building, but no one was hurt. Mr. Thomas Jackson had a part of the buildings on his place razed to the ground. Mr. John Calvin lost the top of his saw mill which was blown into the mill pond A man by the name of Warren had his dwelling blown off the pillars and unroofed. A stack pole was taken from the field of Mr. John Jackson and carried eight miles. The path of the cyclone was narrow but the destruction left in its wake marks it one of severity. We have heard of no one being injured except the two children of Mr. Jackson. Since writing the above we learn that Goshen Church fell a victim to the storm. all of the houses on his place destroyed, in-