WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - FEBRUARY 18, 1885

Specimen copies forwarded when desired

THE LATE JOHN M. DANIEL. Judge Robert Hughes, of Vir ginia, has written for the Balti morean a somewhat elaborate sketch of the late John Moncore Daniel, the once famous editor of the Richmond Examiner. The sketch is exceedingly well done, especially in the part that gives a picture of the po litical, social and educational condi tion of the people of Virginia in the decade embraced in 1840-50. The sketch is deficient in personal anec dote and analysis. We fail to see Mr. Daniel as he was in some re spects, and there is but little said of his powers and qualities as a writer. In fact, Judge Hughes says he was a better editor than writer. This is surprise to us. We began to read Daniel's editorials soon after he be came connected with the Exam iner about 1848. We read that paper with some regularity until nearly the close of the late war, and after Daniel had given up all connection with it. We had some how come to regard Daniel as the greatest newspaper writer that the South had produced-greater than Edward William Johnston, or John Hampden Pleasants or Roge A. Pryor. But it turns out that Daniel wrote comparatively but lit tle, and that he had the habit of utilizing tha brains of outsiders, not only in Richmond but over the State He used communications freely and the editorials of others, often giving them a Daniel flavor by touching up here and there.

We suppose that we have read often an editorial-clear cut, incisive, vitriolic, or eloquent, and vigorous cule and thought that the great Daniel was the author, when it was the production of another pen-of Hughes or Aylett or some other man of parts.

Judge Hughes was editorially connected with Daniel, as Patrick Henry Aylett was, through most of his editorial career, and he knows all about Daniel's habits and methods. He is to be fully trusted in his account of Daniel's public life, and he leaves the impression that he was a better man than we had supposed; a man of the strictest honor and the highest courage; a man of great editorial ability and a clever writer; a man of rare power in impressing others in conversation and of large and varied reading. But he did not write the famous editorials we thought he did.

The cleverest of all the editorials that we remember, was the "Fly. Flap" reply to Edward William Johnston, that appeared in 1849, and caused a duel. Then there was the side-splitting editorial on the selfappointed candidates for Governor of Virginia in 1860, Hubbard among them, and the plan suggested to settle the contest. Of its kind there was nothing better ever written. It was very funny, very unique, very cutting. Then there was the editorial upon "The Beast Convention"a work of genius, that was in so much demand that the Examiner had to strike off more than one edition to supply the demand. We thought all these were Daniel's work manship, but now it is doubtful if he wrote any or either of these very remarkable editorials unless he had hand in the reply to Johnston.

Judge Hughes has made a very enjoyable paper and it is written with marked force and independence of opinion. The portrait of Daniel that accompanies the sketch is very striking. It is the face of a man of originality and power-of a genius, we

CONCILIATION AND SELF-RE-

A distinguished citizen of Georgia who reads the STAR writes us concerning what we said in discussing Maj. Bingham's excellent address as

"I see that you combat very prope shallow sotticism, that the South ou to be very grateful to the con circumstances which tied her to the char wheels of Yankeedom, and forever (a parently) deprived her of her individual and ancient civilization! and ancient civilization! You are right another point. Nothing finally, can p vent the disintegration of this unweildy tion, and the subveisron of a Government back as 1882, predicted the United States must, by the operations of laws as imperave almost as the laws of gravitation, so to three or four sections at least. In into three or four sections at least. In the 30th Century, as you observe, there will be diverse nationalities here, undreamed of just now by political sciolists and the optimistic donkeys who seem to think that a sort of cabalistic charm resides in mere scords divorced from living Ideas. It would have been a million times better had the South established her independence. She would have formed the greatest Conservative Power on this Continent, have dominated the Negro question, which is now a rock of ruin, and possessed in herself some real seeds of political perpetuity."

A very gifted man wrote those words. They were not intended for the public eye, but they are the reflection of the views of one who by dist preachers, and the Raleigh reason of ability and reading and Chronicle says that some of them paid talked-of "No Fence" proposition from thought has a right to speak. He is for the "honor conferred." Think this county.

lowed, studious Southron. We make no apology for laying before our paying for a degree conferred by a readers what he says. There is a ne great deal of truth in what he says, and we are glad that there are able men in the South who still stand by the grand principles that once glorified the South and that are the sheetanchor in the preservation and perpetuity of a free and constitutional Government. We are glad that there are men in the South-noble, pure educated men-who do not offer incense to the priests who violate law and desecrate the Temple of Laberty; that there are men who cling to the pure political faith of the fathers and do not accept that doctrine that is so popular, that the war by its results changed every thing.

Now the STAR is a thoroughly reconstructed paper. That is to say, it accepts the war, and its issues in all good faith. It would not have slavery restored and it would not for moment fan the smallest coal of discord or contention between the sections into a flame. The STAR is glad that there are so many signs of reconciliation and friendship between the two great sections. The STAR reoices that the Northern brethren ar learning more of the South and are consequently becoming kindlier in tone and more appreciative of our people than ever before.

These are our feelings and w would cultivate them. But saying this, we do not mean to go into idolatry and worship the North in all that it does and says and thinks. W mean to insist upon holding firmly to the principles of the Fathers of the Republic. We mean to insist upon retaining the manners and customs of our own people, and to preserve in their purity and integrity our traditions and ancestral faiths. There can be no great and true people who trample upon the graves of their forefathers and repudiate their sentiments and principles.

The South has a history. The South should not become so materialized that it can see nothing good but the "Almighty Dollar." The South should cultivate the most friendly feelings with the people in the North, and be just and fair and honest and honorable to all. But the South should not give up all. It will a shameful day for the South when it shall bow down and worship the God of Centralization and become cup-bearer to the North. It will be a day of humiliation and disgrace when, from a desire to propitiate and to curry favor, the South shall confess that it engaged in an unjust and unrighteous war and that ts leaders were traitors.

Let us do all that men ought to do to save our country from corruption and decay, and let us be truthful and just in our dealings with our brethren in the North; but let us main tain inviolate our principles and nonor and our self-respect.

THE STATE TREASURY.

It appears from a report of State Treasurer Bain that the Treasury of North Carolina is not burdened a heavily with funds as was supposed If we are not mistaken Gov. Jarvis had the impression that there was nearly a million dollars in the Treasury which could be used for general purposes. So far from there being this large sum the Treasurer shows that the estimated surplus on November 1885, will be \$209.822.46. When the next fiscal year begins it is estimated that the sum will be as just given. The Raleigh Chronicle

"The present Legislature must make provisions in its revenue hill for the expenses of the next fiscal year, viz: from December 1, 1885 to December 1, 1886, with only \$209.822.46 on hand; it is thought that larger levy than 10 cents on the \$100 worth of property (as recommended by Mr. Jarvis) "Mr. Bains s statement, therefore, will be

found very interesting to the people as well as to the members of the House." We are indebted to one of State Senators for the following which is germane to the above. He writes on the 16th inst:

"The Finance Committee was brought face to face with the stubborn fact that to carry out the contract with the bondholders and hold this sum of \$310,000 intact for the special purpose of paying interest or of Gov. Jarvis of a levy of only ten cents would not produce the necessary revenue. We asked for this report from Treasurer Bain to shield us from odium in recommending a levy larger than was considered sufficient by ex-Gov. Jarvis."

HOW IT IS DONE. The value of degrees conferred b American colleges is not great, although there are persons who would almost give a right eye for one of them. No man of fair intelligence is ever deceived by a title. A very stupid fellow has had titles and honors heaped upon him. Many man has received the degree of LL D. who knows no law; and many a preacher has been "doctored" who knew but little theology, little Latin, less Greek and no Hebrew. We are reminded of this by a recent Legisla tive development. There is a negre college at Salisbury, presided over by a man named Price. The Legislature was asked to charter the institution and to empower it to confer degrees-to go into the business of tickling vain and empty men who may apply. There was "business" in this nice arrangement. The Salisbury college, so-called, has been engaged for some time in spplying judiciously a plaster to the weak spinal columns of certain Northern Methopretending to be religious actually ripes," and would canonize that enerable Kansas cut-throat and asassin, John Brown. The Chronicle degree business, for such it has be come, pure and simple, thus applies

iversity and by our other colleges these ten years, and see if they are not judiually placed.

"But the Chronicle would in no way disurage the thrifty methods of President tice. It begs leave, however, to commend

frankness to his white brethren.

Whether the whites in the South have ever had to pay for the "honor' with shekels, directly or indirectly is more than we can say. Possibly now and then some anxious citizen has kindly remembered the institution that remembered him, and has manifested his appreciation by metalic favors. But if the pay has not been a consideration with any Southern institution of learning, it is very certain that policy has been. This is so well known that it provokes a smile whenever certain announcements are made.

There is an interesting Civil Rights case that has been decided recently in Baltimore by one Judge Morris, of the United States District Court of Maryland. Some negro women sued the Clyde Steamboat Company for not furnishing them with good quarters, and the Federal Judge awarded \$100 damages to each. He did this not because they had been separated from the white women, but because the state-rooms accorded to the complainants were not in proper condition for the tenancy of respectable colored women. such as the complainants had proved selves to be. The field hand the turpentine worker might sue in any court for not having first-class accommodations given him and he would not recover. No stevedore in New York City would recover damages. Why? Because society would not tolerate this. Of course Judge Morris's decision will be tested in a higher court. It is justice to him to state that he declared that citizenship itself had little to do with the right of a black to demand accom modations among whites, or vice

versa. If it were found that there

were widespread objections to carry-

ration reasonable and lawful.

The proposition to improve Green river in North Carolina is attracting attention. Five years ago an unfavorable report was made as to im proving forty-five miles below the point where Green empties into Broad river. Capt. Hinman made the survey and reported. His report contains some funny things. He explored Green river and in doing so crossed 75 rock ledges in 35 miles. The depth varied from a few inches to four feet. The trip made on a raft was regarded in the mountains as a great feat. According to him this river is "not worthy of improvement." Gen. Clingman has written as follows to the engineer:

"If the purpose is to ascertain the ad vantage of the river for manufacturing pr poses—I mean factory sites—I can commend it. From a point south of Hendersonville the river probably falls 1,000 feet within 20 miles. I am told that one of the falls is as much as 75 feet, and there are many smalle ones. Though it is a small mountain stream it has water enough for factories of ordine ry size. "The suggestion that it would be a sur able stream for navigation purposes is simply laughable, though some kinds of fish are found in it."

The House bill does not contain any appropriation for this so called river. It is such appropriations as this that burt the business in the estimation of the Northern people and

There is one Congressman who has confidence in the sagacity and judg ment of newspaper men. Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, says if he were President he would go to the newspaper correspondents in Washington and be guided to a great degree by what they said in selecting his Cabinet. He would probably act wisely as there are no men in Washington who can so accurately gauge men as these pencil drivers. The Tennesseean, himself a man of ability, says they understand this. We were on tacking with a newspaper correspondent from another State and we were astonished at the accuracy of his udgment in speaking of the North Carolina delegation. He knew them far better than most North Carolinians know them. He said Bennett and places \$2,000 in the hands of the Gov. was the ablest man by far in the ernor to be used by him in case of an House from this State. Of Vance's ability he spoke very favorably although he did not regard him as among the few ablest.

We learn that a telegram was received in this city yesterday, announcing the defeat in the General Assembly of the much talked-of "No Fence" proposition from

all not more than alz months." The tion provides that "Any tramp who hall enter any dwelling house or kindle ished by imprisonment at the discretion of the court, not to exceed twelve months. The next section says "Any tramp who hall wilfully and maliciously do any injuto any person or to the real or pers tate of another, shall be punished by im senment at the discretion of the court. urther on we find that "Any act of beg ging or vagrancy by any person, unless a well-known object of charity, shall be evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp." And finally the law says that any person upon a view of any offence described in this chapter shall cause the said offender to be arrested upon a warrant and taken before some fustice of the peace, or may apprehend the offender and take him before a justice of the peace, for examnation, and, on his conviction, shall be entitled to the same fee as a sheriff." None of the above to apply to any woman; or ninor under the age of fourteen years; nor

We have been thus particular in giving he law in regard to tramps from the facthat the community is becoming more and nore annoyed by them and being placed constantly increasing peril from their redations. We hear that in Brunswick and some of the other adjacent countie nuch mischief is being done by them. In many instances they not only beg and steal, but go up to the doors of farmers and de mand something to eat, and, if there is nothing prepared, that a meal shall be gotten ready for them as son as possible. In Savannah and some of our other neighboring cities the papers tell us that robberies and other depredations are nightly being committed, some of them of the most bold and

daring character As for the tramps who take our city in he course of their peregrinations, we have heard a suggestion, and it has been made the subject of no little discussion of a favorable character, to the effect that if our authorities, justead of sending the tramps out of the city immediately—which is one good way of getting rid of them-should, after they have spent a night in the guard house, turn them over to Capt. Murphy and put them at work on the streets, we would pretty soon see these dangerous interlopers giving Wilmington a wide berth. The fact that tramps were arrested as ragrants and put to work on the streets in Wilmington would soon get noised around, and we should probably be troubled very opinion of a good many who have given he matter some thought.

We learn that the tramps who were sent out of the city Monday morning, being escorted to Little Bridge, were yesterday en camped in a pine thicket in the reighborhood of the Poor House. They looked t be about twenty-five in number.

Fruit Culture in this Section. A gentleman who has recently visited the extensive fruit farm of Mr. L. G. Howard, situated on Topsail Sound, about seventee miles below this city, says it is a sigh worth going a long ways to see. He has about two thousand peach trees now in bearing. They are set out in straight rows and with great respect to regularity, and ing Irishmen and Germans together. therein lies the beauty of this splendid orthe Judge would consider their sepachard. Mr. Howard raises and ships a great many peaches of a very fine quality. and we are glad to learn that he consider the money spent in bringing his orchard to ts present perfection as a capital invest-

It is encouraging to know that the inter st in fruit culture in this immediate section is greatly increasing. The fruit fair of 1882 no doubt helped to stimulate that interes ery materially. Among those who have ately turned their attention to fruit culture we hear of Capt. E. W. Manning, the proprietor of the Pine Grove House, at Wrights ville Sound, who is putting out one thou sand peach trees, making eleven hundred i all, and that he will have about one acre and a half in strawberries, or about twenty

usand plants. Messrs. J. S. Westbrook & Co., who recently purchased the Grapt tract of land. on Wrightsville Sound, and are now enclosing it, will put out forty five hundred each trees and plant several acres in strawberries. These gentlemen are experienced in fruit culture and in truck farming, and will do an extensive business, which will doubtless increase from year to year.

Ex Sheriff Black, who has a pisntat on Middle Sound, about pine miles below the city, is putting out twenty-five hun dred peach trees; Mr. W. F. Alexander same Sound has put out about twenty five hundred, and Mr. W. S. Warrock, on Ma nboro Sound, has put out about three hun dred and fifty or four hundred trees. The soil in this section is said to be for the mos part peculiarly adapted to peach culture.

The Last Act in the Tragedy Mr. S. VanAmringe, Clerk of the St perior Court, has received a letter from Mr. J. Z. Wilklow, of Mishawaka, Indiana, stating that he had forwarded to Coroner Jacobs, of this county, papers of administration and balance due the request that the articles belonging to the late J. B. Wilklow, who commit suicide here in the early part of January last, be forwarded by express to the adwhat kind of weather they are having out in "Indiany," Mr. Wilklow says: "Would have sent the papers last week, but we have bad such fearful bad weather could not get to the court house. Snow three feet deep-temperature 20 to 86 degrees be-

Board of Health Dr. Thos. F. Wood received a telegram from Raleigh yesterday to the effect that the bill for the benefit of the State Board of Health had passed the House and would no ubt meet the sanction of the Senate. The bill appropriates \$2,000 towards the annual expenses of the Board, provides for the printing of the documents of the same, emergency and under advice from the

- To-day is the anniversary of the errible cyclone of February 19th, 1884, which played such fearful bavoc in Rockingham and other counties on the line of the Carolina Central Railroad, killing a ed North Carolina.

brought before Mayor Hall, who ordered that they be sent out of the city immediately. The band was thereupon placed under charge of Officers Capps and Griffith, with the exception of one who secure imployment as a boiler maker and one of we others who signified their intention of shipping at once for New York-with diions to see them as far on their journey orthward as the "Little Bridge," over mith's Creek. They were all young men, some of them not grown, and one apparently not more than twelve or thirteen years old. They attracted much atteas they were marched through the streets. accompanied by the police officers. They give as an excuse for their tramping that they cannot find employment in the North, They are said to have entered the city over

In Well Satisfied. Mr. T. H. Massey, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, who came here a few days ago on a prospecting tour, looking at the land hereabouts, with the view of purchasing if suited and going into the truck ing business on an extensive scale, is, we understand, very much pleased with what he has seen, and surprised that more progress has not been made in this direction He also expressed his surprise that even our farmers themselves buy Irish potatoes, onions, beets, turnips, celery, carrots, etc., from the North for winter use, when these vegetables could so easily be raised by them here at home.

Hilton bridge, coming from the direction of

Mr. Massey also thinks this immediate section adapted to the raising of black berries, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries

Our people make too little effort to let espitalists and others at a distance know what facilities for investment this section holds out. They also take too little interest in encouraging investments on the part of capitalists

Rocky Point High School.

This young institution of learning is now n a flourishing condition. The Academy property of the old board of trustees has been transferred to the Methodist denomination of the Topsail circuit, for school purposes, and a new board of managers has been appointed by the Quarterly Methodist Conference of that circuit. This new board consists of Mesars, F. H. Bell and The board are fortunate in having secured the services as principal of Prof. J. C. Crisp, a prominent Methodist minister, and senior pastor of the Topsail circuit. He has imparted new life to the institution. and it is now on a permanent basis, and was recognized as a high school by the last annual Methodist Conference.

The New Jury System. Few, perhaps, know to whom the credit due for the origination of the new jury system in vogue for some time past in our Criminal Court, and which is now to be dopted by the Superior Courts of the State. We were informed yesterday that it rightfully belongs to Col. B. R. Moore, the Soicitor of the Criminal Court. It is admitted by all to be a great improvement over the old system. By the new plan the jurymen that are needed in addition to the regular cenire are drawn the preceding night for each succeeding day during the term, by the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, or some other member of the Board, and the Clerk of the Court. By this means good men are secured much more readily than by the old plan of taking them at random from the bystanders.

Charged With Larceny.

Two young white men-whose name ipon entrest request, and with deference to the age and respectability of the parents of the accused, we omit-were arrested and had a hearing before Justice Hall yesterday morning, charged with the larceny of a parrel of kerosene oil, the property of Messrs. Chess, Carley & Co., and were sent to jail in default of security in the sum of \$150, each, for their appearance at the next term of the Crimical Court.

Public Entertainment at Rocky Point We are requested to state that a publi ecture and concert will come off at Rocky Point in March, the precise time to l hereafter stated in these columns. The object is to afford public instruction and to raise funds in the interest of the High School at that place. Rev. Dr. T. H. Pritchard, of this city, will deliver the lecture and his subject will be "The Educated armer and Mechanic." A rich treat and a fine time may be expected.

New Mail Route. Mr. E. S. Smith informs us that the ciens of Onslow county, between Snead's Ferry and Duck Creek, are about to obtain two offices—a distance of only six miles.

The way the mail has to go now, via Jacksonville, the distance is over forty miles.

- We hear of quite a number

MR. EDITOR:-While in Raleigh recent I was forcibly struck with the changed p sition this section of North Carolina no occupies in the public view. Here the reflection that we had so little the reflection that we had so little voice, and were so little considered, in the affairs of State was sad indeed, and the visitor from Wilmington in Raleigh was forced mournfully to regard himself as merely "a looker on in Vienna," though in the capital of his own State. Possibly the fault of this state of affairs was with ourselves, and owing to our lack of affort and assertion. wing to our lack of effort and ase At all events, the change is most agree and gratifying, and tends to reassure nd st engthen our pride in North Uarolina s participators in the conduct of her af-

as participators in the conduct of her affairs.

We are indebted for the present recognition that we enjoy to Major C. M. Stedman, our Lieut. Governor. Almost entirely and upon him we should bestow all possible praise. He is deservedly very popular in Raleigh among representative men from all over the State, and he has achieved distinction both as an official and socially. He is considered an excellent presiding officer, fair and impartial in his rulings, yet firm and determined, and is heartily supported by the Senate over which he so ably presides. The prestige he has won for himself naturally reflects on the section whence he hails. His success and the high position he occupies has not lessened his regard for Wilmington and Wilmingtonians. On the contrary, he extends a general welcome to every one, and will be well pleased to be of any service possible. He is alive to all wants and watchful of all interests, and it is doubtful whether our dependence could be better placed. If any reader doubts this he has only to visit Raleigh, Mr. Editor, and be convinced. X.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock, in connuation of Friday's session, and immedially went into Committee of the Whole Mr. Blount in the chair), on the Legisla live Appropriation bill, with considerable progress made in the reading of the bill and at 10.55 the committee rose and the House adjourned; and at 11 o'clock the ession of Monday began. ession of Monday began.
On motion of Mr. Forney, of Alabama, enate amendments to the Sundry Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and Mess s. Porney, Townsend and Keifer ap-pointed conference; and Messrs. Prior, Hill

Mr. Slocum, of New York, under in structions from the Military committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill for the retirement of Gen. Frant. This is the first bill passed by the senate and specifically names the officer to a retired.

Mr. Horr, of Mich., and Mr. Warner, of Ohio, demanded a second. The motion to suspend the rules was seconded. At the conclusion of thirty minutes debate under the rule, the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Grant retirement bill was lost—yeas 158, nays 103—not the requisite two thirds voting in the affirma-

The negative vote was cast by Democrat who were opposed to Grant's retired reinforced by a number of Republicant who though in favor of the purport of the ecessity of vetoing the measure, of which

he atrongly approved.

Mr. Money, of Miss., from the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to regulate the letting of mail contracts. This bill, he said, was in the main the one pre bill, he said, was in the main the one pre-pared by Mr. Lyman while Second Assis-tant Postmaster General, during the past der failing to perform the service accord ing to his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the amount of his bond. His liquidated demands to be recovered in an action of debt on the bond. It also prowides that no sub-letting or transfer of any mail contracts shall be permitted unless the annual compensation under the contract for service shall exceed \$700, and in no case without consent in writing of the Postmaster General. The bill passed.

Adjourned

tary of the Treasury, recommending an extension of the appropriation for the Lynch-burg (Va.) public building from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

ipnati C the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, and other newspapers, praying for a reduction of postage on second class mail matter. of postage on second class mail matter.

The Anti Foreign Contract Labor bill was then placed before the Senate.

Mr. Sherman said it was Mr. Morrill's intention to call up and continue discussion of the Trade Dollar bill on the comple

Mr. Beck said that he did not know how that bill had got out of sight.

The chair (Mr. Hawley) said it had gone to the calendar when the Senate declined to proceed with it. That course was in ac-Mr. Beck expressed the hope that if it was killed, it would be killed squarely, and

deration of the Anti-Foreign Con tract Labor bill was then proceeded with. The discussion was continued by Miller, of N. Y., Morgan, Dawes, Vest,

the act, and the motion was not agreed to-yeas 12, nays 40. Those voting to strike out the penalty section were—Butler, Coke, Colquitt, Garland, Groome, Hamp-ton, Harris, Maxey, Morgan, Saulsbury, Slater and Williams. Democrats voting with Republicans to retain the penalty were—Brown, Call, Camden, Fair, George

Mr. Coke thought the bill would preven excluding from the operation of the bill icultural laborers and laborers employed Mr. Maxey supported Mr. Coke's amend

Mr. Miller of N. Y., said the enormou farms of the West and Southwest could only be perpetuated by cheap labor, and these farms would continue. The more se-curely we guarded against that class of labor, the sooner we would see those farms Mr. Coke's amendment was rejected yeas 14, nays 37.

metrically opposite views as to the necessity for this amendment to the bill. M fine residences to go up in this city during

> for 2 o'clock to morrow. Consent was given and the Senate, at 6.20 p. m., ad-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr Hutchins, from the committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appro-priation bill, and gave notice that he would ask for its consideration to morrow. ask for its consideration to morrow.
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> On motion of Mr. Ellis, Scuate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in and Mesers. Ellis, Holman and Ryan were appointed conferees.

Under the call of committ for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic was reported back adversely from the committee having charge of the matter and was laid upon the table.

A joint resolution giving notice to the North German Confederation of the intention to terminate the treaty of 1888

tion to terminate the treaty of 1868 was re-ported from the committee on Foreign Af-fairs and placed on the House calendar.

The committee on Public Health report-

was passed, and at alx o'clock th

ent not to exceed two years. Rested—yeas 14, nays 30.

An amendment offered by Mr. Plum'

vas agreed to, exc Mr. Lapham offered an am

riding that the whole penalty rechall be paid into the U. S. Treasur ad of, as by the bill, per agreed to, notwithstandnig an energetic attempt by Mr. Blair to explain that it would seriously impair the efficiency of the hill.

Mr. Blair then offered an amendment making it the duty of the United States district attorney of the proper district to prosecute at the expense of the United States every case of violation of the act. Agreed yeas 42, nays 15.

The bill was then reported to the Senate

and passed—yeas 50, nays 9.

The credentials of the reelection of Vance were presented by Mr. Ran They were read and filed, and the Se at 3 10 p. m., went into executive session.

The Senate continued in executive session until 6 25 p. m., when the doors were re-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. on of yesterday's session.

The conference report on the District Appropriation bill was agreed to. propriation bill was agreed to.

The House then went into committee of the Whole (Mr. Hammond, of Ga., in the

chair) on the River and Harbor bill, and pending a vote on the amendment to the bill providing that a board should exam-ine the proposed improvement of Galves ton harbor and report to the Scoretary of War, the committee rose, and at 10.50 the Iouse adjourned.

At 11 o'clock the session of gan with prayer by Rev. J. J. former Chaplain of the Senate. The House proceeded to the con-

f business under the special rule.
On motion of Mr. Dibrell, Senate bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Chattanooga, Tenn., at an ultimate cost Mr. Jeffries called up Senate bill for the

ding at Vicksburg, War to adjust and settle the accounts for arms between the State of South Carolins and the Government of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Greene, of N. C. Sen ate bill was passed appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of a wharf for the use of

the Government at Wilmington, N. C.
Mr. Clardy, from the committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to authorize the registration of certain steamships as vessels of the United States. House calenon Elections, submitted a report on the Missouri contested election case of McLean vs.

ead, accompanied by a resolution ing the right of the sitting member the House go into committee of the Who on the Naval Appropriation bill. Th

mittee having charge of that bill that much time had been wasted to day. Mr. Hutchins' motion was lost—yeas 102, nays 129—and the House, at 2.30, went into committee of the Whole (Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, in the Chair,) on the River and Harbor bill. The pending amendment, entire paragraph relative to Galveston for, was adopted. It appropriates \$500 stimates for the improvement, and report Mr. Holman offered an amendment prohit ting the expenditure of any of this app riation until the Galveston Wharf Co., the ity Land Co., and Guif, Colorado & Santa

e R. R. Co. shall have constructed a pile reakwater on the south side of the chan-Texas, rose to a question of privilege. Wh Mr. Holman had offered his amendment him the information upon which he based him the information upon which he based his proposition. Mr. Holman replied that it was a man named Robert Alexander, who had been formerly a resident of Galveston. He (Ochiltree) had used the language, that Alexander had left his country for his country's good. Alexander was at the head of an infamous lebby selection. Here Mr. Post, of Pa., interrupted point of order that the gentleman

ree-I want to make a state-

'In going out of this room," contin chiltree, "that men attacked me in

ing myself on the groun se." [Laughter and applause. man said that he had offered hi ander. The proposition was fair upon its face and he(Holman) felt it his duty to sub-Mr. Ochiltree—Nobody impugns your otives. Nothing is farther from my coughts. I have the most distinguished allon for the gentleman

offered but with one or two unimportant exceptions were voted down.

Pending further action the committee rose, and the House then, at 6.05 p. m. took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

ILLINOIS.

sallot in the State Legislature for U. S. Senator. egraph to the Morning Star.]

CHICAGO, February 18.—A dispatch fro pringfield says: "The Legislature met Springfield says: "The Legislature met in joint session at noon, for the purpose of voting for U. S. Senator. There were 203 members present and two absent—one Democrat and one Republican. The first ballot resulted: John A. Logan 101—full Republican strength present; Wm. R. Morrison, 94; E. M. Haynes 5; Frank Lawler 1; J. H. Ward 1; John Smith 1. There was no election. Only one ballot was taken." Spirits Turpentine

An oyster four miles long in fitteen to eighteen feet water. They cannot be taken if the Legistature prohibits dredging. They are needed the General Assembly let us have them? Greensboro Workman: The question of an Industrial School in North Carolina, in connection with the State University is the matter now to be considered within the terms of the Seate Constitution. It is a question which should be quietly, intelligently and thoroughly discussed before any action is sought to be had on it. It will not do to make a mistake.

- Elizabeth City Economist: Co mbia — A negro girl some days ago was cooling with a pistol in the hands of a young man which accidentally went off, he ball striking her in the head, inflicting a slight wound. But came to Columbia, and had the ball extracted. — Currick od had the ball extracted.

tot: The flahermen have done very poorly
constant the season, many of them not ving made enough to pay board, conse-tently the majority have stopped. Such season has never been known before.

- Charlotte Observer: The Inferior Court will have to go by the board now that the Legislature has established a here were some who were opposed to the tablishment of a Criminal Court, all conede that it can make itself useful in Char. atte, and that it will eventually result in dots, and that it will eventually result in great benefit to this section. — Winston dots: Our solicitor, Joe Dobson, the famous criminal lawyer, is at present confined to home limits, caused by a recent stroke of paralysis. — Our esteemed townsman, C. B. Watson, Esq., is lying very ill at his home on Second street.

- Warrenton Gazette: Mr. Som. rville St. Sing died at his residence near Varren Plains rather suddenly last Friday. aged 65 years. — Real estate here is i creasing in value considerably. — Mr. Branch, a guano dealer of Petersburg, told us this week that most of the Granville farmers pay cash for their guanos. The late Col. Wortham, of Oxford, told us several years ago that mortgages were almost anknown in Granville. - Mrs. Sallie Cook, the oldest and longest resident of our town, died last Sunday morning, aged 85 years and 25 days. It was somewhat singular that her death marked the anniversary of the birth of three of her children Mrs. Cook had been a member of the Mo

- Asheboro Courier: Several of our best farmers will try tobacco this year.

The building boom continues along the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad. — Our factories are running on full time—a mighty good indication of a revival in business. — Prof. Johnson, we are glad to learn, has published his new map of Randolph and it is now about ready for sale. Price only \$1.25, — Another prisoner makes a total of fifteen in jail. If court was much longer off we would have to increase our jail facilities. — The sheep and dogs had a collision in Pleasant Grove township a day or two ago and a dozen sheep were laid out, and from Trinity comes the news that eleven more have gone to the dogs. This makes 23 sheep killed in the county since our last issue, so far as

-Goldsboro Messenger; Gen. Ranom, who was sick in bed during the latter part of last week, is out again. — The Legislature has fixed the weight of a bushel of corn at 56 pounds, oats 32 pounds, corn meal 48 pounds, bolted corn meal 46 harpening his pencil, and t ear of the death of Sheriff W. M. Hurst of Duplin county, which sad event took place on Saturday last. He had been in very bad health for some time, suffering greatly from heart disease. writes: "Do you believe in the adage that the pen is mightier than the sword?" Can't say, Soph, as we never use a pen. It's a cil we hang to. The pencil is mightier Far away it doth lie, that City of Promise. That the pure in spirit may share,

For they are not wanted up there. - Raleigh News Observer: The receipts of cotton in this market for the week ending last Thursday were 271 bales, against 489 for the corresponding week in 1884. The total receipts from September 1 to Thursday last were 29,827 bales, against 30,039 to the same date last year. — At the meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Home Insurance Company, held at their office on yesterday. February 14th at their office on yesterday, February 14th. W. H. Crow was elected President, W. G. Upchurch Vice President, W. S. Primros retary and Treasuarer, and Pulask Cowper Supervisor and Adjuster.
There is one thing that this State needs and that is a reformatory institution. The a God send to many a wayward youth. It is matter deserving serious attention.

The troubles about the Louisburg & Frank lin Railroad have all been adjusted and Capt. Wm. Smith will now move rapidly in the laying of the iron. More convicts are to be put to work. —— On the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad there were employed last year, apparently, an average of 148 convicts, of whom fifteen died That is, more than one out of ten died in the employment of that Company. On the W.N. C. R. R. there was an apparent average of 448, of whom forty-four died from disease, being also about ten per cent. And so in truth these men, under the care of the State, have been decimated by disease.

- Charlotte Observer: Mr. A. N.

Gray, one of Charlotte's oldest citizens, died yesterday afternoon, after one year's

died yesterday afternoon, after one year's suffering from paralysis. Mr. Gray was aged 76 years, and had resided in Charlotte since the year 1829. — A postal card card from Winston informs us that Uncle igned to the earth in W last. — There was a heavy snow storm down the Air Line road Sunday night, while there was a light snow and considerable sleet in Charlotte. — Saturday night the report of a pistol was heard in the gunsmith shop of Mr. B. Allen Free-man, formerly the Keuster store, next to Snider's saloon, on Tryon steet, and parscene to investigate the cause. They found Mr. Freeman lying face downward on the floor behind the counter within five feet of the front door and two feet of the front w window. A pool of blood had formed and his face on the floor, and it was stil lowly cozing from a ghastly bullet hole lirectly in the centre of his forehead. It was seen that Mr. Freeman was still breath ng and be was lifted up and laid upon the ounter. The physician, on examining into be character of the wound at once pro-ounced it fatal. The bullet, which was nounced it fatal. The bullet, which was from a \$2 calibre pistol, had entered at the forehead, passing entirely through the brain and shattering the skull on the back part of the head, had lodged under the skin among a mass of shattered bone Bending over him, Chief of Police McNinch inquired: "Do you know me, Allen?" "Yes," came the faint and almost inarticulate remanage. "I know you Mr. McNinch." onse. "I know you Mr. McNinch. Can't you tell me how it happened?" the fileer inquired. "I don't remember." he ar inquired. 'I don't remember, and evi-led, speaking in a dazed way, and evi-tly trying hard to recall the occurrence its mind. 'I think it was accidental; don't believe anybody shot me. There was somebody in the store, but I don't know who. I had a pistol and I think I must have was somebody in the store, but I don't know who. I had a pistol and I think I must have shot myself. I believe it was an accident.

— A later paper says: Mr. B. Allen Freeman, the young man who was found last Saturday night lying behind the counter in the Keuster gunshop, with a bullet hole in his head, died at the residence of his mother, on the corner of College and Seventh streets, at twenty minutes to eight o'clock Bunday morning. The fellowing is a part of the testimony: Jno. N. Hunter, the next witness called, said he was near the gunshop and heard the pistol shot, and in a moment or two saw a young looking man with dark clothes on, come out of the gunshop door and run down the street by the Charlotte Hotel. Apparently, he said, the man or boy was about 5 feet 2 inches high. He could not tell who he was. Hunter then testified to entering the shop and finding the body of the deceased. Mr. J. M. Sims, the next witness, swore that he was walking on the oppposite side of the street from Freeman's gunshop. Heard the report of a pistol and saw a small man come out of the door of the gunshop. The man ran down Tryon street by the Charlotte Hotel. The man had a giver or clear

man ran down Tryon street by the Charlotte Hotel. The man had a cigar or cigarette. He looked like a young man; was of slender build.