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## AUSTRIA'S SHAME.

The published correspondence be tween the State Department and Austria puts the latter in a very embarrassing attitude and vindicates fully the course of the Secretary of State. The demands of Austria in regard to Minister Keiley were really very offensive, and Mr. Bayard did precisely right when he took the firm position he did and threw upon Austria all of the odium of the Minis ter's rejection. In one of his letters, of date of the 15th of August, the Secretary of State said:

"By no act of mine, nor with my consent, can the Government of the United States be placed in an attitude of supplication for favor, or become a petitioner for recognition on terms prescribed by any for-eign power, and this expression meets the full approval of the Executive. There is, therefore, and can be, no suggestion of expostulation or protest by us against the un-precedented action of the Government of Austria-Hungary. All that has been said and written by us has been designed to make it clear that as between the revocation of Mr. Keiley's appointment by this Govern-ment and his rejection as an envoy by that of his imperial and royal Majesty the responsibility of the final decision must restwith the latter, which, having now signified its determination and accomplished its object, must abide the result. While this cises the right to refuse an envoy, yet when the right is so exaggerated and expanded as to become a virtual claim of the function of selection, as well as rejection, we must de-

No nation can justify the action of Austria. It was unspeakably mean in declining to receive a gentleman of unblemished character, of high gifts and fine culture, because Italy had declined to receive him on account of words spoken in a speech twelve or fifteen years ago, and because of the nationality and religion of Mrs. Keiley. In Mr. Bayard's management of his Department in dealing with foreign powers he has been very successful thus far.

## THE INCCULATION THEORY.

There is a great mad dog excitement in the North. Inoculation as a remedy for hydrophobia, is advocated just as inoculation as a preventive for small-pox is practiced. The celebrated M. Pasteur, of France, it is claimed, has had some astonishing successes in this experiment of inoculation. Recently four lads in Newark, New Jersey, were bitten by a mad dog. They have been sent to Paris to be treated by Pasteur. The eminent Dr. Holt, of New Orleans, is a convert to the theory that inoculation will prevent the yellow fever scourge. Experiments on an extended scale are now being made in South America. It will be a blessed thing if the final tests should prove satisfactory for yellow fever in an awful

As to inoculation for rabies the following is the plan as briefly telegraphed to the New York Herald: "He inoculates the patient with the virus of the disease once or twice a day for two weeks or fifteen days, the vaccine being inserted on the pit of the stomach. In no case has he failed to prevent rabies from developing. After treatment the patient may be bitten with impunity by any number of mad dogs for a year or more. During the treatment the person goes about the ordinary affairs of life in the usual way, the inconvenience being very slight. French government has placed at his command one of the public hospitals for the sole accommodation of hydrophobia patients. Persons bitten by mad dogs seek his office from all quarters of the globe, and he treats them all freely and without

One of the boldest, sauciest of writers for the American periodical of a very desirable kind according to press is Joaquin Miller, the poet. He has been for some months publishing a long poem in Literary Life a member of the House, but if adcalled "The Sword of the South." mitted it could swell the Republican How much merit there is in it we | majority in the Senate by two memcannot determine as we have read bers. Congress cannot admit a State only a few pages. It is written unless it has enough population to partly in the stanza of In Memoriam. | elect a Representative. The whole The notes that accompany the poem | matter rests with Congress. are the most striking for they are | The Baltimore American says that | and six barrels of pitch, valued at \$2,725 25 | by a route that is considered entirely pracpersonal and bold beyond compari- a State may, however, sometimes son. He handles some of the Northern heroes without gloves. We its capacity to begin at once its funccopy elsewhere a part of a long note | tions as a member of the Union. in the December number. But here The State of Michigan did this a we will quote a paragraph, that is

significant. He says: "And you must preserve your States if you are to preserve the Union. Obliterate your State lines by letting 'heroes' trample them down, and where is your Union? There will be nothing left to Unite. He who imagines any such land can be invaded and pillaged, and then be forgotten is a dreamer indeed. Such a land passes from that hour into the possession of the Poet. It is thenceforth his realm. You may try to reason, you may try to excuse, you may that hour into the possession of the Poet. It is thenceforth his realm. You may try to reason, you may try to excuse, you may try to cast the blame on the invaded and prostrate land with all the indignity that gold or influence can command, but all this weighs not a gossamer's weight with the last of the Poet. It is thenceforth his realm. You may try to excuse, you may try to cast the blame on the invaded and prostrate land with all the indignity that gold or influence can command, but all this weighs not a gossamer's weight with the last of the Washington to apply for admission. This is what the Legislature of Dakota has prepared for.

\$4,158.52, and shipped to Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Robinson & King, 186, 945 feet of lumber and 21,750 shingles, valued at \$3,702.55, and shipped to Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Robinson & King, 186, 945 feet of lumber and 21,750 shingles, valued at \$3,702.55, and shipped to Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Robinson & King, 186, 945 feet of lumber and 21,750 shingles, valued at \$3,702.55, and shipped to Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Robinson & King, 186, 945 feet of lumber and 21,750 shingles, valued at \$3,702.55, and shipped to Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Robinson & King, 186, 945 feet of lumber and 21,750 shingles, valued at \$3,702.55, and shipped to Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Robinson & King, 186, 945 feet of lumber and 21,750 shingles, valued at \$3,702.55, and shipped to Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Robinson & King, 186, 945 feet of lumber and 21,750 shingles, valued at \$3,702.55, and shipped to Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Robinson & King, 186, 945 feet of lumber and 21,750 shingles, and shipped to Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Robinson & King, 186, 945 feet of lumber and 21,750 shingles, and shipped to Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Robinson & King, 186, 945 feet of lumber and 21,750 shingles, and shipped to Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Robinson & King, 186, 945 feet of lumber and 21,750 shingle

## THE WEEKLY STAR

VOL. XVII. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1885,

dramatist, the poet, the lover of the peo-ple, for the whole warm heart of the great good world goes out always to such a vanguished land. And the only 'hero' is the man who defended his home."

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Yesterday's mail brought us a letter from one of the best appointed of the younger jurists of the State. The letter contains both sound opinion and instruction, and, although it ocours in a private letter we venture to reproduce a part. He says:

"I was glad to see the public set right about the young Judges. I felt that much was being said unadvisedly. The truth is, that for the past twenty-five years young men have not been exerting as much influence as formerly. The average age of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States has been much higher for the last twenty-five years than for the same time United States has been much higher for the last twenty-five years than for the same time previous. Judge Story was only 32. His son says 'party animosaties were then very bitter, and among his political opponents his appointment was ridiculed and condemned. Bigoted in their prejudices, some honestly thought that none but a fool or a knave could entertain Republican opinions, and others, from his youth, augured a multitude of evil consequences. So far as his Republican principles were concerned, under the towering influence of Marshall, he soon shook them off. It is a little singular that Story went on the Bench as a Demothat Story went on the Bench as a Democrat and became the disciple of Marshall, while Taney began life as a Federalist and became the political exponent of the other school. I am persuaded that Marshall did more to fix the trend of construction more to fix the trend of construction towards centralism than any other mind. While Jefferson and his school controlled the Executive and Legislative departments, the Supreme Court, under the influence of the great Chief Justice, was planting deep and firmly the seeds of centralization. I think you are wise in dwelling daily on the dangers to the institutions of our governdangers to the institutions of our government from advanced centralization. I am in all respects for 'Home Rule.'"

As to young men we have no doubt that a careful examination of North Carolina history would show that in all the past years young men were recognized for their worth and promoted accordingly. Our duties have been too exacting to allow us to go over the books. We believe that Judge Potter, of Fayetteville, was quite a young man when he was made a Federal Judge. Our correspondent is doubtless correct in his opinion of the great influence of the illustrious Marshall in strengthening the Federal Government by his decisions. It is not very difficult to make this appear. The whole tendency now, both North and South is to centralization - to a strong consolidated Government. This will be easily perceived in reading the newspapers as in the votes in Congress. The Northern periodical press fairly teem with the National idea, and people who tenaciously cling to the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian theory of strict construction of the Constitution are ridiculed by the exponents of high Republican ideas. The time was when an old-fashioned Democrat anchored

right by the Constitution. But it is not so now. Only comparatively a few stand by "the old landmarks." Local self-government is completely lost sight of in the North, and it is only now and then you hear a howl from some lonesome defender of the rights of States when usurpation does its work and plants its iron heel upon all reserved rights and privileges as guaranteed in the organic law. At the formation of the Constitution it is clear that the influence of

Hamilton dominated. He did not get all he sought. He wanted a much stronger Government than was set up, but after the States had accepted the Constitution, and when he became Secretary of the Treasury, he went to work to stretch his powers to the utmost, and by this process gave a direction to the system that was not expected or designed by the modupon which he makes removals." erate members. Some few had seen dangers ahead. The Constitution was framed in distrust of the people. Favetteville. Afterwards, Jefferson and his co-la-

borers so stirred the public intelligence as to cause the twelve Amend-

ments to be adopted, and these were

constructed in distrust of the Fed-

eral Government-the creature of

the States-and for the protection

Will the Congress admit dismem

bered Dakota as is asked? This is a

would make another Republican

State, and it would bring into the

Union a State whose people are not

accounts. It is very doubtful if it

has enough population to entitle it to

facilitate its admission by showing

half century ago, and its example

has been followed by other appli-

question of some importance.

of the people.

The Fayetteville Sun of the 16th says that the attempt to destroy the county bridge over the Cape Fear river at that place (as mentioned in the STAR of Wednesday last) threw the citizens of Fayetteville into a state of excitement rarely witnessed. Quite a large quantity of kerosene oil was strewn over the bridge and fire applied. The attempt was made late Saturday night, and only failed on account of the dust which had been accumulating on the bridge for years, and which formed an excellent fire protection. A piece of a Wilmington STAR picked up near the place of the fire. saturated with kerosene oil, and an address on the margin torn in two, was the only clue found. With this to work upon, the Sun says, "evidence has been fast gathered until at last the name of the culprit is almost certainly indicated, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest; and we learn that a telegram has been received stating that he is now in custody."

The foreign exports yesterday comprised 2.740 bales of cotton, valued at by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son; and 152,barrels of coal tar, six barrels of pine tar, and shipped to Aux Cayes, Hayti, by

States Senators. A big fight may occur over Dokota, or it may be ad mitted as a matter of course.

BUTTER, A KINGBOM FOR BUT-

Counterfeit butter is all the go Some startling disclosures have been made before the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association. The artificial butter business is simply immense, and she is indeed a very, very wise woman that knows she is putting butter in her cake, and he is a prodigious son of Solomon who knows that it is butter he is spreading on his bread or buckwheat cakes. The New York Star says:

'In New York city during November 42,000 packages of counterfeit butter were handled, while in Boston during the same month 14,347 packages were received, as against 7,827 a year ago. The decrease in the quantity of genuine butter handled in both cities has been in exact proportion to the increase in the bogus article, and these proportions, we believe, are about the same in every city in the Union."

Imitations rule the day and bogus articles have full sway. The real question now is, "Is there any gennine butter in the land? Is pure butter from pure cream a lost art?'. Who knows. Then the articles sold as butter are absolutely so delicious See the nice compound: "One patent, issued in 1875, specifies sour milk, animal fat, lactic acid, peanut oil, almond oil and olive oil. Another enumerates animal fat, soda ash and salt. A third, in 1878, includes bicarbonate of sods, pepsin and coloring matter. A fourth, in 1882, mentions lard, buttermilk, tallow and pepsin. Others, all issued between 1882 and 1885, have cottonseed oil, slippery elm bark, saltpeter, borax, boracic acid, salicylie acid, benzoic scid, caustic soda, butyric ether, glycerine, annatto, orris root, stearline, mustard oil, sunflower oil, and, in fact, everything but cream."

Senator Hampton's bill to shut off members of Congress from patronage will hardly pass, however needed and meritorious. Congressmen not be swift, we apprehend, to prohibit themselves from using their places in behalf of their personal and political friends in the way of obtaining offices. It is true they grunt and groan under the great burden of office-seeking, and declare they would gladly be rid of it, but they will not be vociferous in behalf of the Hampton bill. There would be but little need of such a law if the British system of life-tenure in office were ex-

tended to all officials. It is sickening to hear a Democratic paper call those papers that believe in turning out Republicans "spoilsmen." Pray what is it? It plays into the hands of "its friend, the enemy." A paper should be something-either Democratic or Independent or Republican. But do not try to tote your water on both shoulders. If you wish to retain Republicans cease talking Democ-

All the Presidential nominees are to be printed in the Congressional Record hereafter. The motive is to advertise all removals and it is a trick of the Republicans. A Repub-

lican Senator is reported as saying: "We do not propose to place any ob-structions in the way of the President in dispensing the patronage of his office. We will not refuse to confirm any of his nominations when they appear to be fit ones, but there is a disposition to permit the country to know as much as is proper of country to know as much as is proper of the character and qualifications of the men he appoints to office, as well as the grounds

The Attempted Bridge-Burning a

\$113,000, and shipped to Liverpool, Eng. 559 feet of lumber, 100,000 shingles, ten Messrs. Northrop & Cumming.

Cotton Receipts. The receipts of cotton at this port for the week ended December 19th, 1885, foot up 4,630 bales, as against 8,598 bales for the corresponding period of 1884, an increase of 1,037 bales. The receipts of the crop year to date foot up 74,372 bales, against 79,110 for the corresponding date in 1884, a decrease this year of 4,788 bales.

Poreign Exports. The foreign exports yesterday comprised 8,941 barrels of rosin, valued at

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS. Crowded Public Schools-Advance ment of Teachers and Scholars the Past Year-Enlarged Buildings and

Greater Facilities Demanded. At the recent meeting of the Board Education of New Hanover county, the Superintendent of Public Instruction Walker Meares, Esq., submitted his an nual report, from which we glean the following items of general interest:

The number of public schools taught in the county during the school year is twenty-three: nine for whites and fourteen for blacks. Total number of pupils enrolled 793 whites, and, 1140 blacks; the average attendance was: whites 583, blacks 784.

The number of children in the county between the ages of six and twenty-one years is as follows: 2Whites-males 1,147, females 1,314; total, 3,461, Blacksmales 1,852, females 2,824; total, 4,176 A large number of children of the school age attend private schools. The number of teachers' institutes held during the year was sixteen.

The Superintendent says to his repor hat the condition of the schools has imroved during the year, particularly in Districts No. 1 and 2, (in the city) There has been a great awakening to the importance of education among the parents of pupils, and as a natural consequence a great increase in both the enrollments and the average attendance. The children seem anxious to attend school, tardiness, that bane of the school-house, is fast being checked; and now, after years of labor, the committees and teachers can compare results with cities boasting the best educational advantages in their public schools.

In the selection of teachers, the Superinendent says, the most competent of those who have applied have invariably received the appointment. The teachers have been impressed with the sacredness of their duties; that not alone are they to develop the brain, but that their duties extend to that of the high calling of the missionary, and that the moral development of the children is more important than that of the intellectual. In visiting the sick children, and by keeping up constant intercourse with the parents, a lasting influence has een attained, the beneficence of which can only be appreciated by these whose duties keep these great aims constantly in view.

Each of the four schools (in the city) the Superintendent says, are now literally overrun with children. In another year there surely will not be standing room. Already some of the teachers have a daily attendance of over one hundred pupils. To meet this, great responsibility devolves upon the Educational Board, the committees and our citizens-duties of the highest order which affect the prosperity of our city.

The Heminway School (white) has no space left on the lot to extend the building; and besides, there is a deficiency against this school, with a certainty that this deficiency will increase during the year. The Peabody School (colored) can be extended, and that school has ample funds. The Union School (white) is carried on in a dilapidated building totally unfit for the school purposes of that district. The surplus to the credit of this school will be sufficient to purchase a lot and commence building. The Williston (colored) School is in first class condition as to a building, and has over \$1,200 to its credit.

In the country districts the results are good-giving general satisfaction. Both races have good buildings and competent eachers. There is a pressing necessity for maps, books, black-boards and other material, and it is recommended that the comnittees be allowed to supply these necessa ry articles to the extent of fifty dollars for each district, the sum so expended to be taken from or charged to the general school

In conclusion, the Superintendent says I would impress upon our citizens the great—the vital importance—of fostering these schools. They are the only avenues left open through which the children can be educated and fitted for those high duties which in a few years they will be called upon to perform. Our people, financially, are not able to avail themselves of other ources of education. It is, therefore, the duty of all to make them fit places, both mentally and morally. Elsewhere, these chools have superseded, almost entirely, he private schools. They have come to be regarded, and justly so, as part of our great republican institutions. They are essentially democratic in their form and tendencies, and as such, under proper management better calculated to imbue children with those high ideas of independence the proper appreciation of the blessings of liberty, and a firm determination to perpetuate these blessings.

The Carolina Central is diligently at work extending the road from Shelby to Piney Mountain Ridge, from whence the oad may run to Cranberry or Rutherfordton, as the company may determine.

The Atlantic Coast Line's "new link t its chain of railways"-the Albemarle & Raleigh Railroad-attracts attention in many quarters. The survey of the road from Rocky Mount to Nashville has already begun. At Williamston connection will be made with the steamers running through Albemarle Sound to various points in northeastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia, thus cutting into the business of the Seaboard & Roanoke road, and giving the Wilmington & Weldon road access to a new region of country.

A meeting was held at Rutherfordton or the 15th inst. to consider the building of a railroad from that point to Asheville, N.C., ticable, by way of Reedy Path Gap. Th Massachusetts & Southern Construction Company were represented at the m ceting A Northern visitor says that the fast

trains on the W. & W. R. R. are a surprise and wonder to him for the ease and comfort of the travel, surpassing in this respect many other roads in the country. A New York merchant who recently

called to see us, was warm in his praise of this hotel, which he says is kept as well as the Fifth Avenue in New York, and deserves richly to be more widely

FORTY - NINTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—After reading the Senate Journal, Mr. Dolph presented the credentials of John H. Mitchell, the newly elected United States Senator from Oregon, which were read. Mr. Mitchell was then

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privi-lege and Elections, reported favorably a bill to fix a day for the meeting of electors for President and Vice President, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the vote for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereand the decision of questions arising there-from. Mr. Hoar said he would call up this bill for action immediately after the disposal of the Presidential Succession bill and the bill fixing the salary of United States District Judges. The bill went to

The Chair laid before the Senate a reso lution of Mr. Butler, calling for a committee to inquire as to the alleged organization of the Territory of Dakots into a State and the alleged election of U. S. Senators. After further debate the matter went over till to morrow, and the Presidential Succes-

sion bill was taken up, and Mr. Evarts addressed the Senate on it. Mr. Evarts took the ground that the succession provided for by the bill now before the Senate was only constitutional exercise of a very limi pewer accorded by the Constitution to Congross. Mr. Evarts spoke about an hour and was listened to with the utmost attention. both on the floor and in the galleries. After a few words from Mr. Edmunds in reply to Mr. Evarts and differing from him as to the "very limited power" of Congress, Mr Edmunds' amendment was voted down yeas 21, nays 31.

ing out the clause of the bill that dispensed The bill was then passed without division as reported from the committee.

The bill increasing the salaries of U. S. District Judges was then laid before the

Senate, but that body went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment. It posing a constitutional amendment. provides that in case of the removal from office, by death, resignation or constitutional insbility, both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the office of President shall devolve on the Second Vice President, who shall be voted for in distinct ballots, at the same time and in like manner, and for the same term, as the President and Vice President, by the electors appointed by the several States. The Second Vice President shall preside over the Senate, in the absence of the Vice President or in case the office of President shall devolve upon the Vice President.

Mr. Randall, of Penn., said he had a like messure, which he would like to go with the proposition of the gentleman from

South Carolina. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, saw no reason why these measures should have any prece The subject of the Rules then came up for discussion, Mr. Morrison, of Ill., stating that he would try to close the general debate at 4 o'clock to day. Mr. McMillan, of Tenn., did not believe

the question presented was one of confi-

dence or want of confidence in the integrity of members of the House. The question was wh ther the House should have committee supervising the expenditures of the government, and he would oppose the distribution of appropriation bills for the same reason that he would a proposition to and Means to give the subject of the tariff to one committee and of internal revenue to another. If the report of the Committee on Rules were adopted, instead of saving time, as was claimed for it, it would result in one-third more time being consumed in consideration of appropriation bills. But a proposition more dangerous than this was one which proposed to repeal the third section of the 31st rule. This was the section which had been adopted in the interest of economy, and had resulted in great saving of money to the people. He regarded the proposed change as one which would permit amendments increasing expenditures and rule out those tending to reduce them. Mr. MacAdoo defended the appropriation bills; to the committee which had stood before the doors of the treasury and resisted raids upon it was to be attributed the fact that the Democratic party was now in power. Was it to be the first act of that party when it had attained power to disgrace the Old Guard at the treasury? A Democratic House was asked under the leadership of the gentleman from Maine (Reed) to break down the Appropriation

when bearing gifts, and he was supremely suspicious when he saw a gentleman who had sat mute when they were in power, converted to an assault upon the Appropriation Committee when the Democrate Mr. Kelly, of Pa., said he was a conservative man and his habit was to bear the ills he knew rather than fiv to those he knew not of: but patience and long experience had taught him that no rule the majority could adopt could be worse those it was proposed to He earnestly denounced the amend. He earnestly habit of adopting riders as a source of more legislative measures than any other cause. He cited instances of evil resulting from placing legislation on appropriation bills, and asked the House to prevent the recurrence of such evils. He criticised the

Committee. He feared the Greeks, even

with the declaration that wisdom and a just sense of economy, and above all purity and honor in legislation, invited the adoption of the report of the committee. [Applause.]
Mr. Randall, in closing the debate in

opposition to the majority report, said if members of the House who had heretofore held seats on the Appropriations Committee were to consult their ease, he did not doubt but they would yield up the duties which it was proposed to take from them without murmur, but there was a graver, more far reaching effect in the proposition as presented here than mere convenience of the member or his ability to perform the labor. He knew, and the members who had served upon the Appropriations. Committee knew, that in the effort to resist undue sppropriations they have been en-gaged in a thankless task, but he had never known that there would be those in public station who would rise up and condemn s man or a set of men who were engaged in the laudable purpose of saving the expendture of public money. The had met condemnation, and that had been meted out here in a large degree; but he trusted that the representatives of the peoole would rise above any thought of bias. He was quite aware that the pet measures of many members had been interfered with by the rigid alertness of passing appropria tion bills before adjournment could take place. He had been criticised for asking the House at the last session to pass the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill under sus-pension of the rules, but the issue at that time was whether the bill should be passed or whether an extra session of Congress ould be called. He had desired an extra session, because he felt that no greater wrong or injury could be done the Mr. Burrows, of Mich., closed the de-

bate with an argument in support of the proposed change. He favored distribution of the appropriation bills because he believed they would then be better considered, and because an enlarged membership of the House would be familiar with their details.

The proposed revision was then read by clauses for amendment. Mr. Springer offered an amendment for a division of the Committee on Railways and Canals into two committees, and this pro-position was favored by Messrs Henderson, of Ills., Murphy, of Iowa, and other of the

nent committee presented by Mr. of Pennsylvania, having been defeated through the vigorons opposition of Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Ya., an amendment was offered by Mr. Psyne, of New York, to give the Committee on Revision of the Laws jurisdiction over the proposed amendments to the constitution. In a humorous speech he sarcastication

cally depicted the hard work which had devolved upon that committee during the last Congress, asserting it had at least devoted six minutes hard work to one bill, and the only one before it, and had succeeded in enseting it into a law. But his speech was of no avail, and the House re-fused to give the committee additional

The proposition to create a constitutional

The membership of the Committee ccounts was increased to nine.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably a bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Grant, and the bill was at once passed

without debate.

Mr. Hampton introduced a bill making it unlawful for Senators or Representatives to recommend or solicit appointments to Mr. Hawley inquired of the Chair whether this bill was retroactive in its operations.

[Laughter.]
The Chair replied that in his opinion it was not. [Renewed laughter.]
Mr. Butler called up his resolution of inquiry relating to the alleged organization of the territory of Dakota into a State, which was debated until 2 o'clock, when it again went over. The Senate then pro-ceeded to the consideration of the joint rules. After a short debate, resulting in some amendments of detail, the rules were

finally agreed to. At 2 40 p m. the Senate adjourned till HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. Wilson, of W. V., the Senate joint resolution was passed, to pro-

vide for filling vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. The consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules was then resumed, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Springer, of Ill., to abolish the various tees on expenditures in the different departments, and to concentrate their duties in one committee, consisting of fifteen members. In advocating the amendment Mr. Springer stated that during the past ten years the clerks of these committees had been paid \$250,000, while as far as he could remember but two of them had made reports—the committee on expenditures in the War Department in the Forty-fourth Congress, and the committee on expendi-

tures in the Department of Justice, in the Forty-eighth Congress. Mr. Herbert, of Ala., opposed the amendment, asserting that the House should always stand ready to investigate abuses which had grown up in the administration of the government. He did not think that publican members could afford to vote to abolish these committees.

Mr. Hauk, of Tenn., stated that the Republicans would not vote to abolish them. was in power there was little necessity for them, but the prospect was that they would be very useful in the future. [Laughter.] After further debate the amendment wa

Mr. Morrison, of Ills., thought that much good had resulted from the work done by these two committees. During the last campaign he had heard it proclaimed everywhere in Democratic speeches, that the Democratic party wanted to see the books. Now, that it had an opportunity of seeing the books, he hoped it would not close its eyes. "I hope you wont," remarked Mr. Brown, of Ind., "you will have some

books of your own in a few years.' Another long and lively debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Hammond, Blount, Hiscock, McKinley, Holman, Reed, Cannon, Ryan, Morrison and Bingham. In its course a number of amendments were offered, some of which were withdrawn mond offered an amendment to strike out the distribution feature of the report. This brought the House to a square vote on the onestion, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 70, navs 226. On motion of Mr. Herbert, of Ala., the

amendment was adopted granting the commissioners authorized by law to report to the House to report at any time. On motion of Mr. Cobb, of Ind., the amendment was adopted granting the Committee on Public Lands leave to report at any time on bills for the forfeiture of land grants, to prevent speculation in public ands, and for a reservation of public lands tlers. No other amendments were adopted to this portion of the report, and that por

tion which proposes to amend Rule 21 was Mr. Hammond offered an amendmen having for its object the prohibition of at-

Mr. Holman offered an amendment allowing such legislation when it shall di-rectly reduce the number, salary or comensation of officers or employes of the Inited States. After some debate the amendment was

-ayes 69, nays 205. ejected by a viva voce - vote; Mr. Hamand declining a call for a division; saying, sarcastically, that it seemed preferable that the other side of the House should manage the affair. Mr. Adams, of Ills., thereupon offered

which leaves clause 3 of the 21st rule, reading as follows: "No appropriation shall be reported in any general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress; nor shall any provision changing the existing law be in order in any general appropriation bill, or in any amendment thereto." The remainder of the report was agreed to without objection, and the report was adopted in toto. So, the rules of the 48th

Congress, as amended by the report of the committee on Rules, are re enacted as the rules of the 49th Congress,
Mr. Morrison, of Ills., then called up the resolution for the holiday recess, after having amended it so that the recess begin on Monday next and end January 5. Mr. Beach, of N. Y., opposed the idea, which he considered childish, of taking a holiday recess. At this time it was attend with danger, and he appealed to the Demo-

cratic House to go as far as the Republi-can Senate had, in taking the same action on the Presidential Succession bill. The resolution was adopted.
On motion of Mr. Matson, of Ind., the senate bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Grant was taken up and passed Mr. Price, of Wis., alone voting in the

The House at 6.25 p. m., adjourned. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- The Senate was not in session to day.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Board of Direc-tors of the New Orleans Exposition, inviting the members of the Heuse to visit the

The Speaker announced the appointment of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, as follows: Messrs. Neece, of Ills.; Snyder, of West Va.; Fisher, of Mich.; McRae, of Mo.; Holmes, of Iowa.; Perkins, of Ks.; and Allen, of Mass. Mr. Morrison, of Ills, from the Commit-tee on Rules, reported a resolution for the creation of the following selected commit-

Exposition Tuesday, Dec. 29. Laid on the

On Election of President and Vice President of the United States, to consist of thirteen members, to which shall be referred all propositions touching the elec-tion and tenure of office of the President and Vice President, the count of the electoral vote and succession to the office of On Reform in the Civil Service, to con-

sist of thirteen members, to which shall be referred all propositions touching the civil

On Ship Building and Ship Owning In On Ship Building and Ship Owning Interests, to consist of thirteen members, to which shall be referred all propositions relating to American ship building and ship owning interests, with authority to investigate the cause of the decline of the American foreign earrying trade.

On the Alcoholic and Liquor Traffic, to

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consist of eleven member.

On the Ventilation and Accustics of the all of the House, to consist of seven mem

An effort was made to strike out the An effort was made to strike out the clause relating to the Committee on Shipping and the Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, but it proved unsuccessful, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Findlay, of Md., asked unanimous

consent for the present consideration of the Senate Presidential Succession bill, but Mr. Peters, of Kansas, objected.

Mr. Randall, of Penn., suggested that
Mr. Findlay could on Monday move to
pass the bill under a suspension of the
rules, and Mr. Findlay gave notice that he

would pursue that course.

Subsequently Mr. Peters stated that if
the bill could be brought up and debated
to-day, and debated as a bill of that dignity merited, he would withdraw his obection. He did not believe that a measur of this character should be passed without

Mr. Findlay then renewed his request, and asked that the bill be passed imme-Mr. Goff, of W. Va -"Is it any more mportant now than at the last session?"

Mr. Findlay—"It is just as important

now as then."
Mr. Goff—"Your side of the House opposed it then; now you make an appeal that it is important."

Mr. Findlay—"All I say is that if the House made a mistake then that is no reaon why it should make a mistake now." Goff-"Circumstances are changed.

Mr. Findlay-"Circumstances alter the case, and wise men are governed by cir-Mr. Reed, of Ills., said that by the new rules an opportunity was offered for the transaction of business in its regular order, and he could see no reason for stampeding the House in favor of a particular bill, even if it was a bill which would receive the support of the Republican party now as it had in the past. There was no public exigency that demanded such a vociferous display of patriotism, as was now exhibited

Mr. Findlay inquired as to the length of time which the Republicans wished for de-Mr. Reed said that the regular course was for the bill to be referred to the Com-

by gentlemen who were opposed to it last

So the bill did not come up. Washington, Dec. 19 .- Consent was asked but refused, that there might be a call of States for the introduction

bills, but objection was made. Mr. Hammond, however, introduced the following bills: to require the payment of \$35,000 to the State of Georgia for moneys expended for the common defence in 1777; o authorize the withdrawal from warehouses without payment of tax, of alcohol and other spirits for use in the ture of drugs and chemicals. Mr. Brown, of Indiana, introduced the following: Referring to the present con-

Venezuela in respect to the award of 1868; granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war; increasing pensions of survivors of the war of 1812; granting arrears of pensions to persons pensioned by specia Mr. Tucker, of Va., asked consent for

troversy between the United States and

the passage of a bill authorizing the At-torney General to employ additional clerical force to transact to the French Spciliation claims, but Mr. Boutelle, of Me., objected. The House, then, at 1.15 p. m.,

WASHINGTON.

Nominations Sent to the Senate Yes terday. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The President

sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: To be Ministers Resident and Consult General of the United States-Bayless W. Hanna, of Ind., Argentine Republic; Chas. L. Scott, Venezuela. To be Consul General -Jas. M. Morgan, of South Carolina, Melourne. To be Pension Agents-Robert. L. Taylor, Knoxville, Tenn. To be Consuls of the United States-Preston L. Bridgers, of N. C., st Montevideo; E.J. Hale, of N. C., Manchester; Beckford Macbey, of S. C., Nuevo Laredo; George C. Tanner, of S. C., Cheumnitz: Wm. D Warner, of S. C., Cologne. And the folowing postmasters in North Carolina: W. T. Weaver, Asheville; Joseph H. Allen, Durham; James B. Smith, Fayetteville; John H. Hill, Goldsboro; George H. Greg-ory, Greensboro; Warren J. Barrett, Kin-ston; J.A. Taylor, Oxford; Oscar G. Pars-Wilmington; J. A. Bennett, Reidsrille; T. B. Douthet, Salem; William G.

o; William M. Gay, Wilson; Samuel H. Smith. Winston. WASHINGTON, December 18 .- The following is the full text of the bill introduced by Senator Hampton to day to make it unawful for Senators or Representatives

"WHEREAS, Additional legislation is necessary to carry out the intention of the 10th section of the act of Congress of the 16th of January, 1888, entitled 'an act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States;' and, whereas, the recommending or soliciting appointments to not only contrary to the spirit of the said 10th section, but also interferes seriously with the performance of their legislative duties. Now, therefore, be it enacted, etc., That it shall be a misdemeanor for any Senator or Representative of the Congress of the United States to recommend or solicit, directly or indirectly, the appointment of any person to an office under the government of the United States, and that any such Senator or Representa-tive who shall be convicted of making such punished by a fine of not more than \$1000. and not less than \$500; one-half of which shall go to the persons upon whose testimony such convictions shall have been obtained, and the other half to the United States. Sec. 2. That whenever the appointing power asks for information touching an applicant for office, he shall do so in writing, and such information as may be given shall be furnished in writing, over the signature of such Senator or Representative, and shall be filed in the department or bu-

reau of the office at whose request it was "Sec. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to forbid any Senator or Representative of the Congress of the United power any application for office that he may receive; but any endorsement he may make thereon shall relate only to the facts of the case or the character of the applica-

To-day's Congressional Record contains thirty-five pages of nominations sent to the Senate since the beginning of the present session. They number about 1,200 cases. Western Senators are receiving letters in great numbers urging them to oppose the confirmation of Commissioner Sparks, because of his recent rulings. Sparks was commissioned by the Senate as a Commissioner on the 25th day of last March, during the extra session.

CALIFORNIA.

An Anti-Chinese Association Organized in Sacramento. SACRAMENTO, Dec. 19 .- A citizens' anti-Chinese association was organized here last night, with a large membership. The as-sociation has for its objects the furtherance of legislation to rid California of Chinese and the displacement of heathen by white

- Cold weather at Asheville on last Tuesday. Mercury fell to 16 degrees below freezing or half way to zero. Spirits Turpentine

- Raleigh Visitor: Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Skinner has accepted the third call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of this city, and on Sunday morning will preach a Christmas sermon.

- Raleigh Chronicle: A destructive fire occurred in Henderson last night, destroying the handsome new residence of Mr. Claude Hunter and also the residence of Mr. W. H. Walker. The fire broke out at about 4 o'clock in Mr. Hunter's house, which was not quite completed, nor was it occupied. It would have cost, when completed, nearly ten thousand dollars, and was the fluest residence in Henderson. — The the fluest residence in Henderson. —The committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture, Gov. Scales, W. G. Upchurch, of Raleigh, and W. F. Green, of Franklin, to ascertain the cost of establishing an Industrial School, will make their report to the Board at the January meeting. Then the fate of the school will be determined.

- The Clinton Caucasian tells of an attempted assault upon a young lady of Sampson as she was riding in a buggy by a negro. Her screams saved her, another negro fortunately appearing. It says: "She belongs to one of the oldest and most highly respected families of Sampson, Pender and New Hanover counties. The occurrence aroused the whole community and the negro wretch was pursued till captured the negro wretch was pursued till captured in Pender. He was committed to jail last Thursday and he will be tried and proba-bly sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years, which is the full extent of the law n such cases. One unsuccessful attempt to lynch him was made last Monday night, and be may thank his stars if he is safely lodged inside the penitentiary.

- Charlotte Observer: In the Federal Court yesterday morning Jethro Almond, the youth who robbed the United States mail between Salisbury and Albemarle, was arraigned for trial. His guilt was so clearly established that conviction was a foregone conclusion, and the only question was as to the term of imprison ment which would be imposed upon him. Judge Dick gave him three years at hard Judge Dick gave him three years at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y. Almond is only 18 years of age. His father, who was held for sanctioning the robbery, was discharged. — Judge Fowle, of Raleigh, is in the city in the interest of Glenn, trustee of the old National Express Company, against the stockholders, of whom there are unfortunately quite a number in Charlotte. The suit involves a large amount of money, and if volves a large amount of money, and if the trustee is successful some of our citizens will be badly hurt financially.

- Raleigh News-Observer: A reat deal of complaint has been made of the delay in paving Fayetteville street. The blocks of stone are now arriving and several thousand have been unloaded at the R. & G. depot. As soon as some sand arrives the work will be begun, it is said.

Mr. H. T. Stickney, of Wake, made sales at \$58; Mr. Joseph Fuller, of Johnston, at \$100.50, and Mr. Smith, of Wake, t \$140. There was a special demand for all bright grades. — Yesterday a hogs-head of tobacco from Swain county was sold here, at the Farmers'. It was the first tobacco ever sold here from a point beyond the Blue Ridge. It realized handsome prices. — A special dispatch from Washington, D. C., states that Mr. James M. Leach, Jr., has resigned the position as chief of division in the treasury department, to which he was recently appointed.

- Tarboro Southerner: The people of Beaufort county are much exercised over the trial for murder of R. C. Windley, and two men named Stewart and New-berry as being accessories. They are charged with killing a poor decrepit old man named Waters on whose life Windley had taken out an insurance policy of fifteen thousand dollars. The trial began last week and it is not yet over. Over one hundred witnesses were summoned. The number of lawyers for both the prosecution and defence number ten. (Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of Pender, has been summoned as an expert in insanity. -- STAR). --Greenville is growing faster than any place n Eastern Car olina. In the last year so many stores and dwellings have gone up that the limits of the town were extended. The growing of Greenville is not limited to any particular block but is throughout and all around the town. Nearly all of the new brick stores are three stories high and have elevators and other modern con-

- Asheville Citizen: We are informed of a dreadful family tragedy which occurred in Madison county, on Big Laurel, on Saturday afternoon last. James Gunter and a son of his, who had been drinking together, became involved in an angry dispute. The son went into his house. The father followed with an axe. using deadly threats. The son ordered him not to enter. The father persisted, and as he entered he was shot down with a rifle in the hands of his son, the ball entering the bowels on the left side, causing death in a few minutes. The slayer was arrested at once and lodged in jail at Marshall. — We are also informed of another tragedy which occurred recently on Shelton Laurel in the same county. A Mrs. Goelin, wife of Wiley Goelin, left her husband and took up with a man named Norton. The two men met subsequently, and a violent alter-cation took place between them. Mrs. Gos-lin interposed, and as she did so she received a bullet from a pistol in the hands of one of the men, which caused her death. It is not known who fired the fatal shot.

- Goldsboro Argus: Rev. Theo. Whitfield, D. D., who for the past three Lewis, Statesville; Mrs. M. F. Pender, Taryears has so faithfully and zealously minis-tered to the spiritual needs of the Baptist congregation in this city, where he has many friends, has accepted a call to serve them still another year. — The sad news reached this city yesterday by telegram that Mr. Nathan Stanly, formerly in business in this city in the manufacture of cotton plows, was killed in a railroad accident Monday night near Atlanta. LATER.— The above was put in type before the arrival of the Raleigh train yesterday evening-and now the saddest of all: on that train were Mrs. Stanly, wife of the deceased, and her little girl, on their way to Kinston to spend Christmas with her tives. When she got off the Raleigh train to take the Atlantic, Capt. Hancock met her, and being well acquainted with her, he saw from her pleasant greeting that she knew not of the sad accident. He asked calmly after Mr. Stanly, and she replied, "He came as far as Atlanta with me last night, but could come no further on account of a press of business, and took the next train from Atlanta back home, but he will come later," "No, he will never come, Mrs. Stanly," said Capt. Hancock, overcome with emotion, and tears brim ming his eyes as he told her of the tele gram. O, it was pitiful then !

- Raleigh News-Observer; She-

riff Jesse T. Ellington, of Johnston county, enjoys the distinction of being the first riff to make a full tax settle the State Treasurer. Yesterday he settled, paying in \$10,474.68. — It has been many months since there was a fire in Raleigh. The loss by fire in 1885 is the smallest on record. Raleigh suffers less lamage from fire than any place in the State of over 2,500 population Dr. J. B. Bobbitt and family and his son, Dr. W. H. Bobbitt and family, will all leave here in a few days, and will make their home at Baltimore. Rev. Dr. Bobbitt has received a call to the pastorate of a church there. - The acting clerk of the Supreme Court says the docket is a very heavy one. There were about 250 new appeals made to this court, on file at the beginning of the term, or filed since. There will be few cases heard at the end of the docket, as those so assigned are virtually continued. The court has been crowded with work all the session.

— A young man, Mr. R. M. Berry, of Currituck county, N. C., who was a machinist at Nerfolk, blew out the gas in his room at the Mansion House in that city Saturday night and was found dead in bed Sunday morning. His remains were taken to Currituck county for burial. —Mr. R. M. Evans, of Philadelphis, is here to make the final arrangements for the purchase of the line of railroad from Jamesville to Washington. All the papers are ready for the consummation of the transaction. It is said that this road is soon to be extended northward toward Suffolk. It is rumored that legal proceedings will follow the sale of the Albemarle & Raleigh road to the Wilmington & Weldon. It is said that parties in interest claim that Mr. Baltzer and the other gentlemen who made the sale transcended their authority in transferring the road to the W. & W. A week will no doubt develop some interesting matters re-lative to this transaction.