The Weekly Star.
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4 Squares	4.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	20.00	25.00
5 Squares	5.00	7.50	10.00	11.00	13.50	15.00	25.00	30.00
6 Squares	6.00	9.00	12.00	13.00	16.00	18.00	30.00	35.00
7 Squares	7.00	10.50	14.00	15.00	18.50	20.00	35.00	40.00
8 Squares	8.00	12.00	16.00	17.00	21.00	23.00	40.00	45.00
9 Squares	9.00	13.50	18.00	19.00	23.50	25.00	45.00	50.00
10 Squares	10.00	15.00	20.00	21.00	26.00	28.00	50.00	60.00
11 Squares	11.00	16.50	22.00	23.00	28.50	30.00	55.00	70.00
12 Squares	12.00	18.00	24.00	25.00	31.00	33.00	60.00	80.00
13 Squares	13.00	19.50	26.00	27.00	33.50	35.00	65.00	90.00
14 Squares	14.00	21.00	28.00	29.00	36.00	38.00	70.00	100.00
15 Squares	15.00	22.50	30.00	31.00	38.50	40.00	75.00	110.00
16 Squares	16.00	24.00	32.00	33.00	41.00	43.00	80.00	120.00
17 Squares	17.00	25.50	34.00	35.00	43.50	45.00	85.00	130.00
18 Squares	18.00	27.00	36.00	37.00	46.00	48.00	90.00	140.00
19 Squares	19.00	28.50	38.00	39.00	48.50	50.00	95.00	150.00
20 Squares	20.00	30.00	40.00	41.00	51.00	53.00	100.00	160.00
15 Lines	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	30.00	50.00
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THE INDORSEMENT.

The resolution adopted by the State House indorsing the President's efforts to "elevate and purify the public service" does not by any means indorse the present humbug law that gives prominent offices to Republicans. There was the greatest need of reform because under the twenty-five years rule of Republicans the Government had become thoroughly corrupt and the public offices were filled often by incompetents and knaves and rascals. The Democratic party is not only pledged to reform, but it is resolved upon securing it.

It is, therefore, altogether meet and proper that North Carolina Democrats should indorse any efforts of the present Administration to improve, to reform the public service. That some efforts have been made to put better men in office is no doubt true, and we are glad to say this without stopping to dwell upon the fact that in some instances Republicans were retained and in other instances Democrats were selected who were anything but creditable appointments.

But we are thankful for all favors, and are not disposed "to look the gift-horse in the mouth." The STAR will gladly support the Administration in all efforts "to elevate and purify the public service" when to do this Republicans are not selected in place of Democrats, and when capable, moral, honest Democrats are chosen. All genuine Democrats are bound to indorse the Administration when it turns out a Republican and puts in a Democrat who measures up to the Jeffersonian standard of requirement—integrity and ability; for all genuine Democrats expected nothing less when Cleveland was elected than that civil service reform would be actively, unremittingly pursued, and that this meant to install Democrats in the public offices.

By all means let the good work of purgation and purification proceed, *but let Democrats always have the preference.* If capable and honest Democrats cannot be found then of course select tried and faithful Republicans.

POINTS NOT PROVED.

The Asheville *Advance* thinks it makes very strong points when it indulges in the following:

"It is all right to spend the surplus revenue in a costly public building at Wilmington. It is all right to appropriate millions to improve the Wilmington harbor and the Cape Fear river. It is all right to ask for a public building at Asheville and other places; but when the great educational interest of the country is mentioned, these great constitutional advisers say, that under that great instrument, no power exists to build a school house on a single hilltop."

We deny emphatically that improving a river and harbor and teaching school in the States by the Federal Government are parallel cases or that they stand on the same footing. If the *Advance* can make it appear they are alike, and that because the Federal Government under the Constitution can improve a harbor or a river for national and commercial purposes, that, therefore, it can turn universal school-teacher, furnish books and build school-houses we shall be pleased to read its argument. It will do what has not been done, and what we believe can not be done. When we have got its argument we shall then determine if it is necessary to attempt a reply. The STAR a year or so since discussed at length the different clauses of the Constitution under which the Congress made certain appropriations and attained to certain ends, and we do not care to go into the matter again. But if the *Advance* has anything new to offer and can make good its claim we shall patiently consider it. We are glad always to learn and especially to understand better the organic law of the land. In the meantime the STAR denies squarely that the erection of a custom house or postoffice by the Government *for its own use*, and the cleaning out of a river or harbor for war purposes and to increase *its own revenue*, are parallel cases with Federal school teaching.

An agaric delirium is what they call it in Atlanta when a man gets on a spree and smashes windows, &c.

State Library

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XVIII. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887. NO. 13

SOME PROVISION NECESSARY.

The bill to so amend the State Constitution so as to elect two additional members of the Supreme Court failed in the House by a majority of 16. Some Democrats voted against the bill. Why the Republicans should oppose it is only to be accounted for upon the score of demagogism. The Republican Supreme Court had five Justices, and that number is really and absolutely necessary for the ends of justice and to transact the business. If in 1886, five were necessary for a Republican Court how is it that only three are necessary more than twenty years after when the population has increased four hundred and fifty thousand and business is much heavier and steadily increasing? The Legislature ought certainly to provide ample court facilities so that justice shall not be leaden-footed. If it cannot put two more Judges on the Bench the business ought to be some how reduced so as to enable three Justices to transact it.

RUNNING COMMENT ON A RUNNING DEBATE.

The STAR for once must commend the speech of Mr. York in the Legislature. He stood up bravely for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad and insisted that the State had made a bargain, had not kept it and should complete it. Col. Holt clearly took the right view. He insisted that the State should keep its faith relative to this great enterprise. Mr. Leazar and Mr. Overman seemed to regard it otherwise. Mr. Leazar thought the State could not afford to give the railroad $50,000 annually. Then the State should not have agreed to do this. If it has made a bad promise or bargain it should stand up like an honest State and carry out in good faith its agreement. Mr. Overman denied that the State had made a contract to furnish so many convicts or give $50,000 yearly. There was an arrangement made under which the road has been working. If the State has not done its part it is clear that it ought to do so, and the members of the Legislature would act a very bad part if they succeeded in putting the State in the attitude of repudiating its own arrangements with an important railroad.

Let the State complete all arrangements, and then if it be deemed wise and prudent to furnish no more convicts as a gratuity or for pay let them be used upon the county roads. In fact, this Legislature should take steps to improve the present disgraceful system of public highways. If direct taxation will not answer then let a proportion of the convicts be put to work now, and after all the obligations have been faithfully discharged then let them all work on the county roads. This or some other plan should be adopted for it is certainly a reflection upon the progressiveness of the State and the intelligence of the people that such public roads should be tolerated.

We suspect there was a genuine basis of truth in Mr. Leazar's statement as to the actual condition of the people now as compared with their condition soon after the war. There is a very marked increase in manufacturing enterprises and the value of property is greater. But there has been an increase of 450,000 inhabitants since 1865, or 40 per cent., and this increase of population would of course show larger returns in the way of cattle, horses, products generally. But there is no genuine, substantial improvement among the farmers of the State as a class. There are individuals who prosper. This is always the case. But in 1869, there were larger profits for the products of the farm—and almost by double—than in 1886. We are satisfied of two things,

First, that the farmers are the foundation of all healthy, real prosperity, and that when they suffer the State suffers.

Second, their condition is not as satisfactory as it was in 1879, or as it was in 1869, and by a great deal. The cotton crop alone in 1869 was more than twice as remunerative to the farmer as it is now. In 1879, the wheat crop of the United States was worth $200,000,000 more to the farmers than the wheat crop of 1886 was worth. That is to say, the price per bushel was so much lower in 1886 than it was in 1879 that to the farmers it made a difference of two hundred million dollars.

"ROANOKE."

We have just read "Roanoke," the second novel of the late Dr. Wiley. It is in style not equal to what we expected to find it. It had been so long since we read it that we had forgotten very much of the story and remembered but little of the style. There are some fine passages, and the story is not without interest, but it is not artistically told. The workmanship is crude for the most part, and the volume was evidently written rapidly, which was a characteristic of our friend. The incidents are numerous and some are very stirring. The characters are not without a certain individuality, but the language is not in keeping always with the character. There is a want of coherency and unity in the story, and the introduction of certain *real* characters (historic) is not as clear as it ought to be. But the story is strictly North Carolinian. It is full of incidents illustrative of the times just before and during the Revolutionary War, and it is of special interest to Eastern Carolina, in which the scenes are cast. Roanoke Island, New Bern, Wilmington, the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, in Pender county, all come in, while prominent actors in the "times that tried men's souls" are introduced.

When we were in our boyhood there were two famous comic songs that were sung and played by the minstrels of those days. They were "Old Zip Coon" and "Old Dan Tucker." With no little cleverness Dr. Wiley has introduced these two worthies, and made them among the most important and interesting of the *dramatis personæ*. We think in conception and execution he shows more of the skill of the genuine story-teller in delineating these characters than in any other portion of the book. The character of "Utopia" is deftly drawn, but is unreal and unsubstantial, though with a certain poetic grace and beauty. The story will pay the North Carolinian to read it. It is by no means dull, and is far more readable and much more healthy than many of the stories that are now circulated and devoured.

It is so full of North Carolina—is so racy of the soil—is so illustrative of the past, and contains so much that will be new to the mass of story readers, that it will be well for them to get it of Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia. The moral of the story is of course all that it should be. The author shows how tenderly he loved his native Carolina, how proud he was of her history, and how careful he was to gather the memorials that illumined her past and reflected a halo of glory upon her sons. The author sleeps now in the house appointed for the dead, but his two North Carolina stories—"Alamance" and "Roanoke"—will be long read, and we hope that because of the stirring times of which they treat, and the faithful picture of the now remote past, they will live to perpetuate the gifts, patriotism and devotion of the author, if they should live because of their literary excellence.

On the 21st day of February the election of new members to the German Reichtag will take place, and it will be decided whether Germany will be allowed constitutional rule or be bossed by one man.

The Public Building—Meeting at the Produce Exchange.

A joint meeting of members of the Produce Exchange and the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at noon in the rooms of the Exchange.

On motion of Mr. F. W. Kerchner, President of the Chamber, Mr. J. H. Currie, President of the Exchange, was called to the chair.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Kerchner explained the object of the meeting—to take action looking to an acknowledgment of the appreciation of the business men of Wilmington of the successfu efforts of our representatives in Congress in securing the passage of an act appropriating $300,000 for the erection of a public building in this city.

On motion of Mr. D. G. Worth, the chair appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions, consisting of Messrs. F. W. Kerchner, D. G. Worth, Jas. Sprunt, and H. C. McQueen.

The committee, through their chairman, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The passage by Congress of an act appropriating $300,000 for the erection of a public building in this city is chiefly due to the active efforts of Senator Ransom and Representatives Bennett, Johnston and Green, these bodies deem it proper to make public acknowledgment thereof.

Resolved, That these bodies, in common with the business men and citizens of Wilmington, highly appreciating the valuable services rendered by the above named Senator and Representatives in securing the passage by Congress of the bill to authorize the erection of a public building in this city, do hereby tender to them their cordial thanks therefor.

On motion the Secretary, Col. John L. Cantwell, was instructed to send a copy of the resolution to the Senators and Representatives named, with the official seals of those bodies attached thereto.

Mexican Veterans.

There is only one survivor of the Mexican war hereabouts who is entitled to a pension under the recent act of Congress, which debars those under sixty-two years of age.

"It seems rather inconsistent," another one of the veterans says, "that being over forty-five years, I am considered incapacitated by reason of the infirmities of age from holding a position in Government employ, while by the restrictions of the recent act pensioning soldiers of the Mexican war I am in effect regarded as fully competent, mentally and physically, to earn a livelihood until I am sixty-two years of age."

Receipts of Naval Stores.

The movement of naval stores at this port from the beginning of the crop year, April, 1886, to January 23d, 1887, shows receipts of spirits turpentine 57,934 casks, as against 55,750 the same period last year; rosin, 253,064 barrels, against 231,189; tar, 49,871 barrels, against 51,574; crude turpentine, 20,604 barrels, against 28,423.

The Reported Capture of Bingham.

Sensational rumors are current in Raleigh with regard to the capture of Walter L. Bingham, the deaf mute murderer. One report, that he had been captured at a place in East Tennessee, just over the North Carolina line, proved to be false. The *News and Observer* says "it is certain that there has been correspondence between the Governor and some parties who are evidently in possession of knowledge concerning Bingham, and it seems that a proper time only is being awaited for his production." Other statements are made, to the effect that he is concealed in some Northern asylum, and the mysterious movements of William and Ernest Bingham, Walter's brothers, are evidenced to substantiate the truth of these statements. William Bingham has just returned to Raleigh from New York, where he had been for several days, while Ernest is yet in that city. Ernest is a deaf mute, a pupil at the institution in Raleigh, and his actions in New York are regarded as certainly strange.

On the other hand, a telegram from Raleigh to the Richmond *Dispatch*, dated January 18th, says:

This afternoon Gov. Scales received a letter from a detective at Asheville giving him information that Walter Bingham, the deaf mute murderer, can be produced. The letter leaves some doubt or question whether Bingham was in the custody of officers of the law, but was unequivocal in its statement that he could be produced. A gentleman who came here to-day from Asheville says that the detective in question is working on sure ground. To-night there is a belief on the part of those who have this information that the mystery will out in a few days at furthest. There are intimations that some officials here have played a double part when they stated that they knew nothing of Bingham's whereabouts. A man named Justice, who lives near Asheville, says Bingham is near there.

Public Building for Wilmington

The gratifying announcement was bulletined at the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon that a bill appropriating $300,000 for the erection of a government building in this city had passed both Houses of Congress. Col. F. W. Kerchner, during the forenoon, received a dispatch from Hon. R. T. Bennett, Representative from this district, stating that the conference committees of the House and Senate had agreed upon this amount, and it was expected that it would be accepted by both bodies, and later in the day Mr. Sam'l Bear, Jr., Mayor *pro tem.*, received a telegram from Senator Ransom saying that the conference report had been adopted by both houses.

The Latest Concerning Bingham.

The latest report from Raleigh concerning Walter Bingham, the murderer of Miss Turlington, is that he has been, ever since a few days after the murder, in a private asylum in southern New York, not far from New York city. This information is given by W. H. Deaver, the Asheville detective, who learned it from detectives North, and is supposed to be confirmed by the mysterious movements of Bingham's two brothers in and near New York. The Bingham family, it is said, retained the services of some prominent lawyers in Raleigh a few days after the murder. A Raleigh correspondent writes that one of the most prominent men in the State says that Bingham will unquestionably be produced at the proper time.

Foreign Exports Yesterday.

Messrs. Williams & Murchison cleared the British steamship *Beechville* for Liverpool, with a cargo of 4,804 bales of cotton; valued at $216,180.

Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son cleared the German barque *Prinz Regent* for Glasgow, with 3,842 barrels of rosin, valued at $4,000.

Exports Yesterday.

Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son cleared the British steamship *Roseville* for Liverpool, Eng., with a cargo of 4,849 bales of cotton, weighing 2,266,032 pounds and valued at $217,000.

Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., cleared the German barque *Alexandria* for Harburg, Ger., with 4,047 barrels of rosin, valued at $3,892. Also, the German barque *Agnes*, for Liverpool, Eng., with 3,072 barrels of rosin valued at $4,276.

Messrs. S. & W. H. Northrop cleared the schooner *Julia Fowler* for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, with 188,000 feet of lumber and 10,000 shingles, valued at $2,464.05.

From Smithville.

A correspondent sends the following:

The surveyors on the projected line of railway to Bristol, Tenn., have started out and reached a point about ten miles from the town.

The many friends of Miss Ada Dosher, who has been ill for several days, are rejoiced to learn that she is in a fair way to recover.

The German barque *Cardenas*, which dragged ashore just above Smithville Thursday morning, was pulled off to day (Saturday) by the tugs *Blanche* and *Italian*. She sustained no injury.

The schooner *Joseph Rudd*, which sailed from Wilmington several days ago, was towed to sea this morning by the *Blanche*.

The New York steamship *Benefactor* passed over the bar, outward bound, today at 10.30.

Retail Liquor Dealers.

A report in circulation yesterday that a bill is to be introduced in the present General Assembly to increase the retail liquor license in Wilmington to $1,500 per annum is creating a great deal of excitement among grocery men. There are altogether over a hundred dealers, possibly one hundred and fifty, and they pay ten dollars a month to the city for license. If the bill becomes a law the grocery men will abandon the business, and the city's large revenue from this source will be greatly lessened.

— The British steamers *Roseville* and *Beechville*, which will sail to-day for Liverpool, both arrived at this port on the same day; both are owned by the same parties in England, and they carry each very near the same number of bales of cotton—the *Roseville* taking 4,849 and the *Beechville* 4,804.

Cotton Movement

The records of the Produce Exchange show the receipts of cotton at this port the past week to be 4,203 bales, against 2,190 bales received the corresponding week last year, an increase of 3,013 bales.

For the crop year the receipts so far are 123,934—an increase of 39,911 bales as campared with same date last year, when the receipts were 84,023 bales.

The stock at this port is 9,546 bales, against 11,801 at the same date last season.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Electoral Count Bill—Reports from Committees—Land Grant Railroads—The Inter-State Commerce Bill in the House.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Mahone, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill for the completion of the monument to Mary, mother of Washington. Calendar.

Mr. Blair gave notice that Tuesday next he would ask the Senate to take up and act upon the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, so as to authorize woman suffrage.

Mr. Hoar called up the conference report on the Electoral Count bill.

Mr. Edmunds stated his understanding to be that the conference bill was in substance and in form (except as to two or three lines), the same as the bill which the Senate had passed over and over again.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, said that he could not vote for the report, because he believed that it proposed to assume jurisdiction which in his judgment was prohibited by the constitution.

The conference report was agreed to without further discussion and without division, and then, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate at 1 o'clock went into secret session.

The doors were reopened at 4 50 a. m. and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported back the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby requested to inform the House of Representatives, as soon as practicable, the sums of money which were owing to the United States on the 1st of January, 1887, from Pacific Railroads which have received aid from government bonds, giving the sums which are due, principal and interest, under the existing law, severally and collectively, from said companies, and what will be the result to the Treasury and the effect upon these debts, if House bill No. 8818 should become a law, and its provisions be complied with. [The bill referred to is that introduced by Mr. Outhwaite, providing for the payment of the Pacific Roads' indebtedness to the government by installments so arranged that the average date of maturity shall be October 1st, 1921.]

The object of the committee in reporting the resolution is to get the opinion of the Treasury Department as to the effect of the passage of the House Funding bill.

The House then resumed consideration of the conference report on the Inter-State Commerce bill. After a short discussion on motion of Mr. Crisp, of Ga., by unanimous consent, it was ordered that a session should be held to-night for the discussion of the report; that at the end of that session the previous question should be considered as ordered, and that a vote on the adoption of the report should be taken to-morrow morning, after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Caldwell, of Tenn., supported the compromise bill, not as a perfect code, but as one which had in view the correction of great evils, and the defects in which would be revealed when the law was put into operation and would then be susceptible of remedy.

Mr. Dibble, of S. C., favored recommittal of the bill to the conference committee, for the purpose of having its defects corrected, and expressed the opinion that such recommital would not endanger the passage of the bill; but even should it result in defeat of the measure, he contended that that would be better than for Congress to enact into law such ambiguous legislation. The effect of its enactment would be to throw into the courts the construction of words which should be construed by Congress. It would be some years before that judicial interpretation would be given, and the result would be postponement of the remedy which was required to correct wrongs under which people suffered today. There would be a truce while the matter was being fought out in the courts, and in view of the ambiguity of the bill, it would be infinitely better for the people that it should not pass. His chief objection to the measure was directed against what he considered the dangerous powers which were conferred upon the commission in the matter of suspending operations of the long and short haul section, and which permitted it to make fish of one and flesh of another.

Mr Bragg, of Wisconsin, declared his opposition to the bill and his determination to vote against it.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, would vote for the bill notwithstanding its defects and notwithstanding the fact that it attempted too much for the first step.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, opposed the bill and criticized the commission feature of it.

Mr. Johnson, of New York, ridiculed those gentlemen who after depicting the evils which would result from the passage of the bill, calmly announced their intention of voting for it. He expressed his admiration for the plucky gentleman from Pennsylvania (O'Neil) who nailed his flag to the mast and determined to go down with flying colors, and he (Johnson) proposed to go down with him.

Messrs. Rockwell and Long, of Mass., spoke in favor of the bill, while acknowledging its defects.

Mr. Martin, of Ala., opposed the bill, on the ground that to pass it with the fourth section in it would be to dam up the resources of Alabama and deny to her any future progress in mining and manufacture.

Mr. Oates, of Ala., made a legal and constitutional argument directed especially against the long and short haul section. He opposed the centralizing tendency of the measure and denounced the great powers which were conferred upon the commission by which it could raise or depress stocks in Wall street at its pleasure.

Mr. Findley, of Md., criticized the long and short hauls feature.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, expressed his approval of it, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana, while admitting that it was open to criticism, heartily supported the bill.

The House at 5 30 took a recess until 7.30, the evening session to be for further debate on the conference report.

In its report the committee says: There is legislation pending to secure to the United States the payment of all indebtedness of the companies alluded to in the resolution. No information can be obtained from any reports made by the department as to amounts owing the government by the companies later than June 30, 1886. It is very desirable and almost necessary that the House be informed as to the true state of their accounts brought down to as late a day as may be had in order that there may be fair and intelligent consideration of such measures. The judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the effect and result of the provisions of the bill, should it become a law, is also greatly to be desired, so that the House may have the same before it previous to action on the Mexican bill.

Bills were reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole for completion of the monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va., and authorizing free distribution of seed by the Agricultural Department to the drought stricken regions of Texas.

The House in the morning hour passed the Senate bill amending the law relating to patents, trademarks and copyrights.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Presiding Officer presented a communication from the President, with a letter from Sam. C. Ried, offering the nation the sword of his father, Capt. Ried, who commanded the privateer General Armstrong at the battle of Fayal. The President suggested that action be taken for the acceptance of the gift. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr Spooner was appointed on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Logan.

Numerous petitions were presented by several Senators for an amendment of the oleomargarine law and for repeal of the internal revenue laws, and were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence with the Government of Mexico in regard to the seizure and sale of the American schooner Rebecca in the port of Tampico; also, copies of all correspondence between the State department and the late Minister Jackson, with Mr. Jackson's letter to the President on the subject of his resignation.

A resolution offered by Mr. Call on the subject of forfeiting certain railroad land grants in Florida was taken up and Mr. Call resumed his argument in explanation of it. At the close of Mr Call's speech the resolution went over without action.

Mr. Edmunds gave notice, on behalf of the committee on Foreign Relations, that to-morrow, immediately after the completion of the strict morning business, he would ask the Senate to consider the bill respecting the protection of American fishermen which he had reported the other day. Subsequently, however, the Senate agreed to adjourn over till Monday. A motion to reconsider the vote to adjourn over was made and defeated—yeas 21, nays 28.

The Senate then, at 2.15, on motion of Mr. Morgan, went into secret session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the Journal the Speaker stated that the regular order was a vote on the adoption of the conference report on the Inter-State Commerce bill.

Mr. Butterworth asked unanimous consent to have a separate vote upon the fourth section, and Mr. Weaver of Iowa asked to have a separate vote on the commission feature but Mr. Crisp objected to both requests.

Mr. Dunham moved to recommit the bill to the conference committee.

Mr. Crisp raised the point of order against that motion.

The Speaker knew of no rule which authorized a recommital of a conference report, and sustained the point of order.

Mr. O'Neill, of Penn., inquired whether there was any parliamentary proceeding by which those gentlemen who were embarrassed by having to vote for or against an important bill, without having an opportunity to divest it of its objectionable features, could be relieved of that embarrassment; but no suggestion to that end was made, and a vote was taken on adopting the Conference report. It was agreed to—yeas 219, nays 41.

Those voting in the negative were Allen of Mass., Anderson of Ohio, Bliss, Boutelle, Bragg, Brumm, Campbell of Ohio, Caswell, Dibble, Ely, Evans, Felton, Findlay, Frederick, Gay, Gilfillan, Grosvenor, Hayden, Hill, Johnson of N. Y., Kelly, Ketchum, Libby, Long, Markham, Martin, McKenna, Miller, Morrow, Oats, O'Neill of Pa., O'Neill of Mo., Ranney, Reed of Maine, Rice, Seymour, Wadsworth, Waite, Weaver of Iowa and White—41.

A large number of pairs was announced, but only in the following cases was it stated how members named in pairs would have voted: Merriman, Glass, Snyder, Clardy, Wise and Stone of Massachusetts, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Bacon, O'Hara, Haubach, Bingham, Negley and Davis, who would have voted in the negative.

The bill after being enrolled and signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses will be sent to the President for his action.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to make inquiry of the constructors of passenger cars and steamboats, and any other persons he may think capable of giving information on the subject, as to the best methods of constructing and heating the same. Adopted.

The House then proceeded to consider private pension bills. Two private relief Senate bills were discussed all the afternoon in Committee of the Whole, but no final action was taken, and at 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 7.30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Owing to a mistake in the publication in the *Record* this morning of the vote upon the adoption of the conference report on the Inter-State Commerce bill, numerous corrections of the *Record* were made.

Mr. Hammond, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back adversely the resolution calling on the Attorney General for information as to the legal authority under which the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company consolidated that Company with the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and recognized the same under the name of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and under which the last named company issue stock and trust loans. Laid on the table.

The report accompanying the resolution states that the information desired will be obtained if the joint resolution which passed the House a few days ago for an investigation of the accounts of Pacific railroads shall become a law, and for seventy years, from Witt to Garland, it has been uniformly held that the Attorney General cannot legally give an opinion when called upon by Congress or its committees.

Mr. Wilson, of West Va., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

It makes a total appropriation of $3,679,929, while the estimates submitted by the Commissioners aggregated $4,208,494. The appropriation for the current year was $3,578,268. The principal items of increase are in the appropriations for the improvement of streets and for public schools. No appropriation is made for the extension of suburban streets and avenues.

The Senate amendments were concurred in to the bill for the forfeiture of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg land grant, and to confirm settlers' titles to certain of these lands. Vote—151 to 61.

Mr. Wallace, of La., offered a resolution which was adopted, reciting that the President and Senate have agreed to and ratified the convention by which the terms of the treaty between the United States and the government of the Hawaiian Islands have been extended seven years longer, and that the treaty contains provisions for the admission of certain articles free of duty, and instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into these facts and report to the House whether a treaty, which involves the rate of duty to be imposed on any article can be valid and binding without the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The House then resumed in the morning hour consideration of the bill increasing the rate of pension allowed for total deafness to $20 a month. Opponents of the bill refrained from voting and left the House without a quorum, and in this condition it remained until the morning hour expired and the bill went over without action.

After some filibustering by the Republicans in retaliation upon the Democrats for refusal to vote upon the before mentioned Pension bill, the House went into committee of the Whole upon the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Stone, of Mo., opposed the bill, because fifty per cent. of the waterways appropriated for were of only local importance, and because many of the appropriations were for continuance of works at places where the balance already was sufficient to answer all requirements for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Cutchings, of Miss., made a carefully prepared speech, explanatory and eulogistic of the work of the Mississippi River Commission, and in favor of the continuance of the improvement in accordance with the plans prepared by it, which, he contended, had accomplished all that its most ardent friends could wish.

General debate then closed, the committee rose and the House at 5.30 adjourned.

— She was a very pert miss once, but marriage tamed her and she is an expert.—*Texas Siftings.*

NEW JERSEY.

Strikers at Lorillard's Tobacco Factory Returning to Work—The Coal-Handlers' Strike Unchanged.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 20.—About three hundred of Lorillard's tobacco factory strikers returned to work to-day on the old terms, and constant acquisitions are being made from the forces of the strikers. It is believed that the bottom of the strike has fallen out and that the factory will be running in a few days with a full complement of hands, as usual.

Charles Hogue, watchman, employed at the factory, has become violently insane from anxiety and worry incident to the strike.

The Knights of Labor walking delegates made every effort to prevent the strikers from collecting their pay, but failed, as all presented themselves and took their money. They also worked hard to prevent anybody returning to work.

The coal-handler's strike remains about the same. All the coal carrying companies are working with new men and under official protection, but a full amount of coal cannot be forwarded because of the inexpertness of labor and because much coal is frozen in the cars.

OHIO.

Horrible Tragedy in Cleveland—The Wife of James Cabaleke Kills Herself After Mortally Stabbing Five of Her Seven Children.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—James Cabaleke is a well-to-do carpenter. His wife was out of temper at the breakfast table this morning and refused to talk to her husband. After he and the oldest son went to work the mother sent two sons, aged 14 and 15, on errands. When they returned they could not get into the house, but in the back yard they found a younger brother bleeding from many wounds. They speedily called help and broke into the house, where they found two little sisters, aged 3 and 5 years, and a brother aged 8 months dead from many stabs. A girl of 8 was seriously hurt, and she, with the boy found in the back yard, will probably die. A bloody pair of shears told the story. Search was made for the mother and she was found in the cellar, hanging from a rafter, dead. She had killed three of her children, mortally wounded two others and had then committed suicide. The two children who were still alive were taken to a neighbor's house. No cause for the terrible deed is given. The husband does not think that his wife was insane.

VIRGINIA.

Incendiary Fire in Hampton—Loss $10,000—Boiler Explosion at Newport News.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 20.—An incendiary fire at Hampton, at 1 o'clock this morning, destroyed the store and residence of Henry Whiting, the store and residence of George Gay, corner of King and Union streets. The loss is about $10,000; partly insured.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 20.—The boiler of an elevator at Newport News exploded this afternoon. Four men were badly injured, one probably fatally.

Two hundred people from Philadelphia arrived here to-night.

NEW YORK.

Trouble with Longshoremen—The Coal Handlers' Strike.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The longshoremen on the piers of the Anchor and French Trans-Atlantic Steamship lines struck today, in consequence of the handling of freight coming from the boycotted line of the Old Dominion Co. All business on their pier to-day was at a stand-still.

There is no change in the coal handlers' strike. So far as known none of the strikers have returned to work, but all the coal carriers are moving their product, in spite of the strikers and under police protection. Those companies employing Pinkerton's men keep them in the back ground, and wherever a show of force is made the local police are put forward.

WHO DOUBTS IT?

A North Carolinian Dies in Indiana Aged 109 Years.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A special from Brazil, Ind., says: Simpson Harras died in Putnam county yesterday, aged 109 years. He was born in Orange county, North Carolina, January 1st, 1778. He cast his first vote for Jefferson for President in 1801, and had voted at every Presidential election since. He was a veteran of the war of 1812. His memory remained good. He talked intelligently about men and events connected with the formation period of the Republic.

MEMPHIS.

Fire Among the Cotton Bales—Loss $300,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 22.—Cotton shed No. 4, of the Merchants' Cotton Press and Storage Company, located on the corner of Shelby and South streets, was burned early this morning, together with 6,500 bales of cotton. The loss is about $300,000; fully insured.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 22.—The cotton burned this morning was owned by the following firms: W. W. Gage & Co., 3,987 bales; Mullins & Young, 1,310 bales; W. F. Taylor & Co., 440 bales; Fulmer, Thornton & Co., 400 bales; Brooks, Neely & Co., 199 bales; J. R. Goodwin & Co., 20 bales. The shed is located alongside of the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad depot and contained about 10,000 bales. Over six thousand were destroyed. The value of the 6,834 bales burned was about $275,000. It is covered by insurance, principally in local companies. The shed was damaged to the extent of $2,500, which is fully covered by insurance in foreign companies.

ARKANSAS.

Two Murderers taken from Jail and Hanged.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Two men—Hamilton and Ludberry—murderers of the Harris brothers, in Bradley county, Arkansas, were released from jail at Warren, Arkansas, Thursday night by a party of masked men. The sheriff's posse which started in pursuit returned this morning and reported that the murderers were carried to the banks of the Arkansas river where they were hanged. The bodies were cut down and cast into the stream.

Medical Advice by Telephone.

Husband to physician—"My wife has a severe pain in the back of the neck, and complains of a sort of sourness in the stomach."

Physician—"She evidently has malarial colic."

Husband—"What shall I do for her?"

[The boy at the central office switches off to a machinist talking to a sawmill man.]

Machinist to husband—"I think she is covered with scales inside about an inch thick. Let her cool down during the night, and before she fires up in the morning take a hammer and pound her thoroughly all over, and then take a hose and hitch it to the hydrant and wash her out."

The husband engaged a new physician.

— Most of the base ball suits worn during the winter are cut out by lawyers. —*Washington Critic.*

Spirits Turpentine.

— Asheville *Citizen:* The Legislature will be petitioned to incorporate the town of Victoria, embracing the territory south of Asheville and north of the Swannanoa. We believe no objection will be raised by Asheville to the efforts of our neighbors to have a town of their own.

— Elizabeth City *Economist:* The preparations for shad fishing at Stumpy Point is twice as large this season as the last. Fishermen on the Banks and in Hyde county will make Stumpy Point their head quarters. No contracts have been made for shad, and they invite fish dealers to come down and buy their fish. There will be double the number of nets fished there this season to last.

— Winston *Sentinel:* On Thursday evening last three