WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, . JANUARY 28, 1887

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INVENTORS.

It is well known that many men conceive ideas that others appropri ate and get the credit for them. In invention and discovery this is especially true. Most people think that Robert Fulton discovered the steam boat and that Morse discovered the telegraph. But there were steam boats before Fulton's little boat wa put on the Hudson or he ever thought of it. There was a telegraph before Morse was out of his spelling-book. Some years ago we published a full account of this. If the reader would know the value of Arthur Young as a witness, let him consult Lieky's mas terly "History of the Eighteenth Century." Well this very Arthur Young saw a telegraph wire in Paris just before the opening of the French Revolution, and gives an account of it. This was in 1789 or 1790. The inventor was a victim of the bloody times in which he lived. Then there were other inventors in the same direction before Morse came.

But our object now in referring to inventors is to collate some information concerning a very useful and popular instrument, known as the "type-writer." The first man to conceive the idea of a type-writer lived in England. Henry Mill obtained a patent for a type-writer on 7th January, A. D. 1714-or one hundred and seventy two years ago. It was a device to write in printed characters. The next inventor did not appear until 1841. In that year Alexander Bain and Thomas Wright took out a patent "to print intelligence at distant places." It was a type-writing machine. It never came into use, but the idea lived.

The first American machine was patented by Charles Thurber, of Worcester, Mass. It was not a success. Other patents followed, but none proved practicable. In 1849 a Frenchman named Pierre Foncalt, who was blind, patented a machine that was successful. It was intended for the blind. In 1850 Oliver T. Eddy, of Baltimore, patented a typewriter, but it was never used. A dozen others followed, but were not perfect enough to be successful.

There are now good machines in operation. It is claimed that the first successful type-writer is the joint invention of C. L. Sholes, Samuel -W. Soule, and Charles Gidden, of Milwaukee. In 1867 they perfected their instrument. But it is very doubtful if these Northern men are really entitled to the credit that is claimed for them. In a little book of 64 pages, issued by the Remington Standard Type-Writer, we find the following on page 57, which proves that a Southern man was ahead of the Milwaukee men in his invention. It appears that Sholes and his associates only talked over the idea in 1866 68. They had not gone beyond making a paging machine. It was Sholes who asked why a machine could not be made that would "write letters and words instead of figures and numbers." But a Southern man went beyond that. Indeed, acting independently, and knowing nothing of what was being said at Milwaukee, he had already conceived and completed a machine. We now geote from the book at page 57. It says:

"In March or April afterward, however the Scientific American newspaper copied from the London Engineering newspaper an article which described a machine called the 'pterotype,' invented by John Pratt, of Centre, Ala., but then residing near Lon-don, Eng., which was a machine designed to do just what Gludden had suggested. The article was accompanied in the Scientific American by an editorial, which said that whoever would make a successful machine tune but would confer a blessing on mankind. Mr. Glidden showed the description of this machine and the editorial commen thereon to Mr. Sholes, and this time an effect was produced. When they next met Sholes said he had decided to try and see what could be done, and, as Glidden had first called attention to the idea, he invited Glidden to join in the effort. Subs

prise, and thus they became associated.
"They all pondered the subject, and made suggestions. Glidden was a mechan ical genius and inventor, and suggested many devices; but it so happened that the suggestions of others were better, and were adopted; so that Mr. Glidden's suggestion that such a machine ought to be made was als principal contribution to the enterpri It was Mr. Soule who suggested pivoted types set in a circle, and Mr. Sholes who suggested the letter-spacing device."

But to Henry Mill, in 1714, belong the credit for the germinal thought. He first conceived the idea. To a Southern man, John Pratt, belongs the honor of first working out Mills' idea to a successful issue. But he gets no credit, and Mill is forgotten.

That rampant High Tariff advocate, the Augusta Chronicle, gets off the following pleasant joke: "As a preliminary to tariff reform there-fore, let the internal war taxes go."

Mr. John Bull: Please take notice that you must mind your corks hereafter in the fishery business. See Senate vote. Yours, until another haul,-Uncle Sam.

We deeply regret that our friend Hale did not get the public printing which he had so well earned by faithful service to the party and the very best service that was ever given to the State by a public printer. But if Republics are unfaithful in rewarding the most deserving, parties are equally ungrateful in not providing for the most efficient. It seems that the Democrats in the Legislature do not know when they have the best of officials. Young Mr. Daniel of the Raleigh Chronicle, defeated n caucus the veteran and able Hale and the News Observer. Mr. Daniels will no doubt do his best to serve the State faithfully as he is a young mau of a high sense of duty and of good capacity. We wish him well surely, and hope he will be able to do is good work every way as his ac-

complished and efficient predecessor. Senator Ransom was very earnest rigilant and active in getting through the appropriation for \$200,000. fact it is but justice to say that his efforts secured the \$50,000 extra appropriation, as but for him the House appropriation of \$150,000 would have been all. The Senator has been always a very firm and zealous friend of the Cape Fear river and its im provements, and through his metrumentality to a very great extent have the appropriations generally been secured. He is always on the alert in behalf of this section. He has extended his efforts recently in another direction and the above appropriation for a Government building here s the result. He was warmly assisted by Col. Bennett.

Prince Bismarck of bis sort strictly A No. 1, first class, gilt edge. He knows Europe and he knows Germany. In the Reichstag he has simplified the issue between Kaiser and people by putting it in plainest terms. Shall Germany be ruled by the Reichstag or by the Emperor But if the People should rise up and say that We are the Bossee, then what will Uncle William and Cousin Bismarck say to that?

One G. W. Stanton, Rep., from Wilson, contested the seat of W. W. Farmer, Dem. The committee reorted unanimously that Stanton "had no case." But he is given some three weeks' pay. Is that right? Is that fair and honest? Why should the people pay some \$100 to this political bushwhacker who "has no case," just because he chose to kick up a dust? The Legislature has done

Two bruisers, prize fighters, named Weir and Farrell, fought seven rounds with kid gloves. Farrell was so badly whipped that he was beaten into insensibility. This occurred near New York. Weir is an Irishman.

Austria is now said to be ready for war. It has three immense armies practically under arms, and it is estimated that the Landsturn would supply in a short time a million addi-

What a grand country! How brains do shine! Mrs. Stanford, wife of a U. S. Senator, recently splurged at a Presidential reception in diamonds worth a half million.

See what bad a man may do by evil example. His works do follow him. In South Carolina there have been two suicides caused by reading of the banging of Cluverius.

Mayor Hewitt's sickness is of such character that the politicians are urging him to take an ocean trip. He is too much of a Mayor for them.

The late Gen. Charles P. Stone was born in Massachusetts in 1822, or

A young man in Montana took to opium smoking, and now he smokes, but not opium.

Wilmington Custom House. The estimates submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury for annual appropriations for United States customs

One collector, \$2,500; one special deputy \$1,600; one deputy and chief inspector, \$1,400; two inspectors, \$1,000 each; two boatmen. \$420 each; two boatmen (at

districts embraces the following for Wil-

Smithville), \$860 each. This makes a reduction in the pay some of the officials and employes at the Custom House, which at present is as follows: Collector, \$2,500 per annum; special deputy, \$1,800; deputy and chief inspector, \$1,600; two inspectors, \$1,088 each; two boatmen, \$420 each; two boatmen (at

Smithville), \$420 each. Having in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth Hospital Committee been asked to test and prove the effectiveness of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sickrooms and as preventives of infectious fevers, report that Darbys Propylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficacious in

staying the spread of the fever. F. H. ARMSTRONG, S. M. DAVENPORT, J. A. OPP, O. M. LANCE, THOS. KERR, JAMES LEE, JR.

Reception at the Jail.

The new jail will be finished in a few days. When completed and accepted by the county authorities, Sheriff Manning proposes to throw it open to the inspec of the public for two days—the first day for whites and the second day for colored people. After that, admission to the jail can easily be had in the regular and proper way, but getting out may be extremely

difficult. - A private letter to the editor says that the report that Judge Thos. S. Ashe is critically ill is untrue. He is very sick, but his physician does not consider him hopelessly ill.

If you wish a good article of PLUE To-BACCO. ask your dealer for "OLD RIP." †

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

ceting of the Board of Managers Letter Received by the Railrone Freight Committee.

A meeting of the Board of Managers o he Produce Exchange was held; yesterday at which the Railroad Freight Committee made a; verbal report' and were continued with instructions to gather such further instruction in regard to freight charges, etc.,

as they could. The Committee reported that communications having been addressed to the Hon. Campbell Wallace, [Chairman of the Geor gia Railroad Commissioners, as to the practical working of the railroad law in that State, the following reply had been received, which, in view of possible legislation in the same direction in our State, and the high position of the writer, will no doubt prove of great interest to all classes:

ATLANTA, GA , Jan. 18th, 1887. Win. Calder, Esq. Chairman Railroad Commission, Produce Exchange, Wil-

DEAR SIR:-Your letter of the 11th inst requesting me to forward you the reports and other documents printed by the Geor-gia Railroad Commission, and also advising ne of many erroneous reports in circula tion as to the results in the execution of the aw in this State, reached me to-day. In answer I regret to say that I cannot comply with your request as to forwarding by the Georgia Railroad Commission, for he reason that similar demands from other States which we have endeavored to supply, has exhausted our stock. The other matters aliuded to and questions propound ed in your letter I will answer as briefly as

First It is not true that the laws of Georgia regulating railroads have in any wise militated against the commerce of the Sia'c, or resulted in any injury to the people. On the contrary, the trade of the State and her people and her railways were never in a more prosperous condition.

Second. It is not true that the Railway Commission law of Georgia, or the administration of that law by her commissioners, has curtailed the building of railroads within the State. On the contrary, there has been at no time any curtailment of railroad construction in Georgia except such as arose from floancial causes pro lucing a like effect in other States.

d It is true that there are more rail roads recently completed and now open for traffic, and more at this time in process of rapid construction, and more chartered and being located, and in the hands of wealthy and competent corporators, than ever before in the history of this State.

Fourth. It is emphatically false that the people of Georgia disapprove of either the railroad commission law or the manner in which it has been executed. On the convary, so decided are the people of favor of the commission, and so determined that the law as it is" shall be maintained in its integrity, without any modifications of its orwers, that in the recent canvass for the election of Governor and Legislative candidates, more or less all over the State, they were required to pledge themselves before the people in unmistakable terms to maintein inviolate the railroad commission law as it now exists.

Fifth. It is true and it cannot be success fully shown to the contrary, that the railrusds of Georgia, with but one exception, tre, in their tibysical and financial cond tion equal in all respects to the roads of any other State, and greatly superior to a majority of the roads of many other States Sixth. It is true that the stocks and ouds of the roads in Georgia rate higher in their home market, and show larger nel earnings, and as between railroads and people less litigation, than in the contigous States.

Seventh The Georgia Commission law bas been in operation since 1879 Thus far it has stood the test of violent litigation in the State and United States Courts, and to day the people of Georgia are proud of the law, proud of her railroads, and proud of her financial credit at home and abroad. Respectfully and truly yours. CAMPBELL WALLACE

Big Time Expected. The Wilmington Light Infantry Com pany are making arrangements for, an en camement of the Second Regiment N. C. State Guard, which it is proposed to hold in this city on the 19th, 20th and 21st of

May next. The visiting companies of the regiment-the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, the Shoe Heel Rifles, the Sampson Light Infantry, and the Smithville Guards -- will be the guests of our home company, and it is hoped to make the occasion so attractive that many visitors will take advantage of the low excursion rates to be offered by the railroad companies, and attend. To carry out the programme arranged by the Light Infantry will cost something, but it will be money well spent. Besides the pleasure it will afford, merchants, hotel keepers and others will reap advantages from the assemblage of such a large number of people from abroad as the encampment must necessarily bring to the city, and this no doubt is fully appreciated by them; seve eral leading business men having already proffered their services to aid the company in making the necessary arrangements. Railroad officials have also signified their eadiness to run excursion trains to the city from all points on their roads and to

and the visiting military. Among the festures of the entertainment will be prize shooting for companies and for individuals. The camp will probably be formed in the large vacant lot at the eastern end of Market street.

make the rates low both for excursionists

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to, give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. H. Green &

The Arlantic Coast Line. It is stated on railroad authority that the line surveyed from Sumter, S. C., to Augusts, Ga , is intended to give the Atlantic Coast Line a direct route from the North to Augusta. The Coast Line at present uses the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta line from Columbia to Augusta but it is said the arrangement with the latter road will expire in two years and six months. Before that time the Coast Line will have its direct and independent line to Augusta, built as now surveyed The Wilson and Florence cut-off of the Coast Line is now graded to the South Carolina line.

PASTRY WITHOUT BUTTER. The American pie has been subjected more unjust abuse from foreign writers than any other of our distinctive products, if we except the recent tirade against the American hog. And yet we cannot say that it has been altogether undeserved, because of the villainous compound, thick, hard, heavy, that is too often made to do duty as a "crust," and which by courtesy is called "pastry." Light, tender, flaky and digestible pie crust and all kinds of pastry can be made most readily by the use of Royal Baking Powder without any butter, or with half the usual portion, if preferred, or with a small quantity of lard or other shortening, as desired. Pie crust thus made is much more wholesome and digestible, besides being more economical and easier prepared. In addition to saving all the butter if desired, one-third the flour is also dispensed with as the crust is rolled the butter if desired, one-third the flour is also dispensed with as the crust is rolled that much thinner, the leavening qualities of the Royal Baking Powder swelling it to the requisite thickness. If drippings or lard be used the Royal Baking Powder removes any unpleasant taste, rendering the crust as abort, sweet and pleasant as if made from the finest butter. Those who know the appetitizing qualities of the genuine home-made American pie will rejoice that by the aid of Royal Baking Powder in the pastry it can be made quite as digestible as it is delicious.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Fisheries Dispute-Warlike Spee -Edmunds' Retallatory Measure posed—A Number of Bills Introduced -River and Harbor Appropriations before the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 —The oredentials of Charles B. Farwell, elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of John A. Logan, were presented and

Mr. Allison presented netitions from all Mr. Allison presented petitions from all of the National Banks of Chicago, St. Paul and Minnespolls, recommending certain changes and modifications in the House bill as to National Banks, now pending before the Senate. Referred to committee on

Mr. Butler, by request, introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a steam cruising vessel of war, of twenty knots speed. Referred to committee on Naval

Senate bill concerning postoffices of the third class providing that they shall not be changed into postoffices of the fourth class, where the gross receipts amount to \$1,900 a year, or where the box receipts and commissions, constituting the post-master's compensation, amount to \$1,000, was, on motion of Mr. Wilson of Iows, taken from the calendar and passed. At 1.05 the Senate, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, proceeded to the consideration of Senate bill to authorize the President o the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, Ameri-can fishermen and American trading and

other vessels in certain cases. Mr. Frye suggested to Mr. Edmunds that the words "also if he think proper," should be omitted before the words an thorizing the President to deny the entry of fish from Canada, because that language seemed to suggest that this prohibition would be the last resort of the President while in his (Frye's) judgment it would be the first resort, and probably the only one, under the present circumstances.

Mr. Edmunds consented to having the

words struck out and they were stricken Mr Ingalls thought that these fishery difficulties must ultimately be settled either by negotiation or by war. This measure was distinctly one of retaliation. It was an eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth, fish for a fish, an insult for an insult, a wrong for s wrong. He thought it important before the Senate was called upon to vote, that the committee on Foreign Relations should advise the Senate whether this measur was intended to be pacific or hostile; whe ther it was in effect an invitation to nego tiate or practically a declaration of war.

There was no use in disguising the proposition. There was a feeling of irritation (the real party in interest being Great Britain and not Canada) which was, at any moment, if the present attitude was continued, liable to lead to discontent which might ripen into exasperation and this into open hostility. It was therefore of very great importance that at the threshold, the outset, in the vestibule, the Senate should understand whether the bill was intended as a gacific or as a hosti'e measure. He quoted some sentences from the report of the committee on Foreign Relations and remarked that countries had been inundated with blood on less provocation. The conduct of the Dominion and of Grea Britain (according to this report) was sufficient to justify and warrant a declaration of war on the part of the United States. It was a violation not only of treaty rights guaranteed by repeated conventions, but it showed a purpose on the part of the gov ernment of Canada and Her Majesty's government to harass and annoy and destroy American fishing interests, simply for the purpose, either of private gain or of some public advantage. It appeared to him that in view of these grave allegations, the irritation and discontent known to exist between the two countries, the reporting of the measure which authorized the President to enter simply on a process of retalis tion was hardly consistent with the gravity of the situation. It was a dangerous course to authorize the President to continue in the same line of conduct and policy, with the inevitable result either of finally negotiating for the purpose of set tling these questions, or else of going t war in defence of rights under the treaty of

that relations between the two powers are such as to require negotiations, and that letters of marque and reprisal, but to select commission to consider the subject, and possible, to reach some basis of an unerstanding between Great Britain, Canada and the United States in regard to the fish-Mr. Frye made o very impassioned spach, charging the Canadian authorities ith outrages and inhumanities that would have disgraced the Feejee Islanders, and declaring that the purpose of the proposed legislation was to notify the government of

Great Britain that continuance of such a

1818 He thought it would be better, mor

in accordance with the dignity of the sub-

ject and with the morality which ought to

prevail among nations as among men, to

declare, as the conviction of the Senate

course must be at their peril He intimated very plainly that the proposed legislation was desired by the President and members of his Cabinet. Mr. Ingalls accepted Mr. Frye's interpretation of the bill as a correct one. I meant war, although Mr. Edmunds denied that it necessarily did so mean. He expressed his pleasure at hearing Mr. Frye's nterpretation of the bill-that it was a de claration to Great Britain recognizing he agency in the matter, and notifying her that she will continue in it at her peril Mr. Hoar declared it to be his opinion hat the proceedings of the Canadian au horities in this matter were undertaken for the purpose of interfering with a matter which is purely of our own domest concern. It was not that Canada might catch fish without molestation t was that she might sell fish without the interference of the America tariff policy. He regarded this attempt by a foreign power to enforce upon us against our will a certain domestic police as one of the most emphatic and flagran acts of hostility that could be committed short of actual war. He did not under tand, however, with the Senator from Kansas, that the object of this measur

was to bring about either war or further diplomacy. It was merely saying to the British government and the Dominion of Canada, that so long as they attempted to interfere with our domestic arrangements n this way, so long they should not be ermitted to sell their fish or other products n American markets, at all. Mr. Morgan asked why this law, affect ng American commerce could not be pass ecoming, nor was it necessary, to make breats. When resolutions of the Ameri can Congress were reached. Congress would be strong enough in its expression of them

o convey to the world at large that Congress meant what it said. Mr. Coke inquired of Mr. Morgan whether the bill was in accordance with the views of the State Department. Mr. Morgan replied that the bill had not peen presented to the State Department and said that so long as he was a member of the Senate he would never consent to the presentation of a bill to the co-ordinate branch of government unless it were a bill on which he wished to get information. He declared that so far from this being a warlike measure it was a measure to prevent war. If Congress were to declare (as it had the right to declare) that the British Government had violated the treaty of 1818, that that was a casus belli, and that it was the duty of Congress so to treat it, it set the two countries by the ears and lead to the expenditure of much treasure and blood. But the Senate of the United States and its Committee on Foreign Relations did not think of entering on that ground. America would be always ready to a meet emergencies when they arose. The Committee on Foreign Relations was acting in the most peaceable way, and on the side of peace, so as to furnish opportunities to the government of Great Britain to reflect upon the question how much this was going to damage her commerce. The committee wanted to present an opportunity for cool reflection. It would not be necessary for the President of the United States to issue a proclamation of embargo, or a proclamation of entire suspension of commercial relations with Canada, or with any other part of Great Britain. He was quite sure that when the Canadian fishermen found that there was no market in the United States for a peck of their fish they would at once consult the pocket-nerve and it would be found quite easy to arrange all difficulties without resorting to the war-making power. There America would be always ready to

was no war in this measure; there was only peace in it. But if the troubles were allowed to go on there would be war in them and war beyond the control of Congress. The first blood that would be drawn in controversy of this kind on the Canadian coast would be the tocsin of war. The people of the United States would be plunged into war by it just as rapidly as they have been by John Brown's raid on Harper' Ferry, and they would go into it unanimously. American fishermen could find it defence of their rights just as much support on the Gulf of Mexico as on the coast of Maine. It was, therefore, worth while for both countries to atm themselves with all the powers of law that might be

while for both countries to atm themselves with all the powers of law that might be necessary to prevent a conflict between individuals by which war might be precipitated beyond the power of Congress to control it. The Senate could not afford to stand still under those circumstances. The committee on Foreign Relations had felt that it would not be excusable if in such an exigency it declined to act in a matter of so great an importance. eat an importance.

Mr. Evarts argued in support of the bill, which he said was not in the nature of menace or tending at all in that direction. It was the duty of Congress, he said, to take the subject away from local disturbance, irritation and resentment. So far from the bill tending to war, it was intend ed to have the contrary effect. It was an immediate announcement to the people that they had only to trust rotection, not to personal resentment, to the Government of the United States and when the opening summer bring about a recurrence of the fishing season, and of fishing dangers, the question would be removed from that theatre of collision, and if not concluded it would be under the control of both governments in the deliberate consideration of what rould be done in order to have stability stercourse, and in order to give stability to the peace and dignity of the great naions-the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Edmunds held views on the subject imilar to those of Mr. Evarts.
Mr. Hale declared himself earnestly

favor of the bill. It was a bill which every Senator could fairly and unrestrainvote for. Its provisions were not harsh, but moderate; not rash, but well considered; and he believed that those provisions when enacted into laws and carried out by the Executive would be efficacious Vest said: It goes without saying that if the rights of the humblest citizen o the United States shall be attacked by any foreign power, there would exist an unanimity of sentiment on the part of the peo-ple of the United States that those rights hould be protected, and that the glory and honor of the American people should be preserved. As the Senator from Alabama has very well said, there will be no geo-graphical or sectional difference, if this ue is ever made, and it will be found that the men who were arrayed against each other in battle so lately will stand together in solid phalanx in defence of these rights and honor. But, Mr. President, all bie talk which runs to meet any such thing as war with the other great English speaking people of the world is to be depreated. It is enough for us to meet any such ontingency when it is absolutely impossi ole to avoid it The power contained in the bill was the most extraordinary declaration of war known to civilized nations, and the bill itself contained the most extrao nary expressions, the meaning of which he did not pretend to understand. Still he would vote for the bill, because it contained provision that the President should have liscretionary power in the matter, and he would not vote for it as a mandatory bill. He would not take the responsibility of saying that the President sheuld declare this mbargo while pegotiations were still peur ing, and while Senators knew the full results of what war with Great Britain might mean. It was well enough to talk n rhetorical style about war with Great Britain. When they came to the matter of military resources there were some things which had better be said in secret session. The world in arms could not conquer the United States on its own soil-not five such worlds in arms. The people of the United States were invincible in any such struggle as that; but in a maritime war, who could enswer for the result? Who wanted to run the risk of throwing down the gage of pattle in any such contest? Who wanted to invite such a contest, however high his patriotism or his military ardor, if he stopred to think for one moment of the enornous loss, not only of life but of property

which would follow from any such strug-Mr. Edmunds suggested that if the President firmly and bravely did what this could be got by peaceful means was within

Mr Riddleberger opposed the bill because it was in the nature of a treaty with Great Britain. He wanted no treaty. The amendment offered by Mr. Vest for the appointment of a commissioner to take estimony in regard to the injuries and losses inflicted by British authorities upon American fishermen, was lost—yeas 17,

The bill was then passed-year 46; nays one (Riddleberger) The bill as passed is the same as telegraphed recently only minor verbal changes, and the change caused by Mr. Frye's amendment already

The Senate adjourned at 6.85 p. m. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Under the call of States a number of pills were introduced and referred, among them the following: By Mr. Springer, proposing a constitu-

tional amendment changing the time for the assembling of Congress to the first Wednesday of January. By Mr. Lawler, a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of immediately appropriating \$50,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the construction, equipment and armament of such new vessels as may be deemed ne

By Mr. Gloss, of Tenn., requiring certain reports of the Department of Agricul-

ture and consular reports to be in plain By Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, to increase the naval establishment. It authorizes the construction of two steel cruisers of about four thousand tons displacement of the type of Cruiser No. 1, at a cost exclusive armament of not more than \$1,800 000 each; five steel gunboats of the type of Gunboat No. 1, at a cost exclusive of armament of not more than \$200,000 each; and six steel torpedo boats having s maximum speed of not less than twentyfour knots per hour, to cost exclusive of armament \$100,000 each. An appropriation of \$5,800,000 is made by the bill.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported and the House adopted the Belmont resolution calling for correspon tween this Government and that of Great Britain in the fisheries dispute. Ohio, on behalf of the Committee on Private Land Claims, called up the bill abrogating the powers of executive officer of the United States in allowing indemnity claims or scrip for confirmed unsatisfied private land claims and vesting that power in the United States courts. Pass

the Whole on the River and Harbor Ap-Mr. Anderson, of Ks., offered an amend ment appropriating a lump sum of \$7,430,000 to be expended by the Secretary of War either for repair, preservation, con-struction, or completion of such public im provements of rivers and harbors as shall in his judgment afford practical and im-portant facilities for the transportation by

The House then went into Committee of

water of inter-State commerce Mr. Adams, of Ills., moved to make the amount under Mr. Anderson's proposal ten millions. Both amendments were rejected.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa offered an amendment providing that appropriations made in the bill shall be expended without the intervention of the Mississippi or Missouri River Commissions.

More than an hour and a half was consumed in securing a quorum and then the amendment was rejected—7 to 150.

Mr. La Follett of Wisconsin offered an amendment providing that appropriations shall be expended under the direction of

the President. Mr. Willis of Kentucky called attention to the condition of the bill. It had been under consideration all day, and the first paragraph in the bill had not been passed upon Before the creation of the Commit-tee on Rivers and Harbora it had been the practice to pass this appropriation bill under a suspension of the rules. The committee had considered this bad practice, and mittee had considered this bad practice, and had determined that the House should have every opportunity for amendment. He hoped that the gentlemen who opposed the measure would not, by their action, compel the committee to go back to the practice of suspending the rules in order to secure the passage of the bill.

advanced one step in consideration of the bill, rose, and the House at 5.10 adjourned.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Charles B. Far-well, Senator-elect from the State of Illi-nole, escorted by Mr. Cullom, had the oath red to him by the presiding office, and took the seat recently occu-pied by Mr. Cullom, while the latter took that of the late Benator Logan. Mr. Plumb, in presenting a petition in avor of letting the people of the District

Columbia rote on the question of the nufacture and sale of intoxicating nors, said that he was in favor of the pe tition and in favor of conferring the right of suffrage on the citizens of Washington for municipal purposes, and of making Washington the best illustration of the republican idea of self-government. He believed that it would conduce to the comfort of Congress, the welfare of the people of the Dist ict, and the glory of republican

Mr. Frye presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Hale, for the full term comnencing March 4, 1887. Placed on file. Mr. Allison presented the conference re-port on the Army Appropriation bill. He stated that most of the amendments were formal, and that the total amount appropriated in the bill is \$23,724,718, being \$28,888 less than the appropriation of last

The conference report on the bill for lotment of lands in severalty to Indians

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Priva ileges and Elections, reported in the case of the petition of three residents of Washington county, Texas, alleging that they and others had been unlawfully deprived of their right of suffrage in that county, esolution instructing that committee t aquire into all the circumstances, with ower to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer and to act by sub-

Mr. Salisbury, member of the commit tce, said that he had voted against the report in committee and would vote against i a the Senate.

Mr. Eustis, another member of the com mittee, made a like statement The report and memorial were ordere printed and went over for the present. Mr. Mahone, from the Committee of Public Buildings, reported back the House bill for the erection of a public building a Charleston, S. C., limiting the price of the site to \$100,000 and of the building to \$200,000. It went to the calendar.

A resolution offered by Mr. Call, some time si ce, amended so as to instruct the Attorney General; to bring suit for an in-junction against the Florida Railway and Navigation Company, was called up. Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in opposition when the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the presiding officer announced the regular order to be unfinished business-the bill to stablish agricultural experimental stations Mr. Blair moved to lay aside the unfinish ed business and to take up the propose woman's suffrage constitutional amend ment. Carried-25 to 16.

Before proceeding with consideration o the suffrage resolution, the chair announc

ed his signature to the Inter State Com-The following is the text of the proposed suffrage amendment: "The right of citizens of the Uni'ed States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by a State on account of sex. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article." Mr. Brown addressed the Senate in opposicommittee on woman's suffrage he had signed with Senator Cockrell the minority report, in which they had sought to establish the fact that the proposed legislation would be injudicious and unwise. He should not hesitate to reiterate to-day portions of what he had then said. He believed that the Creator intended that the sphere of males and females of the human race should be different, and that their duties and obligations while they differed materially, were equally important and equally honorable It was doubtful, he said, whether man or woman had now the most influence in government affairs. Intelligent, noble, cultivated woman was a power behind the throne. All her influence was in favor of morality and good government. She now exercised an imperishable influence in public affairs; much greater than she could if emale suffrage were enacted. It might be qualification to a small minority of women, but it would be cruelty to a large majority of them. The most ignorant and less refined portions of of the baser classes, would flock to the polls, while refined, intelligent and virtu-

te female population, to say nothing ous women would stay at home. Thus there would be a vast preponderance of ignorance and vice at the polls. Things were bad enough now in that connection Was the Senate ready to expose women such demoralization and the country such a strain in order merely to gratify the small minority at the expense of mortification to the large majority. He regarded the movement as an attempt to reverse the very laws of being. Neither the physical nor moral laws of nature could be reversed; but this was a movement to attempt to reverse those laws. His opinion was that a very large majority of the American people, and even of the female sex, opposed this movement; and they were wise in doing so. He

therefore protested against the passage of Mr. Dolph argued in favor of the resolu tion and held that the question for the Sen-ate was not that of establishing woman's suffrage, but of submitting that question to

the vote of the several States. Mr. Hosr also supported the resolution Mr. Eustis and Mr. Vest opposed it, and Mr. Blair closed the debate in favor of the A vote was then taken and it was re

Yeas-Blair, Bowen, Cherry, Conger Cullom, Dolph, Farwell, Hoar, Manders Mitchell of Oregon, Mitchell of Pennsylva nia, Palmer, Platt, Sherman, Teller, Wil son of Iowa-16. Nays-Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Brown

Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Eustis Evarts, George, Gray, Hampton, Harris Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McMil Hawley lan, McPherson, Mahone, Morgan, Morrill, Payne, Pugh, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sewell, Spooner, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Whitthorne, Williams, Wilson of Md. -34. Pairs were announced between Chace and Ransom, Dawes and Maxey, Gorman and Frye, Stanford and Camden, Miller and Kenns, Butler and Cameron, and Jones of Arkansus and Harrison, Mr. Plumb was absent when the vote was taken; but afterwards said he would have voted aye. Public building bills were taken from the calendar and passed as follows: To transfer certain rooms occupied by the United States Courts to the city of Jackson, Miss; to exchange property at Abingdon, Va., for more suitable property; appropria-ting \$200,000 for a site and building at Chattanooga, Tenn.,; building at Charles-

on, S. C., not to exceed \$100,000 for the ite and \$200,000 for the building. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Hiscock appeared in the House this orning and was warmly congratulated y his colleagues upon his success in the Senatorial contest in New York. The enrolled copy of the Inter-State Commerce bill was signed by the Speaker, and after it has been signed by the presi-

ling officer of the Senate, will be sent to he President. Mr. Lanham, of Texas, asked unanimous consent for the passage of a bill appro-priating \$10,000 to enable the Commissioners of Agriculture to make special distribution of seeds in the drought-stricken counties of Texas.

Mr. Cowles, of N. C., objected.
Mr. Turner, of Ga., called up the Rhode
Island contested election case of Page vs.
Pircs. The majority resolution declares
the seat vacant while the minority resolution confirms the right of Mr. Pirce to the

The debate continued rather drearily until Mr. Turner, of Georgis, arose to close the discussion, when in commenting upon what he denounced as bribery in the case—the payment of three dollars to a voter to compensate him for loss of time—he suggested that the time might come when a man in New England would have to be paid to celebrate the Fourth of July.

Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, inquired whether the statistics of the last election would not show that a much larger proportion of voters went to the polls in New England than in Georgia.

Mr. Turner said that in his own instance there was no opposition to his election and The debate continued rather drearly un-

there was no opposition to his election and that the chairman of the Republican com-mittee in his district had stated to him that there was no objection to his reelection to Congress. This was the case also in the

Democratic party: Those who voted coming out to show respect to the In New England it was a rare thing for parties to unite upon a candidate, and therefore the full vote was brought out and all parties and factions of parties represented. He had the highest respect for New England. He believed that the section of country. Her town govern-ments were the best in the Union, and her commonwealths were well governed; but and all the grace, and all the purity of elections did not reside within the limits of

the New England States.

Mr. Boutelle inquired if it were not true that while the average vote for Congress in New England was \$2,000 votes, the average vote in Georgia was only 12 000 Mr. Turner said that he had already replied to that question and given the reason for the large vote in one section and the small vote in the other. If there was a Democrat in the gentleman's district who would not get up before day in the morning and pay his own expenses for the privi-lege of voting against the gentleman, he ounced him as no Democrat. [Laughter and applause.]
The minority resolution was rejected-

eas 108, nays 130 -and the majority resolution agreed to—yeas 130, nays 33.

Mr. Hatch reported the Agricultural Ap propriation bill, and it was referred to th mittee of the Whole. Adjourned

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. - Among the bil eported and placed on the calendar was one by Mr. Miller, from the Committee or Agriculture, creating a department of the vernment to be known as the Depart

ment of Agriculture. The Senate proceeded to the considers tion of the resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Hosr, instructing the committee o rivileges and Elections to investigate the allegations made by three residents of Washington county, Texas, as to their being driven from their homes, compelled to abandon their property, and deprived of the right of suffrage in the county.

Mr. Coke opposed the resolution. was not adverse (nor was the State of Texas) to an investigation of charges properly made against the State, involving subject over which Congress had jurisdition; but he protested that the proposed in vestigation was a subject not within the jurisdiction of Congress. The State of Texas had State autonomy, her constitu tion and laws were in full force and operation. She could redress all grievand personal or otherwise, occurring within her borders. The subject was one peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the State, and the resolution was an intermeddling with something belonging solely to the State and outside of the jurisdiction of the Genera Government. He gave the history of the case, to the effect that a rewhite Democrat had shot by a colored man at the polls, near Brenham. Texas: that three colored

men had been arrested and placed in ia charged with that crime; that a mob had taken them out of jall and hanged them and that the three petitioners-Hackworth, Moore and Schultz-who had been prominent in influencing and deluding the negro population there, had supposed their lives be in danger and had fled from the country. That was all there was in it. He had received to day a telegram from D. C. Giddings, of Brenham, formerly Representative in Congress from Texas, stating that the three petitioners were o the worst type of scalawage; that they had with instigating the murder referred to; also, the statement of a man named Bolton, that they were not driven from their homes, nor were their lives threatened, but that their own guilty consciences had caused them to leave the country for the country's good. He submitted that the Senate should not adopt the resolution, because to do so would be to allow the fair fame of one of the States of the Union to be aspersed without testimony. It would be an injustice which should not be tole-

Mr. Hoar defended and advocated the resolution. As to the statement that colored men had killed a peaceful, respectable white Democrat, who had given no offence that was not a very probable statement. Such things did not often occur in Texas or elsewhere. The fact was that the man who was killed was disguised as a ku-

Mr. Coke denied that, and said there wa not a word of truth in it. Mr. Hoar reasserted his statement.

Mr. Saulsbury protested against the com mittee on Privileges and Elections being made the dumping ground for every scala wag who chose to go there and make charges against his neighbors. Mr. Edmunds advocated the resolution Mr. Eustis opposed it, as "waving the bloody shirt a little in advance of the usual

season. It was simply a proposition to make political capital Mr. Hawley and Mr. Evarts advocated Mr. Saulsbury offered an amendment requiring the investigation to be conducted

Washington county, Texas. Mr. Hoar opposed the amendment. The uestion should be left to the judgment and iscretion of the committee. The amendment was rejected-yeas 28, Mr. Call opposed the resolution as an at-

ack on the very life of the government and American institution A vote was taken and the resolution adopted--yeas 81, nays 26—as follow: Yeas—Aldrich, Blair, Bowen, Chace Cheny, Conger, Cullom, Edmunds, Evarts Farwell, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McMillan, Mahone, Manderson, Miller, Mitchell of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Platt, Sabin, Sawyer, Sewell,

Sherman, Spooner, Teller, Williams, Wil-Nays-Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Brown Call, Coke, Colquitt, Eustis, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Kenna, McPherson Morgan, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Saulsbury Vance, Vest, Walthall, Whitthorne-28. The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with agricultu ral colleges established under the act of

July 2, 1862. Mr. Morgan stated his objection to the bill to be that it did not place any control over the subject within the power of the several States. He thought that control of the Agricultural College and of the proposed experiment stations should be placed entirely in the hands of the States. After a long discussion and the offering of and voting on a large number of amend-ments, Mr. Hawley offered a substitute for the bill and on his motion the bill and substitute were ordered printed and the matter went over till to-morrow.

The Railroad Attorney bill was then

aken up, and Mr. Berry obtained the floor

to discuss it, but the Senate immediately at 4.35 went into secret session and when the doors were reopened adjourned HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker laid before the House a leter from the Secretary of the Treasury. submitting estimates of the Secretary o the Interior of the appropriation to meet the expenditures required by Mexican Pen-

sion bills. Referred The Secretary of the Interior estimates that \$4,663,104 will be required for the first yearly payment of pensions, and asks for an appropriation of \$257,000 for increased clerical force. The Senate Fisheries bill having been aid before the House, on motion of Mr.

Belmont it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and lease granted that committee to report at any time.

Granting of leave to report at any time required unanimous consent, but there was apparently no disposition on the part of any member to make objection, as it has been frequently held that the right to rereport at any time carries with it the right of immediate consideration. The bill will have the right of way in the House as soon as it has been passed upon by the commit-

Mr. Bragg submitted the conference re port upon the Army Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Cutchings, of Miss., a bill was passed providing for holding terms of the U.S. Courts at Vicksburg, Miss.

Miss.

After a brief struggle for precedence between the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill and the River and Harbor bill, the latter proved successful, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on that measure.

Mr. Nelson, of Minussota, offered the following amendment as a substitute for the entire bill: That the sum of \$7,500,4000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appro-

of engineers and four engineers now seniors n the service, either for repair, preservaconstruction or completion of such rovements of rivers and harbors as shall in their judgment afford practical and important facilities by water for interstate commerce. After a long debate the substitute was agreed to-140 to 27-and it

was reported to the House. The previous question was ordered-yeas 165, nays 64-and Mr. Dingley, of Maine, rising to a parliamentary inquiry, inquired the effect of refusal on the part of the

House to agree to the substitute.

The Speaker replied that the original bill would then be before the House for action. Mr.Dingley suggested that not one line of that bill had been considered in Commit tee of the Whole.

The Speaker replied that that was a matter over which he had no jurisdiction. The must be governed by the report of Committee of the Whole, which had ported the bill, with recommendation the the substitute be adopted. If that substitute was not agreed to, the question would be on ordering the original bill to a thir-Mr. Willis honed, in view of this rulin

that the substitute would be rejected. The substitute was r-jected-ayes 46 The original bill was then ordered en grossed and read a third time-yeas 143 nays 87-and the previous question order on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. Hepburn demanded the reading of the engrossed copy, and as the bill had no een engrossed the House at 5.15 ac

The bill will come up for final action t

Spirits Turpentine

- The Marshall (Texas) Herald of the 22nd, announces that Major William Stedman, of that town, is dangerously in Major Stedman is one of the leading law. yers of Texas, and is a native of Chatham county, N. C. - Jefferson Appalachian Philoso

ther: Corn has advanced to 75 cents per bushel. Grain is likely to be short in this county until the next crop is harvested owing to short crops last year. — About 10 persons left Weasel for Montana Territory December 16th. — Much of our Ashe county wheat is so trashy that the dea of having it made into graham flour s discouraging. - Albemarle Observer: A bill has

been introduced in the Senate to allow each county in the State three scholarships in the University instead of one, as it is now.

Col. J. B. Lindsay, Marshal J. W. Bostian and Messrs. J. M. Russell and Fred Davis made a revenue raid in the caves of Montgomery, last week. The party succeeded in capturing a still, some whiskey, about 2,500 gallons of beer and a wagon and team. - Hickory Press: Many of the

farmers of Catawba county who have heretofore used fertilizers will discontinue their use this year, substituting domestic manures and clover. - We regret to earn that the drug store of Dr. A. P. Keever, at Keeversville, in this county, was burned with its contents on Friday more ing, the 14th inst. Loss \$1,700; insurance \$1,150. The fire originated from a flue. - Charlotte Chronicle: Prepara-

tions for the great revival meeting to be held in this city during the month of February have now been completed, and all is in readiness. — Mr. J. Query, a prome nent citizen of Cabarrus county, died his home near Harrisburg last Saturda morning. at 5 o'clock. after a brief attack of pneumonia. - Some weeks ago the Chronicle made the announcement, upon authority, that the offices of the Richmond Danville Railroad are to be moved back to Richmond, and Sunday's Richmond pa-

pers confirm our report in every particular - Charlotte Chronicle: Night be fore last the store of J. A. Newell, located on the Richmond & Danville road, six miles north of Charlotte, at Newell's station, was entered and robbed of a considerable quantity of merchandise. -- Yesterday a colored man named Jake Me. Combs, who has been driving a dray for Mesers. Long Bros., of this city, was dis covered at the cash drawer in the store of these gentlemen, and on being closely pressed was seen to drop a sum of money in a coffee barrel as he went from behind the counter. An investigation proved that McCombs had taken about \$8 from the

cash drawer, but had not been able to escape with his plunder. - Goldsboro Messenger: Mr. W. T. Lane has succeeded in locating several families of industrious German's on ha farm near Pine Level. They came to him direct from Germany. - The Messenger will celebrate its 20th anniversary on the 22nd of April by publishing the large newspaper ever printed in the South. It is proposed to make it 24 pages, and an edition of 15,000 or 20,000. — There stotwenty-two prisoners confined in the jail of this number three are white and the remainder colored. - The Cincinnat Telegram, of recent date, announces that "the Hon. Howard Douglas, of that city Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the World, on Tuesday, issued a commission to Mr. Julius A. Bonitz, of

Goldsboro, N. C., he having recently been appointed an Aid-de Camp with rank of Colonel on the staff of Maj. Gen. Jas. R. Carnahan, Commander of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias." - Wadesboro Intelligencer: Corn, bacon, flour and meal are now being hauled to the country by the wagon load. A sad reflection is this upon the management of our farmers. When, oh! when, will they learn to raise the necessaries of life at home. — One night last week the dead body of W. L. Collins was found in the snow, near Mt. Croghin. The deceased was subject to epileptic fits. It is believed that he fell in one of these and that death resulted from cold. - A telegram was received a few days ago conveying the intelligence that Henry Horn, some of Rich Billy Horn, had killed a man at Orlanda, Fla., and was then in jail awaiting trial for his act. Horn states that he has no hopes as he is moneyless among strangers. — On Wednesday night last, s young man by the name of John Nash, from Richmond county, crawled up into the hay left over Tom Mayo's stables, for the purpose of sleeping till morning. Sometime during the night he fell through a hole in the floor, left there for the purpose of throwing feed to the horses below, and

- Raleigh Visitor: Shotwell Memorial Bazaar at Tucker Hall Thursday and Friday evenings, January 27th and 28th, in aid of the fund for the erection of a monument to the late Capt. R. A. Shotwell. — The Revision Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church South hymn book, section 1st, is now in session at the Branson House. Section 1st consists of N. H. D. Wilson, D. D., chairman; Jas. H. Carlisle, LL D., President of Wofford College, S. C., and Samuel K. Cox, D. D., of Baltimore. The entire committee consists of nine members. - We congrate late President Gray and all concerned on the passage by the House of Representa-tives of the bill extending the time to four years for the completion of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad to Mt. Airy and Patterson. The only regret we have in connection with the matter is that the force of convicts was not placed at a larger figure, and we trust that an amendment will be made to the bill in the Senate for an increase in that direction. It is one of the most important enterprises in the State, and should receive all the fostering care pos-

sustained injuries which may prove fatal.

- Charlotte Observer: Last week the people of Morganton were considerably exercised over an attempt by burglars to break open the safe in the new postoffice building at that place. The job was evidently undertaken by experts, but the safe, which was a splendid one of Marvin's manufacture, proved very difficult to enter, except in the proper way. The only damage done was the destruction of the door to the safe. There was a considerable sum of money in the safe at the time—between \$700 and \$1,000. — Col R. A. Johnston, the Superintendent of the Boston Construction Company, spent a part of yesterday in the city, and from him it is learned that everything connected with the building of the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago road is going along smoothly. The company is in readiness to begin building the gap between Black's and Camden. S. C., and work will be commenced on this part of the road the first of February. The distance is about one hundred miles, and Superintendent Johnston says it is expected to complete the distance within eight months. the people of Morganton were considerably