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CONVICT LABOR—THE LOCKEY BILL.

On to day the Senate will consider Mr. Lockey's bill to prohibit the hiring or farming out of convicts, and to provide for their employment on the public buildings or works and public highways or dirt roads of the State. The intent of the bill is two-fold: First, to put a stop to the present system of farming out the convicts. In Georgia, and, indeed, in the other Southern States, public attention has been directed a great deal within a year to the abuses of the system. In North Carolina the convicts have been made to do a vast amount of important work for the State, but the management has not been such as it should have been, the convicts have not really done anything like as much work as regular labor would have performed in the same time (such is our information) and the mortality has been very excessive. That the working of the convicts on the railroads was a necessity under the circumstances may be conceded, for they were very numerous, on the increase, and a heavy burden upon the tax-payers. How far they have been made to be self-sustaining we are unable to say, having no data at hand.

The abuses of the system should not be tolerated, and if the convicts cannot be worked outside of the penitentiary without increasing the percentage of deaths then humane considerations would demand that they be no longer hired out. But why should there be more mortality among convicts working on railways than among laborers generally doing such work? Is not the fault in the management?

The STAR is not prepared to say in view of the steady and great increase of penitentiary convicts that the State shall not again farm out under any circumstances a part of its convicts. The law might be found very inconvenient and even costly.

The second intent of Mr. Lockey's bill is to improve the county roads of the State. The STAR heartily indorses this. It has through the years criticised the disgraceful system that prevails and that is such a tremendous loss to the people as well as such a drawback upon business. The county roads—the main arteries leading from the court house of each county, should be put in the best possible condition, and macadamized whenever it is practicable. To do this many hundreds of the penitentiary birds might be set to work with much profit.

But may not the objection be raised here that is raised against putting them on railroads? May not the mortality be as great in one instance as in the other? Suppose the bill is amended so as to allow a certain per centage of the convicts to be put to work on railroads for certain stipulated pay that will fairly reimburse the State, and a certain per centage be set aside for the improvement of the county roads.

THE RETALIATORY PLAN.

The bill on the Fishery question may be all right, as it passed the Senate unanimously, but it may lead to trouble. We do not understand the bill to be anything of a threat aimed at Great Britain, but it may be so construed by the Tory Government. Some of the speeches in the Senate were saucy and bellicose, but the bill itself is intended to express merely firmness on the part of the American Government to maintain the rights of citizens that are violated. It gives the President increased power so that he may resort to retaliatory measures in case Canada will not allow American vessels the right to trade in her ports. There appears to be no sort of doubt among the Senators as to the rights insisted upon, and, hence, they have voted to give power to the President to feed the Canadians out of the same spoon that Canada has been putting to the lips of American traders.

It is all a question about New England fishermen, fishing and trading, but the principle applies to all Americans. Our Government can not allow citizens to be improperly dealt with by a foreign power.

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But will not a navy have to be constructed before any President can dare to attempt to retaliate? John Bull might give great trouble all along a great sea coast that is exposed and defenceless. In case there is no war, and war is not probable, England may in turn retaliate in a way that may prove very serious. The Boston *Post* takes this view of international retaliation:

"The question involved is by no means one of Canada alone; it is the British flag and the British commerce against which our retaliatory measures will be directed. The effect of such action on our part would be most unfortunate for Canadian vessels, engaged as they very largely are in coasting voyages to our ports. It is not pleasant to contemplate the action which such a course might provoke on the part of England. Controlling as she does so many foreign ports with which we have commercial relations, by similar measures upon her part excluding or hampering American bottoms in their carrying trade, she has it in her power to strike at our weakest point a blow which would be far more disastrous materially than the injuries we may have suffered from Canadian injustice. This is no argument against the passage or execution of retaliatory measures should they become necessary for the protection of American rights or the preservation of our national honor. But it is an argument of great weight in the direction of the most strenuous and patient efforts for a diplomatic adjustment before recourse is had to unfriendly acts."

THE TEXAS INVESTIGATION.

Senator Coke is one of the big brained men of the United States Senate. It is fortunate that so able a Southron is always found on the side of the Constitution and the States. He sets the Northern Senators, and some on the Southern side as well, an excellent example in resisting Federal encroachments and in demanding a faithful, fair, strict interpretation of organic law. Mr. Coke is always sound when the jurisdiction of the Congress is involved. We have so much confidence in his wisdom, learning, and ability that an opinion of his as to what is constitutional or otherwise goes a great way with us. This confidence is the outgrowth of a close study of his speeches.

In the Senate on Wednesday he was true to his principles as a sound and intelligent Democrat. He opposed the Massachusetts scrutiny into the domestic affairs of Texas, a Southern State, and upon the soundest reason. It was not a case for Federal intervention, for the Congress has no jurisdiction. But it was a case for Texas. Said he.

"The State of Texas had State autonomy, her constitution and laws were in full force and operation. She could redress all grievances, 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 General Government."

And yet every Northern Republican Senator voted for the investigation by the Congress. Senator Call, with proper perception of the far-reaching consequences of such a measure, declared that it was an attack upon the very life of the Government and American institutions.

The man who cannot bear the tread of the iron heel of Centralization in the halls of the Federal Congress is as deaf as one of the Pharoahs of the twenty-third dynasty. There are eight or ten Southern Senators who stand guarding the citadel of the people's liberties, and in the darkness that is gathering around the watch-towers they are sending out warning after warning to a slumbering and misguided people—"Your liberties are in danger—Local self-government is in hourly peril—Your institutions are being artfully undermined by Republican sappers and engineers."

COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN THE LEGISLATURE.

As far as the negro counties are concerned the County Government question stands above all others in importance, for it directly affects their prosperity and material interests. During 1886, the STAR in many editorials discussed its merits. Maj. Hale, in his unequalled "Hand-Book of North Carolina Politics," has presented an argument in favor of the present system that is without answer. It convinces every mind that is open to argument and facts. Of course that class that looks first, last, always to party do not care for arguments, facts, justice, the prosperity of the State or the order and peace of society.

It was foreseen that this question would be used by the demagogues in the Legislature for they were using it in the campaign. *Their* object was to operate upon the ignorant and get votes. They did not care a puff of a bad pipe for anything but success. What if twenty-seven counties or more were ground down and oppressed by "a combine" of whit demagogues and the black vote, and the taxes were doubled, trebled, quadrupled? All this was but chaff to them. Office, office, soap, pelf, per diem was the cry of the daughters of the Canby Crusher.

The Legislature is now tackling the bill in great earnestness. The Republican bushwhackers are banging away in lively style. The shot used are small but they scatter widely. Thus far the negro William-son, from Franklin, one of the counties that so much suffered under the thievings of the Canby Crusher, has done the most *good* by his advocacy of the return to the system of Crusher. The intelligent white men learn from this "colored man and brother" what they may expect under negro domineering and bossing. Williamson declared that he was game, and he evidently is not devoid of "cheek" and "sass." He ought to know that there are twenty-seven counties that were plucked and ruined by the Canby Crusher, and that the negro vote, aided by a few straggling, hungry Scalawags in each county, can still dominate those counties. Ewarts, Radical, was magnanimous enough to propose to exempt from the operations of the law some fifteen counties. But why not add some fifteen others that will be very seriously inconvenienced and injured by the change, in all probability. Wake, Vance, Franklin, Cumberland and many others will be hurt to the bottom of their pockets.

But Mr. Overman gave notice that he would test the Republicans as to this very point—exempting certain counties. But this was more than the Rads desired or expected. Mr. Overman is said to have made an exceptionally able speech for the system of the fathers—the admirable and honest system under which the *whole* State had operated for nearly a hundred years. Can certain counties be exempted! Must there be a *dual* system in North Carolina for *home rule*? Is that necessary? Is that according to precedent, usage, or law?

Of course, if the system is to be changed for the West, we would be glad for the East to live under another and different system so as to have its varied interests protected and the people saved from financial distress by reason of excessive taxes and extravagance. New Hanover now and under Radical rule is not the same county. If any legislator doubts we can prove even to him the great blessings that have attended a return to the old system—the system before the war. We would like for all legislation to be done fairly, wisely and without violence to what is right and established. The East has cause to thank Mr. Overman for his earnest and effective speech in behalf of a just and honest system.

Mr. Shaw of Cumberland made a very effective point when he showed how absolutely unendurable and villainous was the Canby Constitution. He said:

"In Cumberland county, under that constitution, a board of commissioners sat over 300 days in one year and one drew pay for more days than there were in the year and more mileage than would have been due him had he travelled around the world. These boards issued scrip and squandered money in every way, thus heaping debts upon the counties. He spoke of the colored people as not yet fitted to take a full share in the government of the public finances."

The truth is in a nutshell. Under the Crushing System four-fifths of the counties were nearly bankrupt; their bonds were hawked about the streets at one-fourth or one-half their value, and the people were bowed in the very dust under the eternal grinding of the accursed, imported system, and debts were enormous.

In contrast: the *taxes* have been very greatly reduced; the public credit is restored and county bonds in perhaps every one of the 96 counties now sell at 100 cents in the dollar, and some even higher, we believe; and the county indebtedness is esther fully paid off or very greatly reduced.

Why then return to the Crushing System and abandon the benignant, prosperous, helpful system of the fathers of North Carolina?

Let the true men of the State of all parties be faithful, just and patriotic. Let the true interests of the State be above all party clamor or tricks or plans. Stand by North Carolina.

The very best Almanac ever sent out by a newspaper is that for 1887, by the New York *World*. It has 194 pages and is truly excellent. It is worth four times the price, 25 cents. It is simply packed with the most valuable information and in very great variety. On page 90 we find some very instructive figures, from which we gather the tollowing concerning the *English speaking* communities of the world. The estimates are taken from Whittaker's famous London "Almanack."—Episcopalians, 21,305,000; Methodists, 16,000,000; Roman Catholics, 14,600,000; Presbyterians, 10,650,000; Baptists of all kinds, 8,195,000; Congregationalists, 5,750,000; Unitarians, 900,000; other religious bodies, 3,850,000.

There are thirty thousand idle men in New York who have struck by command of their Unions. They are longshore workers. The river shores at New York are idle and silent. This means a great interruption of business.

THE ORATOR OF THE HOUSE.

Raleigh has had shows, circuses, theatrical companies, minstrel performances and so on without end, and there has been fun on hand often, but probably the greatest circus of all was the Brogden performance in the House, and the fun was of surpassing quality. There never was such a politician and public speaker as the man from Wayne. Before the war an extreme States Rights man; after the war an extreme Radical Consolidationist. Before the war a County Government man; after the war against, and on the side of political adventurers and plunderers. But it is not of "the old man's" politics we meant to say a word, but of his oratorial, rhetorical and logical powers. His rhetoric "is rank, and smells to heaven." His poetical quotations are so abundant, so inapplicable, so tasteless that he seems to have gone to "a feast of the poets and stolen the scraps." His oratory is immense. It has wings to it like a big wind-mill. It has tails to it as gorgeous as a peacock's in all his original and unapproached glory. He is indeed a most frothy and flatulent speaker, "most pestilent to the hearing":—

"A poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more; it is a speech
Told by a dullard, full of sound and fury
Signifying nothing."

As a logician *nil*. He has as much idea of an argument—of reasoning in sequence, as a mouthing demagogue has of true political virtue, or a mountebank of propriety. He as often hurts himself by his own weapons as he does his adversary, and he is as apt to hit his own side as of the enemy. He is "the only and great original" and North Carolina exhausted herself in producing Curtis Brogden.

"A thousand such could in a nutshell abide,
And upon the back of an ant to battle ride."

We have written in his style of quotation, but we hope with more point than he does.

Some of the Northern idolators in vain are trying to deny Grant's drunken habits. He achieved a victory at last, and remained sober for the most part until he was elected President, when "he went it." Dr. E. D. Kittoe was on Grant's staff. He says "that Gen. Boynton's statements were founded entirely on facts which are well known to every survivor of Grant's military family during the first years of the war, and to many others who held intimate personal relations with him."

We have never met the first North Carolina Democrat who would say that he believed it was right and proper to give Republicans office, to the exclusion of good capable Democrats.

The County Jail Finished and Paid For.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday in special session, and made a thorough inspection of the new county jail, which was reported by the contractor, Mr. John D. Fred of Macon, Ga., ready for delivery. The Board found the building completed in accordance with the contract, and the chairman, Mr. H. A. Bagg, gave a check for the balance due, amounting to something over nine thousand dollars.

Sheriff Manning proposes to hold a reception in the building (as announced in the STAR yesterday) probably early next week, after which the jailor will be installed, and the county prisoners now in Goldsboro jail will be brought back to the city any put in the cage.

The Burglar Jones.

John Jones, the negro burglar from this city in Goldsboro jail, came very near making his escape from prison Wednesday last. He had managed in some way to get possession of a lot of files which it is supposed were conveyed to him by some confederate outside, and had put them to good use, when fortunately he was discovered, while at work by the jailor. Jones is under sentence of death for a burglary committed in Wilmington in August last, and is awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court; before whom his case was taken on appeal. If he had succeeded in getting out of the jail at Goldsboro, he would probably have released nine other prisoners who were confined with him.

From Goldsboro—Murderer Sentenced—Moonshiners Captured.

A correspondent, writing from Goldsboro Wednesday, says that Judge Shepherd passed sentence of death on a negro man, who had been tried and convicted of murder at the present term of Wayne Superior Court. The execution of the sentence was appointed for Tuesday, the first day of March next.

Deputy Collector H. P. Dortch arrived at Goldsboro Wednesday evening with two moonshiners—J. M. Davis and David Davis—arrested by him while on a raid in Lenoir county. The Collector also captured two whiskey stills and destroyed a quantity of beer.

A Sailor's Luck.

Our Smithville correspondent says that a seaman by the name of John Allen, who had been in the U. S. Marine Hospital in Wilmington for fourteen days past, and who was one of the crew of the schooner *Annie F. Conlon*, which was wrecked not long since about eighty miles north of Hatteras, shipped last Friday on the schooner *H. O. Allen*. While the vessel was going down the river, Allen fell from the top of the forecastle and injured his side by striking the end of a piece of timber. He was brought up to the city on the tug *Italian* yesterday, and again sent to the hospital for treatment.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Fractional Silver—The Railroad Attorney Bill—More Pensions—The Agricultural Experiment Station Bill Passed by the Senate and the River and Harbor Bill by the House.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Cullum offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Since March 31st, 1885, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his monthly statements, has treated the fractional silver cash in the Treasury as no portion of the cash balance available, therefore

Resolved, That the Finance Committee of the Senate be authorized and directed to examine into this subject and report whether additional legislation is requisite to make the fractional silver coin now held in the Treasury a part of the available cash balance; and also, whether it will be or not judicious to provide for having such fractional silver coin recoined into standard silver dollars.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hoar yesterday in executive session, declaring that after the Senate had refused its advice and consent to the appointment of any person to office, it is contrary to the spirit and intent of the Constitution to designate the same person to the same office immediately thereafter, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The railroad attorney bill was then taken up. Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, moved that it be postponed till 2 o'clock to-morrow, and that the Senate proceed to consideration of the dependent soldiers bill. After a long discussion it was agreed that the railroad attorney bill be made the unfinished business, and that it come up at 2 o'clock to-morrow, and the House bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent, parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support, was taken up and after discussion passed, without amendment and without division.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Agricultural Experiment Station bill. After several amendments had been offered and rejected, Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment that nothing in the act shall be construed as binding the United States to continue these appropriations, but that Congress may at any time suspend or repeal all or any of the provisions of the act. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed without division. It directs the establishment (in connection with agricultural colleges) of a department to be known and designated as an "Agricultural Experiment Station." Where there are two such colleges in one State, the amount appropriated to each State and Territory for this purpose—$15,000—is to be equally divided between them, unless the State Legislature shall otherwise direct. The object and duty of such experiment station is: To conduct original researches or to verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals, the diseases to which they are severally subject, and the remedies therefor; the chemical composition of useful plants; comparative advantages of relative cropping; the capacity of new plants or trees; analysis of soils and water; chemical composition of manures; adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; composition and digestibility of different kinds of food for domestic animals; scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese, and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may may be deemed advisable.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and gave notice that on Monday or Tuesday next he would call it up for consideration.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the trustees of Porter Academy certain property in Charleston, S. C. Referred.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hoar moved to reconsider the vote by which the Dependent Soldiers' Pension bill was passed, and a message was sent to the House requesting return of such bill. The object of the motion is understood to be the correction of some defect.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the unfinished business to be the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, withdrew his demand for the reading of the engrossed copy, and the question recurred on the passage of the bill. The bill was passed—yeas 154, nays 94—in the exact form in which it was reported from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely a joint resolution providing for the election of U. S Senators by the people of the States.

At the request of Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, the joint resolution was placed upon the House calendar.

In the morning hour Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, on behalf of the Committee on Claims, called up and the House passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle and pay claims of the State of Florida on account of the expenditures made in suppressing Indian hostilities.

At the conclusion of the morning hour Mr. Heard, of Missouri, called up the special order, being the bill for the incorporation of the Washington Cable Railway Company, of the District of Columbia. Mr. Belmont, of New York, antagonized the special order with the Consular and Diplomatic bill and raised the question of consideration.

The House determined—yeas 160, nays 73—to consider the Cable Road bill.

Mr. Heard, of Missouri, offered a substitute for the bill, and after a long debate demanded the previous question on the bill and substitute. Opponents of the measure, led by Mr. Cobb and Mr. Eden, resorted to filibustering tactics and though they did not muster sufficient force to order the yeas and nays, they succeeded by alternative motions to adjourn and take a recess, in preventing a vote being taken on the bill. Finally Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the interest of the bill, moved that the House take a recess until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Agreed to—yeas 160, nays 44. The effect of this is to continue the legislative day of Thursday over until to-morrow's session, when the bill will come up as unfinished business and its consideration can then be continued as long as the House may desire.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Mr. Edmunds, in presenting a memorial from the manufacturers and business men in Vermont, for the repeal or reduction of the internal revenue taxes, said many such petitions had been presented. In presenting this one, and moving its reference to the Committee on Finance, he wished to urge on the committee the importance of the subject of reducing, if not altogether repealing, this remnant of the unpleasantness of twenty-five years ago. He should be glad to see the country restored to such business conditions as had existed before that time, and to have the resources of the government obtained entirely from importations, and the little incidental matters of land, &c., instead of keeping up an army of internal revenue tax gatherers, inspectors and all that sort of thing. He hoped the committee would take the matter into serious consideration. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cameron presented the credentials of Mathew Stanley Quay, as Senator from Pennsylvania for the term commencing March 4, 1887. Placed on file.

Mr. Mahone presented numerous petitions from Virginia, manufacturers or and dealers in tobacco, for the abolition of the tobacco tax, and submitted some remarks in support of them.

Mr. Call argued against the bill. The question which it presented was, he said, as to whether the Senate could be trusted to preserve its purity and character. The bill affirmed that it could not be. Unless the Senate said that it was so corrupt that it could not be trusted to expel dishonorable members, this legislation was unnecessary, and it opened up the possibility that it might be used in the interest of great concentrated power to destroy the power of the people by allowing Senators to be indicted and tried before judges and juries—and the fact was that there were more judges in the employment of railroad companies than there were Senators or Representatives.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Platt, Hoar, Call, Morgan, Beck and others, but no action was reached.

Two veto messages were received from the President. One of a private pension bill and one of a bill for the relief of a mail contractor in the Northwest.

Mr. Hoar withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Dependent Parents' Pension bill was passed yesterday. He explained that he had an objection to the clause about dependent parents, but he did not wish, by offering an amendment to imperil the final passage of the bill.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock, in continuation of yesterday's session, and the Speaker announced that the pending question was on the demand for the previous question upon the passage of the Washington Cable Railway bill. The demand was withdrawn to enable gentlemen to offer various amendments to the bill, most of which were voted down, but a few were adopted, including one requiring that the iron used in the construction of the road shall be of American manufacture. Amendments were also adopted prohibiting the issue of bonds until the whole amount of the capital stock had been paid in, and three-quarters of the amount expended in the construction and equipment of the road; making the stockholders individually responsible to the full amount of the capital stock held by each; prohibiting consolidation with any existing company, requiring annual reports to be made to Congress; and requiring the company to provide seats for all passengers and to heat their cars in the winter.

The substitute, as amended, was then adopted, and the bill as amended by the substitute passed—yeas 155, nays 72.

Mr. Forney presented the conference report on the bill making annual appropriation of $400,000 for the equipment of the militia forces of the United States. Agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Blount in the chair), on the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill.

Act granting pensions to dependent parents of soldiers, &c., having been returned by the House, as asked yesterday by Mr. Hoar, who had moved to reconsider the vote passing it, Mr. Platt stated that the motion to reconsider had been made at his request. The bill, he said, pensioned survivors of the Black Hawk, Seminole and several other Indian wars. That he did not object to; but he wished to refer to some statistics as to the amount that the bill was going to require and compare it with the amount which it would require for Union soldiers. He would do that soon.

At 2 o'clock the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to prohibit members of Congress from acting as attorneys or employes for railroad companies holding charters or having received a grant of land or pecuniary aid from the United States.

Mr. Berry advocated the bill. He did not believe that a Senator or member drawing $10,000 or $2,000 year from the Union Pacific or Northern Pacific Railroad could vote impartially on the Pacific funding bill or on the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill.

Mr. Teller said that he was prepared to vote against the bill, notwithstanding newspaper clamor and notwithstanding the effort made to attract attention to the fact that the Senate was a body of lawyers, and the charge that Senators were devoting to the practice of law for railroad corporations time which they should devote to the public service.

Mr. Wilson, of Md., made an argument in favor of the original bill, which he regarded as the exercise of undoubted power of Congress to pass laws regulating the conduct of members. Never before, he said, was there complication of circumstances more imperatively calling for such legislation.

Mr. Frye here took the floor in order, as he said, to give a piece of information. He read an Associated Press telegram, just received from Eastport, Maine, stating that the winter school of herring had struck into the American shore, and that about twenty-five English boats and vessels were there fishing within the shore line; and that, meanwhile, the English cruiser Middleton was cruising between Eastport and St. Andrews, ready to seize any American fishermen that might venture beyond the dead line. That was all, he said.

An amendment was adopted making the salary of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry $3,500. Discussion then arose upon the first section of the bill, which removes limitation upon the number of persons that may be employed by the Commissioner in carrying out the pleuro-pneumonia act. Finally, upon motion of Mr. Hemphill, of S. C., an amendment was adopted authorizing the Commissioner to employ a force within the limits of the appropriation made by Congress; provided, that no debt against the government shall be created under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Swinburne, of N. Y., offered an amendment providing that the force employed shall include three experts of scientific attainments, with not less than six years' actual experience in sanitary and pathological work, and especially in the investigation of contagious diseases, and to aid these experts in their investigation, all necessary aid shall be rendered by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara, of N. C., an amendment was adopted requiring experts provided for in Swinburne's amendment to report what means should be taken to extirpate hog cholera.

The committee then rose without further action. As the legislative day of Thursday was still continuing, unanimous consent was required for the holding of the weekly night session for the consideration of pension bills, and Mr. Wallace, of La., objecting, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The credentials of Senator Hawley, for the full term commencing March 4, 1887, were presented and placed on file.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution that at the conclusion of the morning business of each day the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bills and joint resolutions on the calendar, and continue such consideration till 2 o'clock. Laid over.

At 2 o'clock the presiding officer presented the unfinished business—being the Railroad Attorney's bill.

Mr. Vest moved that that bill be repostponed till Monday next. The motion was agreed to. Yeas—Bowen, Brown, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Conger, Cullom, Farwell, Frye, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Jones of Nevada, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Palmer, Platt, Pugh, Ranson, Sabin, Sawyer, Teller, Vest—24. Nays—Allison, Beck, Berry, Blair, Butler, Coke, Dawes, George, Hawley, Ingalls, Morgan, Morrill, Saulsbury, Sherman, Spooner, Van Wyck, Walthall, Whithorne, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Maryland—20.

Mr. Beck—I understand that the Senate by this vote has displaced the Railroad Attorney's bill altogether; so that it now stands at the foot of the special orders. Am I right in this?

Presiding Officer—The Chair is of the opinion that it places the bill on the calendar, subject to motion.

Mr. Beck—I now desire to give notice that on Monday next, and on every other day that I can do so, until a fair vote is had on that bill, I shall make a motion to take it up. The Senate has seen fit to displace it, and to put it at the bottom. Now [with emphasis] it shall be voted on.

The Yellowstone Park bill was then taken up and amended by inserting a provision for an appeal to the District Court of Wyoming Territory in cases of imprisonment, and it was passed—yeas 49, nays 8.

The Pacific Railroad Funding bill came up as the next special order, but was on motion of Mr. Hoar, postponed as the special order till Monday, February 7th.

On motion of Mr. Beck, the Railroad Attorney bill was again taken up, so as to be the unfinished business for next Monday.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Lanham, a bill was passed appropriating $10,000 to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to make special distribution of seed in the drought-stricken counties of Texas.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported resolutions setting apart Thursday next for the consideration of business reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordering a night session for Tuesday next, for the consideration of business reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Adopted.

Mr. Hammond called up the resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, reciting that D. Wyatt Aiken, representative from the Third South Carolina District, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn in as a member, and in all probability will be unable to appear during the remainder of Congress, but that he has subscribed to the oath of office before an officer authorized to administer oaths, and declaring that said oath be accepted and received by the House as Mr. Aiken's oath of office.

Mr. Bayne, of Penn., while bearing testimony, to Mr. Aiken's worth and ability as a member, and while regretting the circumstances which prevented his appearing in the House, opposed the resolution as setting a precedent which was dangerous and susceptible of abuse.

Mr. Steele, of Indiana, attempted to call up for consideration the bill for the reorganization of the army, suggesting that as war had been declared, it was important that action should be taken on that measure. The suggestion raised a laugh, but the House declined to take up the special order and went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Blount, of Ga., in charge of the bill, briefly explained its provisions, stating that no new legislation was proposed, and that the estimates of the department had been in the main followed. After a brief discussion, and without amendment, the bill was reported to the House and passed, and the House again went into committee on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, took advantage of the general debate to deliver a speech in favor of the Blair Educational bill, resting its constitutionality upon the general welfare clause. There was not, he argued, a single provision in the bill which infringed upon any right of the States. He hoped that the House, following the example of the Senate would send joy and gladness into each home in the country by passing this measure in the interest of the great cause of education.

Consideration of the bill was completed, the committee rose and the House passed the District of Columbia bill.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Rumor that Secretary Manning is to Resign from the Cabinet.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

WASHINGTON, Jan 29.—Secretary Manning's attention was to-day called to the published announcement that he expects to shortly resign from the Treasury to become the head of a new bank in New York; and an expression was invited from him on the subject, because of its great public interest. The Secretary replied that he had not been offered the presidency of any such bank; that according to his experience it is customary to organize a bank and elect a board of directors before selecting the other officers, and so far as he knew this had not yet been done. Mr. Manning's remarks indicated that he did not wish to appear as expressing in advance an opinion upon a contingency which had not arisen. The fact that several of the Secretary's friends are among the organizers of the proposed new bank, and that a large number of heavy subscriptions for stock have been made, contingent on Mr. Manning's becoming president of it, gives color to the rumors that he is to resign his place in the Cabinet in order to become the manager of the enterprise.

WASHINGTON, Jan 29.—The jury in the Emmons lunacy trial has rendered a verdict that Mrs. Emmons is sane and capable of managing her own affairs.

AND YET ANOTHER.

Canada gets an Additional Bank Thief

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 29.—The Germania Savings Bank, 140 Newark Avenue, closed its doors this morning. C. L. E. Schroeder, Secretary and Treasurer, is missing and it is believed he has gone to Canada. There is a deficit of $30,000 in the cash accounts. Application will be made for a receiver. The bank was incorporated March 29, 1871, and did an extensive savings and general banking business. Vice President Louis A. Lienaw, says that the securites are intact and that the deficit will not exceed the figures named.

Schroeder was reported by his household to have left town Thursday night, but the police think he was at home this morning. Trustees of the bank are on his bond for $50,000. The trustees met last night and found the books all written up and the securities intact, but there was not a cent of the cash balance of $30,000. The trustees claim that the assets are sufficient to pay all claims. They expect to pay 75 per cent. to depositors within thirty days and the remainder after sufficient delay to enable them to dispose of real estate held by the bank. Schroeder speculated in stocks with the bank's funds.

KANSAS.

A Young Lady Burned to Death in a Crowded Ball Room.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

WELLINGTON, Jan. 29.—At Freeport, Kansas, Thursday night, while a masked ball was in progress, the dress of Miss Cora Boulder, which was trimmed with paper, caught fire from a bracket lamp and she burned to death in the presence of an hundred panic-stricken people. A number of persons endeavored to save her but only set their own clothes on fire, and some were badly scorched in their endeavors to save the girl.

TEXAS.

The Senatorial Dead-Lock—Reagan Still in the Lead.

AUSTIN, Jan. 29.—The dead lock in the Legislature over the election of a Senator to succeed Maxey continues unbroken. Eight ballots were taken, the last being the 21st in consecutive order. It resulted: Maxey 46, Reagan 56, Ireland 32. A motion that the Senate withdraw from joint session was defeated twice, but prevailed the third time by one majority, and an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock Monday.

VIRGINIA.

Strikers Drive Off the Old Dominion Men at Newport News.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29.—A large party of colored men, armed with sticks and stones, raided the pier at Newport News, at 1 o'clock this morning, and drove off the men loading the Old Dominion steamer.

Fayetteville *Observer-Gazette*: The correspondents are contributing long articles to the Wilmington STAR on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Company's proposed extension to that city. Mr. J. H. Currie is battling manfully for the extension. It would be right funny if the Company should conclude to build to Smithville instead of Wilmington. If deep water is what they are in search of, they would find it at Smithville. —— It has been suggested to us by an experienced farmer and a gentleman of wide observation that the establishment of a rice mill in Fayetteville would be a great convenience to the farmers of this section, and might eventually prove a very profitable enterprise.

Spirits Turpentine.

— New Bern *Journal*: Master Albert H. Bangert bring us in a pear, the fourth bearing of a tree on his mother's lot in this city during the year just passed. This is a remarkable action for pears. —— Among other freights the steamer Shenandoah took out yesterday 285 barrels of clams for Boston. —— The canning establishment is being put in condition and will be ready for the oysters as soon as they arrive.

— Charlotte *Observer*: The latter part of last week four prisoners escaped from Rockingham jail after committing an almost fatal assault upon the jailor. It seems that the prisoner were confined in a cell fastened with a common padlock, which they succeeded in breaking. They secreted themselves in the corridor until the jailor made his appearance, when one of them attacked him with a heavy piece of scantling, and dealt him a blow which came near proving fatal. When the jailor regained consciousness the prisoners were gone. None of them have been recaptured.

— Greensboro *Workman*: Miss Margaret N. Bogart, a Christian lady whom we have known for many long years, breathed her last on the 7th day of January, 1887, at Enfield, N. C., being 66 years of age from the 31st day of December. —— The *North State* says Col. Thos. McMahon has made arrangements to move to Richmond, Va., and there carry on his immense business of manufacturing spokes, hubs, rims, &c. We are sorry to learn this, as Col. M. has built up a large business here. He employs 125 hands and pays out about $75,000 a year for timber and wages. His reason for moving is that he must move to a more commercial center, where banking facilities are better and money more abundant and cheaper.

— Goldsboro *Argus*. There were white shad on sale again yesterday in this city. —— The Wilmington STAR is prompt and correct in its censure of the Legislature for the action of that body in appropriating $100 to Mr. George W. Stanton. It is a dangerouse precedent, and besides it is not right. —— This city, we learn, is to have an African Methodist Episcopal Church. The edifice will be located near Prof. R E. Smith's house on West Centre street, and its construction will soon begin. The first pastor of the new church will be Rev. S. E. Reynolds. —— We are glad that the Democratic Executive Committee of Craven county has been taught that coalition and fraud are contrary to the principles of the Democratic party. We hope that Craven county will abide in peace in future and that her Democratic Executive Committee will seek no more to disrupt the grand old party by coalition precedents.

— Durham *Plant*: The cotton factory last week shipped 32,292 yards of chambrays and 27,687 yards of bag cloth. This factory now has orders three months ahead, and is running on full time a force of 200 hands. In short, the cotton factory is booming. —— There are now 316 scholars enrolled at Bethany Sunday school; it has not been established quite a year. ——