Remittances must be made by Check, Draft-Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Post masters will register letters when desired. Only such remittances will be at the risk the publisher.

Specimen copies forwarded when desired. TO ASHEVILLE-WHAT WILMING TON MAY DO.

The opinion prevails that the Carelina Central Railroad will be exto Asheville. A bill has final reading in the allow counties to subscribe to the capital stock in order to msure its construction. The extension of this road to the growing and important town of Asheville cannot fail to benefit Wilmington. It opens up a section to our business men that offers a wider field for business enterprise and is sure te prove beneficial to the péople at either terminus. Whether the people of Wilmington will do anything to make the proposed extension

a certainty is more than we know. At this time Wilmington occupies a peculiar vantage ground. The eyes of more Northern business men and capitalists are directed this way than at any former period of time. It is possible for Wilmington to become the most important tidewater town between Norfolk and New Orleans. It is possible to make it the great coaling station on the Atlantic coast. It is possible to make it the naval stores market for supplying the Lake portion of this country. We mean just what we say, and there are wide awake, pushing Northern men who see Wilmington's capabilities if our people do not see them.

The Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad will be built. There is no doubt of it. Already there are thousands of laborers at work upon it. It will go through that portion of North Carolina that the Carolina the richest coal and iron mines, and will open up vast resources for trans-

Now what is to hinder a great deal of the products of the mines from coming to Wilmington. If the Carthe three C.'s railroad why may not vast stores come to this city? Then with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad tapping finally the rich iron mines and coal mines of our State, why may not Wilmington become the great coaling station, and why shall not thousands of tons of ore be shipped here for sea transpor-

In this connection we may say we are glad to learn that many of our wholesale merchants are doing such a satisfactory trade. There is an opening here for two or three lines of business, as we learn, but the persons to undertake it must have capital, be full of enterprise and understand how to compete with other

SUPPORT THE PROFESSORS.

Rev. Dr. Mangum, whose sweet and lovable character commends him to all who know him, in an interesting article in the Raleigh Chronicle, puts in a timely plea as to the professors' salaries at the University. We hope no friend of higher education, and of course no friend of the University in the Legislature will think of supporting any bill that will reduce the income of the University one dollar. We would be glad to see \$35,000 appropriated annually for the next twenty-five years for the sustentation of our greatest literary ornament. The University has been a great credit and honor to North Carolina. If \$35,000 were voted it would be a much less sum than other Southern States give to their State colleges and Universities. Do not think of erippling the University by reducing its annual fund. The true idea is to make it better-to push it higher - to offer greater advantages to the student-to have more thorough instruction year by year. To do this requires money. Men of North Carolina, make it the rival of the best. Legislators of the State, see to it that no detriment befalls an institution that has graduated more men of distinction and usefulness than any other in the South with but one exception, and that has been of such positive value to North Carolina and the whole South.

The pay of the instructors is little enough now. But hear our friend Professor Mangum, whose statements may be safely relied upon. He says:

"If our salaries are reduced my work cannot be kept up as it ought to be. I lived on what I received in the ministry, and I live on what I receive here. I feel that I earn what I receive—a living. To live more plainly than I am living here I must take time from my work as a profes-sor, or go where I could afford what a man cannot afford while he seeks to fill acceptably and successfully a chair in the State University. We get here only two-thirds of the salary of the professors at the University of Virginia. Even there I learn of one of the professors taking boarders to help out his expenses. It needs only the trial for one to learn that the life of a pro-

fessor is very expensive.
'I do wish all the legislators could come here and see things for themselves. They ought to come. And I do wish they would in some way get through with that tormenting and ruinous agitation about the University, as it is frightening off patronage by destroying confidence."

There is a bill before the House to abolish free scholarships at the University. It comes up to day. We have said that in our judgment such a repeal was necessary for the welfare and stability of the University, and in order to be just to the colleges and classical schools of the State. There have been many abuses under the law, and it is wrong to tax men

to carry on the University as a free school, while denying equal privileges to the denominational colleges. Wipe out this obnoxious feature and we believe that all over the State the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians will unite to make the University the equal of any Northern University if it takes a quarter of a century to accomplish it.

FARMING IN NORTH CAROLINA GEORGIA AND OTHER SOUTH-ERN STATES.

In the production of tobacco and the high prices obtained for it North Carolina leads the other States. A good tobacco year will show that there are farmers growing tobacco who make more to the acre, the horse, or the hand than any other farmers on the American continent. We know personally men who have made from \$400 to \$600 to the acre and from \$700 to \$1,400 to the hand. These are of course exceptions, but they are veritable men. We can send the inquiring to sections where these results are obtained almost every year. Then there are men in the best cotton sections, as we recently mentioned, who average 400 pound bale, or more, to the acre. Such instances may be found in several of our leading counties. We remember that a man by the name of Dicken, in Edgecombe county, realized from his own labor and one horse, 21 bales of cotton. Good farming can be found in North Caro lina, but it does not abound. In certain sections you will find the farmers wide awake and busy in enriching their acres.

But we wish to call attention to farming in Georgia. We wish to let our readers see what a judicious and intensive system will do. The Atlanta Constitution has been publishing some facts to show what was done in 1885 and 1886. We invite special Central taps. It will pass through attention to the results, and ask if what Georgia aid cannot be done also in North Carolina? If not, why not? Will not the use of the same means produce like results? Four Georgians contested in 1885. They made on 20 acres 661 bales cotton weigholina Central is on good terms with | ing 450 punds each. This was an average of 31 bales. Each planted five acres. We gives names, &c.:

This was excellent. It shows what judicious, scientific farming will ac complish. But this was badly beaten the next year, for on 20 acres four farmers made 92 bales. Here are the names, &c.:

Name. Post-office.
J. C. Sims. Hogansville
R. G. Fay. Palmetto.
M. C. Pyron. Palmetto
Geo. W. Truitt. La Grange Post-office. used, bbs. 5 acres
Hogansville..... 2,000 12 887
Palmetto..... 2,630 10,890 10,793 3,200 7,550 Average per zero, 707 pounds of fertilizer, 2,688

Only one of the farmers of 1885 is among these contestants. Here we see nearly five bales weighing 450 pounds each grown to the acre. There were some two hundred contestants from South Carolina, Ala bama and Georgia, but Georgia beat. But behold what two hundred farmers by an advanced system accomplished. They averaged in 1885, 732 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, or more than 11 bales; in 1886, they averaged 960 pounds, or more than 2

Now the Constitution shows that the great results were secured without very much fertilizer, and that localities had not much to do with it.

"Mr Sims, with one ton of fertilizer on five acres raised 10,887 pounds of cotton. It cost him \$30 to fertilize his five acres and he took off of them \$902 worth of lint About the same result was achieved by Messrs Ray & Pyron. Mr. Truitt, who took the first premium year before last, put nearly four tons of fertili zer on his five acres last year, but did not reach as good a result by 2,000 pounds of cotton as Mr. Sims, who used only one ton of fertilizer,

The two hundred contestants were cattered over three States. The Constitution draws this authorized conclusion:

"This demonstrates that the average lands throughout the South, taken any where and properly treated, will produce two bales of cotton to the acre, instead of one bale to three acres, as is now the average. It shows also that no man has a petent on the process, but that out of two hun dred farmers who tried it, the entire number averaged over two bales to the acre."

But there was also a contest in corn planting. In 1885, over 300 contested. They averaged 81 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. In 1886. more farmers contested than in 1885, The farmer who took the single acre premium raised 164 bushels of shelled corn on one acre. The Constitution

"They prove that any man who treats his land right will be enriched by its product. They prove that intensive farming is the proper method of farming, and that it is cheaper to cultivate a small farm well than cheaper to cultivate a small farm well than to scratch the surface of a large plantation. They prove that a man by intelligence and prudent outlay can get from five acres as much cotton as he has been accustomed to get from sixty acres, and that the cost of cultivation is very much less. By making five acres give him the cotton that fifty acres formerly gave, he can put forty-five acres down to grass or in other crops, making enough to support him and his family the year through on the five acres intensively farmed.

lands that produce 50 bushels of corn in the ear to the acre. We have known more that 20 barrels to be oduced and without any manure. Craven, Halifax, Greene, Pitt, Washington, Hyde and other coun ties there are lands that easily grow eight or ten barrels in the ear to the With cultivation there are in North Carolina that will equal any under the aup, we have no doubt. But our farmers may learn something worth knowing from the facts taken from the Atlanta paper.

ANOTHER CHANGE.

The Republicans have a new dodge. Not content with trying to remand the twenty seven negro counties to the dominancy of the negro party, they are also attempting to change the manner of appointing judges of election. If what was said by Republicans is true there is ground for complaint. It was urged that in some Democratic counties the most ignorant Republican judges of election were chosen. But granting the truth of this statement does it follow that this was done with "malice prepense"-that is in order to obtain an undue advantage? Perhaps, these selections were made ex-necessitate, and because they were the best in the "Republican shop." When the Republicans were driven to put such ignorant lawyers as Sam Watte, Cannon and Cloud on the Bench the Democrats may be driven to selecting very ignorant men as judges of election when they have to select from the Republicans in some town

But this proposed change is only another "tub thrown to the whale. Demagogism is on top in the Legislature. It is a time of superlative medicerity. It is not how the interests of the State may be best con served and promoted, but how can we bamboozle the "Jear people, trick the Democrats and affect the next election.

The bill will go to the Senate, and if regarded as of doubtful expediency or unwise it will probably come to its

THE NEXT SENATE.

You will not catch Republicans napping. Sherman has resigned the Presidency of the Senate so as to elect a member President pro ter whose term shall go beyond the expiration of the present Congress. The writer in the New York Star referred to yesterday by us, says the first business upon the meeting of the Senate after the 49th Congress expires will be the qualification of the Senators-elect. There are just 25 qualified Senators of each party. It is within the power of the Democrats to prevent any new member to be sworn in until the Republicans allow the Senators elect from Indiana and New Jersey to qualify on their certificates. But then something else may occur, and the Star's Washington letter suggests that something

and the remedy as follows: But suppose Riddleberger votes with Democrats, and some one makes a motion that the States be called alphabetically, and Senators elect qualify as their States are This motion would prevail by twenty-six to twenty-four. By the time Indiana was reached. Hearst, Gray and the Fl 1ida Senator would have increased the Democratic strength to twenty-eight without Riddleberger, and Hawley would make twenty-six Republicans with Riddleberger. Following the same rule down to New Jersey, there would be, when Sewell's suc cessor presented himself, thirty-two quali-Democrats, thirty-two qualifi publicans and Riddleberger. roll call was finished there would be a full Senate, consisting of thirty-seven Dem ocrate, thirty-eight Republicans and Rid fleberger.

"I may be asked what difference it will nake whether the Indiana and New Jersey Senators are sworn in on the first or a subsequent day? All the difference in the world Without them there will be thirtyfive Democrats, thirty-eight Republicans and Ridd eberger, a clear Republican maority of two This majority can keep out lurpie and the New Jersey Democrat in lefinitely.

Will the Democrats be widewake also?

The President has vetoed two more Senate private pension bills.

Grand and Petit Larceny. A bill is before the State Legislature which, if it becomes a law, will fill all the jails in the eastern counties of the State to repletion. It recites "that there shall be a distinction in this State between grand larceny and petit larceny, whether the offence charged be larceny at common law or made so by statute. All larcenies in this State. of articles of value less than twenty dollars, shall be petit larceny, and all other larcenies shall be grand larceny, and metit larceny shall be a misdemeanor, punished by imprisonment in the common jail of the county where the offence is committed, and liable to be worked on the public roads of the county in which convicted: Provided. that no person convicted of petit larceny shall be imprisoned for a longer term than

A correspondent of the STAR writing from Tarboro, N. C., Feb. 22d, says that a colored woman named Bettie Harris was killed at that place about 11 o'clock Monday morning last. The woman was walking on the railroad track near the depot, when she was struck by a flat car attached to a shifting engine and run over. Both of and averaged 102 bushels to the acre. her legs were cut off just below the knee by the wheels of the engine and car pass ing over them. She died in half an hour after the accident. No blame is attached to any one.

two years "

For Cholera, Diarrhaa, Dysentery, Inflam mation of the Bowels, or Colic.

Take internally from five to ten drops of Darbys Prophylactic Fluid in a tablespoonful of water every hour or two till improvement takes place. There is no danger in take more of it and more frequently if occasion requires. In chronic cases, or when the stomach refuses to retain anything else, use injections of the Fluid and water. We have never known a case that did not readily yield to such treatment, and it saved the Riga, Russia, with 3,240 barrels of rosin, lives of many.

The Excelsior, a small steamboat plying etween Wilmington and points on Northeast river, overturned and sunk at a place called Cowpens, about twelve miles above the city, between two and three o'clock yesterday morning. The boat was on the way down and had on board about five tons of fertilizers, belonging to the Messrs. French Bros., ten barrels of tar and a bale of cotton. The night being very dark, Capt. Dixie, in command of the boat, tied her up at Cowpens, alongside of a flat in charge of a colored man named Williams. The line with which the boat was made fast to the shore proved to be too short for safety, for when the tide rose during the night it held the boat down and the water poured in over the side and overturned her. The crew were all asleep, but Williams, on the flat, was awake, and aroused the steamboat men in time to enable them to escape, but barely with their lives, for they saved nothing of their clothing but what they had on, not even hats or shoes.

The Excelsior belongs to Mr. B. F. Penny of this city, who bought the boat at auction a few weeks ago for \$400. The owner sent assistance yesterday afternoon to the crew of the steamer, who were on Williams' flat, and will take steps to recover the boat and machinery. As the boat overturned it is pro'able that her boiler is at the bottom of the river, and at a point where the water is about twenty feet deep.

Funeral of the Late W. N. Bowden. The funeral of the late William N. Bowden took place Sunday afternoon last, from the residence, corner of Chesnut and Second stree s. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Yates, of the First M. E. Church. The large attendance and the numerous floral offerings attested to the great esteem in which Mr. Bowden was held in the community. One of the floral tributes was a shield made of white flowers, across the front of which were the initials W. N. B." in purple violets. It was a voluntary offering from the telegraph operat rs and agents of the Carolina Central Company all along the line of the railroad from Wilmington to Rutherfordton.

The officers and many employes of the company in this city, with whom the deceased was deservedly popular, assembled at the company's building on Front street and attended the funeral in a body. With them was a delegation from Raleigh, consisting of Mr. F. W. Clark, Mr. Bowles, Mr. Et. Jones and Mr. Kim Weathers.

The Spanish Barque Maria. A conference was held Monday between the owners of the barque Maria and cargo and representatives of the Smithville pilots and other who picked up the vessel when she was abandoned and brought her into port. It is understood that the owners offered to compromise the claim of the salvors by paying \$5,000, but that this offer was rejected, and that the question of the amount of salvage to be paid will have to be determined by the courts. The owners will give the necessary bond and take the vessel on o New York.

Salvage to be Paid on the Spanish Barque Maria.

After several conferences between the parties in interest an agreement was reached yesterday on the question of the amount to be paid as salvage on the Spanish barque Maria fixing it at \$5,500, of which the owners of the pilot boat Oriental will receive \$2,000 and Mr. J. W. Harper, owner of the steamer Blanche, \$3,500. The tug W. J. Pride has arrived at Smithville to low the barque to New York, and the crew of the vessel left their comfortable quarters in the Seaman's Home yesterday afternoon and went down on the Louise. The pilots in their statement say that

they spoke the barque the day before she went on Frying pan sheals, and warned the esptain of the danger of sailing in the direction he was going. The next day they saw a vessel on the shoals, and ran down and boarded her; found she was the same vessel they had spoken the day before, but that there was no one on her; the sails were all set, and an archor dropped, but the anchorchain had been unshackeled and the end fastened to a rope that would have broken had the ship pulled on it. The pilcts started to Smithville to get a tug, and on the way met the Blanche towing a vessel out. Two of the pilots went on board the Blanche and reported the matter, when the Blanche ran down to the barque, took her in tow and brought her into Smithville, The captain of the Spaniard had gone ashore at the Life-Saving Station, where he told the men that he and his crew had to abandon the barque to save their lives. He had with him the vessel's compass, charts and papers, and all his personal effects and those of the crew. The pilots deny that they prevented the master from boarding the vessel after her arrival at Smithville, saying that he never offered to do so. And it is also denied that he endeavored to get a tug to go to the barque when he went ashore.

County Government.

Pearson's bill to modify the present sys tem of county government comes up as the special order in the House of Representatives to-day. It provides that on the first Monday in December, 1888, the joint boards of county commissioners and justices of the peace shall be abolished, and that all the rights, powers and duties of said joint board shall be vested in the board of county commissioners exclusively; that the county commissioners shall be elected biennially upon the same rules and regulations as are now provided for in the election of members of the General Assembly; the first election to be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1888. Before entering upon office each county commissioner shall give bond for the faithful performance of his duties. The penalty of the bond shall be one-fifth of the tax levied for county purposes in the fiscal year preceding the filing of the bond; the bond to be justified before and approved by the probate judge, with the right of appeal to the Judge of the Superior Court. The act is to be submitted to the voters of the State for ratification and approval, at a general election to be held on Tuesday next after the first Monheld on Tuesday next after the first Mon-day in November, 1887, under the same rules as are now provided for the election of Governor.

A Quick Trip. The schooner Georgie L. Drake, Capt. Goldthwaite, which arrived here vesterday from Sanchez, San Domingo, a distance of eleven hundred and eighty-five miles, made the run in seven days. The schooner left Wilmington for San Domingo in January last, making the round trip in thirty-seven days.

- The British schooner Ferland was cleared yesterday by Edward Kidder's Son, for Barbadoes, W. I., with 115,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$1,725.

- Messrs. Worth & Worth cleared the German barque Prospero yesterday, for | valued at \$3,219.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Private Pensions Vetoed - Indians Contested Election Cass-Land Law -River and Harber Appropriation -The Nicaraguan Canal Bill Passed by the Senate.

SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The presiding fileer laid before the Senate messages rom the President (already published) veloing the bills granting pensions to John toing the bills granting pensions to Reed, Jr., and Charlotte O'Neal. Ref o the committee on Pensions.

Mr. Blair asked the presiding officer ho it was that those veto messages had been published before being submitted to the

from a large number of Grand Army Post of Ohio for the passage of the Dependent Pension bill over the President's voto. Laid on the table. (Similar petitions were also resented by several other Senators.)
Mr. Whitthorne introduced a bill to authorize the construction of an arsenal for the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance

stores for the use of the Government of the

o the select committee on Ordnance.

The Senate at 2 40 resumed consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendmen offered by Mr. Van Wyck on Saturday las to the item of \$300,000 for improving the Missouri river, and which was to the effect that \$100,000 should be expended at Atchi son, Fort Leavenworth, Arrow Rock, Omaha, &c. He modified it so as to direct the expenditure of half the \$300,000 at those points, under direction of the Secre tary of War. The amendment as modified

was agreed to Plumb moved to amend the Mis souri river section so as to place the expenditure of the entire appropriation under control of the Secretary of War. Agreed to The bill was reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole, and was conference was asked on points of difference between the two Houses. The Senate then at 4 o'clock took up the

hill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Co.

of Nicaragua. A question as to other companies baving charters from the republic of Nicaragua was brought up by Mr Hoar, and in con-American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company as having a charter from Nicaragua, and said that he had been informed by the president of the company that the company had expended ten millions in surveys and work and that the concession was still in full force. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read the opinion of an eminent legal firm in New York to the effect that the right conferred upon the company under the contract of 1849 survived unimpaired. He knew that Admiral Amme claimed that that contract was terminated and that Mr. Frelinghuysen when Secretary of State, made the same claim. He knenothing about it except that the president of this company, Mr. Blackburn, had been introduced to him by a member of the House of Representatives and had been vouched for as a man of character and credit. He held that Congress should not

Mr Vest offered an amendment that the act shall have no force or effect until a con clusion shall have been secured from the been submitted, to and approved by Con-The bill was then passed-yeas 38, The nays were Berry, Coke, Jones of Arkansas, Maxey and Vest.

guarantee an act of incorporation when

nese conflicting claims were brought to its

The bill incorporates Frederick Billings, Chas P. Daly, H L. Hotchkiss, Francis W. B Franklin, Daniel Ammen Wm. L Money, Horace Davis, Edward F Beale James H McMullen, Shepherd Homans, and their associates, as the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, with princistock is to be not less than fifty nor more than a hundred millions. Tear per cent. is to be payable when the subscriptions to the capital stock are made, and future payments are to be made as the board of directors may determine. The aggregate of all charges, dues and towage is to be reasonable, and not to exceed two dollars and fifty cents per ton-weight of total of all cargo, fuel and supplies included on board any vessel in transit; or not exceeding a dollar and a quarter per ton actual displacement of any sailing vessel. The United States is to xercise such control over the canal as pro vided for by the treaty with Nicaragua, and not inconsistent with any treaty obligations of the United States with any power, and is to enjoy its unobstructed use at half mails. If stock to the amount of ten million dollars be not subscribed and ten per cent. thereof actually paid in within two years, or if the work of construction shall not have actually commenced and been in progress within four years, the cornoration shall be deemed to have expired by limitation, and all its franchises to have ceased and determined

Butler for the appointment of a select con mittee of five to visit places along the Mexican frontier and the City of Mexico, with the approval of the Mexican Government, to inquire into disturbances that may have occurred and their causes, with power to persons and papers, employ a stenographer and sit during the recess, was taken up and referred to the committee on

Foreign Relations. Messrs. McMillan, Conger and Ransom were appointed conferees on the River and

of the memory of the "Father of His Coun try," the Senate adjourn over to-morrow Negatived—yeas 18, pays 42. The year were Aldrich, Blackburn, Brown, Cameron, Cockrell, Evarts, Jones of Ark., Mc-Millan, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Palmer, Payne, Platt, Ransom, Riddleberger, Varce, Vest, and Whitthorne. a secret session the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Henderson, of N. C., from the com the Indiana contested election case of Kidd against Steele, and it was laid over until Thursday. The report, which is unanimous, confirms the right of Steele, the contestee, to the seat.

Mr. Cobb, of Ind., then called up the inference report (report of disagreement) on the bill repealing the preemption timber

Mr. Stone, of Mo., said that the rapid ugmentation of the population of the coun the rapid decrease of the area of public ands, and the growing demand for houses, had led the Committee on Public Lands to report a measure to the House providing for he repeal of the preemption timber culisting law a single person could enter 160 the preemption, 160 acres under the timber culture law, and 640 acres under the desert and law; making a total of 1,120 acres. ore humane that the lands should be dis tributed in smaller quantities to a greater number of people. Outrageous and scandalous abuses had grown up under the exby cormorants and land sharks, in order to ure millions of acres of public lands. These shuses the committe, had sought to correct. The bill went to the Senate, which agreeing to all that the House had asked. but it had gone further and inserted sev-eral provisions to which the House conferees could not agree. An irreconcilable difference of opinion existed among the conferees as to the 8th section of the substitute That section provided that after final proof of the claimant and the issuing of duplicate receiver's receipt, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commisioner that fraud has entered into the title anless it shall appear that the land has been sold or conveyed to a bona fide pur-chaser for valuable consideration, the Commissioner shall suspend the issuing of a patent for the same, and file with the Attorney General notice of such suspension; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to commence proceedings to set aside such title, proceedings to set aside such title, if in his judgment the proceedings can be maintained. This action, Mr. Stone regarded as intmical to every idea of sound legislation, and of sound morals and honesty. The debate upon the question raised by this section occupied the entire after-

At its expirat

Mr. Cobb then moved that the House for further conference. Pending the tion, Mr. Perkins moved that the E Finally a vote was taken on the section recede from its disagreement to section to of the bill and consent to the same, with an was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 15.

The bill was then passed without divislobb's motion was then agreed to and on, and a conference was asked. Mr. Frye made an affecting appeal to the Senate to take up and consider the message from the President vetoing the hill that would allow arrearages of pensions to Thomas S. Hopkins, a Maine volunteer.

ed that the daily hour for meeting of the House shall be 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, February 22. - Mr. Riddle berger presented a petition of the druggists of Richmond, Va., for a repeal of the inter-nal revenue taxes. Referred to the Finance

Also, a petition against the ratification the extradition treaty with Great Britain. Mr. Riddleberger said he had a number such petitions from New York, Boston an senting them in open session.

The presiding officer said that ordinarily ich petitions were presented in executiv

The following bills were reported from ommittees and placed on the calendar: To regulate the pay of officers of the Aimy and Navy, who refuse or neglect to provide for the support of their families.

Establishing a National quarantine station near Key West, Fla.

The presiding officer presented the fo

To the Senate of the United States: SENATORS-My office as President impore of the Senate will necessarily minate on the 4th of March next with my present term as Senator. It will promot he convenience of the Senate and the pub lic service to elect a Senator as Presiden pro tempore whose term extends beyond that date, so that he may administer the organization. I therefore respectfully resign that position, to take effect at one o'clock p m. on Saturday next, February Permit me, in doing so, to expres my heartfelt thanks for the uniform cour tesy and forbearance shown me while it the discharge of my duties as presiding of

ficer by every member of the Senate

Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN. The communication was ordered to b ntered in the Journal and placed on file Mr Riddleberger offered a resolution for he publication of all papers and documents on the Senate files relating to the rejection of the nomination of James C. Matthews as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Co umbis. Adopted. Mr. Riddleberger want ed the reasons for his vote against the confirmation to go before his constituents. The Senate at 2.15 took up the District

of Columbia Appropriation bill. The bill was read and passed without amendment or division. On motion of Mr. Call, the Senate bill t make Tampa, Pla., a post of entry, was aken from the calendar and passed The bill making appropriations for the Military Academy was then taken up, read

and passed. Mr. Miller moved to take up the bill to create a Department of Agriculture. Agreed to Mr. McPherson moved that it be post ned, and that the Pacific Railroad joint solution be taken up. The motion was

defeated. After a speech by Mr. Miller upon the oill to create a Department of Agriculture and Labor, the bill went over as unfinished House amendments to the Sundry Civil bill were presented and were disagreed to in

ilk, and a conference asked.

Allison. Hale and Beck were appointed conferees On motion of Mr. Call, the Senate bill to provide for ascertaining the judicial rights the United States to certain railroad lands in Florida was taken from the calen-

dar and passed. On motion of Mr. Mahone, the Senate bill changing the boundaries of the Fourth Collection district of Virginia was taken from the calendar and passed. A secret session was held and the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met this morning at 11

Mr. Bland, of Mo., as a privileged ones tion, called up the vetoed bill increasing the pension of John W. Farris. He bore testi nony, from personal knowledge of the claimant to the merit of the claim, and asked that the House pass the bill over the

The House refused to pass the bill over the veto-yess 132, nays 93-not a constitutional two-thirds vote in the affirmative The House then resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The recommendations of the Committ on Appropriations were concurred in and was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin, from the Com

mittee on Military Affairs, reported a bill which is entered as a substitute to the Mo Adoo bill to provide for the manufacture of first class modern guns for the navy and seacoast and other defences. Referred to committee of the Whole The House then went into Committee o

the Whole for consideration of appropris tion bills, and a contest immediately arose as to the order of business. Mr. Blount of Georgia contending that the Senate amend ments to the Postoffice bill had the right of precedence, and this position being com-batted by Messrs. Holman of Indiana and Herbert of Alabama, having charge respec ively of the Legislative and of the Naval Appropriation bills. The chairman finally decided that unless the House otherwise ordered the bills must be considered in the order in which they stood upon the calendar, the Postoffice Appropriation bill being

Mr. Blount, therefore, carried the fight into the House and proved successful, that pody directing the committee to proceed to the consideration of Senate amendments to the Postoffice bill, the only amendment upon which there is non-concurrence in hat recommending an appropriation of \$500,000 for transportation of foreign mails y American steamships to Southern and Central America and the Empire of Brazil Pending debate the committee rose and

he House proceeded to consider resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Senator lelivered by Mr. Haynes and Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, Mr. Long of Massa chusetts, Mr. Holman of Indiana, and oth ers, and then as a mark of respect to the nemory of the deceased the House at 4.35 adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 23 -Petitions in very rge numbers were presented in the Senat o day from Grand Army posts asking for he passage of the Dependents Pension bill over the President's veto; from Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Connecticut. Pennsylvania, Minnesota, New York, Iowa

Among the bills reported from commit ee and placed on the calendar was a bill to encourage the holding of a National Indus-trial Exhibition of arts, mechanics and pro ducts of the colored race in the United States in 1888

At 2 o'clock the unfinished business was announced, being the bill to create the department of Agriculture and Labor Amendments reported by Senate Committee on Agriculture to the House bill were agreed to, down to one providing for the transfer of the Signal Service Bureau to the department of Agriculture and Labor. That led to discussion. Mr. Morgan moved to amend the amendment by limiting it to 'weather service" of the Signal Service

Consideration of the Agricultural Department bill was interrupted to allow presentation of a message from the President in relation to the Cutting matter in Mexico, which was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, and the presentation of a conference report on the Pension Appropriation bill, which was agreed to. Morgan's amendment was agreed to and the section was further amended by inclu-ding in the "subordinate force" second

reau, and by providing that the compensa-tion now paid to employes and enlisted men shall continue as now.

Mr. Harrison inquired of Mr. Morgan what would be left of the Signal Service of the army if the transfer were made? Mr. Morgan replied that there would be nothing left of it except its chief—a Briga-dier General—and sixteen lieutenants who

lieutenants now in the service of the bu-

belonged to the army but were not assigned to regiments. Mr. Harrison-Then the chief signal offier and sixteen l

s 8. Hopkins, a manuscribed the case as a remarkably ex-

speech the bill was passed over the Presi-

dent's veto by a vote of 55 to 6. The six nays were Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Coke, Harris and Vance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Reagan asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate

bill incorporating the Atlantic and Pacific

Mr. Anderson objected, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Willis asked that the House non

mittee of the Whole on the ground that i

The Speaker overruled the point of order,

stating that there was nothing on the fact of the bill which showed that it would

In the course of a brief discussion as t

the limitation of debate Mr. Rice referred

to the substitute as Mr. Belmont's bill.

distinction which Mr. Belmont disclaimed

stating that it was a committee bill, and

that it had the approval of those who were

best qualified to judge of our relations with

It was finally determined that the debate

should be limited to three hours. Mr. Bel-

mont opened the debate.

Mr. Belmont said that soon after the ad-

power of defensive retaliation should be

conferred upon the President. There had

visability of giving this power; but the

proclamation in case he was satisfied that

treaty with Great Britain containing any

"favored nation" clause, nor did we intend

to put ourselves on the same footing as any

other nation, since under the treaty of

peace we had certain rights in deep ser

fisheries which no other nation except

Great Britain berself possessed. It was but

fair to the Executive when Congress placed

This he did not think the Senate bill did,

In the debate which followed Maine and

Massachusetts members favored the Senat

bill as being all the New England fisher

however, called attention to the fact that it

was not the fishermen alone who were in-

terested; that the question involved was na-

tional and must be settled upon a broader

basis than that of the interest of one sec-

tion or one industry. Mr. Clements, of

Georgia, said the trouble with Canada had

originated in what had been called a

mere skirmish about fish, but it had as-

The American flag had been hauled down

and 150 American vessels had been searched

or warned off, and the honor of the Gov-

ernment was involved. He contended that

the remedy was better provided in the substitute than in the Senate bill, and he

criticised the latter measure for claiming

only the same rights for our fishermen that

were accorded to subjects of the most

favored nation. The substitute was

other difference between the two mea-

sures was that the House bill authorized

the President to stop the coming of leco-

Gentlemen who were from the North

and the West should not complain

of this provision. This was not a local

question: it was not a New England ques

tion. He hoped that the President would no

be required to exercise any part of the pow-

er conferred upon him, but when it was

proposed to deal with the question on a ba-

ment ought not to stop with the mere pro-hibition on the incoming of Canadian fish.

Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, said that the

treatment of American fishermen by the

Provincial Government had been such as

Every man, however hard and callous, who

read descriptions of that treatment, would

be satisfied that the time had come when

the subject should have serious considera-

tion. He had heard none of that gasconade

sachusetts (Rice) referred to. He hoped that

there might be no war; but he believed

that the way to prevent war was for every

government whose dignity was insulted o

whose rights were infringed, to meet the

question on the threshold with becoming

dignity and with the gravity which would

project it before the eyes of all nations. He

argued that this was better accomplished

by the substitute, and criticised the favored

nation clause of the Senate bill as shifting

the matter of controversy and going out of

ment's proceeding. He strongly supported

the railway clause of the substitute as

rendering more effective the policy of non-

At the conclusion of the debate the

House passed with but one dissenting vote

adoption of the substitute reported from

the House Committee on Foreign Affairs

a close season for mackerel was agreed to

and the House went into Committee of the

Whole on Senate amendments to the Post

Office Appropriation bill. The debate was

upon the Senate half-million dollar foreign

Mr. Martin, of Ala., favored the amend

ment as giving an impetus to American trade, and incidentally declared his belief

that American ships should be built upon

Mr. Tillman, of S. C., would vote for the

mendment, notwithstanding that it was de-

nounced as a subsidy. He proceeded to

point out the necessity of commercial rela-

Mr. Oates, of Ala., rose to ask a ques

tion, but Mr. Tillman refused to yield, re-

minding the gentleman, however, that there was iron in his State which would one day

Mr. West wanted a great market; the

Central and South American States

were that great market; they were our India. They were the countries that were to make America wealthy—rich, prosperous and flourishing—if the United States would

only do something to utilize and grasp them. If the pending proposition was a subsidy then every star route in the gen-tleman's State was subsidized, for none of

Mills, of Texas, denounced the amendment

mills, of Texas, denounced the amendment as a subsidy, and ridiculed the idea that it would be of practical benefit in the building up of trade with South America.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, closed the debate, and turned his attention to those Democrats who had announced their intention of votices for the second secon

Democrats who had announced their inten-tion of voting for the amendment, exhort-ing them to fall into line with the living Democracy of the present, which was un-alterably oppposed to subsidies. It was absurd, besides, to talk about restoring. American shipping by granting subsidies to steamship lines.

The committee then rose and reported the bill back to the House with a recom-mendation that the amendment be non-

concurred in. A vote was postponed until

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

Messrs. Hammond, of Georgia,

them were self-sustaining.

o-morrow at 12 o'clock.

tions with South and Central America.

mail subsidy amendment.

American soil.

The conference report on the bill making

the Fisheries Retaliation bill, amended

the way to throw a cloud upon the govern

motives and cars into the United

respect.

An-

better framed in this

Members from other sections

and he therefore favored the adoption

the substitute.

either increase or reduce the revenue.

ional one, and at the con

Adjourned

Ship Railway Company

nittee of the Whole

affected the revenue.

other governments.

Spirits Turpentine Mr. Morgan—The ameniment provides that the service shall go on until the Presi-dent appoints a chief of the bureau - High old excitement at Gaston Mr. Miller-The transfer does not at all ffect the Signal Service Corps of the army.

Female College. A negro man was found in the bed-room of two of the girls. - Raleigh News-Observer: Ad sign for the Confederate soldiers' morn-ment at Smithfield has been selected and the monument is to be erected at once. will bear the following inscription: 'To the soldiers of the Southern Confederacy, within this enclosure,) who sacrificed the ives in a cause which, though lost, will al ways remain dear to their countrymen monument is erected by their admir

- Winston Sentinel: On Thurs. lay evening James, a son of Dr. J. A m, while out hunting, met with a sad and painful accident. He had leaned the gun against his chest, with his hand over the muzzle. In moving the gun suddenly the hammer came in contact with some thing and the whole load was discharged into his hand, neck and face. Two fingers were so badly injured that amputation was ound necessary. — Any day there may be seen on the streets of Winston loads of hay and forage drawn by lean and half starved mules who look ready to fall in the street from a sheer lack of enough to eat

- Raleigh Visitor: Dr. A. J. concur in the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor appropriation bill, but Mr. Anderson also objected to this request, (which if granted would throw the bill im-Blanchard, of Middle Creek township Wake county, has a store just across the road from his residence on the road leading mediately into conference) and the bill was from Holly Springs to Fayetteville. On referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Willis immediately reported it back. Vednesday evening last he failed to come into the house at his regular hour, and his wife mistrusting something, went out to learn the cause, and to her surprise and and upon a point of order it was sent to the Mr. Dingley, of Maine, presented me-morials of the Maine Legislature in favor of horror, found him lying in front of his store speechless, with the blood pouring from a terrible wound in the head. His legislation to protect the American fisheries. and for the passage of the Miller Pleurowife immediately thought that he had been knocked in the head and robbed, but sub-Mr. Belmont, from the Committee on sequent investigations made by the physi-Foreign Affairs, reported the House substician who was hastily summoned, developed tule for the Senate retaliation bill, and unthe fact that he had been stricken with der special order asked for its immediate paralysis just as he closed his store and in his head struck the door facing and Mr. Rice raised the point of order that the substitute must be referred to the Com

was cut by that in his fall. - Charlotte Chronicle: Ground has been broken for the erection of the new spoke and handle factory near the cotton ed oil mills. We understand that the Plaid Mills's capital stock has been largely ncreased during the past two days and that it now amounts to about \$100,000 -A meeting of the physicians of the cit was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Dr. George W. Graham, and an organization of the Charlotte Medical Society was effected. Dr. Robert Gibbon was elected president. - This closes the second week of the religious meetings being held in our city and while only an approximate can be made of those who have heeded the claims of Christ and signified their purpose to fol low Him, it is believed that four hundred at least have thus far professed faith in

journment of Congress the fishing season would commence, and in selfdefence the - N. C. Presbyterian: On Sunday, 13th inst., six persons were received been no question in the Senate as to the adnto Bethlehem-four of this number joinng on examination. bill as it came from the Senate was open to en have been received in that church. certain objections. It provided in one sec-tion that the President should issue his Davidson College, under the Rev. Dr. Mc-Kinnon as President, has been steadily inproving in every respect. One more Pro our vessels were denied rights granted to essor, Dr. W. S. Currell, has been added the most favored nations. We had no o the Faculty, in order to furnish full instruction in English. The number of stulents has increased from 98 to 117, a gain of about 20 per cent. Thirteen thousand dollars has been contributed to the Endowment through the agency of Dr. Mack besides the subscriptions not yet due. A beautiful church has been erected for the worship of God. The Young Men's Chrisupon him this very great responsibility that it should be conferred in distinct terms. tian Association is in active operation. A majority of the students are members of

- Goldsboro Messenger: The gallows upon which Henry Artis is to be executed next Tuesday has been creeted and is located on the east side of the jail, within the enclosure ___ The sale of toricultural implements in this city has been very large for the past several weeks. bout 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon a young man from the lower edge of this county named Gibson Thompson, killed himself on the back porch of a house in the south western part of the city. John Dewey, a that Thompson came out of the house pulled a pistol from his pocket and asked him (Dewey) if he did not think it was a good one. Thompson then remarked that e intended to kill a man in that neighborgood with whom he had had some word pon he raised the pistol to the right side of his head, fired and fell. He had been in the city two or three days and had been

drinking. - Raleigh Recorder: The Salvation Army cranks are still in Raleigh. They do some good and vast harm—and so did Mohammed, Buddha and J. R. Graves. - The Recorder sanctum was lighted up ast week by the presence of Bro. John Wilmington Presbyterian. His paper is a strong one, and it continues to improve. The literary menu he promises to his readers for the present year is an apetizing one. All success to onr valued contemporary and long life to its editor. - J. R. M. writes: Two months have passed since he Bingham) committed that most horrible eed that ever transpired in our beloved Such a crime of itself is enough to soil the morals of our country. But alas when we realize such a careless disposition exhibited in bringing such to justice, it seems to me, will reflect us a deep dyed stain that will follow us to our gravesyes, and come up to condemn us at the great judgment. Surely a God of Justice will frown upon a government that will not come to the protection of her citizens and

especially of the weaker sex. -Charlotte Chronicle: John Hasty and Alfred Rowland, two colored boys iged about 16 years, who were arrested a few days ago for rocking a passenger train on the Carolina Central road, were yester day arraigned before Judge Montgomery at Ionroe to stand trial for the crime. Al hough they had previously confessed their guilt, when they were put upon trial they plead not guilty. The jury, however, found that they were guilty. — The inquiry meeting of last night was just like others that have been described. We understand that about 120 persons connected themselves with the various churches of the city on last sunday night. - Mr. R. S. Huntley, a citizen of Auson county, who is familiarly known throughout this section of the State as."Uncle Bob," was killed in the public road, two miles from Monroe, last Saturday afternoon, by being thrown from his buggy. He struck the ground on his head and is neck was broken, causing his death instantly. Mr. Huntley was about 70 years of age, and was a very highly respected itizen. — The February term of Meck-

aburg Criminal Court closed last week.

During its sitting we were struck with the promptness exhibited by Judge Meares in

he dispatch of business and his determina-

- Raleigh News Observer: Quite

ion to execute the laws impartially.

large delegation of citizens of Franklin county arrived in the city vesterday mornng to appear before the committee on ropositions and Grievances to pray that the committee recommend that the bill reating to the repeal of the stock law in Franklin county do not pass. — Rev. P. R. Law, of Monroe, has received the appointment as agent for the American Bible Society in this State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. C. H. Wiley, D. D. - A telegram received here yesterday afternoon announced the safe arrival of Bishop Lyman in New-York. The Bishop reports his passage a charming one. — Cotton receipts to date from September 1, 1886, 29,176; same time last year, 22,706; increase over last year, 6,470. — An elegant banquet was given Associate Justice I I Davis at the Capital Club last evening. There was indeed a feast of reason and a flow of soul on the occasion. Many eloquent remarks were made by various gentlemen.

The bill for the encouragement of the State Guard passed its third reading in the Senate yesterday after being shoun of the appropriation for an encampment, and in this shape it is likely to pass the House. It doubles the appropriation at present made to the several companies for armory rent,

etc., the number of the companies being limited to twenty-five. — There was an impromptu meeting of railroad men in the city yesterday with the following gentlecity yesterday with the following gentlemen present: Col. A. B. Andrews, third
vice president R. & D. R. R. Co.; Col. R.
R. Bridgers, president W. & W. R. R.;
Maj. John C. Winder, general manager R.
& G. R. & A. A. L. and C. C. roads;
Mesers. Sol. Haas, F. W. Clark, W. A.
Turk and T. M. Emerson. The InterState Commerce bill and its probable effects were discussed. No special measures
were introduced yesterday.