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 be publisher. Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

PROTECTION NONSENSE.

The Atlanta Constitution a few years ago was one of the strongest Tariff Reform papers in the entire South. Now it is as blind and infat nated a High Protection organ as the Philadelphia Press or Judge Kelley, of "pig-iron" associations. In a re cent issue the Atlanta flopper said:

"We say, candidly, that the Democratic party cannot afford to go before the people on the record that Speaker Carlisle has made for it. The tobacco tax must be repealed. The people of the country, Republicans as well as Democrats, are a unit in favor of the repeal, and Congress must carry out the wishes of the people."

There are several glaring errors packed away in those few lines. First, as to Speaker Carlisle. Either the Constitution misrepresents purposely or is ignorant of Mr. Carlisle's position. He has not opposed reducing the taxes on tobacco, but he has opposed reducing that tax and leaving the War Tax on the common necessaries. And he did right and the common sense of the country will say well done.

The Constitution, High Tariff organ, says the "tobacco tax must be repealed." It does not say that the present huge and unbearable tax on shoes, trace chains, hats, blankets, alpacas, cotton ties, window glass, crockery, &c., must be even reduced much less "repealed." If that paper thinks the Democratic party can "afford to go before the people" on such a blundering, absurd. unfair and oppressive "record" as the Constitution would make for it then it is bluder and less knowing than we think.

But the Georgia exponent of Kellegism puts the cap stone on its pyramid of absurdities when it says that "the people of the country," of both parties, "are a unit in favor of the repeal." The reply is obvious. There is no such unity. In the North a majority of the Democrate are not in favor of any such repeal. In the South, outside of Virginia, North Carolina, and perhaps two other States there is not a majority of Democrats who favor it. The Republieans in the North are disposed to favor any scheme that will tend to indefinitely fasten the present iniquitous Tariff upon the country. They favor taxing the necessaries for the benefit of the luxuries -to oppress the many for the benefit of the few. But the Democrats are committed to no suck folly.

Tobacco is a luxury and the con sumer pays the tax. That is the whole of it. If a man feels that he is burdened by smoking or chewing, let him quit. But a man cannot cease eating, and he must have clothing and other comforts. Lift the taxes from them, if you would really benefit the people.

MIXED RACE SCHOOLS.

The Blair bill encourages the idea that in the end there shall be mixed schools-both races attending the same schools-or the whites must stay away and shift for themselves. We do not mean that this is the chief aim of the dangerous bill, or that it is so "nominated in the bond," but we mean to say that the effect will be in the direction of mixed schools, and that it may end in the white children being deprived altogether of school advantages except of a private kind. We think a careful study of section second of the bill justifies such a fear. If we are correct in this apprehension of danger then the bill is trebly dangerous, for it not only violates fundamental law and sets a very bad precedent, but it also opens a way for the serious injury of public schools that may ultimately result in their destruction. If the bill does not encourage the idea of mixed schools then we have seen more in section, second than is contained therein. The tendency of the bill will be to invite mixed schools because with them the white children in most of the Southern States will get more money-more per

The Department of Agriculture at Washington states that the corn crop in the South for 1886, was 466,-871,000 bushels. This is 28.3 per cent of the whole of the crop in the United States. But this is not really an increase in production when compared with the whole, as some of our exchanges have supposed. . In 1870, the production was 237,295,000 bushels and 32 per cent. of the whole. While the South is growing more bushels of corn, the North is growing more proportionately.

Matthew Arnold, the English poet and one of the greatest of living crities, says in an article in the new London Murray's Magazine on Grant's work:

"Then too, General Grant, the central figure of these memoirs is not to the English imagination the hero of the American civil war; the hero is Lee and of Lee the memoirs tell us but little,"

THE PENITENTIARY.

Our highly esteemed contempo ary, the Greensboro Workman, has a good editorial on "Convicts," based upon a text or two it copies from the STAR. It favors a return to the whipping post. It says:

"It has always been proof to us of the fectiveness of flogging as a preventive of etty crime, that almost every criminal betty crime, that almost every would vote against it as an altern tentiary, and we dare say that i , as an experiment, a large exodus of small thieves would leave their 'footprints on the sands of' the county line-as soon as circumstances would permit, and but few circumstances would be found of ent importance to block up the way. "But we regard the flogging system as specially adapted for the correction of the nore youthful offenders, who might thereby be saved from greater crimes, and the

It would be a good thing for the honest people of North Carolina if the rogues and rascals could catch thirty-nine on their backs as was the case before the war came with its changes, many of which have been for the worst. There is no remedial agent so handy and so beneficent for the smaller crimes as a sound thrashing well laid on. We saw a white rogue from Virginia once get thirty-nine lashes on his tender white back. He declared he would give North Carolina justice a wide berth ever hereafter, and would go where such punishment was not inflicted. Sentimentality is out of place when rogues and rascals are to be dealt with. The Workman says: "The exactness of justice, as provided for and guarded in the Mossaic economy would be a wholesome study for us me erns. The culprit was to be dealt with with

The penitentiary is an imported institution. But for the advent of carpet-baggers there would have been no such penal institution to feed and clothe the negroes and give them comfortable quarters. It costs the working tax-payers too much. It is mentioned in the Legislature that it costs \$6,000 to pay the Board of Directors. It is a Republican institu-

great care not to punish him excessively. He was not to have a stroke too many, and

lo guard against that he was to have 'forty

stripes save one'-thirty-nine lashes. But

this flogging, say the sensitive moderns,

was barbarous Set us down, then, as one

of the barbarians Moses is good company

WHOLESALE TRADE.

We suppose that the Carolina Central will certainly be extended to Asheville. A bill has passed the House. The Asheville correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier notes this, and says:

There will be, by and by, when the Asheville & Spartanburg road will carry freight, a decided competition between Wil mington and Charleston for the trade of this section. As it is now nearly everything is hought from markets north of Mason and Dixon's line, but in the near future it is will attract the attention of Western Caro lina merchants. The question of compara tive excellence of the Southern and Northern markets, together with a comparison of freight rates, would be interesting reading to merchants bere; and if Charleston car compete with New York and Baltimore, it is thought that the commercial intimacy so long hored for between this section and the 'Oity by the Sea' may be gradually estab-lished. Application has just been made to the Legislature to charter the Asheville & Greenville (S.U.) Railroad. There is thought to be no difficulty in securing the bill char-tering this road. It will be an extension of the road from Augusta to Greenville and has for its uitimate terminus Knowville, Tennessee. reaching that city by a route not yet surveyed, but leading most likely down he French Broad river.

We note this because it concerns Wilmington. The merchants of our city must make up their minds to compete with Charleston and Baltis more and Richmond and Norfolk They must put their canvassers in the field and keep them there. Every branch of business must be repre sented. If Wilmington is to com pete and draw trade from Western Carolina and prevent it from all going to other towns, it must not only compete in groceries and dry good and shoes but in hardware, in crock ery, in ready-made clothing, in drug-, in furniture, and hollow ware and so on. Merchants coming to Wilming ton must be able to buy all they need at lowest possible figures. Charleston nor even Baltimore must be able to undersell. It can be done and must

self of the routes of traffic that are being constantly opened. A merchant on the wharf, who travels much and is successful, said to us within a week or two that there was an opening in Wilmington for several branches of wholesale trade. It surprised us, but when we heard

be done if Wilmington is to avail it-

vinced. Gen. Lord Wolseley concludes his article in Macmillan's Magazine with this just and noble econium:

"When all the angry feelings aroused by secession are buried * * I believe all men will admit that Gen. Lee towered far above all men on either side in the struggle. believe he will be regarded not only as the most prominent figure of the Confederacy, but as the great American of the nineteenth century, whose statue is well worthy to stand on an equal pedestal with that of Washington, and whose memory is equally worthy to be enshrined in the

We have not the slightest doubt that history will so write it.

Here is a good announcement we find in the Washington letter to the Richmond State:

"Ex Coogressman Harrison, of Georgia, was to-day appointed Third Assistant Postmaster General in the place of Mr. Hazen, a most offensive Republican. The salary is \$4,000. This was the last important office in the department that was filled by a Republican."

True Democrats will be glad to see many similar announcements.

France is still pushing every nerve to make ready for war. Chespest and best-Dr. Bull's Cough

"Some feelings are to mortals given with much of earth and none of heaves," as for example, headache, neuralgis and the like. One bottle of Salvation Oil sends them hence. Oh! let us be joyful.

The total of exports to foreign countries from the port of Wilmington during the month of February just closed is \$216,091,

Belgium-Cotton 350 bales, valued \$15,850; rosin 3,872 barrels, valued \$3,872. Total, \$18,722. Germany-Rosin, 19,559 barrels, valued t \$19,878; cypress lumber, 4,000 feet, valned at \$67; cypress timber, valued at \$408.

Total \$23,468. England-Rosin, 9,587 barrels, valued 89,427; orude turpentine, 20 barrels, valued at \$57; spirits turpentine, 75,181 gallons. valued at \$27,817. Total \$37,801.

British West Indies-Lumber, 142,000 feet, valued at \$1,978; scantling, 600 feet,

valued at \$12; shingles, 169,000, valued at \$604. Total, \$3,594. Hayti-Lumber, 574,000 feet, value \$7, 331; shingles, 100,000, value \$675. Total,

Holland-Cotton, 2,722 bales, value \$116,

Russia-Rosin, 3,420 barrels, value \$8,

San Domingo - Lumber, 60,000 fee Porto Rico-Flour, 5 barrels, value \$25 rosin, 100 barrels, \$88; beef, 1,000 pounds, value \$50; pork, 20,000 pounds, value \$1,-494; lumber, 251,060 feet, value \$3,489;

Cotton Movement. The receipts of cotton at this port for the rop year-from September 1st to March 1st-are 180,158 bales; against 91,111 bales the same time last year-an increase of 88,

shingles, 51,000, value \$257. Total \$5,383.

The receipts for the past month, as com pared with February, 1886, show a falling off of 1,838 bales-receipts being 3,693 against 5,013 bales the same month las

The stock is 3,940 bales; at the same date last year it was 5,413 bales.

Richmond County Election-Railroad Subscription Defeated. Advices received yesterday from Laurin burg state that the proposition for a subscription of \$100,000 by the county of Richmond to the South Atlantic & North-

restern Railroad, submitted to the people at an election held last Saturday, was deeated, the majority against subscription being 574 votes. Searlet Pever. A recent number of the North Caroline

Medical Journal contains the following i

relation to this disease: The vexed question of the period of safety in the convalescence of scarlet fever, both for the patient and those who are un protected by a previous attack, has been so often discussed that it is hardly new to any of our readers to be told that every case must be judged by itself. But it is an admitted fact that the disease is communicable by fomites, and the doctor and nurse mus bear the odium of occasionally being the means of transporting the poison. But it is with especial reference to the introductio of the disease through the public schools urge that a rigid quarantine be always enforced against infected children, and that care be exercised that the child be not only the family, but also that a close observation be established to see that every possible source of danger shall be cleared away before the child is allowed to mingle again with its schoolmates. Along with these precautions is another almost as important, to see that all the children in the family which a case of scarlating occurs shall be kent at home until sufficient time has elapsed to convince the intelligent physician that the danger of further infection is

To the specific dangers of scarlet fever is added the increased liability which its invasion brings to an attack of diphtheria, as complication, and a further reason why so much caution should be exercised in the isolation of the infected for a sufficient peried to insure complete recovery. There i one other caution to add to this, that all clothing that cannot be disinfected, either by chemical agents or the greater purifier, heat, shall be destroyed, and that the parents or guardians of the sick shall be charged that the patient shall not be allowed to wear any garment out of the sick room that has not been made safe by the means which the physician shall prescribe.

GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE.

Armour, the Great Meat Man, to Erect Twelve Cotton Seed Oll Mills Throughout the South-Capital Ten

Million Dollars. by Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, March 1 .- A Galveston spe cial to the Times announces the arrival there of P. D. Armour and his party on their Southern tour, and gives an interview with Mr. Armour with reference to the re to build throughout the South a dozen or more large cotton seed oil mills. Mr. Armour fully corroborated this report and gave the reasons for his engaging in the new nterprise so widely different from the bust ness in which his fame and fortune were acquired. Mr Armour stated that the use f cotton seed oil in the manufacture of an extent in late years that his establishments alone consumed one-fifth of the total cotton seed oil crop of the United States. tem to his firm. The American Cotton Oil Trust Company, a gigantic corporation modeled somewhat after the Standard Oil Company, by a system of consolidation had eed oil mills in the country and virtually non-polized the article, regulating the out put and fixing its price upon purely arbitrary grounds. Recently the Trust Company became a direct competitor of his firm by the purchase of the large refinery and packing house of N. K. Fairbanks & Co. establishment of Washington

Butcher's Sons "As soon," said Mr. Armour, 'as the Frust Company entered my field as a lard producer, I resolved to make myself indeendent of them in the matter of cotton seed oil, and this could only be accomplished by erecting oil mills at available points what he had to say we were con-

throughout the South. The new Oil Company will organize early next week in Chicago. Armour will be represented at the meeting by his junior partners and associates. The capital stock of the Company will be about \$10,000,000, every dollar of which will represent actual

Mr. Armour was emphatic in his declaration that no watering of stock would be tolerated. He stated that his firm would hold the controlling interest, and that all stockholders would be consumers of the oil product. In fact, it is the intention of the new Company to sell their oil to stock-

undertaking comprise all of the leading soap manufacturers in the United States, including J. S. Kirk & Co., Chicago.

Twelve of the largest cotton seed oil mills in the world will be erected immediately, and equipped in time to grind the seed of the growing cotton plant. As to the location of these great mills Mr. Armour said four cities had thus far been determined on, viz : Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans and Houston, Texas. The other eight have been selected, but some details must be perfected before announcing their definite location.

The Times correspondent has reason to believe that Texas will capture three of the new mills, Arkansas two and Alabama and Missouri one each.

Chille and Fever. Malaria. "Many cases of fever and ague, dumb ague and congestive chills were promptly arrested and entirely banished by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator. You don't say half enough in regard to the efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of ague, intermittent fever, etc. Every case has been arrested immediately. I was a sufferer for years with the liver disease, and only found relief by using the Regulator."-ROBERT J: WEERS, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

The Senate Clamoring for Appropria tion Bills - Message from the President - Several Bills Passed - The Pleuro-Pacumonia Bill Die Dispersoment of the Two Houses of the Fisheries Retaliation Bill. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

Washington, Feb. 28.—The proper presented to the Senate a t from the President in response to a resolu-tion in reference to the seizure and sale of the American schooner Rebecca at Tamfico; and to the resignation of the Minister to Mexico (Jackson) stating that it is not ther case at present. Mr. Brown submitted remarks on the

subject of the message. He stated the facts ion with the seizure of the Rehad dragged its slow coil throug without redress. It was time that the American Minister should make earnest and vigorous demands for reatitu that was the view taken of the subject by the late Minister Jackson. He intimated that that had been one of the causes of Jackson's resignation. Jackson believed that American citizens had been imprison-ed and shamefully robbed of their property in a Mexican port, and that the robbery had been committed with the aid and pre-tended authority of the local Mexican

At the request of the presiding officer Brown yielded the floor, temporarily for the Naval Appropriation bill, which had just been received from the House, and it was read the first time;

The Naval Appropriation bil having

been presented, its second reading was of jected to by Mr. Edmunds, who stated his reasons for doing so. He complained of the great and unwarranted delay on the part of the House in sending to the Senate the great appropriation bills, and announced his settled determination not to have them railroaded through the Senate The Senate should have the necessary time to give full consideration to them, and so should the President. The bill in reference to the fishery troubles had not yet been passed finally, and if Congress were to ad lourn without having made some pro vision on the subject, it would be the duty of the President to call the new Congress in extra session. The Inter State Commerc Commissioners had for some reason or other not been appointed, and he did not see, in this condition of things, that any undue haste should be made about the appropriation bills, or that the Senate should be coerced from its wise and well-ordered rules of business. He asked that the Com mittee on Appropriations should make statement as to the condition of business. Statements were thereupon made by Senators Hale and Allison, showing the obstacles thrown in the way of legislation by the House, and intimating their opinion of the impossibility of getting through with

the necessary busin ess of legislation before poon on the 4th of March. After 2 o'cleck, upon motion of Mr. Blair the House Labor Arbitration bill was taken up and passed without amendment. Upon motion of Mr. Blair, the House bill to prevent the employment of convic or alien labor upon public buildings of public works or in preparation of material for public buildings or public works, was taken up and without discussion or amend-

nent was passed. Upon motion of Mr. Plumb the House grants heretofore made by Congress and remaining unadjusted was taken up and after the adoption of sundry amendments was passed A conference was ordered

Upon motion of Mr. Miller, the Pleuroneumonia bill was taken up. Upon the motion made by Mr. Dawes to econsider the vote by which Mr. Edmunds ubstitute was last week adopted, the vote vas carried. Mr. Edmunds' substitute was then rejected—yeas 21, pays 29 Mr. Edmunds' substitute appropriated a round amount of \$1,000,000 to be expended under the d rection of the President in extirpating contagious cattle diseases. The original bill was then before the Senate.

Mr. Vest offered an amendment repulring the assent of State authorities before the money can be expended Lost-24 to 26.

Mr. Butler commented upon the remarkable change of votes on Mr Edmunds substitute; it being adopted last Friday and ejected to day. He supposed there must have been a caucus order on the subject. He took it for granted that the Senator from N w York (Miller) had not the slightest idea of the bill coming a law. This was a little by-play. He supposed the object was to catch votes in the Northwest. He had no objection -as the Senate has nothing else to do-to baving the "record made up," and as a piece of instructive literature on the subject he asked to have the clerk read the minori ty report in the House on the Pleuro-

Mr. Miller objected. 'Then I will indulge the Senate.' said Mr. Butler, "by reading it myself, with somewhat more deliberation perhaps, than the clerk would have read it. " He thereupon proceeded to read very slowly and eliberately the printed report referred to; his principal object being apparently consumption of time. In the course of the reading Mr. Cullom suggested that as the Senator did not seem to be a very good reader the document should be sent to the clerk's desk But as Mr. Butler was flattering himself, he said, that he was doing remarkably well, except that perhaps he might be reading too rapidly for the Senator from Illinois, he would continue what he had begun. And he did so He de clined to yield to any interruption or suggestion on the part of Mr. Miller, who wice essayed to put an end to this slow, relentless method of retaliation, and be read on for a stretch of over an hour. At half past four he reached the end of the document and told the Senators that if they would read it in the Record to morrow the would find it very interesting, and would be well repaid. He believed that the clamor about the bill had been raised for the pur pose of extracting from the Treasury pay for these cattle The bill in his opinion violated every principle of the Constituers was the most monstrous and dangerou ever conferred on any three men in the

Mr. Van Wyck renewed his amendmen extending the application of the bill to the swine-plague and cholera and other contagious diseases among swine. It was adopted, and the bill was passed-yeas 32,

Mr. Edmunds, from the conference com mittee on the bill reporting fisheries, made a long report as to the difficulties existing in the conference, and which prevented an agreement. The irreconcilable point of difference between the managers on the part of the two houses is reported to be the nsistance on the part of the House managers to add to the scope of the Senate bil the further provision that in case of injurious treatment to American vessels in British North American waters, it shall be within the competence of the President to stop intercourse absolutely, not only by water but by land—thus cutting off continuous movement of railway trains from the Britisl provinces to any part of the United State and in part reciprocally from the United States to the British dominions. The Senate managers had felt it to be their duty

to decline to go to that extent. The subject was temporarily dropped, and on motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, the papers and other periodicals containing lot tery advertisements was taken up and After a secret session of twenty minutes

the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Holman, of Ind., asked unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with, but Mr. Brady, of Va, objected

objected
The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.
Mr. Holman of Indiana briefly ran over the items of increase and decrease recom-mended in the bill and defended the course mended in the bill and defended the course of the Committee on Appropriations, while he was plied with questions from members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs whose Diplomatic Appropriation bill had been so riddled with points of order emenating from members of the Appropriations Committee and who appeared glad of an opportunity to retaliate in kind.

The House at 5.15 took a recess until 7.30

WASHINGTON, March 1. - While the Journal of yesterday was being read, Mr. Ed-munds had three occasions, proving that he was still determined to insist on the regular and orderly transaction of business, and not to yield to any effort to hurry up ournal, and then Mr. Hale asked leave to nterrupt the reading, in order to have the Naval Appropriation bill referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and again Mr. Sherman moved to dispense with the further reading of the Journal, to all of nd so the reading of the Journal was pro-

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privieges and Elections, reported back the cre-lentials of Senator Stockbridge, of Mich., and Turple, of Ind., together with the protest of the two Houses of the Indians. Legislature in the latter case, and moved hat they be placed on file and the comm harged from their further considion. It was so ordered. Also, a resolution authorizing the com-

nittee to sit during the recess and continue an investigation, heretofore ordered, into the alleged ballot-box outrage in Texas. Referred to the Committee on Contingent The Naval Appropriation bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee

on Appropriations.

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr herman for a daily meeting at 11 a m., was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to considera

ion of pension bills on the calendar. All the pension bills on the calendar (57 number) were passed, the time occupied bcog just twenty-five minutes. Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Appro-

oriations, reported back the Naval Appropriation bill with amendments. It was or-dered printed and placed on the calendar. A conference was ordered on the Consuar and Diplomatic bills and Senators Allison, Hale and Beck were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate. The conference report on the River and Harbor bill ented by Mr. McMillan and explained. The bill as it came from the House originally appropriated, he said, \$7,468,000; as it passed the Senate it appropriated \$10,620,000; as reported from conference committee, it appropriated 9 913,800. The details of the changes were set out in a paper which he sent to

he clerk's desk and had read. Mr. Edmunds moved to postpone further consideration until to-morrow, in order that he might have time to examine one or two items which had attracted his notice. The motion was defeated—yeas 6, nays 57. The reading of the bill was then comnenced, but it was interrupted for the fol-

wing proceedings: Mr. Platt inquired of Mr. Hoar the meaning and effect of the report made this morning from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of Senator-elect Turpie, of Indiana. Mr. Hoar replied that under the general rule of the Senate the functions of that

committee expire with this Congress, and all its papers are returned to the Senate and

placed on file. If the credentials of Turpie had been retained by the committee without action until noon of the 4th of March, under the operation of that general ule there would have then has had happened this morning; that is, the papers would have gone on the files of the been discharged from their further consideration. The only alternative to that course would have been an assumption by the committee or by the Senate at the present session, to deal with credentials of a gentleman claiming to be a Senator-elect before the time had arrived for the beginning of his term and before he had presented himself. The Senate was a continuing body; and it was therefore possible that it might be within its constitutional power to determine in advance, the right of a Senator to his seat; but it would be a violation of all constitutional precedents, and it would be, in this judgment, a violation of the s use of justice and pro-priety of the Senate and of the American people The effect, therefore, of the report was simply to remand to the action of the Senate (to be taken after the 4th of March) without prejudice; without being in the least affected by any action now on any question which any person might see fit to raise. That was all. No prejudice for, no prejudice against any person who might conceive himself entitled to a seat in the Senate hereafter would, arise or had risen,

mittee or of the Senate this morning. Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill removing the political disabilities of Thomas B Nally, of Virginia. Passed. After more than half an hour spent in reading the River and Harbor bill, (as demanded by Mr Edmunds) Mr. Beck in-

quired whether it was worth while to continue reading, when no Senator was listening, and when the Senator who had asked for the reading was not within the cham-Mr. McMillan, who had charge of the bill, stated that Mr. Edmunds, before leav-

ing the chamber, had requested him to have the bill read to the end Mr. Hoar asked whether it was not with in the power of the Senate to protect itself from the reading of the bill to suit the will of an absent Senator.

The presiding officer held that the Senator from Vermont having requested that the bill be read, it was not in order to dispense with the reading, and so the reading continued to the end of the bill. The con ference report was agreed to, without discussion, and without division a number of local bills were passed. The conference report on the Consular

and Diplomatic bill was presented by Mr Allison and agreed to without discussion o The bill making appropriations to pay ensions of the Mexican war was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. At 6 o'clock the Senate took a recess un-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 10 o'clock in continunce of Monday's session. On motion of Mr. Belmont, the Senat

mendments to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill were non-concurred n, and a conference was ordered. On motion of Mr. Townshend, the bil making appropriations for the payment of Mexican pensions was taken up and passed. It appropriates \$2,800,000 for the remainder of the current fiscal year, and \$4,600,000 for the next fiscal year.

port on the bill restricting to American citizens the ownership of real estate in the Territories, and it was agreed to. Mr. Willis, of Ky., presented the conference report on the River and Harbor bill and on the demand of Mr. Anderson, the Kansas bill was read in extenso, consuming over an hour of time. The report states that the Senate increased the item in the House bill to a sum aggregating \$2,150,000. This was reduced in conference to \$1,598,580. The Senate added twenty nine new items, aggregating \$1,013,500, which were reduced in conference to \$857,500. The total of the original House bill was \$7,459,250;

the total of the bill, as it passed the Senate \$10,620,850; and as it comes from the conference, \$9,919,800.

Mr. Willis stated he would like to have had an opportunity to explain the provis-ions of the bill and to detend it against the attacks made upon it, but in view of the fact that other bills were pressing upon the attention of the House, he would ask an

immediate vote. The conference report was agreed toyeas 177, nays 89.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of the Universal Peace Union, against appropriations for fortifications and war vessels. Referred.

Mr. Peel submitted the conference re-

port on the Indian Appropriation bill, and t was agreed to. Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, moved to sus-pend the rules and pass the Deficiency Ap-propriation bill.

Another hour was consumed in the read-

Another hour was consumed in the reading of this measure. A motion to suspend the rules was agreed to—and the bill was passed, with an amendment of an appropriation for printing and finishing additional silver certificates and legal tender notes of the denomination of one and two dollars. Mr. Holman, of Ind., moved to suspend the rules and put upon its passage the Legislative Appropriation bill, as amended

other amendments indicated by him; (these amendments are to make that part of the bill not considered in the committee to conform to the appropriation bill of last year.) After the reading of the modified bill, Mr. Cannon, of Ills., and Mr. Reed, of Me., criticised the majority for having been obliged to sak the House to pass this measure under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Reed talking at considerable length. The rules were then suspended and the bill passed—138 to 44

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, called up the

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, called up the conference report on the Fractional Gallo Tax bill. Mr. Butterworth raised a ques tion of consideration and the House refu

yeas 101, nays 143-to consider the conference report.

Mr. Belmont presented the conference report on the Fisheries Retaliation bill, an-

ouncing a disagreement and explaining its ature. (The disagreement was upon the fouse proposition to include railroad roll-House proposition to include ing stock in the embargo.) Mr. Rice, of Mass., a me conference committee, who did not sign with Belmont and Clements, moved that the House recede from its amendments to the Senate bill. Pending action the House at 5.15 took

recess till 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to consideration of bridge bills. SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Mr. White horne, from the Committee on Naval Afnaval reserve of auxiliary cruisers, officers and men from the mercantile marine. Cal-

The resolution offered yesterday by Hoar authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to continue during the recess, the Texas investigation, was adopt

The Senate at 1 o'clock proceeded to con sideration of the Naval Appropriation oill. Under the head of increase of the Navy the Committee recommends striking out the House provision for the swift double-bottomed steel cruisers, and for four gun boats; all to cost, exclusive of armament \$4,050,000, and the substitution of two new sections viding for aix protected cruises with a speed of not less than 20 knots, to cost; exclusive of armament, than nine million dollars, and appropria ting that amount; also, appropriating for armament for such vessels \$2,880,000; also, appropriating six millions for heavily armored vessels, or floating batteries, rams, for coast and harbor defence; also appropriating \$730,000 for light draught gun boats; also, appropriating \$600,000 for torpedo boats, and \$600,000 for torpedoes; and \$1:800,000 for armament of those ves

Mr. Gray questioned the policy of provision requiring one of the six steel cruisers to be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean and two of them on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. was only trammelling the Secretary of the Navy and interfering with the general object proposed. He was in favor of the accomplishment of what the section proposed -namely, the creation of six swift available and efficient cruisers-and he therefore noved to strike out that provision.

Mr. Hale, who has charge of the bill, staed that when the ten cruiser bill was up some weeks ago a similar provision had been adopted, after full discussion, on motion of the Senator from Alabama. He had believed then and believed now, that one or we of those vessels could be built, and built speedily, on the Pacific coast Committee on Appropriations had embodied those features in this amendment, taking a proportional number, as the whole number had been cut down, and instead of ving two to the Pacific coast has given one, and instead of giving three to the Gulf of Mexico had given two, leaving three to the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Morgan argued the necessity of the ion yards on the Gulf coast to which war vessels might go for necessary repairs. He believed that for \$100,000 a construction vard could be established on the Alabama river, on the Mississippi, or at Pensacola as good as John Roach's yard at Chester. f a ship builder having a contract for one or two of these vessels should conclude to build them, for instance at Mt. Vernon, Als., he would find there iron, coal and timber. There was no place in the United States where these three great elements of cost and construction of ships could be assembled cheaper than at Mt. Vernon arsenal. Such contractor would then be prepared to build ships of commerce or war ships there and to repair ships. He thought it only fair and right that the people of the Gulf States should have an opportunity to embark in that business, and it was for the purpose of securing that opportunity that ne had proposed to have the contracts so given out that ship builders might have esse's built on the Gulf coast.

Mr. Beck said that no one would accuse him of having any protectionist tendencies, and yet he favored the proposition. He believed that with the developments going on in that section bids for two of these vessels would come from the South.

Mr. Whitthorne said he would vote for the amendment as submitted by the committee; and especially did he favor that part of it criticised by the Senator from Delaware (Grav) Mr. Maxey favored the amendment reported by the committee. He said that

with an overflowing treasury, with no hope ecessity to empty the over-gorged treasury vaults, and to put the money there into circulation, there never was, and never would be, a better time for providing, by law, for the common defence. There should be at least one great navy yard established on the Gulf coast, where the best iron, steel, live oak and long-leaved Mr. Blair spoke of the fact that the chief burden which mankind had to bear was the result of a tendency to war. If the millenium was not an absolute myth. the American nation might set to the world, for the first time in history, an example of an effort to controversies between nations without a resort to the destructive art of butchery. It e voted for tills calling for enormous exture conflicts. He believed that this nation was great enough and strong enough to defy the possibility of any conflict by ap-pealing to the world's sense of justice, and that refusing from this day forth to engage n warfare, the principle might be initia-

on this subject he would make use of some emarks which he had prepared for snother Mr. Hale-I am very desirous of listening o the remarks which the Senator says he has prepared for another occasion, but will not the Senator give way and let the Senate pass the bill. Of course the Senator can go on with his remarks. I do not attempt to take good will and consent.

ted which, if it would not produce absolute

eace, would result in the elimination of

wars from among civilized nations. While

Blair-Under these circumstances, hink you will not press your request. Hale-I am at the mercy of the Senator

Blair-I think the Senator is. I will offer some remarks which it may be worth. while for him to consider, and which it may be worth while for the President whose early signature to this bill the Sen ator desires-to consider. They are pertient now; and will be pertinent on other occasions. It will do the Senator no harm to have them in his mind. Hale-I wish the Senator would wait and

let me hear his remarks after the adjournment on the 4th of March. Blair—I have indicated my purpose and I hope there will be no further interrup-Mr. Blair then proceeded to read a

speech on labor, industry and education, closing with the expression of the hope that what he had said would have a good effect on the Senator from Maine. The question was then taken on Mr. Gray's amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. Plumb moved to strike out the item of six millions for heavily armored vessels. or batteries, or rams for coast defences. In advocating his motion, Mr. Plumb made a advocating his motion, Mr. Plumb made a long political speech, criticising and ridisculing the House and attacking the conferees upon the Fortification bill in terms that brought Dawes and Gorman (two of the Senate conferces criticised) to their feet in defence of themselves, and in rejoindes to Mr. Plumb. The debate which followed was also participated in by Mr. Hale and lasted until the close of the day.

At the conclusion of the speech by Mr. Gorman, the bill was laid aside temporarily, and the Senate on motion of Mr. Edmunds went into secret session and subsequently took a recess until 8:30 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. Crisp, the rules were

he House joint resolution for an investigation of the accounts of the Pacific Railrose

ort on the Fisheries Retaliatory bill was appeal to the House to stand by the House conferees. The question had become a national one, and had risen above the plane of a local fish question. If the United States was going to retailate it should not confine that retailation to inhibition against the im-

tion of a fieh. the House stood on a broad American sition, and he had hoped that, instead of being criticised and censured by the gentle men from New England, those gentlemen would be gratified to find that there was no a man who would not make New England

cause his cause, and lift the question out of the attitude of local squabble. The position which the gentleman from Massahusetts (R'ce) took was one which mad this affair a squabble between New England and Canada If it was a local squabble, let them squabble it out for themselves, but when gentlemen brought this question to Congress it became a question between Great Britain and the United States, and when the United States took its position i ought to have a broad position, and patriotism ought not to cower at the appreusion that railroad magnates would lo rather peevishly upon any attitude which might bring them into the squabble. Was it true that the "Almighty Dollar" had such a hold upon the hearts and souls of the men who managed railroads that they were not willing to make the cause of America their cause. Lest they might lose a little money, was it true that the powers o corporations had become so great that the could call a halt to the American Congress, when it wanted the whole people of the United States to take the cause of the New England fishermen into their hands and settle it by showing Great Britain and Canada that we are not to be trifled with? Mr. Daniel hoped that the House would stand by its bill and not yield one jot or title If the U. S. Senate chose to take the responsibility of saying that the government would not protect New England less such protection might interfere with raillet it take that position and it would be held up to the scorn of every independent American citizen. [Applause] He appealed to the House and to every Demo-

deserved and ought to receive unstinted Mr. Hill, of Illinois, favored the Senate bill which he said was broad and exactly esponsive in its retaliatory provisions, and clothed the President with great powers. It was not by raising business disturbances in Manitoba or in British Columbia, or by inuring the trade of Detroit and all the border cities, that the Government could make the world believe that it was retaliating for injuries inflicted off the banks of Nova Retaliation in kind kept the point which was in dispute continually before the eyes of the world. While re-taliation by inhibiting the incoming of rail road cars would injure the people of this country far more than the people of Canada. Ten of our cars passed over Canadian territory where one of theirs crossed ours. It would be not retaliation but irritation, to provoke war and injury o ourselves in the haste of anger; biting of

crat to stand by the Chief Magistrate; no

because he was a Democrat, but because he

he nose to spite the face. Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, hoped that the House would not recede from its amendment; hoped that the Senate would nsist upon its disagreement, and hoped hat this legislation would die in committee After further discussion, the report of

the Conference Committee was agreed to. It had reported continued disagreement. Mr. Rice moved that the House recede from its amendment to the Senate bill Agreed to-yeas 149, navs 134, Miller, of Texas, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative in order to enter a motion to reconsider; but this mo

tion was laid upon the table-142 to 132

The effect of this action is to pass the bill exactly as it passed the Senate. Mr. Blount, of Georgia presented the conference report on the post office appropriation bill, announcing inability of the conferees to agree on the bill. He moved that the House insist on its disagreement and asked for a further conf/rence: agreed

to-138 to 108 Continued disagreement on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was reported and another conference ordered. At 5:55 the House took a recess until 8

WASHINGTON.

An Extra Session of Congress Almost Inevitable-The Two Houses at War on the Appropriation Bills.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-A war is brewng between the two houses of Congress Members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, who are unusually very guarded in their utterances, make no concealment of their opinion that an extra session is now almost inevitable, nor do they besitate to place the blame where they think it belongs. After two or three conferences on th

Sundry Civil bill last week, which were almost nullified by the early withdrawal of the House conferees, a meeting was secure at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, which was intended by the Senate members to last through the day, and through last night as well if necessary, to complete the bill and priation bills. The programme was broken up by the Chairman of the House Commit ee on Appropriations, who at 3 o'clock left to meet an engagement. The conferees met again between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, but before midnight the same gentleman withdrew, after giving notice that he could not meet his fellow conferees again Tuesday night. The members of the Senate Committee express great indignation at the whole lat-

er course of proceedings by the House and its managers, in respect to the appropriation bills Four of the annual appropriation bills have not reached the Senate, and there is already talk of the passage of a resolution extending the appropriations for six months upon the basis of those of the current year. t is said at the Senate that this expedient besides leading to entanglements and unnecessary expenditures, as in part, could only cover the failure of the Legislative and Naval bills. Matters to be provided for in the Sundry Civil and the Deficiency bills would still, it is said, demand explicit attention and definite appropriation.

Debt Reduction-Veto-Nominations WASHINGTON, February 28 .- It is estimated that there has been a decrease of nearly two millions in the public debt. The President has vetoed the bill which provides for a public building at Lafayette, and.

The President to-day nominated Henry R. Harrie, of Georgia, Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice Hazen, resigned; James M. Trotter, of Massachusetts, to be Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia. [This is Fred. Douglass' old office, to which Matthews the Albany colored. Matthews the Albany colored man, was ap-pointed, but not confirmed by the Senate.]

WASHINGTON.

Bills Approved by the President-Changes in the River and Harbor Bill as Finally Agreed Upon. WASHINGTON, March 1.-The President has approved of the bill making Tampa, Fla., a port of entry; for the construction a gravelled road to the Richmond National Cemetery; for a bridge across the Tennessee river at Chattanoogs, Tenn.; and for holding terms of the U. S. Court at Vicksburg,

Washington, March 1.—The changes made in the River and Harbor bill as compared with the measure passed by the Benate are with two exceptions reductions. The Southern items changed stand as follows in the bill as adopted by the House and Senate: Harbors—\$75.000 for Norfolk, Va.; \$60,000 for Savannah, Ga. Rivers—\$20,000 for Chincoteague bay, Va.; \$5,000 for Nansemond, Va.; \$130,000 for Cape Fear, N. C.; \$115,000 for St. Johns, Fla. The bill now goes to the President.

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

Spirits Turpentine

Lamberton Robesonian; B. F. Hall, of Wilmington, has placed the terians, especially, of this commu ity under lasting obligations to him for atribution of \$25 to the Presbyte

- Hickory Press: The Lengin Chronicle, edited by a farmer, advises the farmers of Caldwell, who are scarce of con in consequence of the short crop last year to sow red rust proof oats about the first, March on ground well prepared and is tilized. We believe this is good advi The Chronicle mentions that Mr Joe Har ley, near Lenoir, threshed last year about 160 bushels of oats raised on five acres.

- New Bern Journal: Items from Washington, N. C.—The new steamer b ing built by commodore Clarke and Cap tyron will be launched next week, length 120 feet, breadth of beam 30 feet. hold 8 feet, draught of water 3 feet about ten miles per hour; built of the beg material and will cost about \$18,000. Mrs. Sallie Small died Thursday m and was interred Friday in the Eni - Kaleigh Recorder: Rev. E. M Poteat has accepted the call to Lee Str

Church, Baltimore. — Rev. H. Battle, of Wadesboro, will deliver the nual address before the students of Kinston College on Thursday, June 2nd. Ring Pritchard, of Wilmington, is in Chapel Hill alding pastor Alderman - Kehukee Baptise in North Carolina have 10 Associations, 118 reachers, 249 churches and 9,680 members - Greenville Standard: We hear that Hon. M. F. Simmons, Congressme elect to the Fiftieth Congress, will delive the literary address at the commencement of the Greenville Institute in June next

- We regret to hear that our esteemed friend and brother editor, Mr. H. A. Lath. am of the Washington Gazette, is quite sick. — In the State there are eight iails; six counties being without them But there are 96 counties. STAR - Waynesville News: We are informed by our correspondent from Pant in this county, that Perry Print, wills crossing the mountain, killed a fox weigh ng fifty pounds. — The Commissionen of Jackson county have levied the tax under the recent Legislature bill authorizing them to do so for the erection of a new court house. — Two houses sold in two days last week something over 21,000 days la

pounds of tobacco and are still large breaks every day. - High Point Enterprise: The C F. & Y. V. Railroad Company has coa tracted for a depot building at Millboro, the terminus of the branch line to the factories It is to be 100x30 feet and will cost \$1,500 The public is warned against the \$30 bible reward concern culling itself the Ru lege Publishing Co. It is a fraud of the worst kind. — The bill to amend the charter of the High Point and Randleman Railroad has passed both houses of the Legislature. We heard a gentleman say the morning that now we would be certain to get the road built.

- Windsor Ledger: Mrs. Price of Aulander, recently found quite a fortune buried on the James Taylo: plantation currently reported to be \$22,000, mostly - A serious accident occurred e Friday, the 11th ult., at Lewiston, Th wind having blown down the square fro of Mr. Josephus Williams's store, it fell on and killed a negro child who was standing near. — We are pained to learn the Richard W. Norfleet, of Glyndon, met with a bad accident a few days ago while puldling on the Roanoke river, near Norfleet ferry. Maj J. B. Neale, of Scotland Neck was out gunning near the bank of the river and discharged his rifle, the ball striking Mr. Norfleet on the head and glancing passed through his ear. - Charlotte Chronicle: Frank

Ross and Johnnie Ross, two colored boys,

were playing with an axe, near the Trad

Street depot vesterday morning, when Johnnie's fingers came in contact with the blade of the axe. Two fingers were cut entirely off, and a third was badly gashed - Since Mr. Pearson's arrival here, the membership of the churches has been aug mented as follows: Second Presbyteria 88. Tryon St Methodist 87. First Preshe terian, 63; Tryon St. Baptist, 28; St. Mark Lutheran, 8; Church St. Methodist, 2, 1 addition to these, a number have express desire to be confirmed as members of the Episcopal Church at the next visitation from the Bishop. Not including these, the total of the new members now foot up 274 -Rev. W. R. Atkinson, Principal of the thusiastic address in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, and conclude by authorizing the Association to draw or him for \$100. This gave an impetus to the movement, and before the two hours were out Mr. Pearson had received a fund amounting to \$3,775 for the benefit of the town, and last Saturday four persons were arraigned before Judge charged with violating the prohibition

laws by selling liquor within the prohibi-

tion limits. One of the four was fined \$200.

another \$100, and the remaining two were

fined \$50 each. All of them save one, so old darkey, paid their fines. The darkey was sent to jail for four months. -New Bern Journal: Deputy Collector A. W. Wood had a narrow escap. while in search of an illicit distillery in Jone county. He was fired upon with a double barrelled gun at a distance of three or four paces, by one supposed to be engaged in the business, and but for the fact that he dodged at the moment of the fire and his (Mr. Wood's) partner fired a pistol at the miscreant just as he put the gun to his shoulder, the contents of the gun would have entered his breast. As it was the load grazed his right arm, the sleeve of his over coat getting the most of it. — We have the Defiance, Stout and Experiment of the Clyde line that run to Baltimore and other points North, making semi-weekly trips; the Pamlico and New Bern, of the Old Do minion Steamship Co., that run direct to Norfolk, making tri-weekly trips; the Eastern Carolina Dispatch, with the Verper and Eaglet, making tri-weekly trips to Clizabeth City, connecting with the Norfolk & Southern Railroad; the Elm City of

Williams's fast freight line, which makes weekly trips when the canal is open and everything fair. For river work we have the Kinston, Trent, Neuse, Blanche and Cutler and the flat Tom Parker, of the Neuse and Trent River S. S. Co., which ply the Neuse, Trent and Contentnes rivers; the Carolina, of the Red Line, which runs Neuse and Contentnea rivers; the Margie, which runs to Hyde county; the Bettie to Bayboro, the Florence to Vance boro, besides the Alafia, E. Henderson and Swan, which are used for towing and the Tiger Lily, which is on hand, ready for any emergency. - Charlotte Chronicle: A young

man who desires his name withheld, but who is travelling for a Raleigh firm, was waylaid on the roadside near Beaver Dam, on the Carolina Central Railroad, Wednesday evening by two negroes, but form-nately his shouts for help brought two men to his assistance, and this caused the daring robbers and probable murderers to flee - A gentleman formerly connected with the Thompson Houston Electric Light Co will visit Charlotte very soon for the parpose of introducing the incandescent electric light in connection with the present dapted to the use of stores, churches and private residences. — A Chronicle representative yesterday noticed a car load of lumber being discharged at the Carolina Central passenger depot in this city, and on making enquiry, be learned that the lumber was to be ched. used in the erection of a car shed.

From present indications it appears that Charlotte will be shortly connected with Taylorsville by rail, as preparations for extending the Atlantic, Tennessee Ohio track from Statesville to Taylotsville are being made. The steel rails for laying the track is now being unloaded at Statesville, and the work of track-laying will commence very soon. — The sum of it commence very soon. — The sum of it all is that Judge W. P. Bynum, who went from home to Florida, about the 20th of last month, had his house raided by bulglars, who carried off all his silvērware, last month, had his house raided by bulglars, who carried off all his silverware, valued at \$2,500. Yesterday, while the Judge was seeking a clue to his lost treasure a heavy box was reported as in the express office marked to his address. The box proved to contain every piece of the missing silver, which had been carefully packed and reshipped to him from New York. The mystery is clouded.

If you wish a good article of PLUG TO-