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ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
1 Square, (10 lines)	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	16.00
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3 "	3.00	5.00	6.00	9.00	13.00	18.00	25.00	40.00
4 "	4.00	6.00	7.00	11.00	18.00	22.00	35.00	55.00
5 "	5.00	7.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	28.00	40.00	65.00
6 "	6.00	8.00	9.00	15.00	23.00	33.00	45.00	80.00
7 "	7.00	9.00	10.00	17.00	26.00	38.00	50.00	90.00
8 "	8.00	10.00	11.00	19.00	29.00	43.00	60.00	100.00
9 "	9.00	11.00	12.00	21.00	32.00	47.00	67.00	110.00
10 "	10.00	12.00	13.00	23.00	35.00	51.00	75.00	120.00
11 "	11.00	13.00	14.00	25.00	38.00	55.00	80.00	130.00
12 "	12.00	14.00	15.00	27.00	41.00	59.00	85.00	140.00
13 "	13.00	15.00	16.00	29.00	44.00	63.00	90.00	150.00
14 "	14.00	16.00	17.00	31.00	47.00	67.00	95.00	160.00
15 "	15.00	17.00	18.00	33.00	50.00	71.00	100.00	170.00
20 "	20.00	22.00	23.00	38.00	56.00	81.00	117.00	200.00
25 "	25.00	27.00	28.00	43.00	63.00	91.00	142.00	214.00
30 "	30.00	32.00	33.00	48.00	70.00	101.00	156.00	233.00

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THE WEEKLY STAR.

State Library

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WHAT RAILROADS HAVE DONE.

Did you ever take time to quietly reflect upon the influence of the railroads of the country as disseminators of news and information. They are in fact a system of education, as a Western writer has attempted to show in a late pamphlet entitled "The Railroads as a Means of Education." They have done wonders in shortening distance, annihilating time and transmitting intelligence. They not only afford the means of swift travel in the most comfortable style, but with positive luxury and comparatively with the utmost safety. Mountains have been tunnelled that the iron couriers of news and knowledge shall not be obstructed in their journey. Transportation costs but a small fraction of what it did thirty, fifty and one hundred years ago. No one knows but him who has lived through it of the vast changes that have been wrought within a half century by the railroad systems of the world. Forty years ago an ordinary snow-storm of three or four inches compelled trains to tie up. Sixty years ago the revered father of this writer, in going to Wayne county, New York, consumed nearly or quite eighteen or twenty days on the trip. In the first place, he had to travel across half of North Carolina to reach Norfolk, Va. Thence he took a packet (a sailing vessel) for New York. He then took another packet and went up the Hudson river to the eastern terminus of the Erie Canal. Thence by Canal he went through the State from the Hudson river to almost the Lakes. If living to-day he could make the trip in less than forty hours—probably in thirty-six or less.

The risks of travel have been lessened very greatly. More people are killed by horses than by rail. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:

"Between May 10 and Nov. 10, 1875, a certain line of railway carried 4,955,712 passengers without injury to one of them; the same line carried 17,064,953 tons of freight and 19,363,366 passengers in one year without loss of life or property. Ten thousand miles of railways centre in Chicago, seven hundred trains enter and leave its depots every day, and with rarely a serious accident. Nor have they only made travel swift and sure; they have made it cheap. Seventeen barrels of flour can be carried from Chicago to New York at the rate of 1 cent per mile. In less than thirty hours one can pass from the great city of the West to the great city of the East, warm and dry, no matter how wet and cold it may be without. Those fruits of the tropics which were almost as inaccessible to the boy of fifty years ago as the jewels of Golconda are now sold for a cent at every street corner."

The *Inter-Ocean* enters upon a phase of the subject that is not without interest. It points out the liberality of the great railroad magnates. They grew immensely rich, but they failed not to be generous with their means. Col. Tom Scott gave $200,000 to colleges, hospitals, &c. W. H. Vanderbilt gave $925,000 to educational and charitable purposes. He and his father gave more than a million and a half dollars to these ends. They gave 1 per cent. The *Inter-Ocean* asks:

"Does he who is worth $10,000 generally leave $100 by devise to public charities or colleges? Or does he who is worth $100,000 generally leave $1,000? Do not these figures show, at the least, as much of charitable impulse in the millionaire as in the man of moderate wealth? And it must be borne in mind that the younger Vanderbilts have added largely to the good deeds of their sires.

"And the late Colonel John W. Garrett left $1,100,000 in 6 per cent. bonds for the use of the Baltimore association for the relief of the poor. This was probably at the rate of 2½ per cent. of the value of his estate. The gifts of Johns Hopkins and Leland Stanford were in still higher proportion to the true value of their properties."

LAMAR.

Some of the Republican papers are opposing Mr. Lamar for the Supreme Court Bench solely because he is a Southern man. His fidelity and loyalty to the Southern people and his own conscience is what aggrieves these South-haters. They dislike any true Southern man. It is only the sychophants, gushers and traitors whom they praise and reward. Mr. Lamar was the first Southern Senator to utter words of broad, all comprehending patriotism in the Senate chamber on the occasion of his eulogy on Charles Sumner. This was some fifteen years ago—about 1872. He was censured by some of the more extreme Southern papers because of his liberality and kindness towards such a leader as Sumner. His sentiments were too far advanced to suit a great many. But Senator Lamar was right. He did not gush or bow down and worship the great materialistic North. Some ten years later when John Sherman dared to assail ex-President Davis as a conspirator and traitor, how prompt was the Mississippi Senator—the ablest man from the South then in the august body—to take up the gauntlet and to shiver lances with the Malignant Knight from Ohio. He hurled him to the ground with his lance made of sound Southern timber. He said:

"We of the South have surrendered upon all questions which divided the two sides in that controversy. We have given up the right of the people to accede from this Union; we have given up the right of each State to judge for itself of the infractions of the Constitution and the mode of redress; we have given up the right to control our domestic institutions; we fought for all these and we lost in that controversy, but no man shall in my presence call Jefferson Davis a traitor without my responding with a stern and emphatic denial."

This was the language of a true man—of a true Knight who was sworn to uphold the right, to be true to his God and his conscience, and to protect the innocent and helpless. The Columbia *Register* well says in the following comment:

"In this language unfits Mr. Lamar for the Supreme Court Bench, then let him decline the ermine with supreme satisfaction. He could not have said less. His manhood demanded that he should say what he did. Mr. Lamar might have said more—he might well have said to Senator Sherman, 'Lord Angus, thou hast lied.'"

We expect Mr. Lamar will be confirmed, because there are Republican Senators, we may believe, who are above the petty meanness of some of the party editors.

A GOOD REPLY.

One of the most promising young ministers in North Carolina is Rev. E. L. Pell, of the M. E. Conference. He is a son of the late Rev. W. E. Pell, so well known in the State. The son has a terse, clear style and he knows how to think. He is also gifted with a vein of humor and a causticity with it that is sharp and effective. We have been often impressed with his contributions in the papers. We began to read them for the sake of the revered father, but we soon learned to relish them because of their own real merit. His last article is in the Raleigh *Advocate*, and he is replying to a cousin in New England who writes for information thus: "Please inform me as to religious belief in the South." The whole answer is very good, and it is difficult to give a sample of the flavor by quotation. We gather a few sentences picked out at intervals. He tells his inquisitive Yankee cousin:

"We do not know your designs, but if you have any new goods in this line to introduce we advise you not to send them to this market. We are badly over-stocked. The fact is the South has more religious belief than she can take care of. Everybody believes and believes clear down to his boots. We have no acquaintance with infidels except now and then a man who does not believe in brimstone—if he is not an infidel we don't want to see one. And we do not know anything about your honest doubter. We believe in believing. Our fathers before us believed and we never go back on our ancestors. And our fathers' belief is good enough for us. And our grandfathers' too. Not until a cyclone picks us up and sits us down hard in the lap of Andover, will we take any new theology in ours.

"It would make a New Englander laugh to see how terribly old-fashioned we are. But *we* never laugh at our grandpas. The fact is, Grandpa Puritan did not die in the Plymouth Rock settlement. He is not dead yet. The old gentleman found out that his folks were getting tired of him and he just watched his chances and slipped down here among us. * * * * You must come to the county to find what a Southerner believes and you will have to spend some time with us if you want to take a full inventory of our stock. New England cannot boast of a better assortment of *unbeliefs* than we Southern folks have of *beliefs*. * * What we really believe in most of all will sound strangely new to your New England ears. First of all, we believe in the Bible—from lid to lid, chapter by chapter, verse by verse, word by word, head lines, references, Jonah and the whale, and all. We do not have to keep chalk points to mark a divinely inspired verse red, a semi-divinely inspired verse blue, a humanly inspired verse green, a personal opinion of the author verse yellow, and give up night reading for fear of getting the blue and green mixed and passing over the yellow altogether. And we believe in the Bible account of creation, its mysteries, difficulties, and what you are pleased to call absurdities. We believe in the Trinity, and are glad we cannot explain it. And—if you are now prepared to hear the worst—we believe in a real, live hell!"

The young men of a State are its hope. Upon them must rest the great duty of carrying on the important work only in part furnished by their fathers. In proportion as they are disciplined and well furnished in mind, pure in morals, earnest in purpose, sincere in religious beliefs, and noble in aspirations, will be their success and the perfection of their labors. Right thinking is necessary to secure right living. *Character* is the great thing for any youth. A

"Good name, in man and woman,
Is the immediate jewel of themselves."

A man is not apt to be better than his thoughts. There was never yet any true greatness of soul or of mind that was not based on character—on right views of life. A wise young man will strive habitually to *deserve* a good name. He will know that the surest way to secure it is to possess it. *Be* what you seem. A man thus being, thus living, will be equal to every calamity and will "die the death of the righteous,"

"And all his prospects brightening to the last—
His Heaven commences ere the world be past."

North Carolina has many native young men in the ministry of which to be proud. It has some men of a remarkably high grade. We may name Rev. Dr. Moore, Rev. Samuel Smith, Rev. Dr. Tillett, Rev. E. L. Pell, Rev. Thomas Dixon, and perhaps others not known to us. It has promising and able young men in other fields of activity and thought—in the law, in professors' chairs, in the newspaper offices, in the medical profession, in scientific pursuits and so on. These are the men who are indeed the props of Commonwealths as well as the ornaments of the Christian religion. When the mother of the Gracchi was asked for her jewels, she pointed to her children. The pure, honorable, educated young men of a State constitute its surest bulwarks and its brightest ornaments. May North Carolina be forever blessed in in her sons and daughters!

It is astonishing how much nonsense can be indulged in by men of parts. Mr. Joseph Cook, of Boston, is of the opinion that "in fifty years the negroes would rule the vote of the South." Why postpone the evil day? The negroes for years in the South did just what the Boston man prophecies—they ruled the vote. They will do it again in the next election if the whites allow it by splitting up amongst themselves. Whenever the whites disintegrate the negroes at once become the great political factor, and all the education on earth cannot prevent it. To preserve our free institutions and to guard the government from decay the whites must be solid. The danger has been all along that enough whites of a certain grade will unite with the negroes in some of the States to give them control.

The *World* continued its interviews of the members of Congress. Over four fifths have spoken. The Democrats are pretty solid for the President. Only 45 Republicans favor Blaine for the nomination. The general result is thus given:

Republicans on choice for President.	
Non-committal	58
For Blaine	45
The nominee of the convention	15
John Sherman	10
Harrison	2
Against Blaine	4
Judge Gresham	2
Gov. Robinson (Mass.)	1
Allison	5
Gov. Rusk (Wis.)	1
Chauncey M. Depew	1
Total	146

	D.	R.
In favor of Cleveland's tariff ideas	133	7
Non-committal	20	20
Opposed to Cleveland's tariff ideas	6	114
For tariff reform only	60	14
For revenue reform only	14	61
For tariff and revenue reform	68	12
Non-committal	12	41
Against any change	—	24

One Independent Republican elected by the Labor party was non committal on the question of his choice for the Presidency. He, however, favored Mr. Cleveland's ideas and declared himself strongly in favor of both tariff and revenue reform.

Good Advice.

Under the head of "False Popularity," the editor of the *Cape Fear Advocate*, of this city, a colored man, addresses the following words of "soberness and truth" to his people:

"How often are our people persuaded to contribute their humble means to some purpose called popular, simply to fill the pockets of some who are far more able to give than to receive from them. Many a poor person whose house rent is due, and not a stick of wood in the house, and bills unpaid are forced out of money in this way, and yet they consent for the sake of popularity. Popularity bought is false popularity. Buy your own homes and pay for them, then give to the poor and distressed. How silly it is to see persons who are in debt for meat, meal, wood, clothes and rent throwing away their money on banquets, sociables, etc., complimentary to persons who are out of debt, well and hearty. Give us more honest home-pride, coupled with love and charity for the poor and needy, and less vanity. Popularity which merit does not command is dear at any price. But how many will differ with this sentiment? Let as many as may. These truths come before us every day."

Cotton Movements.

The receipts of cotton at this port since the beginning of the crop year, Sept. 1st, aggregate 134,339 bales, as against 98,864 bales received during the corresponding period last year—an increase of 35,475. Receipts so far this season exceed the total receipts of the season of 1886-87 by 32 bales.

Receipts the past week are 10,159 bales; the same week last year, 9,681.

The stock at this port is 24,422 against 17,816 bales at same date last

Exports since September 1st last year.

aggregate 110,572 bales; against 81,216 for the corresponding period last year.

Death of Mr. Jas. B. Orrell.

Mr. James B. Orrell, one of the oldest citizens of Wilmington, died yesterday morning at his residence in this city from an attack of apoplexy. For many years he was engaged in the lighterage business, until advancing years and failing health compelled his retirement from active pursuits, with the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His age was about eighty years. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late residence, No. 624 North Fourth street.

Naval Stores Exhibit.

Receipts of spirits turpentine at this port since the beginning of the crop year, April 1st, 1887, to December 10th, are 58,234 casks, against 52,398 last year. Rosin, 206,906 barrels; last year 217,713. Tar, 35,386 barrels, against 39,982 last year. Crude turpentine, 19,425 barrels; last year, 18,472.

A Through Orange Train.

A special fast orange train is now being run between Jacksonville and New York, carrying cars through to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other points. It constitutes an all-rail freight line between Jacksonville and Eastern cities, and orange tariffs have been issued to the above named cities.

The new line is known as the Atlantic Coast Line Dispatch, and is composed of cars furnished by the Pennsylvania railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line and the roads of the Plant system between Jacksonville and Charleston, each furnishing cars in proportion to their mileage.

The cars being used on these trains are of the most improved refrigerator style, being supplied with passenger coach springs and air brakes, and make almost as fast time as the mail trains themselves. The trains leave Jacksonville every afternoon at 6 o'clock, except Saturday, when they leave at 2 p. m., in order to get through Georgia and South Carolina so as not to infringe on the Sunday laws of those States.

This is the first through fruit car service that has ever been put on between Florida and the Northern and Eastern cities. Heretofore all fruit shipped to Washington and points North and East was transferred at Portsmouth to steamers, and shipped hence to destination. Under the new order of things the fruit goes through without rehandling, and in about one-half the time it formerly took, while the rates will be the same as formerly.

Timely Hints.

The *Bulletin* of the North Carolina Board of Health, for November, just issued, contains the following among other valuable suggestions:

"Burning is the only reliable disinfector of the discharges from the lungs and throat in phthisis, diphtheria, and scarlet fever.

Boiling destroys all known disease-germs, and completely disinfects the clothing and bedding.

Much of the work done in the sanitary cleansing of our towns is without method. The authorities who supply the funds do not respond until some glaring defect is to be remedied, and this being done, everything relapses into a state of security. Such work is usually expensive, because it is the accumulation of work. Superintendents would do well to make up a schedule of work to be undertaken, and make it public after they get the assurance of aid from town or county authorities. Co-operation of citizens is seldom withheld when the Superintendent shows zeal and can state clearly what he deems necessary. Prepare now for the Spring and Summer, and prevent sickness and deaths.

The city of Pittsburg has recently erected a furnace for the burning of garbage at a cost of $3,500, capable of consuming 30 tons of garbage a day. Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte, Asheville, Salisbury, Greensboro, Salem-Winston, Durham, and other towns in the State could erect furnaces at $1,000 cost, with capacity of ten tons a day. Such an establishment would stimulate the scavenging of the streets to a wonderful extent. There is no use any longer of following the expensive custom of taking the filth away from the front doors of the people who live in the conspicuous parts of our towns, and placing it in piles to rot and spread disease into the houses of petty tax-payers in the suburbs.

The Missing Men.

No further tidings have been received from Mr. J. Thad Branch and Mr. Chas. Barnitz, of this city, who it is supposed, lost their lives in Currituck Sound during a violent storm on the night of Thursday, the 1st instant. The sail boat in which they left Elizabeth City to go to the dredge, on that fatal night, was found drifting in the sound, about three miles from the dredge-boat, with the body of Mr. John Keeter lying across one of the thwarts, face downward. Half of Mr. Keeter's coat had been torn from his body and one of his boots was missing. The boat was full of water, and the oars and sail were gone. It is supposed that the other two men were washed overboard and drowned. Both had on heavy rubber boots and thick clothing. The body of Mr. Keeter was taken to Elizabeth City and interred.

Eastern Insane Asylum.

The Goldsboro *Argus* says that a meeting of the Directors of the Eastern Insane Asylum was held in that place last Friday, and adds: Dr. J. F. Miller, of Goldsboro, was elected superintendent. The election of steward was postponed until March. The assistant superintendent's time had not expired, consequently there was no election for this place. All the directors were present. Dr. Miller, as is well known, is a gentleman of the very highest character and eminence in his profession, and it would have been impossible for the directors to have done better. Dr. Roberts, who has been superintendent for six years, has made an able and efficient officer, and is entitled to the plaudit of "well done good and faithful servant." Mrs. B. V. Smith was elected matron.

Funeral of Mrs. Atkinson.

Funeral services of the late Mrs. Josepha G. Atkinson were held yesterday at 11 a. m., in St. James Church, the body being interred beneath the chancel besides the remains of her husband, the late Bishop Atkinson. The pall-bearers were Dr. A. J. DeRossett, Hon. George Davis, Messrs. J. Alvis Walker, DuB. Cutlar, Clayton Giles, J. G. Wright, Walker Meares, Wm. R. French.

The ceremonies were very impressive, all the clergy taking part—Bishop Watson, Rev. Dr. Flagg of St. James' Church, Rev. Dr. Carmichael of St. John's, Rev. Mr. Arnold of St. Paul's, and Rev. Mr. Coerr of St. Marks.

The G., C. & N. R. R.

A correspondent of the STAR, writing from Monroe, N. C., says the grading of the G., C. & N. R. R. is being rapidly finished on the Monroe end of the line; grading now going on in the edge of town. When finished this will complete the work to Chester, S. C. and track-laying will soon begin. There are two thousand tons of iron at Monroe and on the way to complete the work.

Navassa Guano Company.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Navassa Guano Company was held in the city yesterday morning. Mr. D. G. Worth was called to the chair and Mr. Donald MacRae was appointed secretary.

After the usual reports were presented and ordered on file, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing regret for the death of the late Superintendent of the Company, Col. C. L. Grafflin, and tendering sympathy to his family in their bereavement. The Treasurer was authorized to pay the salary of the late Superintendent to the end of the year for which he was elected.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—R. R. Bridgers.

Secretary and Treasurer—Donald MacRae.

Superintendent—C. L. Borden.

Directors—J. C. Grafflin, W. H. Crawford, D. G. Worth, G. W. Kidder, Smilie Gregg, Donald MacRae.

Superintendent of Agencies—W. L. DeRosset.

Assistant Treasurer—Donald MacRae, Jr.

Accountant—W. C. Jones.

Travelling Agent—Geo. P. Ctotchett.

A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared, payable on or before January 1st, 1888, to the stockholders of record of this date.

Chamber of Commerce.

A regular meeting of the Executive Council of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the rooms of the Produce Exchange. There was a full attendance. The President, Col. F. W. Kerchner, presided.

A communication from the Board of Trade of Jacksonville, Fla., in regard to Atlantic ports being represented before the Congressional committees on River and Harbor improvements, accompanied by a communication from the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange approving the proposed action and recommending that Col. A. M. Waddell be appointed and requested to go to Washington to represent this port and that his expenses be paid by the two bodies, was read and on motion concurred in, and the President was requested to confer with Col. Waddell on the subject.

All communications of recent date relative to the Signal Service were referred to the President with power to act.

On motion, Mr. Wm. Calder was appointed on the part of the Chamber of Commerce to act with Mr. B. F. Hall, of the Produce Exchange, in the matter of obtaining excursion rates for one day in each week from the railroads running into the city.

Cape Fear River Improvement.

Capt. Bixby in his annual report says:

The improvement of the lower Cape Fear river has been considered and discussed: in 1853 by a commission of coast survey, navy, and army engineer officers; in 1858, by a commission of coast survey, navy, and army engineer officers; in 1871-'72 and in 1882, by a board of army engineers.

The work under the State of North Carolina was directed by Mr. Hamilton Fulton, State engineer; that from 1827 to 1838 was directed by Capt. Hartman Bache, topographical engineer, with Capt. George Blaney, Corps of Engineers, as assistant; those from 1839 were carried on by Lieuts. J. K. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, John S. Winder, First Artillery, Lieut. A. J. Swift and Capt. John McClellan, United States Topographical Engineers; those from 1855 to 1857 were carried on under Capt. D. P. Woodbury and Lieut. W. M. C. Whiting, Corps of Engineers; those of 1870 under Col. James H. Simpson, United States Engineers, with Mr. Walter Griswold as assistant; those from 1870 to 1884, under Lieut. Col. W. P. Craighill, United States Engineers, with Capt. C. B. Phillips as assistant until 1876, and Mr. Henry Bacon as assistant from 1676 to 1884; since 1884, under Capt. W. H. Bixby, United States Engineers, with Mr. Henry Bacon as assistant.

Capt. Wm. M. Parker's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Capt. Wm. M. Parker took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. E. Springer, on North Second street. The attendance was very large, despite the fact that rain was falling and the weather throughout the day was wet and disagreeable. The members of the Sunday school of Grace M. E. Church, of which the deceased had been superintendent for sixteen years past, attended the funeral in a body. The remains were interred in Oakdale Cemetery, Rev. Dr. Yates conducting the services. The pallbearers were: Messrs. S. D. Wallace, George H. Kelley, H. M. Bowden, George Chadbourn, Donald MacRae, James W. King, W. W. Hodges, John W. Perdew, W. M. Poisson, H. P. West, Dr. F. W. Potter and Col. Roger Moore.

The Carolina Central's New Schedule.

The change in the running of trains on the Carolina Central Railroad, announced in the STAR yesterday, will go into effect Thursday, December 15th. The train from this city will leave Wilminuton at 7 p. m., arrive at Charlotte 7.30 a. m., leave Charlotte for Rutherfordton at 8.45 a. m. and arrive at the latter place at 3 p. m.

The train from the West will leave Rutherfordton at 8.40 a. m., arrive at Charlotte at 3.00 p. m.; leave Charlotte at 8.15 p. m. and arrive at Wilmington 8.35 a. m.

Foreign Exports Yesterday.

Messrs. Williams & Murchison cleared the Norwegian barque *La Plata*, for Hull, Eng., with 2,275 barrels of rosin, valued at $2,127.

Messrs. E. G. Barker & Co. cleared the Norwegian barque *Flora*, for Newcastle, Eng., with 2,700 barrels of rosin, valued at $2,795.

—Messrs. Parsley & Wiggins cleared the schooner *Mabel Darling* yesterday for Nassau, N. P., with 57,000 feet of lumber and 43,000 shingles, valued at $817.19.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Nothing of Special Interest Transacted in Either House—Adjournment Until Monday.

SENATE

WASHINGTON D C 8.—After the reading of the Journal and the presentation of a few department communications, the Senate, on motion of Mr Farwell, adjourned till Monday next

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House adjourned at 12 20 until Monday, after the introduction of a few resolutions relating to an amendment of the rules.

WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Republican National Committee to Select Time and Place for Next National Convention—Contested Election Cases in the House—Resolutions Offered in the House for the Abolition of Important Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—The Republican National Committee was called to order at 11 o'clock this a. m, in room 159 Arlington Hotel, by B F Jones, of Pa, its chairman; Samuel Fessenden, of Conn., acting as secretary In a brief speech Chairman Jones stated the object of the meeting as follows: Gentlemen of the Committee, as stated in the call, this meeting is for the purpose of selecting the time and place for holding the next Republican National Convention; also to consider such other matters as may properly be brought before it. As everything connected however remotely with the government of this great country is important, our action to day may have far reaching results We should therefore carefully consider such subjects as may be brought before us, that we may decide wisely. We may congratulate ourselves on the improved prospects of the Republican party since the National Committee met in this city four years ago for the same purpose that we are now assembled At that time the majority against the Republican party in the North, at the last preceding general State elections, counted up into hundreds of thousands. The great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio had Democratic Governors. New York's being elected by nearly 200,000 plurality, which was reduced for the same candidate in the Presidential election to less than 1,100. Though by accident the Democratic party have the Presidency and the prestige of success, the signs are auspicious for the election of a Republican President in 1888 The momentum acquired by twenty-five years of prevalence of Republican principles has not yet lost its force, and the material interests of the country are still prospering as the result of Republican industrial legislation Recent utterances however, indicate a determination to end this prosperity by adverse legislation, forced upon the country by an administration hostile to American industry, and also indicate the necessity of a return to power of the Republican party in the National Government so that American industry, wool growing and sugar raising, equally with iron making and textile production, may have continued prosperity, and the employes in these industries constant employment and continued good wages, such as American workmen should receive.

The roll was then called and every State and Territory, with one or two exceptions, was represented by a delegate or proxy. The delegate selected from the State of Kentucky, J Z. Moore, having removed from that State, Mr Brownlow, of Tennessee, moved that Hon G M. Thomas be admitted as a committeeman to represent Kentucky. He stated that the Republican members of Congress from that State had met and selected Mr Thomas as a member of the Committee.

The question arose as to the right of the Committee to admit a gentleman to membership except upon the certification of the State Committee; and the further point was made that no resignation had been received from Mr. Moore.

At the suggestion of Mr. Clarkson, of Iowa, Mr. Brownlow modified his motion so as to provide that Mr. Thomas be admitted as temporary representative of Kentucky at the present meeting, and as modified the motion was agreed to.

A committee of three members of the Republican National League appeared, and through its chairman, J. Hale Sypher, renewed the invitation tendered by the League to the Committee, to hold its meetings at the League headquarters, and the invitation was unanimously and cordially accepted

The Committee then adjourned to reassemble at the League Club House.

Delegations were present to urge the claims of Minneapolis, Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Philadelphia. Each delegation was given fifteen minutes to present its case Col. Wm C. Elam, of Richmond, presented an argument in favor of the Republican party of that State He was accompanied, he said, by members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Virginia, and by its five or six Republican members of Congress, and they represented the Republican party of Virginia. He read a paper which had been prepared in the form of an address to the Committee, and which reviewed the history of the Republican party in that State since 1878. Under the old management the party had been so badly beaten in 1876, that it had become disheartened and Democratic In 1878 the chairman of the State Executive Committee had united with the Bourbons in an effort to organize a new party. Local influences, which had been steadily at work, had resulted in 1877 in the disruption of the Virginia Democracy. The Republican rank and file had gone over to Mahone, while the others had joined with the extreme Bourbons. The Republicans had from that time until 1886 abandoned the field to the foe. The elections in Virginia had been egregiously misrepresented. They had carried 56 out of 100 counties; had elected 10 out of 19 Senators; and carried 7 out of 10 Congressional districts. And all this they had done with strictly Republican votes. He stated these facts to show that the National Republican organization of Virginia was not inefficient or unsuccessful, and to demonstrate that with cordial recognition and support of the National Republican party, Virginia would give her electoral votes next year to the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

For the place, the first formal ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of ballots cast, 47; necessary to a choice, 24. Chicago received 22, Omaha 4, Cincinnati 9, Minneapolis 8, Philadelphia 3, St Louis 1 The second formal ballot resulted, Chicago 25, Omaha 1, Cincinnati 13, Minneapolis 8.

Mr. Gallagher, delegate from the New York Working Men's party, was on application admitted to present the views of that party. He asked of the committee some decision on the cause of labor. He wanted the committee to further the views of the Labor party in direction of a high protective tariff, a strong navy, more coast defences, internal improvements, compulsory education and other measures, and to use up the surplus and protect the labor of American workingmen. They ask for the enfranchisement of white slaves, as they had witnessed that of black slaves.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In compliance with the act of Congress of March, 1887, relative to the contested election cases, the clerk of the House laid before that body to-day such portions of the testimony in all of the contested cases as parties in interest have agreed upon or as seemed proper to the clerk. These portions have been printed and indexed, together with notices of contest and answers, and are now ready for delivery to the committee on Elections. The cases in which notice of contest have been given are the following: Nathan Frank vs. John M. Glover, 9th Congressional district of Missouri; Robert Lowery vs. James B. White, twelfth district of Indiana; J. V. McDuffie vs. A. C. Davidson, fourth district of Alabama; Robert Smalls vs. Wm. Elliott, seventh district of South Carolina; F. J. Sullivan vs. Charles N. Felton, fifth district of California; George H. Thoebe vs. John G. Carlisle, sixth district of Kentucky; N. E. Worthington vs. Philip S. Post, tenth Illinois; Joseph D. Lynch vs. Wm. Vandever, sixth California.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Mr. Springer offered in the House to-day a resolution providing for the abolition of committees on Pacific railroads, invalid pensions, mileage, militia and improvement of the Mississippi river, and the transfer of their functions to other committees. Provision is also made for a general increase of membership of remaining committees and a rearrangement of their duties to some extent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Republican caucus committee of the Senate has found the task put upon it by the caucus of arranging the majority representation upon Senate committees an exceedingly trying one. It has been in session since last Tuesday, and has once or twice neared completion of the list of assignment, when some inkling of its work having got abroad, representations, and objections have been made in such number and of such character as to require an entire reconsideration. The work was, however, finished this afternoon. A Republican caucus is called for to-morrow morning. Senator Hoar has the list in charge, and will not make it public to-day.

The Democratic caucus committee, whose task is simpler, has its work so far advanced that it can complete it at one hour's session so soon as the Republican list is laid before it.

The committees will probably be appointed by the Senate Monday, and the practical work of the session will begin on that day.

VIRGINIA.

The House of Delegates ask Congress to Repeal the Internal Revenue Laws.—Jno. S. Barbour Nominated for U. S. Senator by the Democratic Caucus.

RICHMOND, Dec. 8.—In the House of Delegates to-day a joint resolution was adopted—90 to 1—directing Virginia's Senators and requesting her Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to secure the repeal at an early day of the entire internal revenue system of taxation, and, failing in that, to secure, if possible, the repeal of so much of the system as imposes a tax on tobacco in any of its forms, and upon spirits distilled from fruits. A resolution was adopted tendering the use of the hall of the House of Delegates to-morrow to Hons. Sir John Hambleton, Halling Stuart and Wm. Randolph Cremer, members of the British Parliament, for the presentation of their views on the subject of international arbitration.

RICHMOND, Dec. 8.—A caucus of the Democratic members of the General Assembly to-night nominated by acclamation Hon. John S. Barbour for election as United States Senator, to succeed Senator Riddleberger, whose term will expire March 4th, 1889 The caucus also made the following nominations for State offices: For Secretary of the Commonwealth, Henry W. Flournoy; Auditor of Public Accounts, Morton Marye; Second Auditor, F. G. Ruffin; Treasurer, A. W. Harmon; Superintendent of the Penitentiary, W W. Moses. All of the officers above named are present incumbents.

Capt. J. H. O'Bannon, of this city, was nominated for Public Printer, vice A. R. Micou, and Thos. Whitehead, of Lynchburg, for Commissioner of Agriculture, vice Randolph Harrison.

The Republicans also held a caucus to-night, but made no nomination for U. S. Senator. They nominated, however, candidates for all of the State offices. It is understood that General Mahone will be complimented with a nomination for U. S. Senator, and that Senator Riddleberger will get the same votes in caucus.

CHICAGO.

The Jail Officials Greatly Disturbed Over the Discovery of a Plot to Liberate Several of the Worst Criminals.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The officials in the county jail are in almost a frenzy of fear and uncertainty over the disclosures regarding the surreptitious possession of contraband articles by the prisoners. The finding of bombs in Lingg's cell has never been traced to its depth; neither have the persons been discovered who furnished the several doses of poison taken by George Engel.

On Saturday last a 44-calibre revolver and over one hundred cartridges were found in the cell of Michael Lynch, who shot and killed officer William S Halloran in July last, and last evening it was learned that the latter discovery prevented the carrying out of a well-defined plot to liberate half a dozen of the worst criminals in the jail. Immediately on the finding of the revolver and ammunition by jailor Folz, Lynch was taken from his cell and placed in solitary confinement for over one hundred hours, manacled to the cell door, and fed on bread and water.

All details have been suppressed by the jail officials, but it is known that the plan was to arm Lynch and a number of other prisoners, and getting them into the lawyers' cage on some pretense, have them all make a combined break for liberty, and shooting down the guards if necessary.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extensive Barrel Factory Destroyed by Fire—Loss over $100,000—Three Hundred Men Thrown Out of Employment.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10—William G. Pennypacker's extensive barrel factory, at 23rd and Washington avenue, was totally destroyed by fire between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, together with the valuable machinery, a large stock of lumber, finished barrels and staves. The loss will probably exceed $100,000. Twenty-five horses were stabled in rear of the building, but all were rescued from the burning building by policemen and citizens. Two policemen were severely though not dangerously burned while engaged in rescuing the animals. The fire originated in the drying kiln of the establishment. It burned with great fierceness, and caused great excitement among the occupants of a number of small dwelling houses at the side and rear of the burning building. Several of the dwellings were scorched or slightly burned, but none were seriously damaged. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment by the burning of the factory.

SAD SUICIDE.

John L. Herndon, of Harnett County, N. C., Kills Himself.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 1—John L. Herndon, a respected citizen living on Little River, in Harnett county, eighteen miles east of this city, was found dead in the woods four hundred yards from his residence, lying on his stomach, with the muzzle of a gun in his mouth and the ramrod of the gun in his right hand. Herndon was devoted to his family, which consisted of his wife and three children. He left home yesterday morning, when he told his wife he was going hunting. There is no known reason for the deed. It was undoubtedly a case of suicide. The gun was loaded with buckshot. Shot penetrated through and came out at the back of the head.

TENNESSEE.

Collision of Trains—One Man Killed and One Badly Injured

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A Chattanooga, (Tenn.) special says: Two freight trains on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad collided yesterday at Darwin, Tenn. The engine of the rear train was overturned, crushing the fireman, William Hutzell, to death, and maiming engineer David O'Donnell for life. Two weeks ago the engineer and fireman on this same engine were killed in a wreck at Nemo. The superstition of the train men is so strong that new hands cannot be found to-night to man the train