The Weekly Star.

THE OTHER GIRL.

That scene—a box theatrical,
The actors—*He* and *She*,
The *Other Girl*, a dainty fan,
And a chaperon for three.

He sits beside the *Other Girl*,
And *He* is just behind,
While in the rear the chaperon
Is trying to be blind.

He means to be attentive
To *Her*, and *Her* alone;
But the *Other Girl* is pretty—
A fact he has to own.

She wields and waves a pretty fan
Of feathers, gauze and lace,
Which as the footlights flare and blaze,
She holds before her face.

He cannot see him; that *He* knows;
And so, with manner bland,
She turns and presses, just by chance,
The other maiden's hand.

Closing fan, a little shrug,
Indifference sublime,
Tell him too late that *She* had been
Watching him all the time.

She did not know that modern fans
Have peep-holes filled with lace,
Through which the gentle owner looks
With the fan before her face.

MORAL.

Youths who wish to carry on
Flirtations, make your plans
With due regards to maidens who
Carry detective fans.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

HAMILTON RAILROAD.

[Star Correspondence.]

ROCKY MOUNT, Feb. 25th, 1888.—Our correspondent had occasion to cross over the narrow gauge railroad from Tarboro to Hamilton, on the Roanoke river one day this week, a distance of twenty miles, and was pleased with the trip.

Capt. Frank Hitch, President, has placed on the road a neat and handsome passenger coach for the convenience of the travelling public, also a daily mail from Tarboro to Hamilton, thereby making close connection at Tarboro with the A. C. L., and bringing the Hamiltonians close connection with Wilmington and the outer world.

The little road is carrying on a heavy freight traffic, connecting at Hamilton with two steamers directly for Baltimore, and two to Norfolk, and transporting goods to Tarboro and other points.

The shipment of cotton this season over this road has been heavy, and next fall, when the branch to Quick in Edgecombe county will be completed, and probably extended to Whitaker's, the road will have all it can do. Hamilton is on the boom and the number of hands employed by the railroad company will cause the merchants to realize financially.

The Conoho House entertains well and all is liberally patronized. J.

Address of the Y. M. C. A. Executive Committee

To the Young Men's Christian Associations and Christian People Generally of North Carolina:

CHAPELL HILL, N.C., February 20, 1888.—The State Executive Committee appointed by the Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations at its meeting in Raleigh last April, have performed the duty laid on them in a labor of love—as actively and systematically as was possible with the resources at their command. Correspondence and visitation have operated with the earnest faithfulness of individual Christians in establishing new organizations at several important points. Kinston, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Henderson and Durham are wheeling into line, becoming active members of the movements to save and bless the power and hope of the State, its young men. We are sure that the engagements we have made for several weeks of work in our State by a travelling Secretary will attract the sympathy of all good people. Mr. A. Harding, of Washington, D. C., formerly General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of that city, has been elected for this service.

We will consult with pastors of churches and representative Christians generally with regard to the legitimate sphere and the best methods of operation for Young Men's Christian Associations.

The General Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations of North Carolina will be held at Charlotte, beginning April 19th. We anticipate with pleasure the hospitality of a people who are already showing their generous spirit in the reception of an admirable Y. M. C. A. State.

The programme of exercises will be announced hereafter. Associations, old and new, are invited to send their representative men to this important gathering. We are yours in Christian fellowship,

Thos. Hume, Chairman, S. B. Weeks, Secretary, Chapel Hill; E. Harris, Treasurer, Raleigh; J. W. Cline, Chapel Hill; H. L. Smith, Davidson College; James H. Southgate, Durham; A. G. Brenizer, George B. Patton, A. S. Caldwell, Charlotte; C. Bingham, Bingham School; M. Baker, New Bern; J. H. Clement, Salisbury.

COTTON.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, given below. For the week ending this evening (Feb. 24) the total receipts have reached 69,024 bales, against 84,137 bales last week, 99,[illegible] bales the previous week, and 68 bales three weeks since making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1887, 4,835,897 bales, against 4,776,234 bales for the same period of last year, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1887, of 59,663 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 100,130 bales, of which 76,094 were to Great Britain, 187 to France and 23,849 to the rest of the Continent.

To-day a weak opening was followed by an advance on the report of short notices for March had been stopped to the extent of 40,000 bales. Business was suspended some minutes before the close by the sudden death of Mr. C. L. Greene, a well respected member of the Cotton Exchange. Cotton on the spot closed 1-16c on Monday. To day the market was steady but quiet at 9-16c for middling uplands.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 433,500 bales.

The Cashier of the German Bank of Baltimore, August Weber, Esq., says:—Having used Salvation Oil for some time I find it a sure cure for headache, sprains, neuralgia, &c., and take great pleasure in recommending it. †

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Bill Incorporating Maratime Canal Co. of Nicaragua Passed in the Senate—Tribute of Respect to the Memory of Mr. Corcoran Unanimously Adopted in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Among the memorials and petitions presented and referred were the following: to repeal the limitations to the act granting arrears of pensions; for the passage of a per diem rated service pension bill; against the repeal of the oleomargarine bill; to place salt on the free list; for a cheap and efficient telegraph service, open to all without discrimination; for the repeal of the internal revenue law on alcoholic liquors; for the removal of the duty on books; to put tin-plate on the free list; and to increase the compensation of the life-saving crews.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the Senate at 12 50 resumed consideration of the bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.

Mr. Vest offered a resolution declaring that nothing in the act should be held or construed to involve in any manner the United States in any pecuniary obligation except as to the payment of tolls. Rejected—21 to 22.

After several other restrictive amendments were voted down the bill was reported back from Committee of the Whole, and the amendments agreed upon in committee were concurred in.

Mr. Vest again offered his amendment, that the U. S. Government should have no pecuniary obligation in connection with the work, and it was again rejected—yeas 22, nays 26. The bill then passed—yeas 38, nays 15.

Consideration of the Dependent Pension bill was then resumed.

Mr. Berry moved an amendment adding another sentence to the second section, which was finally adopted, after having been several times amended on motion of different Senators.

As finally agreed to it reads: "And who are without other adequate means of self-support." In suggesting one of the modifications of Mr. Berry's amendment, Mr. Blair said that the Committee on Pensions had tried to do in the bill as nearly as possible what the G. A. R. desired, so as to get around, or under, or outside of the Presidential veto. It was undoubtedly a service pension bill; but the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas would bring the bill directly within the purview of the President's veto last Congress.

Mr. Plumb moved to strike out the word "totally" before the word "incapacitated," and gave notice that if his motion prevailed he would move to amend further by providing that the pension should be from $4 to $12 a month, according to the degree of incapacity. Mr. Berry argued that the striking out of the word "totally" would make the bill simply a service pension bill, and would practically open all the doors to all who had served in the Union army, and who were not now on the pension rolls.

After a long discussion Mr. Plumb's motion was agreed to, and the word "totally" was stricken out. In the course of debate it was developed that under the bill, as it stands, there can be no grading of pensions according to the degree of disability, but all alike its beneficiaries will receive $12 per month.

Mr. Plumb also moved to insert the following: "All pensions granted to widows under this or any other general law, shall take effect from the date of death of the husbands of such widows respectively, but not dating back of the passage of this act. Agreed to without division.

Mr. Call moved an amendment to make the bill apply to those who served in the Florida war, but accepted a modification of it moved by Mr. Morgan, by making it apply to those who served in the war with Mexico and for thirty days (in the war with Indian tribes.)

Without disposing of this amendment, the bill was laid aside; and Mr. Blair proposed an amendment in order to have it printed, providing for a service pension at the rate of $10 a month.

An executive session was held and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Under the call of States a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced, and referred, among them several bills increasing the amount of the pensions granted under the existing law for various degrees of disability; also, one by Mr. Brower, of North Carolina, granting amnesty for all offenses against the internal revenue laws, committed prior to February 22nd, 1888.

By Mr. Gaines, of Virginia, for improvement of the public building at Petersburg, Va.

By Mr. Crain, of Texas, a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution, extending the President's term of office until April 30th, and changing the time for the meeting of Congress to December 31st.

The floor was then accorded to the Committee on the District of Columbia. After disposing of several local bills, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, offered the following minute: "This being the day set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia, this House deems it not inappropriate to place on record a testimonial of respect for the memory of that eminent citizen of the District, the late W. W. Corcoran, who, as a munificent patron of art, science and many public and private charities, both in the national capital and in the country at large, has left a memory that deserves to be gratefully cherished, not only by the residents of the District of Columbia, but by the people of the country, of the workings of whose institutions he was a conspicuous illustration."

The Speaker *pro tem.* said: "The present occupant of the chair has known the eminent man who has been this afternoon buried, for nearly thirty years, and enjoyed his friendship as a jewel of great price. His urbanity, his probity, and his large-hearted benevolence, were exhibited in all departments of human art and enterprise. This proceeding would be fitting for any day of our session, but it is peculiarly fitting for the day dedicated to the District in which he lived so long and within whose precincts his temple of art and home of charity will perpetuate his name and fame forever."

The minute was unanimously ordered spread upon the Journal, and the House at 5:30 adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Among the bills introduced and referred to Committees was one by Mr. Sherman, authorizing the issue of circulating notes to National Banks to the par value of bonds deposited therefor.

On motion of Mr. Eustis the Senate bill for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a postoffice, United States Courts and other government uses, in New Orleans, (not to exceed in cost $1,200,000) was taken from the calendar and passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated from the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. The question being on the adoption of Mr. Call's amendment, making the bill apply also to those who served in the war with Mexico or for thirty days in any of the Indian wars, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Blair offered a resolution changing the phraseology of the second section, and in explaining he said that the construction given in the debate yesterday to the word "incapacitated" would make the bill one of the most far-reaching of any pension bill yet passed, inasmuch as the minimum pension for the slightest incapacity would be $12 a month. He did not believe that with that construction given to it the bill would ever cross successfully the wide waste lying between the Senate and the statute book. He thought that the Senate had to hesitate before inserting in the bill provisions for Indian and other wars, and should provide in it exclusively for ex-soldiers of the war of the rebellion.

Mr. Manderson appealed to the Senate to pass the bill as it had been formulated by the Pension Committee of the G. A. R. He would be glad to see the bill passed in the nature of a service pension bill; but he did not think it well to encumber the pending bill with that idea.

Mr. Davis, who has charge of the bill, coincided with Mr. Manderson in the opinion that all of the amendments adopted yesterday should be struck out, and the bill left as reported unanimously from the Committee on Pensions. It had been prepared, he said, by a committee representing 400,000 members of the G. A. R., who knew the wants to be remedied and the needs to be supplied. They had said, "We will be content with this. We ask no more for the present. We trust to the future for the further relief to which we are entitled."

Mr Plumb intimated that there was something of a "juggler" concealed in the bill. The effort seemed to be to get up a bill not to meet the wishes of Congress, but to meet the wishes of somebody else. He repeated his belief that the G. A. R. did not endorse the bill as it stood. But, whether it did or not, he was in the Senate to legislate, and to consider what was due to the ex-soldiers of the Union, and to an enlightened public opinion. In conclusion, he called on the Democratic members of the Committee on Pensions to express their views as to the bill.

Mr. Faulkner, member of that committee, said that after a careful analysis and examination of the bill, he had given it his support in committee and would give it his support in the Senate, unless the amendments now in it were retained. If those amendments were retained he would vote against the passage of the bill. He declared that if the bill passed with the amendmeat of the Senator from Kansas, striking out the word "totally" before the word, "incapacitated," the annual pension list would exceed 150 millions. If the bill was defeated responsibility would not rest on the Democratic side of the chamber. It would rest on those Senators who had put the amendments into the bill with certain knowledge of its being vetoed; who had done it with their eyes open, and with the understanding that not only consistency but the conscious sentiment of duty, even although an election was coming on this year, would require the same to be done now as was done last session with a like bill.

Mr. Plumb asked Mr. Faulkner whether under the bill, as reported by the committee, a person who could perform any manual labor would be entitled to its benefits. Mr. Faulkner replied in the negative Mr. Plumb inquired whether there would be any grading of pensions under the bill? Mr. Faulkner again replied in the negative. Mr. Plumb asked whether he believed the President would veto the bill?

Presiding officer (Ingalls) here interfered and said that it had been always held to be a breach of order to refer in debate to the action of the Executive.

Mr. Plumb expressed his regret that the Chair had not thought so when the Senator from West Virginia was speaking

Presiding officer—The Chair had intended before this to say, and does take occasion now to say, that it has never been held to be in order in debate in the Senate, to refer to the opinion of the Executive or to the action of the Executive, as an argument for or against pending legislation

Mr. Faulkner said that he had no opinion whatever on the subject and had expressed none.

Mr. Plumb said that he had understood the Senator from West Virginia to say that "consistency if not principle," even if there was perhaps an election pending, (whatever he might have meant by that) would require the bill to be vetoed, and that there had been an effort to get a bill which the President would sign, otherwise the bill never would have got a vote on the other side of the Chamber "And to that complexion had it come at last." The Republican side of the Chamber had been told that it was to take the responsibility of legislation that might not meet the views of the President If that was not complete subordination of the Legislative to the Executive authority, he did not see how it could be made any more so. If the Senate was willing to put itself in that attitude he had no objection. He proposed to discuss the question on its merits, not considering what the President might think about it. The President was in regard to the bill in its present stage a private citizen—no more, no less His opinion might be good or might be bad, but he could only express it in a way provided by the Constitution and laws. At all events Senators were not to put themselves prone on their fronts, and ask the President in advance whether he was going to sign an act

Mr. Teller protested against the Senate being threatened with the Executive veto. He had never heard of such a thing before in the Senate, and he hoped he would never hear it again. It seemed to him to be a great degradation to the Senate for a Senator to be governed in his veto by what the Executive thought or felt or wanted

Mr. Beck hoped the Senator from Colorado would tell the Senate what he thought of the speech of the Senator from Nebraska (Manderson), as to the action of the G. A. R—beneficiaries under the bill—as to what their lodges and posts had determined that the Senate should do; and how far that was legitimate? The Senator from Nebraska had told the Senate that the action of the Committee on Pensions in reporting the bill had grown out of the action of the G A R, which was to be itself a beneficiary under the bill. The Senator's speech, he said, was more degrading to the Senate than any allusion to the President's action on the bill could be.

Mr. Blackburn said he deprecated violation of that very proper rule which prohibited a Senator or Representative from undertaking to influence legislative action by any reference to the presumed course of the Executive. He had heard that rule violated by three Senators—Davis, Manderson and Blair. These Senators had all said that the bill had to be framed and fashioned to avoid a veto message at the hands of the Executive. He did not know what authority they had for the statement But he did know that there was but one political organization in the country to-day which was in a perfect marching order ready to take the field with knapsacks packed and all things ready. It was the G. A. R. which represented the only efficiently organized political system on the continent to-day. The Senator from Nebraska, who so ably championed the bill, had told the Senate and the country that the bill was a demand made by the G. A. R., and had protested substantially against any material amendment of it, because that organization had formulated—what? Not its petition to an American Congress; but its demand on an American Congress for legislation in which, as his colleague had said, it was itself to be the beneficiary. If the Senator from Nebraska was to be accepted as authority, the bill was not a petition but a demand sent to Congress by the great and well organized and perfectly systematized political agency that proposed to remove the trouble which environed both houses; to do away with revenue bills and tariff revisions and the abolition of the internal revenue taxation, and to dispose of the Treasury surplus by such bill as this. And that was to be the only practical solution to be offered by the Republican party for the financial difficulties in which the country was involved. He denied that the Senator from Minnesota, Nebraska or New Hampshire, or any other Senator, had any right or authority to charge or to intimate that the President had made up his mind to veto the bill if it went to him in one shape or in another shape.

After some remarks by Messrs. Manderson and Blair, Mr. Blackburn went on to say that it was not to be wondered at if those Senators in their zeal should undertake to warn the super-loyal of the land against the disloyal policy of the loyal Executive. If those Senators were unwilling to submit a bill for the determination of an American Congress, but insisted that it should go through in stereotyped form—after the procrustean fashion—because the G. A. R. so decide, and if they want to dispose of the surplus in the Treasury in that way and no other, they should be frank enough to face the issue and to go to the country upon it.

After further debate by Messrs. Teller, Hoar, Blackburn, Blair and Manderson, the bill went over without action, and the Senate proceeded to Executive business, and at 5 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the morning hour the House resumed in Committee of the Whole consideration of the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Mr. Barnes, of Georgia, gave notice that he would at the proper time offer a substitute for the appointment of a commission to negotiate with Indian Territory with a view to opening up that portion of the Territory lying west of the 98th meridian of longitude to white settlers. He said it was with regret that he found himself compelled to oppose the report which had been made by the majority of the Committee on Territories; but the pending bill was subject to such serious objections that he could not conscientiously give it his approval.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, suggested that if the gentleman's substitute were adopted, one small tribe of 100 Indians could block up the whole Territory.

Mr. Barnes replied that the difference between the bill and the substitute was that the former proposed to organise the Territory and then negotiate with the Indians, while the latter provided that negotiations should be had, and that no treaty rights should be violated.

The morning hour expired and the Committee rose without action.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (McMillin, of Tennessee, in the chair), on public buildings measures. The four hundred thousand dollar appropriation for Omaha (reduced from $500,000), was passed.

Mr. Bland opposed the next bill, (a $50,000 appropriation for Bar Harbor, Maine), which brought Mr. Milliken to his feet in defence of the bill. Mr. Bland said for the last few days the gentleman from Maine had been running around like a cockroach on a kitchen floor, and now his excitement was explained by the appearance of this Bar Harbor bill.

Mr. Milliken thought that the gentleman from Missouri (Bland) was like the old woman who borrowed a kettle for forty years. Then she got a new one of her own and declared she would neither borrow nor lend. The gentleman had got $146,000 for a building at his little town of Jefferson City, which was neither so large nor so important as Bar Harbor, and now he did not want any other man to have a public building.

The appropriation was reduced to $35,000 and the bill was agreed to.

The next bill called up was that for the erection of an appraisers' building in the city of New York. The bill contains alternative propositions for the purchase of a site and erection of appraisers' stores at a cost limited to a million and a half dollars, and for the purchase of a single site suitable for erecting a combined custom house and appraisers' stores; or, two sites convenient to each other and suitable for custom house and appraisers' stores detached from each other. The cost of such a site or sites is limited to a million and a half dollars The bill was advocated by Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, and Mr. Cox, of New York, who explained the necessity of accommodations for the public business provided in the bill, and said that the proceeds of the sale of the present custom house property on Wall street, estimated to be worth three million dollars, would defray all the expenses of the new buildings, better adapted to the contemplated uses and in a more convenient locality. The bill was agreed to unanimously.

Bills were also agreed to increasing to $300,000 the limit of the cost of the building at Charleston, S C.; appropriating $100,000 for an inter State building at Texarkana, and $100,000 for a building at Columbus, Ga, and appropriating $125,000 for the purchase of additional ground at Indianapolis, Ind.

In speaking to one of these measures Mr. Kennedy, of Ohio, arraigned the Democratic party in the House for failure to redeem its pledges of economy, tariff reform and care for veteran soldiers, and asserted that the November election would visit retribution upon their heads.

Mr. Dibble considered that the issue which divided the two political parties was of greater and more serious nature than the erection of buildings for the convenience of public business, and thought that both sides of the House, whatever might be their differences on party questions, should consider business propositions without getting into political controversies.

Bills were also agreed to for the erection of a public building at Bay City, Mich, at an ultimate cost of $150,000 and appropriating $400 000 for a building at Milwaukee Wis.

The committee having risen, the House ratified its action and also passed two bills coming over from Saturday, increasing the limit of the appropriation for a building at Chattanooga and providing for the purchase of a site at Buffalo

At 5 15 the House adjourned.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Feb 29.—Several petitions and remonstrances were presented against any revision of the present tariff, or any legislation tending to cripple the industries of the country. They came from bodies representing the iron and steel, hat making and wool manufacturing industries, and were referred to the Committee on Finance

Mr Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to amend the acts relating to Chinese immigration, and said he would as soon as practicable ask the Senate to take action on it. Calendar

The bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children was taken from the calendar. Mr West's bill of last session, having a similar effect, was substituted for it, and it was passed after having been amended on motion of Mr. Call, so as to include the Indians of Florida within its provisions. The bill makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to establish, under such rules and regulations as he may think proper, an industrial boarding school on every Indian reservation upon which there may be located any Indian tribe numbering 500 or more adult Indians. The Secretary is to cause an enumeration of children of such Indians between the ages of eight and eighteen years to be made at least once in every two years, and to cause such children to be placed in schools so established and there kept for a period not exceeding five years. Children so placed in such school are to be taught, in addition to reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, useful labor

The Dependent Pension bill was then taken up.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved an amendment to insert the words "from infirmities of age," so as to pension all ex-soldiers suffering "from infirmities of age or from mental or physical disability." In the debate which took place on the amendment, Mr. Plumb delivered an eloquent eulogy on the army, referring particularly to the fact that when the war closed the army could have placed one of its leaders at the head of the government and could have dictated its own terms, but had asked nothing except to be permitted to disband and return to peaceful avocations. He did not believe that any patriotic man—any man who looked with patriotic fervor on that portion of the country's history—when two million of men sprang to arms to maintain the government, would even be willing to oppose the enactment of any law whereby any of the men should be drawn from the ban of poverty and given at least a decent livelihood. The bill, as it came from the committee, was, perhaps, a step in the right direction. It was not what it ought to be, and he had sought to make it better. There was to be, he said, no insinuation in the Senate or elsewhere that Union soldiers were to be beneficiaries under the bill in the sense of being suppliants or unworthy persons. He did not think that partisanship would go that far, and if it did, he believed that the American people would refute it. Congress was not now dealing with slender resources, but was dealing with abundance. Less than the pending bill proposed would not be just; more was not asked for.

Mr. Vest said that he had not had the slightest idea when he spoke to Mr. Wilson's amendment, of producing the burst of patriotic fervid eloquence which the Senate had just listened to. They had heard a good deal about almshouses and veteran soldiers. In the State of Missouri there were no Federal soldiers in almshouses, and he was proud to say that there were no Confederate soldiers in the almshouse either. When Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox there was but 8,000 muskets left of that splendid army which had faced the world in arms, and which had been battered and beaten back by overwhelming numbers Out of the companies which had gone into that terrible struggle from 125 to 180 men strong, only ten had gone back to their kindred and their homes. The South to day was covered with maimed and crippled soldiers, who had been shot and shelled and sabre-struck for their honest convictions, and they asked no pension, and would not take it. They were not in almshouses and none of them had ever been seen begging for bread. Whence, then, came the talk of Feneral soldiers in almshouses? They were not there. He was tired and sick of the insinuations of robbery and pretence and hypocricy in the name of the true and gallant soldiers of the Union. He had personal friends among them, and, as he had said before, he would give to every disabled or dependent soldier of the Federal army, and widows and orphans of those who had lost their lives in service, the last acre of land and the last dollar. He would have done the same for Confederate soldiers, "if God had blessed our cause." Why talk that Congress had not done enough for Union soldiers when the country had paid since 1865 eight hundred and eighty-three millions of dollars for pensions—liberality unparalleled in the history of the world? The Senate had been told to-day that the country owed the soldiers a debt of eternal gratitude because they had not, with mailed hand, seized the government. The great military and political organization—the Grand Army of the Republic—had thrown its lance into the debates of Congress, and had sent bills to their accredited Senators for the purpose of being enacted. When the President of the United States had honestly and bravely discharged his executive duty and vetoed an enactment which he considered improper, he had been threatened by the officers of that organization with personal insult if he dared to make his presence known in the city where it held its annual meeting. There was a limit to human endurance. He had voted for pension bills, coerced by his position, because he had been a Confederate, and because he was honestly anxious for the honor aud glory of the country. He had voted for them because he wanted to evidence to the world that the men with whom he had acted in the unfortunate strife respected the fair and gallant soldiers of the Union, and were willing to give them even more than they demanded; but he repeated with strong emphasis, "there is a limit; and I have reached it." I will be driven no further by claim agents and plunderers in the garb of soldiers. For the honest and brave and real soldiers of the Union I am willing to vote any amount of pensions. In this city is a corps of men engaged in inventing legislation to take more money out of the Federal treasury. The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that when the arrears of pensions act of 1879 was passed, there were some 80,000 applications for pensions pending. The very next year the number of applicants jumped to 110,000. Claim agents invented that law and put the limitation on it, and the number of applications for pensions jumped in one year from 80,000 to 110,000, and the amount of disbursements from thirty millions to fifty-seven millions.

Mr. Vest went on to say that of 2,300,000 men enrolled as soldiers during the four years of the war, there were applications from 1,200,000 for pensions on account of disability. Such military execution, he said, had never been known in the history of the whole world. The Confederates had thought that they had poor powder and ordnance stores; and yet, making due allowance for the effect of climate in producing disability, it would appear that one Confederate soldier, half-clothed and half fed, had disabled three of his adversaries. There had been no such destruction in military annals since the children of Israel marched through the wilderness, destroying whole nations in a single day. The marksmanship of the Persian Prince in the Arabian Nights, whose arrows crossed mountains and rivers and despised space in their flight, had been nothing to that of the Confederate soldier. His bullet must have hit two or more at the same time and struck where it was not aimed. Fifty per cent. of the Union army were applicants for pensions on account of disability. "Who," he asked, "believed that they were honest applicants? Who believed that these pension bills had not degenerated into political abuse which cried aloud in the faces of all honest men for redress?" He had great regard for many of his friends on the opposite side of the chamber; and in the words which he had spoken, he had wished to give an opportunity to some of them, who had lurked back in the contest over the bill, to throw his shining lance among the Confederate brigadiers," and try to carry off a Republican for the Presidency. The recent dispatch from Paris had caused political candidates to become as thick "as leaves in Valambrosa." Before that dispatch had come under the yeastly waves of the ocean, the Republican party had been in the condition of the man who having gone home some hours before his usual time in the morning, and having been asked why he had gone home so soon, replied that every other place in town was shut up. The doors of the Republican party were now open, and Presidential candidates were coming to the front without limit as to quantity or locality.

The Senate had been engaged for some days past in a political auction for the soldier vote. First had come his friend from Nebraska, (Manderson), backed by the G. A R, and he (Vest) had listened with real gratification to his dulcet and modulated voice from the beginning to the end of his speech. Even that Senator's flings at the President of the United States had not detracted from the general merit of his bid for the soldier vote, and when he received a floral tribute as a token of regard from his admiring constituents behind him, he (Vest) had but one single suggestion to make, and that was that illies should have been embroidered over the portals of the White House. That was the object of all debate, of all the bidding for the soldier vote of the country in the coming contest. When the Senator from Nebraska took his seat he (Vest) had thought that the bid was in his favor, but when the present occupant of the Chair, the Senator from Maine (Frye) had caught the eye of the auctioneer—the Grand Army of the Republic—and had "gone one better," that Senator was prepared to vote a pension to every man who had served a day in the Federal army. He (Vest) was about to knock down the prize to the Senator from Maine, when his friend from Kansas (Plumb) came to the front and out-bid the Senator from Maine by an amendment to the bill which would increase the expenditure under it fifty or seventy-five million dollars. He (Vest) had then been strongly of the opinion that the auction should close and the prize be given to the Senator from Kansas; but the Senator from Illinois (Cullom) had come to the front and made a bid from that great prairie State which had staggered his (Vest's) convictions as to the propriety of closing the sale. Since that time he had been in a condition of anarchy, waiting to hear from other bidders in the great national auction. The Senator had not yet heard from his dulcetoned friend from Iowa (Allison) who has kept his seat and merely nodded acquiescence to the most extreme propositions for the benefit of the ex-soldiers. Nor had the Senate yet heard from the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Sherman), who in such a contest ought certainly to come to the front and bid something for the vote which (candidates thought) was to determine the contest. Neither had the Senate heard from the presiding officer (Ingalls), who had been nominated by the District of Columbia—and every one knew that the District of Columbia only acted from the most disinterested and unselfish motives. He (Vest) would rather have a nomination from the District of Columbia than from any State in the Union, because—as every one knew—it came from the heart and never from the pocket. No man, woman or child in the District had any other object than the promotion of the national honor and prosperity. And so, when he read in a Democratic paper of Washington last Sunday—before attending church—that the presiding officer of the Senate was the nominee of the District of Columbia, he said: "Eureka! We have found a man at last, and the question is finally settled."

The whole of Mr. Vest's speech was listened to with the closest attention by Senators and by the audience in the galleries; and his felicitous sketch of Republican candidates and their supposed respective bids for the soldier vote seemed to be enjoyed with equal zest on both sides of the Chamber.

In conclusion, Mr. Vest said: "Partisan or non-partisan, my convictions require me to vote against the bill; and I say here now that I hope it may *die the death* in the other branch of the National Congress; and if not there, at the hands of the Executive. If that be unparliamentary, make the most of it."

After further brief speeches from Messrs Teller and Plumb, Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, a member of the Committee on Pensions, declared himself opposed to the bill as it now stood amended. He gave the figures of the enormous amounts paid in pensions, and thought that the people were opposed to any further extension of the pension system. It was time to call a halt. The bill as originally reported would make the pension list amount (he said) to ten hundred millions; with the amendment put on to it the amount expended would be one hundred and twenty-five millions, and probably more.

Without taking a vote on the bill or the pending amendment, the Senate proceeded to executive business, and at 5.30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a dispatch from Washington to a Boston paper, in which he is given as authority for the statement that it would be the policy of the Republicans of the House to obstruct the passage of any tariff measure before the meeting of the National Convention at St. Louis. He owed it, he said, to his Republican colleagues, as well as to himself, to say that he had not indicated such a policy for them or for himself. He had made no statement from which a fair-minded and honorable man could draw such a conclusion.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, stated that the Secretary of the Treasury had been authorized by the law of the 3rd of March, 1881, to buy or redeem bonds with surplus money in the Treasury, but this authority had never been exercised; the fact that authority had been given in the appropriation bill seemed to raise a doubt whether it extended beyond the period covered by that bill. The Secretary of the Treasury had, prior to last June, bonds subject to call sufficient to employ the surplus money, and after that time he could purchase bonds for the sinking fund. As it was a doubtful question whether the Secretary could use the large sum of money in the Treasury in the purchase or redemption of bonds, that officer preferred to remit the question to the law-making power. If Congress intended that he should use the surplus in purchase or redemption, it should invest him with undoubted authority to do so.

Then followed a long and interesting political debate in which Republican members assailed the financial policy of the President, whom alone they held responsible, in not using the surplus in the purchase of bonds after the three per cents had been redeemed.

The Committee then arose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed, together with Mr. MacCreary's amendment, without division. The following is the text of the bill: That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to apply the surplus money now in the Treasury, and such surplus money as may hereafter be in the Treasury, and not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of U. S. bonds; provided, that the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be cancelled by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Dockery called up and the House passed the bill relating to postal crimes. It provides for fine and imprisonment of any person who gives false evidence as to the character of any publication, for the purpose of securing its admission to the mails as second-class matter; and for the punishment of persons forging or fraudulently changing money orders and postal notes.

Eulogies upon the late Representative Moffatt, of Michigan, were then pronounced, and the House adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 23, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 38 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 15 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote at $2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 10 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 9¼ cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7	cts ⅌ lb	
Good Ordinary	8 7-16	" "	
Low Middling	9¼	" "	
Middling	9¼	" "	
Good Middling	10¼	" "	

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 24 4 P M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 38 cents per gallon. No sales reported.

ROSIN—Market firm at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Distillers quote at $2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 10 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 9¼ cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7	cents ⅌ lb	
Good Ordinary	8 7-16	" "	
Low Middling	9¼	" "	
Middling	9¼	" "	
Good Middling	10¼	" "	

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 25, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 38 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 15 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote at $2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 10 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 9¼ cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7	cents ⅌ lb	
Good Ordinary	8 7-16	" "	
Low Middling	9¼	" "	
Middling	9¼	" "	
Good Middling	10¼	" "	

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 28, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 37½ cents per gallon, and closed dull. Sales of 25 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote at $2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 10 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 9 15-16 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7 1-16	cts ⅌ lb	
Good Ordinary	8 15-16	" "	
Low Middling	9 7-16	" "	
Middling	9 15-16	" "	
Good Middling	10 3-16	" "	

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 29, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 37½ cents per gallon. No sales.

ROSIN—Market steady at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote at $2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 10 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted quiet on a basis of 9 15-16 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7 1-16	cts ⅌ lb	
Good Ordinary	8 15-16	" "	
LowMiddling	9 7-16	" "	
Middling	9 15-16	" "	
Good Middling	10 3-16	" "	

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 29, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 37½ cents per gallon. No sales.

ROSIN—Market steady at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 15 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote at $2 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 10 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 9 15-16 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7	cts ⅌ lb	
Good Ordinary	8 15-16	" "	
Low Middling	9 7-16	" "	
Middling	9 15-16	" "	
Good Middling	10 3-16	" "	

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 29, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 37½ cents per gallon. No sales.

ROSIN—