Here stands a house-quaint, shadowed By clustering branches; wavelets fill The river whisp'ring near the door; That white path meets the threshold

And birds chirp love with bill to bill. That rude old bridge still spans the stream,

The passers few are passing yet; The boat is there-it doth meseem The sailors sleep—mayhap forget— For ne'er was sail since furled or set. The bay spreads out, clear, placid bright-A summer sea, fringed round with

green; Afar some isle, mayhap, in sight Rising from out its breast is seen. And houses mirror in its sheen.

And all is still-nor voice, nor song Comes the enjoyment to abate Of that fair scene-fair, though a wrong It tells—(of lover—father's hate)— Upon a willow pattern plate. -Detroit Free Press.

WISE COUNSEL.

To the Commodore Who Had a Good Thing. I heard yesterday from a Philadelphian, says a New York Star writer, a good story, often told by the late Rear Admiral Emmons, of his ex-perience in the distribution of patronage in the navy yards. While Geo. M. Robeson was Secretary of the Navy the Admiral, who was then a commodore, was commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Just prior to an election in that city the Secretary ordered the employment in the yard of a much larger number of men than were needed for the work in progress. One afternoon the commodore donned his citizen's dress and started for a bank to transact some business. Near the entrance to the yard he found about 300 men standing around idle. Surprised at the spectacle he addressed them ra-

"What are you men doing here?" An able-bodied young man stepped forward and answered promptly: "We're doing nothing."

"How did you get in here?" The young man pointed to the main entrance and replied: came in through that gate."

"That's very strange," the commodore continued. "There's a sergeant of marine posted there with orders to let nobody pass except officers and men employed in the "Oh! we're employed here." the

young man said. "Then why are you idle during working hours?" the commodore

Not at all disconcerted by the Commodore's manner, the young man answered: "We're not employed to work; we're hired to vote. The Commodore was unable to

contain himself longer. Straightening himself up he said: "You men probably don't know who I am." And the young man quickly made answer: "No, we don't; who are you any-

howe "I am Commodore Emmons, commandant of this yard." At this the young man laughed,

and, drawing nearer to the Commodore, said: "Old man, you've got a good thing; keep it!" The Commodore turned his head that the smile on his face might not

be seen, and went to his bank. A WIDOW WHO WAITED.

Refused an Offer of Marriage While Waiting for a Married Man.

Louisville Courier- Journal. One of the leading attorneys of this city was visited the other day by Mrs. Margaret Graham, a fair young widow, who wanted the law to redress a curious grievance, and who left very much disgusted when she found that the courts could not right her wrongs. About eight years ago, she said, some time after her hushand died, she received an offer of marriage from a man of means, and she was disposed to accept him. Before doing so she consulted J. R. Reed, a man in whom she had much confidence, and who was her neighbor and was married. She laid the matter before him and, to her surprise, he said:

"I don't want you to marry that

"Why?" she asked. "Because," said he, in a tender

tone, "I want you for myself." Now, Reed's wife was in poor health and was not expected to live very long. It therefore appeared to the widow that her friend and counsellor was only making prudent provision for the future, and as she rather preferred him to the other man, she dismissed the latter and sat down to wait for the funeral which must precede her wedding. She had a fair and full understanding with Reed that they should be married soon after the wife had left him a widower. So she waited and waited, one year, three years, five years, and still the wife persisted in living, with a contrariness that upset all calculations. But the plighted troth heldgood. The widow and her lover borrowed each other's money and got along on very social and intimate terms—so much so that some people in the community actually talked unpleasantly about them. Time went on, and when the stubborn end came at last seven years had passed from the date of the widow's engagement. Then she fondly imagined that she was to have a new ring on her finger with her beloved and trade at the

stores on his account. But alas for the perfidy of mankind! Within six months from the death of his wife Reed, deaf to all wanted to invoke the law upon Reed. "There must be some law," she

said, "for such a demon as that." . Imagine her dismay when she learned there was no provision in the | Senate, at 4,30, adjourned. statute for such cases. She went home a sad and disappointed woman, thinking of seven wasted years that yould never come back to her and the offer that she threw away.

George Clark was hanged yesterday at Pittsburg, Pa., for the murder of Wm, McCausland,

The Wickly Star. | FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate Principally Occupied in a Personal Privilege Question-Mr. Faulkner Makes a Speech in Opposition to the Blair Educational Bill-The House Votes on the Site for the World's Fair-Eight Ballots Taken, the Last Resulting in a Majority of Three Votes for Chicago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-Mr. Chandler, rising to a question of personal privilege, called attention to the fact that the Senator from Florida (Mr. Call), in the debate last Thursday, had uttered words personally offensive to him, which he had not then heard, and had followed up that breach of order by changing and adding to the official report of his remarks a paragraph still more offensive. He (Chandler), deemed it his duty, before replying to the assault made upon him, to bring the Senator's conduct befor the Senate for such action as might be deemed just and suitable for such a transgression. He therefore offered a preamble and resolution, stating that the Senator from Florida had charged him in debate with personal responsibility for the outraging of women and the murdering of children and the destruction of happiness of the house-holds in the South by men who were emissaries behind him, and that the Senator had, in addition, inserted the following paragraph which he had not

"The blood of Saunders, if the evidence shall show his death was in any way connected with the prosecutions i the U.S. Courts, with the rest of his conscience shricking ghosts of outraged and murdered women and children, victims of a race who owe all that they know of religion and civilization to the Southern white people, and not to the Senator from New Hampshire, will disturk his sleeping and his waking hours. Like Banquo's ghost it will not down and certainly will not wash his bloodstained hand from the guilt of rape and murder of these tender white women and children.

The resolution condemns such action as a breach of privilege, for which the Senator (Call) is censured, and orders that the words so inserted and the paragraph so added, be stricken from the report in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Call defended his course in the matter, asserting that he had in debate expressed substantially the same idea as was expressed in the additional paragraph. He had simply changed the phraseology, as he had a right to do. and therefore the statement made by the Senator from New Hampshire was not true. It was the first time in his eleven years' service in the Senate that he heard it claimed that it was not admissible for a Senator to correct, to explain, to amplify language used by him, so as to express more clearly the idea intended to be conveyed. Mr. Chandler repelled the intimation

true. He desired to have the decis of the Senate on the question presented; he only asked that the Senate should decide whether such language might be used by one Senator in relation to another Senator, and whether the Senator from Florida was to be permitted, with his pen, alone in his room, to write out additional charges and send them to the Public Printer, to be published throughout the country as if they had been actually spoken in the Senate. He sent the original of the objectionable paragraphs by a page to Mr. Call, and

Mr. Call said hat this was an extraordinary performance on the part of the Senator from New Hampshire, and he repeated his assertion that he had in debate clearly and distinctly charged the Senator with the responsibility for the death of Saunders and for other iniquities committed in the South. The eport when it came to him was not, he said, a fuil and accurate report of his remarks, and he was authorized to correct and to transpose, and he had done no more than that.

Mr. Teller expressed the opinion that there should be no tampering with the Record except to correct grammatical mistakes; certainly nothing of a denunciatory character ought to be added to the report. Mr. Harris suggested that the resolution should be printed and go over till to-morrow, and the Senate could determine the proper disposition of it. His

own idea was that it should be referred to the Committee on Rules. Mr. Hoar spoke of the necessity that the Record should be one of photographic correctness, as therein lay the sole safety of every Senator's reputation for his action in the Senate.

Mr. Vest ridiculed the idea of the 'photographic correctness" of the Record, and alluded to the fact that a few years ago some speech was published as having been delivered by two different representatives, and had been prepared by

Mr. Sherman thought that the proper disposition of the report would be its reference to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and said that the established custom of the Senate had been that nothing of a personal charocter, which was not uttered, should be injected into the report. Finally, on objection of Mr. Harris, the resolution went over until to-mor-

A communication from the Attorney General, with report of Marshal Mizel as to the assossination of Saunders, U S. deputy marshal in Florida, was presented and referred to to the Committee on Privileges and Elections,

At 2 o'clock the Blair Educationa bill came up as unfinished business and Mr. Faulkner addressed the Senate in opposition to it, Three questions, he aid, presented themselves at the threshold, which would have to be answered in the affirmative by those who supported the bill. These were-First, is the bill ssnctioned by the provisions of the Federal Constitution? Second, are its provisions, which affect the distribution of the fund between the States and between the two races in the States just and beneficial? Third, is it the part of wisdom and practical statesmanship for the National Government to embark on this boundless sea of unrestrained unlimited legislation? He took the negative of these three propositions, and went on to argue in support

Mr. Coke obtained the floor. Mr. Blair said he would furnish the Record certain tables in refutation of the statements made by Mr. Faulkner. Mr. Platt said that he did not desire and she would sit at the same table to insist that the discussion should go on to-day. He was willing that the Senate should indulge the Senator from Texas so that he might make his speech tomorrow. But the Educational bill had held its place as "unfinished business" since the 3d of February, and he should appeals of confiding innocence, led a insist, after to-day, that the bill when blushing young girl to the altar and taken up should be discussed and its' she became his bride. Aghast at the consideration continued during every wickedness, the wronged woman available hour that the Senate would sit until a vote was reached. The bill ought not to block the work of important business that was now on the calendar seek-

of his view of the question.

ing for consideration.

After a brief executive session the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In spite of a bad day, with rain falling and the skies so dark that a full head of

ed to witness the deciding struggle between the adherents of the cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, upon the result of which depends the location of the World's Fair of 1892. Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor Creiger

and a host of representative men were to be seen in the reserved galleries. Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, opened the proceedings by presenting John E. Reyburn, the successor of late Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Reyburn took his place before the bar and was sworn in by the

Speaker. The Speaker announced that the total number of votes cast was 305, and 153 was a majority. During the call many members kept tally for themselves, and so it happened that when Mr. Mason's name was called, he shouted out "sixtyfive," meaning the total number of votes cast for Chicago up to that point, but corrected himself immediately to "Chicago," to the amusement of the House.

Chicago people were jubilant upon the announcement of the vote, but were restrained from expressing their feelings openly by reason of the Speaker's caution to the House to refrain from any demonstration. During the recapitulation of names there were signs of consultation among the leaders, and the Chicago and Washington people looked with suspicion upon Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, when he approached Amos Cummings, of New York, and held a whispered conversation with him for a

The Clerk read the special order of the House, prescribing the method of quiring some one place to have a majority of the votes cast. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, wished to

know if there would be an opportunity afforded to pass upon the question as to whether there shall be a Fair before selecting a site. The Speaker replied that under the special order this opportunity could not

be had, and immediately directed the Clerk to call the roll. There was some applause as the first few responses were made, which was promptly checked by the Speaker. The vote resulted—Chicago 115, New York 72, St. Louis 62, Washington

56, scattering 1.

As soon as the result of the second ballot had been announced, without af- the imputation put upon him. fording opportunity for discussion, the So the strident voice of the read- country, for having heard his (Call's) ing clerk again began the call. There was a good deal of ill-suppressed excitement visible, which was barely justified by the result, although the New York of the Senate had just been violated by and Chicago people professed their sat-isfaction. The official announcement manner as he had ever witnessed. He was: Total vote, 306; necessary to a | had not chosen to interrupt the Senator; choice, 154; Chicago 127; New York but the Record would show what he had 92; St. Louis 53; Washington 34. As said, and he hoped that the Committee compared with the second ballot this | would examine it. When the Senate of showed a gain for Chicago of 6, New the United States came to such a condi-York 9, and a loss for St. Louis and | tion that the word "coward" could be Washington of 6 and 12 respectively.

The clerk had no chance to rest for ig-

noring appeals of certain members, who

had been at luncheon, to be allowed to

that anything which he had said was not to be called. This was the fourth bal- would read over the report of what he and it resulted in the casting of the same total vote, 306. The details were: Chicago 134, New York 95, St. Louis 48, Washington 29. The Chicago men ed as disorderly and improper. brightened visibly at the result, for they had gained seven v otes, as against a of the Senate by any observations which gain of only three for New York, whilst end in their case), and Washington

> Even without waiting for a recapitulation on the votes, the reading Clerk, showing signs of weariness, began the monotonous roll-call over once more. As the call progressed the Chicago men begau for the first time to show symptoms of uneasiness, and Mr. Mason and Mr. Springer, who were doing the larger part of the whipping-in, redoubled their efforts, hurrying pages into the restaurant and committee rooms after absent members and routing out others from the lobbies and cloak rooms. Mr. Flower was keeping tally for the New Yorks, and greeted every accession with a smile. From his seat in the centre Mr. Hitt was doing the same for the Chicagoans, and he appeared to be the least anxious of a little knot of earnest whisperers in his vicinity.

The fifth ballot showed a total vote of 312, and the apprehensions of the Chicagoans were justified in a measure, for New York gained fifteen votes, while Chicago added six to her column. All was excitement at the roll-call again. It was apparent that Southern members who had steadfastly supported St. Louis up to this point were beginning to break away, and were going over to New York. Consequently the expectations of the New Yorkers were at the highest point, and indeed in this vote they polled their full strength, but gained only six votes, while Chicago gained nine, and St. Louis and Washngton kept up their steady retrogres-

sion, the former losing ten and the latter five votes. The New York people were discomfitted at their small gain, and began to realize that they could do no more. The desertion of Mr. Wade, of Missouri, from St. Louis to Chicago, added to their alarm, so the reading of the vote was demanded, not to verify it, but to secure time for consultation. Heads were together all over the House, and the result was shown just as the roll-call was begun, by Mr, Wilson's rising and moving a recess until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. There was a shout of disapproval and derision from the compact Chicago forces, and when the Speaker attempted to put the question several Chicagoans were on their feet with points of order, alleging that the motion came too late -that the roll-call had begun, The Speaker, however, declared that he had recognized Mr. Wilson before the first name was called, and put the question. Without waiting for a viva voce vote

Mr. Wilson demanded the year and navs. and they were ordered. There was much excitement on the floor at this point. Mr. Flower, of New York, was hurrying about from one man to another, pointing at the clock, which indicated the hour of 4:30 p. m., and urging a recess. Rumor ran over the western side of the Hall, where Chicago was in force, that it was the purpose of the New Yorkers to arrange over night for the transfer of their strength and that of St. Louis, to Washington, and the fact that Wilson (in charge of Washington's interest) was leading the movement, tended to add currency to the rumor. If such was the purpose, however, it failed signally, for on the yea and nay vote the West clannishly rallied together, and the House refused to take a recess by a vote of yeas 138, nays 174. The Chicagoans were in feverish impatience,

fearing some dilatory tactics that would lose them the advantage they held. Mr. Mason rushed forward to the clerk, exclaiming, "call the roll," "call the roll." New York's backbone was broken, however, and there was little further opposition. The clerk again took up his list and began-"Mr. Abbytt, etc., down the roll. The result was 311 votes-Chicago, 154; New York. 112 St. Louis, 29; Washington 17. The majority would be 156, and Chicago was just two votes short.

There was an agony of expectation when Mr. Mason dragged Mr. Reyburn, the new member forward. He said he wished to change his vote from New York to Chicago, and did so. He was greeted with applause and evidently ex-pected to lead a stampede for Chicago, but he was disappointed. Nobody fol-lowed his example, and Chicago's total gas blazed above the glass panels of the ceiling of the hall of the House at high noon, when the Speaker's gavel fell the galleries were packed with spectaground. So another roll call was necessary. It was the eighth and last, for stood at 155-one less than a majority. tors, and crowds obstructed the cor-ridors. All of these people had gather-Chicago achieved her victory, and out

of a total of 807 votes, received 157three more than a majority. New York had 107, St. Louis 25, and

Washington 18. The announcement of the result was reeted with tremendous applause by the Chicago adherents. They shouted and cheered, while Mr. Lawler waved his handkerchief around his head and shook hands with everybody within

The House adjourned at six o'clock, the midst of the uproar.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, February 25 .- The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Chandler, censuring Mr Call for interpolating in the official report of the proceedings of the Senate, a paragraph that had not been spoken, and that was unparliamentary and personally offensive, was taken up, and Mr. Sherman moved its reference to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

tained an article this morning with the head lines "Call's Bitter Remarks— He Slipped a Paragraph into the "Congressional Record." That, Me. said, was a falsehood. It conveyed a false impression. He had lipped into the Congressional Record othing that had not been in substance uttered on the floor of the Senate. That paragraph, with the exception of a few words, had been literally uttered on the floor. He gave notice to the Senator voting upon the site for the Fair, re- from New Hampshire who had arraigned him by the resolution, that he (Call) would arraign him (Chandler) before the Senate, and would demand an investigation by a committee for his making an accusation that was untrue. The remarks of the Senator proved that he knew that the consistent was not true. He (Calf) would convict the Senator on evidence of his own, that would convince him before a jury of respectable New Hampshire Republicans; that he did hear and know that he (Call) had uttered on the floor of the Senate substantially the whole of the charge contained in the paragraph, and, with very few exceptions, every word contained in it. He gave notice to that Senator that he (Call) would not submit tamely to would not ask censure by the Senase of Speaker stated that no city had received | the Senator from New Hampshire, but a majority of the votes cast, and accord- he would leave him to the just judgingly directed the Clerk to again call the ment of public opinion throughout the

courage nor manhood to resent them. Mr. Sherman declared that the rules manner as he had ever witnessed. He applied to a Senator, and that a Senator could be charged with stating a thing falsely, it seemed to him that the Senate was receding from the dignity record their ballots, a practice forbidden which had distinguished it from the foundation of the government. He The Speaker again directed the roll hoped that the Senator from Florida had said and not have n Record language which in any general assembly in the world would be regard-

remarks and having had neither the

Mr. Call-If I have violated any rule I have made to-day or formerly, I with-St. Louis lost five (the beginning of the I draw them and I apologize to the Sen-

> Mr. Call-I did not understand that I was violating any rule. If I am not at liberty, when a resolution reflecting on me is offered here, to state that it is not true, and that I can prove that it is not true, and that the Senator, when he made the charge, knew it was not true, then I do not understand the rules of the Senate. Bui ff, in the judgment of any Senator, it is improper to use that language, withdraw it, and apologize for it. Mr. Chandler-I will not reply to the

gentleman from Florida this morning in

unparliamentary language. I have stated in the resolution which is now before the Senate, and which I am willing to have referred to the Committee or Privileges and Elections; what the conduct of the Senator from Florida has been. I have recited the words which he used, and the alterations which he made in the official report. The facts are stated in the preamble. The facts are true. The complaint which I made was that the Senator had inserted in his remarks words which he had not uttered. I did not complain in the resolution of the language which he did utter as being unparliamentary. When that question goes to the commit tee with the resolution, I hope that the committee will take occasion to inform the Senate and the country, whether or not the language used by the Senator was parliamentary, and what language may be used by Senators in relation to each other; whether in the attack or in the defense. The Senator used the language about me which I did not hear; he wrote lhe language in the report accusing me of all crimes in the lecalogue, and he has now this morning charged me with being a coward for not replying to that which I did not hear and to that which he afterwards wrote in the Record report, When the Senate has decided on this stage what language it is parliamentary to use, I will take occasion to defend myself from

all imputations of the Senator from Mr. Hawley-I suppose that the matter should go promptly to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that it is hardly proper to continue the dis-cussion of it. But the remarks made a few minutes ago by the Senator from Florida, tempts me to say that, however much he may reproach the Senator from New Hampshire for not having responded to his bitter and personal onslaught, I, with most of the Senators on this side, would have pro tested in language as indignant as if was directed against them, against that gross violation of parliamentary law, which he says he committed ihe other day, and which I say he did not. Mr. Harriss contended that the reso

lution should be referred, not to the Committee on Privileges and Elections but to the Committee on Rules. The question was taken on Mr. Sher man's motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the motion was agreed to It was also ordered that the proceedings of the Senate on the day in question shall not be stereotyped until further orders.

Mr. Call offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Commis-sioner of Fish and Fisheries for information as to the production and gathering of sponges in the United States, and sponge industry.

At 2 o'clock the Blair Educational bill was taken up as "unfinished business," and Mr. Coke addressed the Senate in opposition to it. He opposed it, he said, because it clearly violated the Constitution, and because as a measure of policy it was most unwise and mischievous. It had constantly declined in public favor until now the indications gave good ground to hope for its defeat. Senator Stanford took the floor in ad-

vocacy of the bill. Mr. Reagan obtained the floor to speak against the bill and after a brief executive session the Senate at 6 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, under instructions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asked unanimous consent for concurrence in the Senate resolution requesting the President to invite the King of the Hawaiian Islands to select the Pan-American Congress.

Mr. Royers, of Arkansas, objected, and

persisted in his objection notwithstanding the appeal of Mr. McCreay, of Kentucky; that he withdraw it.

The bill discontinuing the coinage of one dollar and three dollar gold pieces and three cent nickel pieces was passed. A bill was passed authorizing the Secfetary of State to appoint two suitable persons to represent the United States at he International Conference in reference to the protection of industrial property to be held at Madrid, Spain, April Ist, 1890. The House then, at 5 o'clock,

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26,-Mr. Chandler resented a petition from Union county, Arkansas, representing that at the State election there in September, 1888, a systematic reign of terror prevailed; that armed and reckless mobs paraded the county night and day, terrorizing the whites and shooting and whipping col-ored voters; that schools and churches had been demoralized, and ballot-boxes Mr. Call stated as a matter of personal carried off; and asking for the protection rivilege, that the Washington Post conguaranteed by the Constitution. Mr. Harris asked Mr. Chandler whether the statement which he was making was

> templated in the presentation of petitions, and added that it was an indirect violation of the rule. Mr. Chandler replied that he understood the rule and how the rule was construed. He was not reading a petition, but was reading from as condensed a statement of it as he could make in jus-

> such a "brief statement" as the rule con-

tice to the petitioners. Mr. Harriss desired the ruling of the Chair under rule seven, which provides that every petition or memorial shall have endorsed on it a brief statement of its contents, and shall be presented and referred without debate. had said that his statement was as brief and compact as he could make it, and

added that the rule left the matter entirely to the discretion of Senators. Mr. Berry asked Mr. Chandler whether he had, himself, prepared the statement he was making, or whether somebody else had done so?

Mr, Chandler replied that he had written it himself. Mr. Berry-I thought so. It is not petition, but a collection of rot and filth which the Senator has culled himself. Mr. Chandler-It is a statement which make on my own responsibility of the substance of this petition. It was pre-pared by myself. I do not wish to violate the rules of the Senate. I am only sorry that the Senator from Tennessee should not have taken occasion to comment on the practice of making full statements of petitions on some other petition than one which concerned the

ights of citizens. Mr. Harris again called on the Chai for a ruling. The Vice President-The statement has been made by the Senator from New Hampshire that a brief which he has prepared is a condensed statement of the petition. The Chair is of opinion that the Senator has the right to com-

plete the reading of the paper. Mr. Berry-If it comes from the Sen ator from New Hampshire himself I do not think that it can injure either the State of Arkansas or the people of Arkansas, Therefore I have no objection. Mr. Chandler, ironically-I am very much obliged to the Senator from Ar kansas for the pleasure of being informed that the petition on this subject can be presented in the Senate of the United States with the consent of the Senator

from Arkansas. The statement was then completed and the resolution, with several others from Arkansas on the same subject, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Call offered a resolution, which vent over till to-morrow, in relation to lands claimed by the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, between Waldo and Tampa, directing the Attor-ney General to institute proceedings to prevent any further sales of such lands until action be taken by Congress. At 2 o'clock the Blair Educational bill was taken up as unfinished business.

Mr. Ingalls inquired as to the time

of, remarking that it stood in the way of many important measures, and giving notice that he would insist that its con ideration should proceed with dispatch Mr. Blair said that the bill had been inder consideration since the 5th of February, and had been proceeded with as rapidly as the Senate was willing to proceed with it. He was anxious to ring it to a conclusion as rapidly as posible. There was no more important measure before the Senate, At least five or six Senators had notified him of their

desire to speak upon it. Mr. Reagan addressed the Senate opposition to the bill. He said that he and presented to the Senate in the last Congress such views and authorities as seemed to demonstrate that the passage of the bill was not warranted by the constitution. It was not his purpose again to enter on a full discussion of the character and provisions of the bill Even if he had not before done so, the learned and able discussion of the subject by the senator from West Virginia, Faulkner), and by his colleague, (Coke), had made it unnecessary for him to do so. He should, therefore, limit his remarks to presenting some of the authorities which he had then used, to show that there was certainly no express grant of power in the constitution for such

legislation, and that legislation as to local and domestic questions in the States was left exclusively to the States. Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, also argued against the constitutionality of the bill. Mr. Blair replied to some of the points made in Mr. Wilson's speech and also in the speech a few days ago of Mr. Faulkner's. He referred to a newspader report of an attempt being made in the State of Virginia to restrict the school tax raised from whites to the education of white children, leaving that raised from colored tax-payers to be used for colored schools, and he showed that under one of the sections of the bill no State that made any such distinction could derive any advantage from the After a brief executive session the

Senate at 4.45 adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, called up the contested election case of Atkinson vs. Pendleton, from the First District of West Virginia. It was agreed that six hours of debate should be allowed, after which the previous question s to be considered as ordered.

The case of the contestant was championed by Mr. Rowell, and Mr. Pendleton's claims were maintained by Mr. O Ferrall, of Virginia. Mr. Rowell was seconded by Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, and Mr. O'Ferrall by Mr. Wilson, of Missouri. All the speeches were confined as to the best means of increasing the to an analysis of the evidence, and were dry and uninteresting. Pending further debate the House

adjourned.

Are barnacles on the teeth; at first creamy, then crusty, then removable only by the dentist. It loosens the teeth, and makes the gums tender, Don't permit it to gather; use SOZODONT,

Tartar

and keep the mouth clean and the teeth healthy.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve, The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay is required. It is guaranteed to give per-satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 eents per box. For sale by Robert delegates to represent that Kingdom in R. Bellamy, Wholesale and Retail Drug- pentine steady at 40c. Rosin firm at

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE Feb. 20. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted quiet at 41 cents per gallon, without sales. Later, 100 casks sold at 401/2 cts. ROSIN.-Market firm at \$1 10 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained. TAR.-Firm at \$1 50 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 20 for Virwere more or less favorable to the ingin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. terest of holders. Considerable appre-COTTON.-Steady at 10% cents for hension was felt in regard to growing Middling. Quotations at the Produce wheat on account of the changeable Exchange wereweather. Another cold wave is re-Low Middling 101/6 cents P 15 ported by the Signal Service over some Middling 1058 Good Middling 1078 the Ohio Valley, where most damage is feared, has not been reached by the

PEANUTS-Prime 4@41/2 cents per pound, Extra Prime 41/4@45/8 cents; Fancy 41/2@45/2 cents. STAR OFFICE, Feb. 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted quiet at 4016 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at 4014 cents. ROSIN.-Market firm at \$1 10 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 15 for Good

Strained. TAR.-Firm at \$1 50 per bbl. of 280 bs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers

quote the market firm at \$2 20 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON .- Quiet at 10% cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were— Low Middling 1016 Middling.....1058

Good Middling.....10% PEANUTS- rime 4@41/2 cents per pound; Extra Prime 414@45% cents: Fancy 41/2@45/2 cents.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 24. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted quiet at 401/2 cents per gallon. Sales of eceipts at 40 cents. ROSIN.-Market firm at \$1 10 per

bbl for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained. TAR .- Firm at \$1 50 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 20 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON .- Quiet at 10% cents for Astor Library \$450,000, Alexander Ham-Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-

Low Middling......101/8 Middling......105% Good Middling.....10% PEANUTS-Prime 4@41/6 cents per pound; Extra Prime 41/4@43/6 cents;

Fancy 41/2@45/2 cents. STAR OFFICE, Feb. 25, SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Quoted steady at 40 cents per gallon. Sales of

ROSIN.-Market firm at \$1 10 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 15 for Good | Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house for Strained. TAR.-Firm at \$1 45 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers

quote the market firm at \$2 20 for. Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON .- Quiet at 10% cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-Low Middling......101/2 Middlinh......1058

Good Middling......10 1/8 PEANUTS-Prime 4@41/2 cents per pound; Extra Prime 41/4@43/6 cents; Fancy 41/2@45/8 cents. STAR OFFICE, Feb. 26. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Quoted

when the bill was likely to be disposed dull at 40 cents per gallon. No sales. ROSIN.-Market firm at \$1 10 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained. TAR.-Firm at \$1 45 per bbl. of 280 fbs., with sales at quotations, CRUDE TURPENTINE,—Distillers

quote the market firm at \$2 20 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON.-Firm at 10% cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-Low Middling......101/2 cents # 1b. Middling......10% Good Middling......10% PEANUTS-Prime 4@41/2 cents per

pound; Extra Prime 41/4@43/8 cents; Fancy 41/4 @4% cents. COTTON AND NAVAL STORES. WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS. For week ended February 21st, 1890. Spirits: Resin. Tar. 594 7,983 2,835 RECEIPTS. For week ended February 22d, 1800. 10.910 1,779 462 EXPORTS. For week ended February 21st, 1889. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude Domestic.. 2,369 Foreig n... 000 363 51 883 19,666 1946 19,717 6,376 2,369 EXPORTS. For week ended February 22d, 1889. Cotton, Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Crude. 184 000 980 865 1,107 365 184 1,107 980 STOCKS. Ashore and Affoat, February 21st, 1890. Ashare. Aftoat. 10,984 4 3,126 00 17,549 4,167 3,561 55 1,576 00 Wolgast, Germany, E Peschau & Wes-STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, February 22d, 1889. QUOTATIONS. February 21st, 1890. February 22nd, 1880 1056 2 30@1 20 Crude 2 20@1 20

CRIMINAL CALENDAR. A White Man and his Son Murdered in Hampton County, S. C .- A Policeman Killed by a Negro at Jacksonville, Fla.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—Bob Pope, a white man of bad character, and his son, eleven years old, were shot dead on Monday night while riding from Cumming's Mill to their home in Hampton. county. The murderer is supposed to be a white man.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 26.—To-

night an unknown negro bought some

bananas in a fruit store on Bay street. He ate one and threw the peel on the floor. The proprietor told him to pick it up, but he refused, and the former then called policeman C. J. Paque, at whose command the negro removed the peel and the officer went out. The negro followed and called to him. The officer turned as the negro approached, and the latter asked the number of the policeman's hadge. The officer threw his coat open and exposed it, when the negro fired three shots, the first one striking the badge and the other two making wounds in the officer's head and chest, killing him instantly. The murderer escaped.

SAVANNAH, February 26 .- Spirits tur-\$1 20@1 25.

CHICAGO REVIEW. Fluctuations in Prices of Grain and Provi-

1/6c lower than yesterday.

severe cold weather.

stronger.

vesterday.

of the winter wheat districts, though

Corn was active and firm, transactions;

being at slightly higher prices. Very

good inquiry existed for both May and

July, and as offerings of the same were

limited at times the market ruled

due to the firmness in other grains.

There was increased trading in May;

one prominent operator being a heavy

buyer both here and in New York.

Shorts were somewhat scared and

bought freely, and at the advance of 36c

one large trader took a good line. On

the advance early buyers began selling.

and prices receded slightly, but the mar-

ket closed steady at a small gain above

Trading in pork was moderate and

Lard attracted very little attention

and trading was limited. Opening sales

were made at about yesterday's closing,

but later transactions were at figures

more favorable to buyers. Fairly ac-

tive trade was reported in short ribs and

the feeling was easier; prices receded

21/2@5c, and the market closed steady

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S WILL

The Bulk of His Estate Left to His Son

By Telegraph to the Morning Star,

John J. Astor covers only two and a half

sheets of parchment. By its terms St.

Luke's Hospftal receives \$100,000, the

Metropolitan Museum of Art \$50,000,

the New York Cancer Hospital \$100,000,

ilton \$30,000, and James Simmons Arm-

strong \$30,000. All the rest, the residue

and remainder of his estate goes to his

son, William Waldorf Astor. The exe-

cutors are William Waldorf Astor and

Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on

earth for pain, has no equal. Persons

suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, or

from cuts, bruises, sprains, &c., should not be without it. Price only twenty-

course. Ask us something hard.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

Charles F. Southmaid.

five cents.

packages sundries.

NEW YORK, February 26 .- The will of

the feeling easier. Prices declined 5@2716 on the whole range and closed

steady at medium figures.

at medium figures.

Oats were active, stronger and higher,

sions.

Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions, Cured by Cuticura, Hair By Telegraph to the Morning Star. splendid and not a pimple on him. CHICAGO, Feb. 26 .- A strong undertone was manifested in wheat most of Cured by Cuticura. the session and prices advanced another I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scall-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the mest speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases point or two above the extreme outside figures of yesterday. Business was good though at times there were spells of quietness. The market opened the same as the closing yesterday, advanced 1/6c, then receded 3/6c, ruled strong, improving 36@14c, receded 56c. closing

Influences

speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin discases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing. Mrs. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me. Fever Sore Eight Years I must extend to you the thanks of one of my cus tomers, who has been cured by using the Curicura Remedies, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or feyer eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well,—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Cason, merchant.

Druggist, Gainesboro, Tenn,

Not a Pimple on Baby.

Baby one year old. Bad with Eczem

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of scrofula I ever saw was cured by them.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Frankfort, Kan.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT,

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisible Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently, and economically cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply scrofulous, or hereditary, when all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c.; Snap Sc.; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

The Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and benutified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

EAESA MOSGIL VUHES Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains, and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cutteura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cents.

The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cents.

We sat

Wholesale Prices Current

The following quotations represent wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher

prices have to be charged, The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles

BAGGING-......\$00 00 @\$00 916 ACON-North Carolina-Hams 12 15 ... 121600 00 15 Shoulders 39 1b 73600 Sides 19 10 10 @ 14 @ 73600 Shoulders 19 10 ... 0 @ DRY SALTED-Sides TD ... D 0 Shoulders W D..... ARRELS-Spirits Turpentine-Second Hand, each.......... 00 00 @ 1 35 New New York, each....... 1 40 @ 1 75 New City, each...... 1 65 @ 1 70 BEESWAX # 10...... 30 @ 22 BRICKS-Wilmington, W M 6 00 @ 8 00 Northern.... BUTTER-North Carolina, P D CANDLES, 8 10-Sperm.. COFFEE, W D-

"What is the whole duty of a married man?" asks the new conjugal catechism: To be agreeable to his wife and keep the children when they get a cold, of NEW YORK-Steamer Benefactor-200,000 feet lumber, 237 casks spirits turpentine, 697 barrels tar, 115 barrels CORN MEAL, W bushel, in sacks. pitch, 15 barrels rosin, 297 bales cotton, Virginia Meal..... 5 barrels palustrine, 18 barrels rice, 50 COTTON TIES, \$ bundle...... 1 25 @ 1 40 Sheeting, 4-4, 19 yard...... 6 @ Yarns, per bunch..... EGGS, 19 dozen..... 10 @ FISH-Mackerel, No. 1, 19 barrel..... 22 00 @ 30 00

Mackerel, No. 1, 79 half-barrel. 11 00 @ 15 00

Mackerel, No. 2, W barrel 16 00 @ 18 00

Mackerel, No. 2, 39 half-barrel. 8 00 @ 9 00

Mackerel, No. 3, 79 barrel..... 18 00 @ 14 00

Mullets, W barrel...... 0 00 @ 5 50

Mullets, 39 pork barrel. 00 00 @ 8 00

FLOUR, 19 barrel-

GLUE, 19 15.....

GRAIN, 39 bushel-

IDES, P D-

Western....

North River....

IME, & barrel.....

West India Cargoes, according

New Crop Cuba, in hhds

Sugar House, in hhds

NAILS, W keg, Cut, 10d basis.....

in bbls

to quality.....

Ship Stuff, resawed............ 18 00 @ 20 00

Dressed Flooring, seasoned.... 18 00 6 22 00

Scantling and Board, com'n 14 00 7@ 15 00

LUMBER (city sawed), \$9 M ft-

Rough Edge Plank ...

MOLASSES. W gallon-

Syrup, in bbls ...

OILS, pg gallon.

POULTRY-

Turkeys.

Porto Rico, in hhds.

Deck and Spar.....

Chickens, live, grown.

POTATOES, W bushe!-

PEANUTS, W bushel (28 lbs)....

OOP IRON, 9 b

N. C. Roe Herring, \$\mathbb{R}\$ keg.... 3 00 @ 4 00

" Extra 4 00 @ 4 50

-Family..... 5 50 @ 6 00

7 00

. 15 00 @ 16 0G

. 13 00 @ 18 00

" Family.....

Corn, from store, bags--White, 00 @

Oats, from store 00 @

City Mills—Super

Corn, cargo, in bulk-White ...

Corn, cargo, in bags-White ...

Corn, Mixed, from store

Oats, Rust Proof.....

FLEETWOOD-Br barque Kamehameha-4,112 bbls rosin. GLASGOW-Swed barque Carmelita-2,550 bbls rosin, 1,500 bbls tar. PORT-AU-PRINCE-Schr Orlando-130,680 feet lumber, 15,000 shingles, 2 casks spirits, 10 bbls pitch. LUBECK-Nor barque Flamingo-2,350 bbls rosin.

Wolgast-Barque Lucy and Paul-215,668 feet of lumber. BUENOS AYRES-Ital barque New York-148,891 feet lumber, 2,068 bbls

POINT-A-PETRE-Schr Cora Green-179,950 feet lumber, 138,234 shingles. ANTWERP-Nor barque Lancroost-4.918 bbls rosin.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Steamship Benefactor, Ingram, New York, H. G. Smallbones. Br schr Demozelle, 164 tons, Martin, San Domingo, for New York, in distress, to Alex Sprunt & Son.

Ger barque Providentia, 235 tons, Holtz, Gaudaloupe, E Peschau & Wester-Schr Joseph Rudd, 369 tons, Edwards Charleston, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Ger barque Patria, 391 tons, Jahn, Martinique, J T Riley & Co. Stmr Gulf Stream, Tribou, New York, H G Smallbones. Schr John G Morse, Hinckley, Na-

vassa, Geo Harriss, Son & Co, CLEARED. Br barque Kamehameha, Chilton, Fleetwood, Paterson, Downing & Co. Swed barque Carmelita, Jacobson, Glasgow, Paterson, Downing & Co. Hayti, S & W H Northrop, Schr Emily F Northam, Pennewell, Philadelphia, with lumber and shingles, Parsley & Wiggins. Stmr Benefactor, Ingram, New York, H G Smallbones. Nor barque Flamingo, Abrahamsen Lubeck, J W Bollès. Ger barque Lucy and Paul, Andries,

Ital barque New York, Capiero Buenos Ayres, E Kidder's Son. Schr Cora Green, Philbrook, Poin-ta-Petre, E Kidder's Son. Nor barque Lanercost, Morck, Antwerp, Paterson, Downing & Co,

termann, cargo by W Walter & Finke.



Inis powder never varies. A marve of purity, strength and wholsomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York. Wholesale by ADRIAN & VOLLERS. feb2-D&Wly nrm toc or frm

The University of the South, SEWANEE, TENNESSEE.

On the Cumberland Plateau, 2,100 feet above the sea level, offers the healthiest residence to young men in its Grammar School, its Military, its College and its Theological Depts. For special information write to REV. TELFAIR HODGSON, D.D., Vice-Chancellor, SEWANEE, TENNESSEE.

Irish, W barrel..... ORK, B barrel-City Mess Rump RICE-Carolina, B D..... Rough, & bushel (Upland) RAGS, & D-Country.... ROPE, 19 10 SALT, P sack-Alum..... American. In 125-75 sacks. SUGAR, W 15-Standard Gran'd... Extra C, Golden..... C Yellow... SOAP, W D-Northern... SHINGLES, 7-inch, W M. TALLOW, & D.
TIMBER, & M feet-Shipping... Mill Prime,... Mill Fair.... Common Mill. Inferior to Ordinary..... WHISKEY, B gallon-Northern. WOOL, & D-Washed.....

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FOUR Collector of the Fourth District, N. C., February 22d, 1889, of Brunhild, Simon & Co., to violation of Sections 3289 and 8326 Revised Statutes of the United States. Any person claiming any interest in said property is hereby notified to appear before me and make claim thereto within thirty days from this date, and show cause why the said property should not be forfeited to the United States. Given under my hand and seal, at my office, this the 20th day of February, 1890. E. A. WHITE, Collector Fourth District, Raleigh, N. C., feb 21 W4t