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DOING THEIR DUTY.

In opposing the passage of the gag rule...

The conspirators in the United States Senate...

Admitting, for sake of argument, that the majority in the Senate...

But this Force bill, gag rule at all, it is simply a case where a majority of Senators...

Mad dogs are on the rampage in the country around Reading, Pa.

SUPERIOR COURT.

THE ELECTION CASES ON TRIAL.

The Jury—Considerable Legal Sparring by Counsel—Examination of Witnesses Commenced.

The case of the State by the Attorney General on the re-election of S. VanAmringe...

Two questions are raised by the pleadings: One of fact, one of law. The question of fact is as to C. H. Thomas' appointment as Registrar of Cape Fear township...

Levi Nixon, (negro), was the first witness introduced by the relator. In substance he testified that he was one of the judges of election for Cape Fear township...

B. A. Carter testified that he was a poll-holder, having been appointed by Thomas; "when I went to Cowan's to register, he was sick and directed me to Thomas, saying that he was registrar."

A. J. Grady swore that he was registered on the 18th day of October by James Cowan; Thomas was not there.

John Casten testified that he went to Cowan's to register. "He (Cowan) walked with me into the next room where Thomas was and told him to put my name down, which he did. Do not remember who swore or asked the questions concerning my qualifications."

C. H. Thomas testified that he was one of the registrars of Cape Fear township and secretary of the Board. About the 29th or 30th of September, having received a note from Mr. Cowan, early next morning went and summoned William Crowell and J. T. Kerr to meet that same day at 9 o'clock at Mr. Cowan's house, at Castle Hayne...

The court commenced at 10 o'clock. C. H. Thomas, the negro who claimed to be legally appointed the registrar of Cape Fear township, was put upon the stand and cross-examined for three hours by Mr. Marsden Bellamy...

through, with the result of committing Thomas to several statements which were directly contradicted by subsequent witnesses for the defence.

Thomas asserted that his. Thomas never showed me the minute of Oct. 1st, nor did I ever see it before to-day. After the conversation, two men came in to register. Thomas started to register them, when Cowan went over to him and either did it himself or showed Thomas how.

Mr. Rountree addressed the Court in a strong, legal argument in support of the plea, citing many authorities in support, and recalling as evidence of the intention of the Legislature to make the adjudication of the Canvassing Board conclusive and final, the various acts relating to their powers successively passed after the Supreme Court had decided against the final jurisdiction of the Board because of the non-conferring of the power.

The defendant introduced John D. Bellamy, Jr., who testified in substance, that "Having heard that Thomas was carrying on a registration about Oct. 15th, in Cape Fear township, where I knew Cowan was registrar, I went to Castle Hayne on Oct. 24th to inquire into the matter. With Mr. Blossom on the next day I went to Cowan's residence. I saw Thomas in the back room with the registration book on a table. I said to him, 'Good morning Harry; what are you doing here?'"

The plaintiff rested his case here and the court took a recess until the afternoon. The defendant introduced John D. Bellamy, Jr., who testified in substance, that "Having heard that Thomas was carrying on a registration about Oct. 15th, in Cape Fear township, where I knew Cowan was registrar, I went to Castle Hayne on Oct. 24th to inquire into the matter. With Mr. Blossom on the next day I went to Cowan's residence. I saw Thomas in the back room with the registration book on a table. I said to him, 'Good morning Harry; what are you doing here?'"

At six o'clock a recess was taken until 10 o'clock this morning. The investigation of the election case was resumed at 10 o'clock. The conversation between Cowan and Thomas was short. Cowan said: "Harry, Mr. Kerr and myself have talked the matter over, and it is just a matter of dollars and cents with you. I will give you to assist me, and will allow whatever the commissioners allow me."

Messrs. P. B. Manning and Allan B. Brown testified as to the proceedings of the Canvassing Board. Mr. Brown testified: "Thomas was not sworn as a member of the Canvassing Board. After the organization of the Board the vote of Federal Point township was canvassed. Then Cape Fear was called up. Cowan offered a report which was read and unanimously adopted. Then Thomas arose and addressing exclusively called 'Mr. Chairman.' Judge Russell took a paper from Thomas' hand and said 'you refuse to receive the paper then?' The chairman made no reply as there was a great deal of confusion caused by insulting and threatening language that Thomas had used to J. M. McGowan, one of the Board, and which drowned the voice of the speaker. There was never any designation of any paper as a return from Cape Fear township."

His Honor, Judge McIver, announced that as the respective counsel had been unable to agree upon issues in accordance with the law, he would testify himself. He submitted one issue: "Was the plaintiff's relator duly elected to the office of Superior Court Clerk?" Judge Russell contended for additional issues, but His Honor decided to submit the one given above. His Honor stated that his present opinion was against the plea of res adjudicata and that he wished that disposed of at this stage.

At 6 o'clock a recess was taken until this morning at 10 o'clock.

RIVER AND MARINE.

The Newbern Journal reports that the schooner 'Chas. C. Lister,' Jr., Capt. Coverdale, owned by ex-Gov. James F. Hall, of Frederica, Delaware, on her way to Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of fertilizers, encountered the storm of last week and was driven ashore at South Point, off Hatters Inlet. The vessel and cargo is a total loss.

Appointment of Magistrates. The suggestion is made that the chairmen of the Democratic Executive Committees of the different counties should send in their recommendations for appointment of Justices of the Peace.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Still Balloting for U. S. Senator—The Federal Election Bill. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 28.—The joint Assembly reconvened at noon, and proceeded to take the 38th ballot for U. S. Senator. The result was the same as that of all the previous ballots.

RECEIVED AND READ AS FOLLOWS: Reed, from the Farmers' Alliance, protesting against change of rate of legal interest. Also, from Farmers' Alliance in regard to public school appropriations. Hood, to prohibit the sale of liquor near Winslow's Grove, in Mecklenburg county.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Canvass the Vote for State Officers. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 28.—The House met to-day and received the report of the committee appointed to canvass the vote for State officers. The committee finds that 1,899 ballots were rejected for insufficient cause, and that in many towns the number of votes returned exceeds the total number of votes cast. The committee states that it is unable to determine that any person was legally chosen to fill any of the State offices, except the Comptroller's, to which the face of the returns indicate that Nicholas Straub, Democrat, was elected.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Senatorial Contest—Moody Withdraws from the Race. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 27.—Senator Moody to-day received only 39 votes for re-election, against 79 yesterday. He, however, declines to withdraw from the race. Independents seem badly divided; Democrats claim to be confident of electing Tripp.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A Pierre, S. D., dispatch says Moody has withdrawn from the race and has released his friends from their pledges.

Read advertisement of Otterburn Little Water in this paper. Unequalled for Dyspepsia and a host of ailments, may and bladder. Price without charge of all.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Debate on the Bill to Establish a Normal and Industrial School for White Girls—Resolution Adopted to Make No Appropriation for the Chicago Fair Pending Disposal of the Force Bill in Congress.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by Lt. Gov. Holt and opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Carter of the city. The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Reports from the following committees were submitted: Judiciary, through Messrs. Faine, Turner, Avery and Reynolds. Engrossed bills, through Avery. Leave of absence was granted Walsler. BILLS INTRODUCED. By Durham, to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Shelby.

By Allen, to incorporate White Plains Presbyterian Church in Bladen county. By Twitty, in regard to the sale of best and articles of food in the State. By Payne, to amend section 1608, chapter 85 of the Code, relative to guardianship.

S. B. 128, to amend section 218 of the Code; passed third reading. S. B. 129, to amend the act incorporating the town of Wadesboro; passed third reading. S. B. 130, to amend the act incorporating the town of Jonesboro; passed second reading.

S. B. 145, to amend the charter of the town of Jonesboro; passed second reading. S. B. 146, to amend section 83 of the Code, by inserting the word "costs." Tabled. S. B. 209, to suppress gambling; passed third reading.

S. B. 210, to amend chap. 110, Private Laws 1889, passed second reading. S. B. 211, to correct Land Grant No. 233 in Swain county; passed third reading. S. B. 212, to amend section 1, chap. 71, Laws 1889, relative to the charter of the town of Hatteras Inlet.

S. B. 219, for relief of Superior Court Clerk Burke county. Tabled. S. B. 220, to amend section 2881 of the Code, by inserting the word "net" after "gun" in the first line. Re-committed to Judiciary Committee.

To provide for the election of a public printer; also, for relief of the clerk of the Superior Court, to be tabled. A resolution was adopted providing that no appropriation shall be made to the Columbia Exposition until the late of 1st July. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock with rather a small attendance of members at their seats, as the "grip" still prevails, and a number of absences have not yet returned; but the galleries began to fill early in the morning.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Ray made a report for the Committee on Appropriations and Grievances; Holt and Hall of Halifax, for the Committee on Finance. Among important bills favorably reported was the bill to allow the city of Wilmington to fund its indebtedness. Cole, for Committee on Engrossed Bills.

RESOLUTIONS. Wood, resolution withholding the appropriation for the World's Fair in the year 1893, pending the passage of the Force bill by the Congress of the United States.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. Nash, to incorporate the N. C. State Company, also, in relation to encroachments on roads. Also, to amend sec. 1248 of the Code.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to establish a normal and industrial school for white girls. Mr. Pritchard sent up an amendment providing that "no one shall receive free tuition unless it shall appear that the applicant is unable to pay, and urged its adoption."

Glimer said that as chairman of the Committee on Education, he desired to say a few words in advocacy of the bill as prepared by the committee in all its fulness without amendment. It said there were two features of the bill, as its title showed—joit, a Normal and an Industrial School. He then discussed the bill, and addressed himself to the necessity of education of the teacher. He read an extract from the report of School Superintendent Wiley of 1884, and from Lears, late trustee of the Female College, showing the necessity of Normal Schools. He then called attention to the other feature of the school—the industrial department. He adverted to the fact that the Capitol in Raleigh spoke was the mind of a woman, facilitated in its erection; that a woman, (Mrs. Polk), had suggested when the matter of carrying the building stones was under discussion, that a quarry be erected to quarry the stone. The idea was seized upon and the track laid, and the blocks of stone thus conveyed with ease to their destination.

Henry spoke in opposition to the bill. He asked why the University should not be thrown open to the girls? That the A. and M. College supported by the U. S. Government should be in the hat of the bill, he said that the clause which made it incumbent on a girl entering this proposed institution, to teach school in her own district, was a provision lengthening the terms of our public schools and not to provide fair offices for which somebody would get good pay. Give the money to the children, not to officers.

He quoted from the constitution to show that if this school was established for white girls that we would have to provide for relief of the other race in other ways; we could make no discrimination. He urged if the bill should pass, that we should make the girls go to their destination. He desired that where they had professors, constant apparatus, &c., &c., and not appropriate this \$14,000 to pay officers of the school.

Bryan, of Wayne, spoke in favor of the bill, but favored the amendment of Pritchard. Personally he was not interested in the bill, as he lived near enough a city to give his children a common school education. He said that there were many others not so well situated, and he felt sure that his people would uphold him for his vote on this bill. Skinner then arose and addressed the House in support of the bill. He spoke of the capabilities of woman's intellect and of the fact that in other parts of the world men had married educated women, who had educated their husbands; cited Andrew Johnson, whom he said he hated, an educated woman, not only made a nation's president, but actually made him President of the United States; that there was no instance on record where an educated woman had raised up a good man. He said that the State was the great protection of the State from crime and anarchy, &c.

Morton and Peebles advocated the bill; Ray and Pritchard opposed it. Pending the debate on the bill, a vote was taken, the House at 2:30 adjourned.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Holt and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Branson of this city. The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Senators King, Bell, Ardrey and Davis of Haywood requested that their names be recorded in the affirmative on the vote on the resolution concerning the Force bill and Columbian Exposition. Walsler requested that his name be recorded as voting in the negative on the same resolution, and that after the explanation of the morning hour he desired to explain his vote.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. By Durham, to incorporate the Shelby Improvement Company. By Speight, to alter Tarboro Land and Trust Company. By Reynolds, to empower officers of detective agencies to serve criminal process.

By Walsler, to incorporate a church in Davidson county. By Walsler, to amend the charter of the town of Lexington. By Aycock, to amend the Code, to require clerks of Superior Courts to make annual reports.

By Allen of Bladen, to incorporate the State Normal School for Women. By Aycock, to amend section 2514, Laws 1889, relative to the substitution of drugs in filling prescriptions.

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The threatened legislation of the U. S. Senate was such that our prosperity, our peace, and our liberty were in great and imminent danger. He would have been glad to throw open the doors of our treasury to have North Carolina and her timber, her minerals, her great agricultural interests, her great manufacturing interests, represented at the Columbian Exposition, but he could not vote for an appropriation which threatened danger hung over us by the Lodge bill. Mr. Bell made a very strong argument in favor of the resolution. In words which burned deep into the flesh, Mr. Bell said he respected for the Republican party and the unholly, infamous and spiteful party legislation which has been pending before the U. S. Senate.

Lucas, Aycock, Bowers, Wilcox, and Glimer spoke in favor of the resolution. Allen of Bladen, Ardrey, Aycock, Bell, Brown, Butler, Chisley, Culbert, Davis of Franklin, Davis of Haywood, Durham, Freeman, Gallovy, Green of Wayne, Glimer, Grady, Lucas, McLean, Mitchell, Paine, Parks, Post, Reed, Russell, Speight, Turner, Wilcox and Williams, Nays—Alston, Bill, Reynolds, Stanford and Walsler. Ayes 43, Nays 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and called to order by Speaker Doughton, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Perry of the House, the journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Long from Columbus county, to prohibit the sale of liquor near certain churches. Dixon, to incorporate a church. Dixon, to extend the corporate limits of certain churches in Caldwell county. Hedrick, in relation to draining a creek in Johnston county.

Committee on Enrolled Bills by Lowry, reported the following bills enrolled and they were ratified: To incorporate Peoples' Bank of Asheville; for relief of Sheriff Jackson county; to allow cider and wine to be sold in Tyrrell county; in regard to Roxboro Land and Loan Company, and to cancel banking privileges; to compel butchers to keep records of their sales; act in regard to working convicts on public roads; to continue in force act to incorporate Silver Valley Mining Company; to amend chapter 302, Laws 1889; to apply county taxes collected in Person county to Lynchburg & Durham railroad; to repeal chap. 83, Laws 1889; to authorize Macon to alter the town's limit; to amend chap. 211, Laws 1887; to change name of "Davis School" to "Kinsey's Seminary"; to amend chap. 34, vol. 2 of the Code; to amend the act incorporating the Secretary of State to furnish copies of certain laws to judges and solicitors.

Bills were then introduced and referred to committees as follows: Cashie & Roanoke railroad. Hickman, to prohibit the sale of liquor near a certain church. Henry, for benefit of the town of Marlborough. Watkins, for relief of Sheriff Rockingham county. Denny, to amend the charter of Mt. Airy. Hall, to amend sec. 1788 of the Code. Kearns, to pay a school claim. Briggers, to amend the school law of 1889. Williams, to amend sec. 2872 of the Code, as to fees. Bass, to protect married women.

Sutton, in regard to the registration of the State seal. Brown, for relief in technicalities in land cases. Bryan, to allow Goldsboro to issue bonds. Branson, to settle titles. Sutton, to prevent appeals in fragmentary proceedings. The morning hour having expired the resolution relating to the appropriation to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in view of the passage of the Force bill, was then taken up.

Bryan of Wayne remarked that the Senate was in a bad temper, and that it had been carried, and it was approved to concur in the resolution of the Senate as a substitute. Wood insisted that his resolution be placed before the House for consideration, and that the Senate resolution as a substitute. Bryan of Wilkes then addressed the House in opposition to the resolution. He characterized the resolution as one of the "indignities" of the Republican party, and did not like the name of "Force Bill." It was called an "Election Bill." He had been called a "good" many hard names on account of this bill, and he had been called "The old red fox of Wilkes." [Laughter.]

The Speaker announced that the hour for special order had arrived. Gilmer moved that a committee of a telegram from Peebles, who was very much interested in the bill (the bill to incorporate certain banks); that he was Chairman of the Committee on Corporations. Sutton said he was unwilling to put off his bill to incorporate the Bank of Cumberland so much; that at the request of the gentleman from the west and given him ample opportunity to investigate, and moved to put it at 1 o'clock to-day, and in the meantime to discuss the bill of the industrial and normal school for girls.

The motion of Gilmer to postpone the special order till to-morrow at 12 was lost. The School bill coming up Sutton then sent forward an amendment to the effect that any one taking advantage "under the provision of this act shall pledge themselves to teach in the public schools during a time as they have received tuition from the Republican administration. Sutton then addressed himself to his amendment. He spoke in opposition to the amendment. He characterized it as a gross outrage to have such a commitment attached to the bill; we made no such demand on the boys and should not demand it of the weaker sex.

Jones then addressed himself to the amendment of Pritchard, of Madison. He said it looked fair, but it would not bear close inspection; that it required a tax rate afterwards made them pay again in teaching. He said that the daughters of rich men, he hardly thought the daughters of the rich would be clamorous for admission. The appropriation to the University, and the aid to the poor boy; this bill was for the benefit of the poor girl; it fitted her also to marry some nice man like the gentleman from Macon or the gentleman from Pitt.

Bryan, of Wayne, asked if the amendment stated the number of pupils that were to be received. Mr. Williams said that there had been a great deal of lobbying on this bill, and the impression seemed to prevail that it was for the benefit of Raleigh or some large town. Mr. Jones interrupted him and stated that the representation desired to that they did not care to have the school in Raleigh—that any town would be satisfactory to them. Mr. Brinson then made a few remarks on the bill and public education in general. Mr. Ray then addressed the House. He said that the bill did not seem to be a very good one, and he expressed his regret that he had not been able to present it. He said that he had been very much interested in the bill, and he had been very much interested in the bill, and he had been very much interested in the bill.