The Weekly Star.
PUBLISHED AT
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
AT
$1.00 A YEAR. IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

SPACE.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
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4 Squares	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00	9 00	11 00	18 00	25 00
5 Squares	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
1 Column	5 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	40 00	60 00
1 Page	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

[Entered at the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.]

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the Weekly Star is as follows:

Single Copy 1 year, postage paid		$1 00
" " 6 months	" "	50
" " 3 months	" "	30

"SOUND MONEY."

The organs of the money power in this country declare that the party which stands most unwaveringly by sound money will be the party that will be successful. Eastern Republicans warn their party against coquetting with or yielding in the slightest degree to the silver Republicans of the West, while the Eastern Democrats are equally zealous in warning the Democratic party against lending an ear to the demands of the Silver Democrats of the West. They both declare that the great rich states of the Union, taking in the section north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, including, perhaps, one or two States on the other side of the Mississippi, will ignore party lines on that, and stand solidly for "sound money," and support the party which stands up most uncompromisingly for it.

The question arises right here; what *is* sound money, or what do they mean by it? According to the general acceptation that is sound money which passes current from hand to hand, pays the wages of labor, pays for what we buy from one another, and the debts we owe. That is sound money in the full sense of the word, as the people understand it, whether it be composed of paper, silver or gold.

But the clamorers for "sound money" mean more than that. They mean that only one kind of money shall be recognized as sound money, and that is the money which is the rarest, the hardest to get, and so precious in their sight that very little of it is permitted to circulate among the people, but is kept hoarded in the vaults of the banks. The money that is sound enough for 65,000,000 of people, which they willingly accept for their labor or for the products of their labor, is not good enough for the sound money champions, who insist upon something better and more aristocratic, so to speak.

Their sound money is made of yellow metal which being comparatively scarce can be controlled and have its price fixed by a comparatively small number of men in both hemispheres. They can lock it up or turn it loose as they see fit and thus control the price of every piece of coin of that metal and also of everything that is bought with it. The value of every other kind of money, and of everything which is sold for money is regulated by the use they put upon the yellow coin, and thus they control not only the money of the world, but the markets of the world, the commerce of the world, the labor of the world, and their power is felt not only in the place of the money changer, but in the humble cot of the wage-earner, in the home of the bread and meat-producer, whose acres help to feed the world and make the bulk of commerce. The sound money which they contend for is the money which can be the most easily controlled and manipulated by the few, who always control and manipulate in their own interests.

There is to day and has been for years a growing protest coming from the masses in this country and in Europe against this narrow construction of sound money, this one-metal standard of the value of all other money, which has enabled a few very rich men to control the treasuries of nations and to some extent control the destinies of these nations. These money kings are in a sense monarchs of nations and set up a more world-wide power than any nation under the sun. The world is beginning to protest, we say against this selfish, narrow construction of "sound money" which makes the money kings supreme rulers and makes the world tributary to them.

Germany and Great Britain are two of the nations which put silver down and put gold up and did it at the command of the money-lenders who were mighty enough to control parliaments and kings. These same money-lenders and associates put silver down and gold up in this country because they were mighty enough to control Congresses and Presidents and the world has suffered by the selfish speculation of its greatest and most universal money-metal, and hence the efforts that have been from time to time made in Europe within the past few years to get the Governments to restore silver to its rightful place in the monetary systems of the countries which had degraded it. This is the object of the monetary conference favored by the German Reichstag and by the British House of Commons in the resolution passed a few days ago.

Reduced to its essence all this contention about sound money by the money kings and their spokesmen is simply to keep the control of the money of the world in the hands of the few by practically declaring that there shall be but one kind of money, by which all other forms of currency which are permitted to perform any of the functions of money shall have their values fixed. That's what it means, and the contest over it is a contest between the millions who toil and the millions who borrow with the few who toil not, but grow rich and richer out of the interest on the money they lend.

MINOR MENTION.

S. Otho Wilson, of Wake county, is a candidate for Railroad Commissioner to succeed Hon. Thos. W. Mason. If there are any of the leading Fusionists who have not reached out for a share of the spoils since the combine triumphed, they have not been discovered. It is said that Marion Butler and others on the Populist side of the combine are becoming dissatisfied with the general run of things at Raleigh, and are coming to the conclusion that the Republicans are doing too much in fixing up the general legislation for the State and are getting the biggest slices of pie. A Populist caucus was held Thursday night, at which, according to the report as published in Friday's *News and Observer*, it was resolved to hold no more joint caucuses. As showing the spirit of the caucus, the *News and Observer* makes the following reference to Marion Butler's speech:

"The Senator spoke with emphasis, saying that he did not favor the creation of offices for men (referring to the fluke that had been made in roosting Ewart so high); that there must be at once the passage of the Code Commission bill (and general opinion put down as two, Spier Whitaker and Guthrie); that the Populists must be protected against the negro danger in the rechartering of Eastern cities; that the geological survey must stand as it is (Butler said this before, last week in a caucus speech); that the election law must undergo radical changes before becoming a law; that the distinctive policies of the Populists must be maintained, and that they must remain Populists.

"It was not concealed that Butler has felt much humiliated over the failure of his cumulation to cumulate, but he took the compromise of the two extra commissioners to be appointed as by the amended bill of yesterday, as the nearest way out of the muddle. But thus far and no farther is the slogan now. Russell yesterday morning sent for a *News and Observer* between 4 and 5 o'clock, which he knew would contain (as it did) full particulars of Wednesday night's caucus, and read it with anger. He waltzed around yesterday in a kind of vicious, ghost dance, shouting all kinds of Indian terms to help the conspiracy againt Judge Meares and his criminal circuit, finishing off the afternoon in a vain three-hours closet bout with Butler, trying in desperation to change the course of things. But he retired baffled. This is settled BEYOND ALL DOUBT NOW. Last night it was tacitly agreed among the members of the caucus that the Railroad Commissioner SHALL be a Populist."

We do not attach much importance to these reports, for they may be simply a bluff to bring the Republican side of the combine to time, but still they show that the Populist side, which has felt especially sore since that Douglass business, is very far from being satisfied with the Republican manipulation at Raleigh.

The Rothschild family is said to be wearing out at the head, and that there is only one of them who is really competent to manage their business. The combined wealth of the family is $2,000,000,000. Two of the younger members of the family have committed suicide and a third has tried to. This justifies the inference that when a man accumulates more than two or three hundred millions he doesn't find much solid comfort in his money.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated $100,000 for the printing and distribution of a book on birds, and now it is proposed to follow this up by equipping every public school in the State with 250 photographic illustrations, at an estimated cost of $300,000, so that the little chips may cultivate acquaintance with the birds without climbing trees and robbing nests.

The recent municipal election cost the city of Philadelphia $115,901.95, which does not include what it cost the hustlers who were running the election. The fact that it cost only $115,901.95 shows that Philadelphia has an eye to economy. In more extravagant cities it might have cost $115,902.

It never got so hot that it wasn't hotter somewhere and some time, and never so cold that it wasn't ditto. We are now told that it was so cold in Holland in 1554 that the old fellows carried their wine around in their pockets in frozen chunks, and when they wanted a drink they took out a slice and melted it down.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XXVI. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895. NO. 17

FIRE AT KINSTON.

TWO BUSINESS BLOCKS AND A NUMBER OF RESIDENCES BURNED.

Broke Out in Bryan Fields' Stables—Caused by a Cigarette—Loss Estimated at $225,000—Small Insurance—Assistance Sent from Newbern.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

KINSTON, N. C., Feb. 28.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in Bryan Fields' stables and rapidly spread to the wooden buildings in rear of Oettenger Bros.' store and the Opera House.

The two main business blocks of the town are in ashes or smouldering ruins, including the stores of Einstein Bros., S. H. Loften, Oettenger Bros., Pridgen & Cox, Canady's hardware store, C. W. Crabtree, Abbott & Sumerell, Dawson Bros., J. W. Collins, Loftin's Bank, the bar rooms of H. C. Harrison and J. L. Whaley and Wagoner's beer-bottling establishment, the Hotel Tull, the *Free Press* office, Dr. Tull's residence and office, residences of S. Einstein, H. H. Wilson, Sheriff Sutton, Dr. W. A. Pollock, A. J. Loften, S. M. Harrell, and W. R. Brock's residence and stable.

The flying sparks burned two or three houses occupied by colored people in another part of the town.

It is by far the severest fire ever in Kinston. The loss is fully two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and the insurance in the aggregate is small.

The fire was under control by 6.30 o'clock. The Newbern fire engine arrived here at 7.20, and is now throwing water on the smouldering ruins.

The origin of the fire is reported to have been a cigarette stump, carelessly thrown by a boy in Bryan Fields' stables.

Death of Mr. Jas. F. Perry.

Mr. James F. Perry, editor of the new afternoon paper—*The Dispatch*—died at 12.10 o'clock this morning at his home, corner of Second and Orange streets, after an illness of less than two weeks with some stomach trouble.

Mr. Perry was about thirty years of age. He came to Wilmington some six years ago from Scotland Neck and worked in several printing offices in the city as compositor. He married a daughter of the late Dr. J. H. Freeman, of this city, who survives him with a daughter about three years of age.

His mother has been with him during his illness, and yesterday a telegram was sent to his father, Mr. Jas. A. Perry, at Scotland Neck, informing him of his son's serious condition.

Exports Foreign.

The German barque *Marie Heyn* cleared yesterday for London, Eng., with 2,897 barrels rosin, value $2,793.20, shipped by Messrs. Murchison & Co. and Paterson, Downing & Co.

The Norwegian barque *Freden* also cleared for London, Eng., with 3,219 barrels rosin, 200 barrels crude turpentine and 600 barrels tar. Cargo shipped by Paterson, Downing & Co., and valued at $5,818 25.

Schooner *Thos. N. Stone* cleared for Ponce, P. R., with 288 998 feet lumber, value $3,507, shipped by E Kidder's Son.

Schooner *Lois V. Chaples* cleared for Monte Christi, San Domingo, with 54,052 feet lumber, value $689.78, shipped by S. & W. H. Northrop.

Death of Mr. Hayes W. Beatty, Jr.

A dispatch received in Wilmington yestesday announced the death of Mr. Hayes W. Beatty, Jr., last Wednesday at the town of Nord Hoff, in Southern California. Mr. Beatty was 34 years of age, son of Mr. Hayes W. Beatty of Bladen county. He was for a long time a resident of Wilmington and left here about nine years ago for California and engaged in business in San Francisco. He had many relatives and numerous friends in the Cape Fear section. His remains will be interred in the cemetery at Nord Hoff.

Death of Mr. D. D. Barber.

Mr. D. D. Barber, an old and highly esteemed citizen, died yesterday morning at his farm in Brunswick county, twelve miles from this city. He was 78 years old and resided here up to two years ago when he moved to his farm. He leaves six grand-children to mourn his loss. He was a man of fine character, honorable and upright in all business transactions, was modest and thought well of by the entire community. His remains will be brought here this afternoon at four o'clock. The funeral and interment will take place shortly afterwards at Bellevue cemetery.

Atlantic Coast Line.

The Baltimore *Evening News* says: "The Atlantic Coast Line is making special efforts to improve freight service between Baltimore and the South. Recently a local firm having an important shipment to Macon, Ga., selected that line, requesting it be notified of its arrival at destination. The shipment left via the Old Bay Line on the evening of January 28th, arriving in Macon on the morning of January 31st. The time was two and-a-half days, excelling the previous record of three days, which was also held by the Atlantic Coast Line."

Barque Wrecked.

The German barque *Wodan*, Captain Arndt, from St. Pierre, Martinique, bound for Wilmington, went aground yesterday morning on Frying-pan shoals. The officers and crew were taken off and landed at Cape Fear life-saving station. The *Wodan* was in ballast and had a crew of eleven men. She is reported to have been off this port a month or more ago, and was then spoken by the tug *Alexander Jones*.

U. S. Commissioners' Court.

Dave Peirce and H. J. Marshman, charged with operating an illicit whiskey distillery, were before U. S. Commissioner R. H. Bunting yesterday, who held them in a bond of $200 each for their appearance at the next term of the U. S. Court.

Funeral of the Late Jas. F. Perry.

The funeral of the late Jas. F. Perry, editor of the *Dispatch*, took place yesterday morning. The services were conducted at the First Baptist Church by the pastor, Rev. W. B. Oliver, and the interment was in Oakdale. The pallbearers were Messrs. W. H. Alderman, T. E. Davis, W. C. Peterson, J. S. Hooper, W. L. DeRosset, Jr., and A. O. McEachern.

— The fish market yesterday afternoon was filled with shad, retailing at fifty cents per pair for bucks. Roe shad are scarce, as yet, and sell at $1.00 per pair.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

BILL INTRODUCED IN SENATE TO APPROPRIATE $10,000 FOR THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

Championed by Populists as an Offset to the Douglass Resolution—Passed Third Reading — County Government Bill Amended in the Senate—Fire Insurance Bill Passed by the House—Denials and Denunciations Concerning the Douglass Resolution.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 28.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by President Doughton. Prayer was offered by Mr. Norris, of Wake.

Mr Adams introduced a bill to amend the charter of Sanford; also, a bill to amend the charter of Jonesboro.

Mr Grant, a bill to complete the Confederate monument at Raleigh. Mr Grant asked that this bill be placed upon its immediate passage and explained it to the Senate. It proposes to appropriate $10,000 from the money in the State Treasury for this purpose. Mr Grant stated that he had asked to be excused from voting on the bill to loan the sum from the direct tax fund because he did not think it was legal to do so. He did not decline to vote because he was opposed to a monument to the Confederate dead. Mr. Grant made a touching speech in favor of the bill and told how he himself had gone to the war as a Union soldier when almost a boy. He said many boys had gone out from North Carolina, never to return, and he felt as a Federal soldier that a monument should be erected to their memories.

The introduction of Mr. Grant's bill came as something of a surprise and it was soon seen that the Senate intended to pass the bill. Mr. Hoover spoke in favor of it. Mr. Moody congratulated the Senate upon the change of sentiment which had come to it. He said he believed this bill would pass without a dissenting voice.

Mr Fowler made an eloquent and fervid appeal in favor of the bill.

Mr Mewborne, who had led the opposition to the first monument bill, also made a feeling speech in favor of this bill. He declared that he had the manhood and the courage to vote for the bill, and aid the ladies who had worked so hard to build this monument.

It began to be whispered around the Senate chamber that Senator Moody had used some magic or hypnotic influence to bring about the unanimity with which the bill met with favor at every hand. In any event all opposition had melted away, and Senator after Senator spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr Carver and Mr White of Alexander made speeches in favor of the bill, Mr Farthing and Mr Starbuck opposed the bill, declaring that they did not think the State could afford to make this appropriation. Mr Dowd made a ringing speech for the bill. Other speeches were made and it became evident that the bill would pass. There was much speculation as to the change in attitude toward this matter. It was rumored that the matter had been decided in the Populist caucus last night and that it was decided that this bill would have to be passed to offset the Douglass adjournment. Senator Moody's face was as bright as a morning glory and it was evident that he had had a hand in the business somewhere.

On the passage of the bill Mr. Adams called for the ayes and noes. Mr. White, of Alexander, moved to postpone the bill till to-morrow, but the motion failed. The bill then passed second reading by a vote of 19 to 14. A motion to suspend the rules and place the bill on third reading failed by a vote of 17 to 12, a two-thirds majority being necessary, so the bill will come up again to-morrow. Mr Moody declares that the bill will pass the House also.

Bill to establish a graded school in the town of Clinton. Passed third reading.

Bill to establish Warwick High School in Chowan county. Passed third reading.

Several bills failed to pass for lack of a quorum.

At 12 o'clock the County Government bill was taken up as the special order. This was the caucus bill and was read in full.

Mr Moody explained that the bill made the board of county commissioners a board of finance. It took from them their political power and left them only their financial powers. Mr Mitchell first addressed the Senate against the bill and pointed out its imperfections. Mr Adams made a ringing speech, showing up its weak points.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the Speaker in the chair, and prayer by Rev L Branson of the city.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr Drew, bill to incorporate the Southport & Western Railway Company.

Mr Drew, bill to incorporate the Southport Terminal & Improvement Company.

Mr Buchanan, bill to abolish the board of education of Clay and Cherokee counties.

Mr Petree, bill to amend section 1026 of the Code. Relates to false pretence.

Mr Julian, resolution in favor of T W Horton.

Mr Darden, resolution to notify the Senate that the House will be ready to go into election of trustees of the University to-morrow at noon.

Mr McCall, bill for the relief of tax collectors of incorporated towns and cities.

Mr Norment, bill to amend the banking laws of North Carolina.

Mr Nelson, bill to regulate the sale of Jamaica ginger in Caldwell county.

Mr Gallop, bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Mr Smith of Stanly, bill to authorize the commissioners of Stanly county to build a jail.

Mr Darden, bill in regard to killing squirrels in Perquimans county.

Mr Hunter, bill to establish a criminal circuit in Madison, Henderson and Buncombe counties.

Mr Lineback, bill for the relief of Jno Williams, of Forsyth county.

Mr Lusk, bill to incorporate Beaumont Park Association.

Mr Lusk, bill to supplement an act to restore 6 per cent. as the legal rate of interest.

Mr Bean, bill to prevent the sale of liquor near Sandy Creek Baptist Church, Randolph county.

Mr Peebles, bill to establish the Thirteenth Judicial district.

Mr Mayes, bill to incorporate Creedmore, Granville county.

Mr Ewart, bill to amend chapter 211, Laws of 1889.

Mr Crummell, bill for the relief of the tax-payers of Yadkin county.

Mr Gallop, bill to provide for clearing out obstructions in Currituck Sound.

BILLS ON THEIR PASSAGE.

Bill to provide for the passage of fish in Catawba River. Passed third reading.

Resolution for the relief of Mrs Arrington. Adopted.

The tellers on the part of the House in the election of Judge, Solicitor, &c., for the Criminal court composed of Henderson, Madison and Buncombe counties, reported the following as elected: Ewart, judge; McCall, solicitor, and Wilson, clerk.

Bill to pay Mrs S A Williams the balance of salary due her late husband as a member of this House. Passed third reading.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr Lusk arose to a question of personal privilege, and read from the Wilmington *Messenger* an article by the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer*, containing an alleged list of those members who voted for the Douglass adjournment, which includes his name. He denied that he so voted, and said: "The correspondent is a wilful, malicious and corrupt liar, and if he did so without proper inquiry, then I denounce him, in addition, as a coward, and am responsible for the declaration."

Mr Turner, of Mitchell, speaking as a matter of privilege to the same article, denounced the correspondent as "the prince of liars."

Mr Phillips, of Pitt, and Mr Wooten also, denied that they voted as charged in the article, and denounced the correspondent as a liar.

Mr Ray (Dem) also said that he used all the language of these gentlemen in denouncing the Wake correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer*, who charged him with having voted for the Douglass resolution.

Mr Johnson, of Sampson, added his "damnable liar" to the soft impeachments against the said Washington correspondent.

Mr McClammy said that there was no "Bellamy, of New Hanover," and that he must have been meant. He denounced the same correspondent as a "multitudinous and damnable liar."

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The County Government bill passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 6, having been amended so as to provide for the appointment by the Judge of two members to act with the Commissioners as a board of finance; the two appointed to be different in politics from the Commissioners, and four votes out of the five being necessary for any financial measure.

Bills passed third reading in the Senate to-night to amend the charters of Kinston and Greenville. Bill passed second reading to fund the floating debt of $50,000 of the city of Wilmington, by issuing bonds. Bill to amend the charter of Elizabeth City passed its third reading.

The House passed bills giving to the Agricultural and Mechanical College $10,000 annually, and to the Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College $5,000.

The Senate bill reducing the salaries of railroad commissioners to $1,500 per year passed the House after being amended so as to take effect upon the expiration of Major J. W. Wilson's term, two years hence.

Bill passed requiring fire insurance companies to pay full value of policies in cases of total loss, giving companies power to remove cases from one county to another and revoking their charters if they remove a suit from the State to the Federal Court.

Bills passed the House to change the line between Pitt and Greene counties, and to amend the charter of Washington.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 1.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a m, and was called to order by President Doughton. Prayer was offered by Mr Parsons, of Hyde. The journal was read and approved.

Mr Hurley introduced a bill to prevent the sale of liquor in two miles of Prospect Church, in Montgomery county; also, a bill to authorize the Treasurer of Moore county to pay school claims.

Mr Duler, a bill to regulate taxation at Old Fort; also, a bill to amend the charter of Lenoir.

Mr Green, a bill to change the corporate limits of Weldon.

Mr Fowler, a bill to allow the commissioners of Sampson county to levy a special tax.

Mr Ammons, a bill to establish a State line on Natachuckee river and on the French Broad.

Mr Farthing, a bill to change the line between Watauga and Wilkes.

Mr Grant, a bill to amend the school laws.

Mr Parsons, a bill in relation to powers of county boards of education.

Mr Fortune, a bill to aid the public schools.

Mr Bellamy, a bill to require railroads to stop trains one minute at all towns of 600 inhabitants.

Mr Sigmon, a bill relating to the public printing.

Mr Moody, a bill for relief of J C Brewster; also, a bill for the benefit of the dairymen of the State; also, a bill to amend section 3727 of the Code; also, a bill to authorize the directors of the State penitentiary to buy another farm.

Mr Paddison, a bill to change the name of the Onslow Land and Improvement Company.

Mr Adams, a bill to define train robbing and to fix the punishment; also, a bill for the relief of B A McDowell.

Mr Rice, a bill to incorporate the United Sons and Daughters of St Joseph.

Mr Lindsay, a bill to allow the commissioners of Leaksville to issue town bonds.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Railroad Commission bill, reducing the salaries to $1,500 per year, and providing that the bill shall not go into effect till the expiration of the term of Major J W Wilson.

The bill to appropriate $10,000 to complete the Confederate monument in Raleigh came up on its third reading, and Mr Paddison of Pender made an appeal to the Senate not to pass the bill on third reading. He declared that there were other things for which this money was far worse needed. Mr Lindsay also kicked against the bill. He asked the question that if the House had made a mistake in voting a resolution in honor of Fred Douglass, how could the Senate rectify it by passing a bill to appropriate $10,000 to this Confederate monument?

Mr Parsons offered a resolution to strike out $10,000 and insert $25,000. Mr Fowler said Mr Lindsay seemed to think this bill condoned the infamy of the House resolution on Douglass. He said he thought that resolution was disgraceful, but that there was a nobler motive behind the determination to pass this bill. Mr Sigmon moved to lay the amendment on the table and Mr Adams demanded the ayes and nays. The motion to table was defeated by a vote of 20 to 19. The amendment was then defeated, and the vote was taken on the passage of the bill, the ayes and noes being called. It was seen as the vote progressed that it was very close. Several of the friends of the bill were absent. The roll call showed 19 in favor of the bill and 20 against it. The vote had not been announced and suspense in the Senate Chamber was great. At this moment Senator Mercer entered the Chamber and cast his vote in favor of the bill. This made it a tie. Before the vote was announced, Mr Hurley changed his vote from no to aye amid great applause. When the result of the vote was announced as 21 to 20 in favor of the bill, Mr Forbes jumped to his feet and shouted "Glory to God and the Southern Confederacy!"

The bill having passed the Senate on third reading will now go to the House.

At 12.30 o'clock the Election law was taken up and passed second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the Speaker in the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev H W Norris, of the Senate.

Mr Gallop presented a petition of citizens of Currituck county in regard to fishing in that county.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr Ray, resolution asking the State Treasurer for information as to deposits at Morganton, and as to any office connected therewith.

Mr Strickland, bill to authorize tax collectors in Nash county.

Mr Campbell (by request), bill to amend chapter 30, Laws of 1856-57.

Mr French, bill to provide a stock law for part of New Hanover county.

Mr French, bill to allow the commissioners of New Hanover to sell the old court house and lot.

Mr Smith, of Robeson, bill to amend the stock law of Robeson county.

Mr Smith, of Robeson, bill for the relief of Hector McEachern, ex-sheriff of Robeson.

Mr Peebles, bill to define train robbing, and to provide a penalty therefor.

Mr Peebles, bill to incorporate the town of Laska, Northampton county.

Mr Winborne, bill in regard to the probate of wills.

Mr Crawford, bill to prohibit the sale of liquor near Nesbett's Chapel, McDowell county.

Mr Johnson, bill to amend chapter 98, Laws of 1889.

Mr. Johnson, bill to authorize the Superintendent of the Penitentiary to purchase Caledonia farm.

Mr Brown, bill to improve the public roads of Jones county.

Mr Williams, of Craven, bill to amend section 2879 of the Code.

Also (by request), bill for the relief of citizens of Rocky Mount.

Also (by request), bill for the relief of citizens of Edgecombe county.

Also, bill to punish bribery at political conventions.

Also, bill in regard to the sale of liquor in the city of Newbern.

Mr Young, colored, bill to incorporate Middleville, Mecklenburg county; also, bill to create an additional term of Superior Court of Wake county.

Mr Petree, bill relating to the practice of medicine in Stokes and Surry counties.

Mr Phillips of Randolph, bill in regard to the killing of wild turkeys and birds in Randolph county.

Mr Roscoe, bill to repeal chapter 15 Private Laws of 1893.

Mr Turner of Mitchell, bill to aid the public schools.

Mr Ray called up his resolution calling for information from the State Treasurer, and it was tabled on a viva voce vote.

THE REVENUE BILL.

House bill No 1196, an Act to raise revenue, being the special order for 12, was called up, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr French in the chair, and proceeded to consider the bill by sections.

On motion of Mr Monroe, accepted by Mr Lusk, who has the bill in charge, section 8 was so amended as to make the tax for State purposes 21½ cents (22 in bill), and 3⅔ cents (4 in the bill) for pensions. This was done to preserve the constitutional equation. Two amendments to increase the rate for public schools were offered but were voted down, and the amount remained at 16 cents as in the bill.

Mr King offered an amendment to section 8, providing that all monies raised for school purposes under this act shall be paid into the State Treasury, and distributed among the several counties on the basis of school population; this not to apply to the liquor license tax. This amendment caused a very animated debate. The members of the larger counties denounced the amendment as highway robbery of the most flagrant kind. Mr McClammy said it would despoil sixty counties for the benefit of the rest of the State. Mr Lusk said land was assessed at $8 per acre in Buncombe, while Cherokee was valued at $3, and Duplin at $2, and yet it is proposed to dump the money into the Treasury and draw it out for the benefit of under-valued counties.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The Senate passed on second reading the bill to elect justices of the peace by this Legislature, but providing for their election by the people in future.

The majority report of the Public Printing Committee, awarding the State printing contract to Stewart Brothers, of Winston, was adopted.

The Senate to-night took up on its third and final reading the bill providing for justices of the peace. It provides that there shall be six additional justices of the peace in every township, and one more in towns of one thousand inhabitants. The Democrats charged that this would entail upon the State an additional expense of $50,000 per year.

By a damaging blunder the Fusionists were completely demoralized and came near being stampeded in confusion. Mr. Paddison, of Pender, offered an amendment that no books and documents should be furnished the new justices and it was adopted. Mr. Adams, of Moore, at once pointed out that this made the whole bill ridiculous and would render the new justices (of whom there will be several thousand) worse than useless. The Fusionists were in a hole and quickly saw it. The vote on the bill resulted 20 to 18, many Fusionists refusing to vote for it as amended. Speeches were made explaining votes, and Mr. Starbuck, of Guilford (Fusionist), said that the Senators had "made fools of themselves." Mr. Candler, of Jackson (Fusionist), said they had shown themselves incapable of handling the question.

The motion prevailed to reconsider, by vote of 27 to 10, and the Fusionists got out of the hole by striking out Mr. Paddison's amendment, after which the bill passed; but not until they had made themselves a complete laughing stock.

The House continued to discuss the provisions of the act to raise revenue till adjournment.

The bill to gerrymander Raleigh and place it under negro domination, introduced by the negro Jim Young, representative from Wake county, was killed in the House to-night by a vote of 19 to 57.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock a m by President Doughton and prayer was offered by Mr Ammons, of the Senate. The journal was read and approved.

Mr Forbes introduced a bill to protect warehousemen.

Mr Norris, a bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Dime Savings Bank.

Mr Green, a bill to create Roanoke township in Halifax county.

Mr Bellamy, a bill to levy a special tax in Nash county to pay county indebtedness.

Bill to authorize the building of a jail in Alexander county passed third reading.

Mr Mewborne introduced a bill providing that no person shall be eligible to more than two consecutive terms of office as Clerk of Court, Register of Deeds and Treasurer.

Bill to allow the levy of a special tax in Sampson county passed second reading.

Mr Adams introduced a bill to amend the laws of 1893 in regard to branch roads of the Aberdeen and West End Railroad.

Bill to incorporate the Warwick High School, Craven county, passed third reading.

Bill to allow the Commissioners of Leaksville to issue town bonds passed third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Pilot Bank and Trust Company, of Pilot Mountain, passed third reading.

Bill providing for the appointment of a cotton weigher for Wake county passed second reading.

Bill to levy a special tax in Graham county to build a court house passed third reading.

Bill to authorize Moore county to fund the county indebtedness passed third reading.

Bill to provide for the alternative method of constructing the public roads in Buncombe county passed third reading.

Bill to regulate the probate of deeds passed third reading.

SCOTLAND COUNTY.

The bill to create the county of Scotland came up and was unfavorably reported by the committee. There was an accompanying minority report in favor of the bill. Mr Moody moved to postpone the bill till next Tuesday. By consent the bill was allowed to pass second reading, and is to come up on third reading next Tuesday.

Bill to allow special elections in Cleveland county on the question of the manufacture of liquor passed third reading.

Bill for the relief of the Wilson Graded School passed third reading.

Bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville passed third reading.

Bill to authorize the entering of certain lands in Hertford county passed third reading.

Bill to amend the insurance laws of North Carolina came up and was made the special order for Monday.

Bill providing for revising and digesting the public laws of this State passed second reading.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Jonesboro passed second reading.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Sanford passed second reading.

Bill to incorporate the Cora Manufacturing Company passed third reading.

Bill for the support of the white Agricultural and Mechanical College, appropriating $10,000 annually, passed third reading.

Bill appropriating $5,000 annually to colored A. & M. College at Greensboro passed third reading.

Bill to allow the people of Mt Airy to vote on the question of local option was laid upon the table, having been amended so as to make it unsatisfactory to its friends.

Mr Paddison introduced a bill to abolish free-tuition at the University.

At 12 o'clock the election law was taken up on its third reading as the special order. Mr Adams offered an amendment providing that the Prohibitionists shall be represented among the poll holders and registrars. The amendment was defeated.

Mr Dowd offered an amendment providing that the Fusionists shall be considered as only one party and have representation among the poll holders and registrars as such. The ayes and noes were called and the amendment was defeated by a vote of 5 to 29.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the Speaker in the chair, and prayer by Rev Mr Woodard, of the House.

Mr Abbott presented a petition of citizens of Beaufort county asking for a dredge law.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr Ewart, resolution of thanks to Jno McDuffy, a clerk of this House, for a well-prepared record of bills and resolutions.

Also, resolution that no bills shall be introduced after March 6th.

Mr Brown, bill to amend chapter 142, Laws of 1891.

Mr McKenzie, bill to incorporate Providence M E Church, Rowan county.

Mr Howard (by request), bill providing for the salaries of teachers in the public schools.

Mr Baker, bill to protect landlords.

Mr Cox, bill to change the name of Ayden, Pitt county.

Mr King, bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Improvement Company.

Mr Spells, bill to prevent inmates of the Soldiers' Home from drawing pensions.

Mr French, bill for the relief of the Treasurer of New Hanover county.

Mr Drew, bill to incorporate Atlantic Lodge No 48, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr Monroe, bill to unite the W L Saunders Society and the N C Historical Society.

Mr Crumpler, bill to incorporate the town of Hobtown.

Mr Hooker, bill to prohibit sale of liquor in the town of Aurora.

Mr Norment, bill to charter the bank of Lumberton.

Mr Bagwell (by request), bill in regard to fishing in Swift Creek, Wake county.

Mr Bean, bill to prevent sale of liquor near Giles Church, Randolph county.

Mr Hunter, bill to authorize the sheriff of Madison county to exercise control over convicts.

Mr Ewart (by request), bill for the relief of C H Stanback.

After the morning hour the House resumed consideration of the machinery act and continued upon it at length, voting down all amendments.

BILLS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Bill to amend section 2238 of the Code. Relates to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution. Favorable.

Bill for the maintenance of the penitentiary. Favorable.

Bill for the support of the public schools. Favorable.

Bill for the maintenance of Eastern Hospital. Favorable.

Bill for the support of the deaf and dumb Asylum at Morganton. Favorable.

Bill to amend the banking laws of North Carolina. Favorable.

Bill to prevent from teaching in public schools persons convicted of infamous crimes, etc. Favorable.

MARCH, APRIL, MAY.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes People Well.

It Makes Strong Nerves and Pure Blood; It Cures Disease.

It is the One Remedy That All Schools of Physicians Prescribe.

The Demand for it is Tremendous; It Never Fails to Benefit.

Nothing Was Ever So Highly and Widely Recommended.

First Prescribed by America's Greatest Physician.

IT HAS BECOME A BLESSING TO THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

Men and Women in the Highest Stations Publicly Recommend It.

Grateful People Everywhere Heartily Endorse the Famous Remedy.

It makes people well.

It builds up the weakened, shattered nerves; it sends new life and blood through the arteries.

Where everything else has failed Paine's celery compound—the greatest achievement of that giant among men, the ablest physician of this generation, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth—this wonderful Paine's celery compound has in thousands of cases cured disease.

It has freed old age from many of its infirmities. It has made thousands of lives worth living that were once a burden. It has proven itself so easily the greatest of all Spring remedies, making the weak strong and the infirm well, that in the big cities, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and the rest, the leading newspapers, making their own canvasses, have found that the demand for Paine's celery compound is enormous, as far surpassing that of any other remedy as the curative power of this great compound does indisputably surpass that of any other.

For Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine. It is not an ordinary tonic, sarsaparilla or nervine. It is so superior to them all that they are not even good imitators.

Paine's celery compound positively and permanently cures nervous debility and exhaustion. Neuralgia, sleeplessness, melancholia, hysteria and headaches yield to its refreshing properties—all these troubles are directly traceable to the one cause, poorness of the blood and poorness of the nervous tissues.

For kidney troubles it is the most infallible of remedies. It owes its unfailing power to check at once the progress of this breakdown among the tissues of the kidneys to its remarkable nutritive efficiency.

Just as soon as Paine's celery compound begins its strengthening work there is at once a rallying of all the important organs of the body. The appetite improves, the spirits become more hopeful, the dull pains of disease lessen, sound, refreshing sleep returns, "that tired, worn-out feeling" departs, and the sufferer knows, without being told by a physician, that he or she is getting well.

The season of March, April and May—the springtime, when if one can do so he must recuperate his lost strength and get back the health that nature intended for him—that season is here. It behooves every man, woman and youth now to get well. And Paine's celery compound makes people well.

RAILROAD CHANGES IN SUMTER

Discontinuing General Offices of C. S. & N. —Tobacco Warehouses.

Special to the Columbia State.

SUMTER, S. C., Feb. 27.—President W. G. Elliott of the