

### WASHINGTON WRIT.

#### YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

#### The Evening Session of the House a Farce—Failure of Conferees to Agree—Bond Offerings, Etc.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—Mr. Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, to which was referred the resolutions offered by Senators Chandler and Gibson, for the investigation of the recent elections in Louisiana and other States, and memorials as to political assassinations, reported them all back, to be laid on the table; and also reported the original resolution, instructing the committee on privileges and elections to inquire whether in any State the free and lawful expression of the will of the people, in the election of members of the Fifty-first Congress and ascertaining the result thereof, has been prevented by violence, intimidation, fraud, or other crimes. Also, to inquire into the recent election in Louisiana in April 1888; and whether that State has a Republican form of government. The committee is to report at the session to be held in December 1889.

Mr. Salisbury, on behalf of the Democratic members of the committee on privileges and elections, expressed utter dissent from the resolution, on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction over the question. The resolution was, on objection by Gorman, laid over until to-morrow.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Vest's motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report on the direct tax bill was agreed to last Saturday. After speeches from Messrs. Vest and Blair upon the general subject of the bill, and in opposition to it, and by Messrs. Harris and Morgan in favor of it, the motion to reconsider was rejected, yeas 8, nays 48. The conference report now goes to the House for its action.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Among the amendments reported by the committee on appropriations and agreed to by the Senate were the following: For protecting the site of the post-office building at Key West, Fla., \$3,000; making appropriations for light house service and steam tender for first light house district, \$85,000; ditto second district \$80,000; Chincoteague buoy depot, Va., \$1,250; Portsmouth depot, Va., (additional land), \$10,000; Bush Bluff, near Norfolk, Va., \$40,000; Diamond shoal, off Cape Hatteras, N. C., \$500,000; North River, N. C., \$10,000; steamer for light house service in North Carolina, \$35,000; Hilton Head, S. C., \$5,000; Fernandina Harbor, Fla., \$1,750; Pascagoula river ranges, Miss., \$1,000; fixing the total cost of library building at Washington, D. C., \$55,000—exclusive of appropriations heretofore made; and inserting an item of \$32,945 for a sewerage system at Fort Monroe, Va.

Mr. Harris interrupted the reading of the bill and said: "In support of the motion which I desire to make, I will state that I find in the Record that four hundred and fifty-eight nominations have been sent to the Senate."

Presiding officer Ingalls asked Mr. Allison, in charge of the sundry civil bill, whether he yielded to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. Harris—"I have a right to make a statement?"

Presiding officer—"The chair thinks that the Senator cannot submit a motion without unanimous consent."

Mr. Harris—"Does the chair think that no motion is in order? I do not think that the yielding of the Senator of Iowa is at all necessary to my purpose, although I am satisfied that the Senator from Iowa will not object to yielding if it is desired, but I do not ask the Senator from Iowa to yield."

Mr. Allison—"Then if the Senator does not, I will not do so."

Presiding officer—"The reading of the bill will proceed."

Mr. Harris—"Does the chair decide that I have not the right to be heard in relation to any matter about which I may wish to speak while this bill is pending?"

Presiding officer—"The chair does so hold that this bill is not debatable, but the chair will hear the Senator from Tennessee."

Mr. Harris thereupon proceeded to make his statement. He had found, he said, that 463 nominations had been sent to the Senate by the President. Of these, 133 were regular promotions in the navy, army and marine hospital service, and were all confirmed but two. Of the 225 other nominations which had been made to fill official vacancies, there were only forty-eight confirmations and no rejections, leaving 177 not acted upon. Out of 261 presidential postmasters nominated, only 23 had been confirmed, leaving 238 not yet confirmed, or rejected. He held it to be as much the duty of the president to make nominations to fill official vacancies as to perform any other official duties, and as much the duty of the Senate to consider and confirm or reject nominations as to perform any other Senatorial duty. He recalled the facts that President Arthur had, after the presidential election of 1884, sent to the Senate 612 nominations, all of which were confirmed, except 20; and that President Hayes had, after the presidential election of 1880, sent to the Senate 680 nominations, nearly all of which were confirmed. In view of these facts he moved that the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of executive business. The

### THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

#### ANOTHER STATEMENT CONCERNING THE ISLANDS MADE PUBLIC YESTERDAY.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The following statement in regard to the Samoan question was prepared at the Department of State and furnished for publication today. The interest lately manifested in the Samoan Islands renders a pertinent reference to several incidents which disclose the position heretofore maintained by the United States, concerning that group. The advocates of the establishment of a protectorate over those islands by the United States appear to have lost sight of the fact that this government in pursuance of its traditional and established policy regarding remote foreign possessions, has at least five times refused to assume such relations.

The disavowal by Mr. Bayard of Consul Greenbaum's act three years ago in raising the American flag and declaring a protectorate in the name of the United States, is fresh in the public mind and need not be further discussed, but a similar refusal to assume such a protectorate was thrice, indeed, four times previously discarded by this government. It will be remembered that in 1873 one Steinberger was sent out by President Grant as a special agent to report on the condition of the islands. Having made his report he returned in the following year as the bearer of some presents and messages from President Grant to the natives. It having subsequently been rumored, however, that Steinberger had promised the natives the protection of the United States, the House of Representatives on the 28th of March, 1876, adopted a resolution instructing the committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the extent and character of the power conferred by the United States on A. B. Steinberger, as special agent or commissioner, to the Samoan or Navigation Islands, and to call upon the Secretary of State for all correspondence between said Steinberger and the department of State, touching the object, operation and result of such mission or agency.

This resolution was answered by the President on May 1st, 1876, by transmitting to the House the report of Mr. Fish, then Secretary of State, in which it was stated that Steinberger appeared to have exceeded his instructions. Accompanying this report was a dispatch from Fish to Steinberger dated May 6th, 1875, in which the former, referring to the allegation, that Steinberger had promised the Samoans the protection of the United States, said: "If this be as represented it is much to be regretted, as so such promise was made nor any hope of protection was held out by warrant of this government, and such promise, if made, was one which this Department in the absence of a formal treaty, or of the sanction of Congress, had no right to authorize you to make."

In 1877 Mr. Colmesnil, then United States commercial agent at Apia, raised a United States flag over the Samoan flag, but his act was not sustained by his government. But more notable still, was the similar raising of the American flag for the purpose of declaring protection in February, 1878, when Griffin was United States consul at Apia. At that time, Marnea, the Samoan who signed with Everts, the treaty now existing between the United States and Samoa, was in this country whither he had come, as his people well understood, for the negotiation of a treaty for protection. At the same time the British High Commissioner was at Apia, in a man-of-war, endeavoring to induce the Samoans to conclude the treaty subsequently ratified with Great Britain, but the natives refused to enter into any agreement whatever, until they had learned the result of their application to this government for a treaty for protection. Germany also had then no treaty with the islands, and the way was clear to the United States to assume protection if it had thought proper to do so.

#### A Half Million Fire.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Number 13 Bank street extending through a block bearing the Nos. 18 and 20 Strawberry street, was totally burned this morning. It was occupied by Rudolph Blankenburg & Co.'s large importing house. Their insurance is \$227,000, and their loss considerably more, but not accurately ascertainable. Other buildings damaged were Nos. 11, 15 and 17 Bank street; Nos. 12 to 34 Strawberry street, and the rear of Philip J. Walsh's clothing stores Nos. 28, 30 and 23 South Second street. The total loss will aggregate about \$600,000, divided among fifteen or twenty firms in clothing, knit goods, hosiery, yarns, German town wools, worsted and kindred trades. A great many people were employed in the burned and damaged buildings, and many narrowly escaped, but so far as is known, no person was killed or injured.

#### The "W" Oyster Supper.

In Johnston Hall, was liberally patronized and largely attended last evening. The receipts amounted to about forty-five dollars, which will be applied to church purposes. All who were present thoroughly enjoyed the occasion, and were gratified at the success of the ladies who managed the affair.

### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

#### Friendship, Charity, Benevolence.

Such indeed prevailed and were exemplified by this noble Order, at its silver anniversary last evening. The lodge at this place, although less than one year old, numbers sixty members, all of them select men, indeed, with whom it is an honor to any to be allowed to associate. Their entertainment, to which about one hundred and fifty guests were invited, embraced sweet music, a most instructive address, and delightful refreshments—to each and all of which we wish we could do justice; but, as we are not musical, and have a mind above eating and drinking, we must confine ourselves to

#### THE ORATION.

Which was delivered most gracefully by Gen. Johnstone Jones, following immediately upon the presentation of a most beautiful jewel adorned with the emblematic F. C. B., to Mr. Jacobs. Gen. Jones gave a brief history of the order, informing us that it was organized twenty-five years ago, by five gentlemen in Washington City. The idea originating with one of them, Mr. J. H. Rathbone, who, reading over again the old story of Damon and Pythias, adopted the thought of the friendship of Pythias as the foundation-stone of a benevolent society. Although all may be familiar with this story, we think it worthy of repetition. It runs as follows:

"Damon and Pythias, two noble Pythagoreans of Syracuse, have both been remembered as models of faithful friendship. Pythias having been condemned to death by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, begged to be allowed to go home for the purpose of arranging his affairs, and Damon pledged his own life for the re-appearance of his friend. Dionysius consented and Pythias returned just in-time to save Damon from death. Struck by so noble an example of mutual affection, the tyrant pardoned Pythias, and desired to be admitted into their sacred fellowship."

From this little beginning of five men the order now embraces two hundred and fifty thousand members, three thousand lodges, and has expended during the last year six millions of dollars in charity. We hope and believe that its future will develop great things indeed, based as it is, upon the simple, yet all powerful, maxim—"Do ye unto others as ye would that they should do unto you."

#### NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

#### Dull and Declining Throughout the Entire Day.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The stock list was dull and declining almost throughout the day. Although the movements, except in a few cases, were entirely insignificant, there were unfavorable circumstances helping the decline. Attention was sold freely for Boston account early, and arrested the improving tendency of the general list at this time. While considerable pressure was brought against the Grangers they were strong enough to induce the bears to turn their attention in other directions and finding a weak spot in Oregon Shore, all of them were rapidly marked off. This affected the general list somewhat. The general anxiety over the Chicago convention deferred buying, and Union Pacific and Richmond & West Point joined the weak stocks. In the afternoon the market closed dull and heavy at about the lowest prices. Sales were only 216,000, and the list is almost invariably lower this evening. Losses are generally confined to fractions.

#### Harrison's Ride.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.—The schedule for President-elect Harrison's train from Indianapolis to Washington has been arranged. It will leave the former place, over the Pennsylvania road, at noon on Monday next, and arrive at its destination on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon. The train will consist of president Roberts' private car, two Pullman sleepers and a baggage car, and will be run as a section of the Atlantic express. No stops will be made between Indianapolis and Pittsburg except to change locomotives, and after leaving here will go through without further stop to Washington. The President and his family will occupy president Roberts' special car, which is now being renovated at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania railroad.

#### Made the Manager Skip.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., February 19.—A special to the Tribune, from Helena, Montana, says: A critical state of affairs prevail at the Castle mining camp. The mines have been closed on account of lack of funds, and the men have not been paid off. Manager King escaped lynching a few days ago by possessing a fast horse. The men having failed to receive anything out of the sale of bullion, rioting has occurred and more trouble is imminent.

#### Coming Back to Kenna.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 19.—Two ballots were taken to-day for Senator in the joint assembly. On the second ballot Goff received 42; Kenna 35; J. O. Wilson, 6; Robertson, union laborite, 4; Price 2; Walker and Herford 1 each. Several delegates who deserted Kenna yesterday returned to-day, and will now cast their votes for him. There remains but three days of the session.

### ACROSS THE WATER.

#### A RECORD OF YESTERDAY'S HAPPENINGS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

#### O'Brien Sentenced to Six Months Imprisonment—Yesterday's Session of the Parnell Commission.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

SIX MONTHS WITHOUT HARD LABOUR. DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—When the case of William O'Brien was resumed to-day, O'Brien refused to allow Healy, his counsel, to apologize for the language the latter had used to Col. Turner during the progress of the case yesterday. O'Brien also declined to make any further defense against the charges brought against him under the Crimes act, and the magistrates thereupon sentenced O'Brien to six months' imprisonment without hard labour.

#### THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The court room was crowded to-day when the Parnell commission resumed its sitting. Henry Labouchere, John Morley, George Shaw, LeFevre and other prominent persons were present. Mr. Macdonald, manager of the Times, was the first witness called and he was cross-examined by counsel for the Parnellites. He declined to say whether he regarded the letters of January 9th, and of May 15th, as the only important ones among the first five which Mr. Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union handed to him. Presiding justice Haumen sharply rebuked the witness for his refusal. McDonald in reply to further questions said that the letters had to be taken as a whole, and that as a whole they were compromising. He particularly avoided asking for what source the letters were obtained, because Houston said he was bound to secrecy which he asked the witness to respect. The witness first knew the Pigott, former editor of an Irish newspaper, supplied them at about the time the publication of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime" was begun. He did not know that the letters had been shown to the marquis of Hartington, who he asserted, had nothing to do directly or indirectly with their publication. Houston showed witness as tending to confirm the genuineness of the writing, a letter written by Parnell to Pigott, which was not submitted to the experts because it was private and confidential. The witness said he forgot whether when he submitted the other specimens of Egan's writing; he could not be positive whether he then had an actual specimen of Egan's writing. He forgot what material he gave the expert to enable him to ascertain whether the letters were genuine. He was convinced that the Egan and Parnell letters were genuine before the first article on "Parnellism and Crime" was published by the Times.

#### RAILROAD SHOPS BURNED.

A Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Blaze in Cincinnati.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—Shortly after three o'clock this morning the machine shop, car shop and locomotive house of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway were found to be on fire. A strong wind was blowing from the west, and when the firemen arrived the entire property was doomed. The building in which the fire started was a one-story wooden structure, and was soon not only ablaze itself, but sending fire-brands into and upon all other buildings surrounding. The fire department was out in its entire strength preventing the spread of the fire. The "Big Four" elevator was in great danger but escaped. A span of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bridge approached runs over the works, but being of iron, no harm was done to it, except the burning of a few ties which were easily replaced. The loss to the railroad company's property was complete, and it is estimated by president Ingalls at \$200,000, upon which there is an insurance of about one-half of that sum. The machinery and buildings were valued at \$150,000.

#### Chicago Market Review.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

CHICAGO, February 19.—A nervous unsettled feeling existed to-day in wheat. Trading was fairly active, but the spasmodic offering power was lower. Speculation opening for May was slightly better than yesterday's closing, advancing 1/2 cent to 1 1/2; then rallied sharply, advancing 3/4; broke off 1/2; again advanced 1 1/2, ruled irregular, and closed 1 1/2 higher than yesterday. The early strength was possibly influenced by the change to colder weather, and one reported increase by Berthoud of wheat on ocean passage, but market advices were of an unfavorable tenor. Soon after the opening, it was discovered that there was a fair quantity of wheat on the market, and upon an effort being made to sell, prices quickly declined. Then when parties who sold early, undertook to get their wheat back, they found the offerings light and the market quickly responded to the demand in a sharp advance. The improvement was helped soon by a report that some wheat has been taken at New York for Glasgow, and that there was a better demand for cargoes of California wheat. There was a fair business in corn, trading being more general than of late; the feeling developed was weaker, and a lower range of prices was established. Oats were fairly active, but weaker, suffering a decline of 1/8, and closing steady and 1/4 lower.

### VEET IN ITS INFANCY.

#### But One Firm Alone in Western North Carolina Sells Eighty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Lumber Per Year.

It is our purpose, as heretofore announced, to inform our readers from time to time, of the various lines of business, which experience proves to be profitable, in this section, and to-day we invite attention to

#### THE LUMBER TRADE.

We are fully aware that the figures, which we can show, will appear small and insignificant to a lumberman of Michigan; or even of Florida, or the pine-woods section of either Carolina or Georgia, but it must always be remembered, that here, in its infancy, until a few years ago, no one ever dreamed of exporting lumber from the precipitous sides of our mountains, which are only now accessible to railroad facilities.

In gathering the following facts, it was our good fortune to meet Mr. S. F. Chapman, of the firm of Cushing & Chapman, who are, perhaps, the most active shippers of lumber that we have in Asheville, although many others will be found in various portions of our adjoining counties. These gentlemen have their principal office at this place, and devote their time and capital to the manufacture, purchase, shipment and export of rough sawed lumber, almost entirely, with an occasional deal in sawed logs.

Their manufacture, if you may so call it, is done at several large saw mills of their own, situated on Ivy and Pine Creek, N. C., and at Wolf Creek, Tenn., and their purchases embrace the entire production of mill-men, on Shut-in-Creek, Ivy, Laurel and Spring Creek, N. C., and at several other points.

By the word shipment we mean that portion which finds sale in American markets, while export refers to that sent across the water, to European—chiefly British ports. In the first list this firm consider Boston, New York and Baltimore, in the order named, as their best business points.

The total annual purchases and sales of Cushing & Chapman aggregate about six million feet, and is composed chiefly of poplar, oak, cherry, walnut, white pine and ash—by far the greatest quantity being of poplar, which is growing rapidly in favor and competing successfully for many purposes, with the best qualities of northern white pine, as the owners of the latter fully appreciate. It is also used extensively for the cheaper classes of furniture, for which it is peculiarly adapted, by the readiness with which it takes stains, imitating the more expensive woods.

Another purpose, to which poplar is adapted (and in fact at present it is the only material used), is the manufacture of barrel bungs, a business coming rapidly into importance,—several large factories being recently established in Lynn, Mass., and at other points. It does indeed astonish one to hear of millions of feet of lumber being consumed, in the product of such a little thing, as the bung of a barrel. Yet, such is the case, and this does and will provide a market for the immense poplar or tulip trees, which adorn our mountain sides and creek bottoms.

As yet the scarcity of railroads confine dealers to a distance of twenty miles from their tracts, as over that distance the hauling would be an insurmountable obstacle; but with other roads, which we hope soon to have (if our legislature will allow it), ramifying our mountains and valleys in all directions, the supply will be practically inexhaustible for years to come, and we trust our land owners who are outside of the twenty-mile radius will heed this and order the "woodman spare that tree" until it can be used for a better purpose than to be denuded and burned merely to clear the land. This has been done already to the great injury of us all. Let it be stopped, and quickly, at that.

#### WALNUT.

The supply of this timber, once in great demand, is somewhat exhausted, and in consequence the consumers, making a virtue of necessity, find that they can get along without it, and most of it now seems wanted at foreign rather than American markets. Cushing & Chapman have just completed a shipment of thirty-four car-loads of walnut to Glasgow, Scotland, which they value at ten thousand dollars cash.

#### CHERRY.

This lumber at present is very inaccessible, growing as it does on the highest and most precipitous mountains. The cost of obtaining it is yet almost equal to that of imported mahogany, which it closely resembles in some respects, and with which alone it seems to compete. It seems best to leave it where nature planted it until the means of reaching it are improved.

#### OAK.

A trial car-load of oak was sent to New York, and there kiln-dried and forwarded to Cleveland, Ohio, to our townsman, Mr. G. W. Pack, who is a very large lumber dealer in that city. We have his authority for saying that it was much admired there, especially for the peculiar tone or character of its color.

#### ASH.

Of this there are two kinds found in North Carolina, that in the low country differing widely from the same timber in the mountains. The former, which is inferior, has so affected the State's character in market that a difficulty is met with in getting the latter tested, but Messrs. Cushing & Chapman say that whenever they can sell one car-load they are sure to get an order from the same person to have it duplicated if possible; it beats western ash all hollow.

In a short time we will mention some of our manufacturers of lumber, etc., etc., and will now close with the remark that the cash expended by Messrs. Cushing & Chapman annually, and paid direct to owners of trees, amounts to the respectable sum of \$80,000.

### THEODORA.

#### Marie Hilford and Wm. F. Clifton at Opera Hall To-morrow Evening.

These well-known and popular actors will present the above-named play at Opera Hall to-morrow evening. The play is a good one and the artists perfect. The costumes are magnificent.

There are six costumes belonging to Theodora and all are marvelously beautiful. When seated on the imperial throne in the first act, she appears in a gown made of the cloth of gold woven in net work; all over the robe are scattered oriental flowers of strange oriental designs and colors. Across the hem peeping out from among wreaths of these same flowers and bands and beads of heavy beaten gold are heads of cherubs, embroidered on silk.

Theodora wears the counterpart of the "Mantle of the Caesars," the robe of state. It is of light blue satin finished all around the edges with bands of gold, set with precious stones. The robe is embroidered with every known jewel in the cashmere figure. The lining is of the cloth of gold. The crown of Justinian has over two hundred jewels, while that of Theodora has half as many. Nine girdles are used and are heavily jeweled. The scenery is a counterpart of the famous production by Bernhardt. The robes of the courtiers, slave and ambassadors are all her original possessions.

#### A WRIT OF ERROR.

Granted, and the Tax Bond Case Certified to the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—In the case of Morton, Bliss & Co., against Roberts, auditor of the State of North Carolina, action on bonds issued by the State and subsequently repudiated, Judge Bond, of the United States circuit court, has, on petition of counsel for the plaintiffs, granted a writ of error to the supreme court of the United States. This case is in some respects similar to the other State bond cases from North Carolina and Louisiana circuits, and which are now pending before the United States supreme court, but were passed when reached on the regular call, until a full court is sitting, for the reason that they raise a constitutional question for decision, on a line upon which the court has been for some time nearly evenly divided.

#### CITY BRIEFS.

Capt. Natt Atkinson left for Raleigh on the noon train yesterday.

Capt. J. Roessler, of Charlotte, was at the Grand Central yesterday.

Hilford and Clifton in "Theodora" at opera hall to-morrow evening.

Twenty-six dollars in fines were collected in the police court yesterday morning.

Lost—a post office key, No. 3443—21923. Finder will please return same to this office.

New developments in railway progress will be made public in these columns during the next few days.

The bill to incorporate the Asheville Christian Congress was introduced in the House Monday.

"Theodora," at Opera Hall to-morrow evening. See the beautiful costumes, and witness an excellent play.

The Spring term of Buncombe Superior court convenes on Monday, March 11th, Judge John A. Gilmer presiding.

The attention of our readers is called to the mortgagee's sale—saw-mill, etc., by the Bank of Asheville, in this issue.

Attention is called to the advertisement of C. E. McClure, Sup't. So. Bell Telephone Co., for poles, to be found in this issue.

A rendition of "Damon and Pythias," by local theatrical talent, is an attraction at Opera Hall for the evening of the 27th inst.

Mr. Augustus J. Lyman returned to the city yesterday from an extended trip to New York, Philadelphia and Hartford, Conn.

Among those who will attend the Harrison inauguration ceremonies at Washington from this city, are Mayor Harkins and Alderman Miller.

Severe criticism has been made by many of our citizens regarding the late so-called "write-up" of Asheville by the New York World's correspondent. It was tough, to be sure; but experience is a dear school, and home papers, it seems are not deemed good enough through which to set forth home enterprises and advantages.

From the Fire.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—Two additional bodies have been taken from the Park Central hotel, both badly burned. One was identified as Dr. Lavelletti Perrin, and the other is believed to be Mrs. Perrin. Two other bodies are now in sight, and are being taken out.

Indications.

By Telegraph to the Citizen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—For North Carolina—Fair; colder; northerly winds, becoming variable.

Passed by the House.

The Haywood land relief bill passed the lower house of the General Assembly at Raleigh yesterday, as we are informed by a special telegram from Representative W. H. Hargrove, of Haywood.