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PISTOL-GRAFS.

The Greensboro Patriot shows improvement. Is this line from Aldrich's poem in the April Atlantic correct? If not, why not? "The dress men toll for, often stain the soul." There were 195 destructive fires in the United States in March, exceeding a loss of \$10,000 each—total loss \$8,466,000.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial and the Philadelphia Telegraph, Republican papers, are opposed to the McKinley bill for Monopoly.

The foreign immigration movement is reported active. The arrivals are very large—one-third more than for same time last year.

There are six negroes in the Mississippi Legislature and all voted to appropriate \$10,000 to erect a monument in memory of the Confederate soldiers of that State.

An exchange says Ingalls is known out in the prairies as the "old-man-not-afraid-of-the-constitution." But he is getting afraid of the indignant farmers in his State who are tired of his incompetency and bad principles.

Pennsylvania is flourishing in the matter of mortgages. It is reported that the farmers held a meeting at Reading, when it was said in Berks county the mortgages amounted to \$9,000,000 and in Lancaster they aggregated \$25,000,000. Bully for the tariff!

There is a great deal of very foolish slang now used. The N. Y. Tribune has this to say:

"From 'Does your mother know you are out' to 'McGinty,' or 'In the Soup' you might almost tell a man's age by the high slang marks left after the subsidence. And every one of them that came out originally from Whitechapel you may trace straight to the Bowery."

According to the Philadelphia Press, Republican organ, divorce is practically easy and free in California, Illinois, New Hampshire and several other States East and West. And this is said in a country that pretends to be Christian and to acknowledge Almighty God. Such a statement is indeed a reproach to any people.

Our friend Col. John D. Cameron published a brief card in the Asheville (N. C.) paper that the proprietor and himself do not agree on many subjects, and he, therefore, retires. We regret this, for as we have been glad to say many times, he is the best writer as to style and the best furnished as to range of information, of any of the members of the State press so far as we are informed. We hope his able and scholarly pencil will not be long unemployed.

The Richmond State hurrans for Vance and says:

"His fame will ring in trumpet tones far down the ages. Our Vance, we love to call him in Virginia. Ah, he's a broth of a boy!"

It then quotes a rhetorical passage from his last speech as follows:

"From Mephistopholes to Louis the Eleventh, from Jack Boudierby and Sarge Gamp to Sergeant Buzfuz, from the wolf that accused the lamb of muddying the stream to Anthony Von Conlear, the Dutch Trampeter."

We "fess up" as Jack Boudierby, unless it is a misprint for our old friend Capt. Bansby.

We relied upon an opinion given by a leading Washington correspondent of a Northern paper of Vest's standing in the Senate. We recently copied at some length the correspondent's opinions, including his opinion of Senator Vance. We have not been in Washington since the war, and have heard only our own Senators speak on the stump, and a short speech from Senator Butler. The Charlotte Chronicle says Vest is no orator but a ready debater. The Chronicle says:

"In the Senate, the better speakers are on the Democratic side; but as a rule there are more orators in the Senate to the number of members, than there are in the House."

Mr. H. C. Lea, an able Republican author of Philadelphia, asks the President in an open letter to get rid of Quay, and thereby "apply conscience to public affairs." That is asking far too much of the Boode President. Mr. Lea thinks and very properly that the "temporary abstraction by the latter of \$900,000 from the Pennsylvania treasury, alleged by the New York World, with details of names, places and dates, disqualifies him, Mr. Lea contends, for his present position as intermediary between the President and the people in the distribution of offices from the postmaster generalship down." Doubtless, but Quay is the chief-corner stone of the Harrison-Wanamaker edifice.

MR. RANDALL DEAD!

THE GREAT STATESMAN AND PATRIOT SLEEPS WELL.

His Life was Full of Years and Honors and His Last Hours Were Those of Peace—A True Friend of the South in Her Darkest Days His Deeds Will Not Be Forgotten by Those Whose Cause He Defended.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It was a sad and touching scene at the Randall residence on Capitol hill when Congressman Samuel J. Randall expired this morning, just as the bells of the neighboring churches were tolling five o'clock. Around the bedside were gathered the family, the physician and Postmaster General Wanamaker who had all kept constant watch over the dying man during the night. A few minutes before his death he opened his eyes and looking tenderly at his wife who knelt over him, said in a low tone, "mother;" a word instinct with all the fondest recollections of their long and happy married life, and by which he always called his wife when none but the family were near. He looked into her eyes as if he were about to say something more, but he seemed to have no strength left, and in a few moments he had passed away. Death had come with the coming of the dawn. The watchers saw that all was over, and the brave wife and daughter, who had nursed and cared for him during his long illness, could restrain their feelings no longer, but gave way to their grief, while the physician and Mr. Wanamaker endeavored to console them as best they might, though their own grief hardly permitted them to speak.

Samuel J. Randall is no more. The mournful fact is before us, and the South stands moved by a profound and earnest feeling of sorrow, altogether unspicable and beyond the power of expression in any adequate form of words.

Samuel J. Randall was indeed a friend to the South. He more than any other man gave evidence of such friendship during the dark days of reconstruction and radical usurpation, when he stood up for right and principle, and when principle was unpopular and friends were scarce. Manfully, courageously he stood up, leading the Democratic minority in Congress, against the encroachment of a majority which was desperate and villainous towards the South. He opposed the objectionable amendments to the constitution, fought the Force bill and led the way to universal amnesty. In 1875 he introduced a bill removing the political disabilities of every man in the United States. The disposition of the Republicans was to grant without hesitation an amnesty almost universal, the exceptions being Jefferson Davis, Robt. Toombs and Jacob Thompson. Mr. Randall brought his bill to a vote January 10, 1876. The bill required a two-third vote, but fell short of that number—ayes, 175; noes, 97.

Samuel J. Randall entered the House in the Thirty-eighth Congress. In December, 1863, Mr. Randall voted for a bill to appoint Gen. Grant Lieutenant-general of the army. He was one of the few Democrats who voted for the measure.

In December, 1876, Samuel J. Randall, who had been the competitor in the Democratic caucus of Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, but who was defeated by Mr. Kerr, was chosen speaker. He had represented the Philadelphia district for thirteen years and had acquired a thorough knowledge of the rules and methods of the House.

He is described by Mr. Blaine in his book as a strong partisan with many elements of leadership. "He is fair-minded toward his political opponents, generous to his friends, makes no compromises with enemies, never neglects his public duties and never forgets the interest of the Democratic party."

He was re-elected speaker in October, 1877, receiving 149 votes over Jas. A. Garfield, who received 132 votes. In March, 1879, Mr. Randall was re-elected speaker of the Forty-fifth Congress, receiving 143 votes to 125 votes for Garfield.

In 1880 he was a leading candidate for the Presidency, but Gen. Hancock was nominated. Since his defeat for the speakership, in 1883 he has been chairman of the appropriations committee of the House. He was always an enemy to extravagant appropriations. He had courage and ability. He did not lack aggressiveness and fire. He was a practical man, full of vigor to his friends, makes no compromises with enemies, never neglects his public duties and never forgets the interest of the Democratic party.

The Baltimore Sun well says: "While in recent years Samuel J. Randall has been out of touch with his party on the great question of tariff reform, the Democracy of the entire country will mourn in his death the loss of a sturdy champion of the party, and of one of its trusted leaders during the period just after the war, whose indomitable pluck and uncompromising hostility to every form of corruption and extravagance kept the party intact through all its vicissitudes, and maintained for it a creditable standing before the people. As chairman of the committee on appropriations in 1875 Mr. Randall formulated the policy of retrenchment and reform, which paved the way for the resumption of specie payments, and contributed so largely to the candidacy of Mr. Tilden for the presidency. The people of the South will always hold him in grateful remembrance for his dogged and successful resistance during a two days' struggle to the proposed extension of the clause in the iniquitous 'force' bill, giving the President the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. It was largely due to his masterly leadership of the Democratic minority that the bill was prevented from going to the Senate in time for action, and was thus defeated."

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES

Of the Late Representative Randall to Take Place Thursday—Prayers of the Chaplain of the Senate and House—Interment to be Made at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—At 10 o'clock last night Mr. Wanamaker said that the funeral had been fixed for Thursday morning. The arrangements will be in charge of a Congressional committee to be appointed this morning. Mrs. Randall prefers that the services shall be held in the church of which Mr. Randall was a member, and not in the House of Representatives. Nine or ten o'clock will be the hour fixed for the services. After the ceremonies the funeral party will take a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia, where the interment will take place in the Randall family vault in Laurel Hill Cemetery. Brief services will be held there. The train is not expected to go into the city, but will stop at the Ridge Avenue Church.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler of the Senate, in his opening prayer this morning made the following reference to Mr. Randall's death: "We bless Thee for the long and useful life of Thy servant now departed, whose departure we mourn. We bless Thee for his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, for his patient suffering, and that his end was easy. We commend to Thee those who now gather in the dark shadow of the home circle Thou Judge of wisdom and Father of the fatherless; comfort them in their sorrow, lead them, keep them and give unto them Thy peace."

An air of sadness pervaded the House Chamber when the Speaker's gavel called the body to order. Draped in black and ornamented with handsome floral designs the seat so long occupied by Mr. Randall recalled to the members the fact that their old colleague had passed away forever. A crayon portrait of the ex-Speaker hung in the lobby and was also tastefully draped with emblems of mourning. In his prayer chaplain, Rev. W. H. Milburn, said: "We bless thee, Almighty God, that in the gloom which enshrouds us there is a clear shining of Thy love, and that in the awful stillness about the mouth of the opening tomb a voice clothed with Almighty power speaks, 'I am the resurrection and the life.' Bowing with submission to Thy will we surrender to Thy fatherhood our beloved friend and brother; his name is inscribed among the heroes, patriots and statesmen of the country on the imperishable tablets of its history, and his memory, the memory of his deeds and character, is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen for whose honor and welfare he so long and faithfully wrought. O! Thou who didst shed precious drops of pity and sympathy at Bethany's grave, wilt Thou not come to the widow whose wedded life has been one long, joyous act of self devotion, and the children bereaved of this irreparable loss? Bring home to them and to us the comfort and consolation that no noble life is really extinguished by death, but a passing behind the veil and an entrance upon a higher and grander being in the glorious light of Thy presence. Bring them and us to that higher life, we pray, through Jesus Christ, Amen!"

In the House this morning Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, said: "It rises to announce the death of my colleague, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, who died yesterday morning in this city in his own house at 5 o'clock. This announcement is exceedingly painful to me. He and I have been intimate, familiar friends. He started in life at twenty-one years of age a full man in every respect, intellectually and politically, and as one who had an element of supreme leadership which in his later years was complete in the estimation of his State and country. About three months ago it came to my lot to announce the death of another colleague of many years' service—Judge Kelly—and it is a shock to my feelings which I can hardly repress when to-day I announce the death of this dear colleague. On the first Monday of December 1863, we stood before the Speaker's desk and were sworn into office as members of the Thirty-eighth Congress. Politically we have differed but personally there has been a depth of friendship in all these years which I cannot to-day express to this House. We have lost a distinguished man to-day; the city of Philadelphia grieves over his death as it has seldom been called to grieve over the death of a public man, and the whole State of Pennsylvania mourns his decease—a great man, a statesman, a pure man in life, with strong personal attachments. I noticed yesterday in this city that every flag on every public building was at half-mast, and I see from the papers that the same was true of Philadelphia. Every kind of sadness was expressed there at his own home. I cannot say more to-day, but in a few weeks from this we will have an opportunity to pass resolutions upon his life."

Mr. O'Neill then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Samuel J. Randall, late representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the House with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the House do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the speaker appointed the following committee: Representatives O'Neill, Carlisle, McKinley, Harmer, Holman, Cannon, Forney, Springer and Reilly. The House then adjourned.

The Senate also provided for a committee to attend Mr. Randall's funeral and adjourned.

The Gilbert starch works at Des Moines, Ia., were burned yesterday; loss \$100,000. Three employees, two girls and one man were burned to death.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH

PARTICULARS OF AN ASSASSINATION AT CLINTON.

Edward N. Butler Killed by a Man Who Awaited His Approach Behind a Tree—The Assassin Takes to the Woods and Makes Good His Escape—Great Indignation Manifested Over the Affair.

CLINTON, N. C., April 14.—[SPECIAL.]—A horrible assassination took place within the corporate limits of Clinton a few minutes past one o'clock p. m. Saturday, the 12th instant. Mr. Edward N. Butler, who lived in the southeastern part of town, on the Elizabeth road, was going down town from his dinner. When he reached a point near where the road crosses Dollar branch, one of the small streams which intersect the town, he was shot down from ambush on the opposite side of the road. On the side where Mr. Butler was passing the land was open. A narrow growth along the branch reaches to the fence, which skirts the road, on the other side. Behind this fence and screened by this growth the assassin stood. From the tramping of the ground, cutting away of bushes to open his view, and some chips which indicated whittling, he must have awaited the approach of his victim for some time. The ball entered the right hip, fracturing the bone and perforating the bowels. Mr. Butler lived until 12:15 p. m. to-day. He made a dying declaration implicating a young man of desperate character.

Diligent search has been made for the latter about his usual haunts, but without avail up to this writing. Mr. Butler was 46 years of age and leaves a wife and nine children. That such an atrocious deed could be perpetrated on one of our principal highways within a quarter of a mile of the court house in broad daylight on the busiest day in the week, shocks our people beyond expression.

The distance from the assassin to his victim when the fatal shot was fired was only forty-five feet and the powder smoked a spot as large as a man's hand on a fence rail. Mr. Butler called for help, and, seeing he was not dead the brutal wretch started to reload his gun, but was detected by the approach of Mrs. Butler and some men who were at work near by. On seeing them, he fled up the branch, and made his escape. An examination of the surroundings shows that a person acquainted with the country could travel for miles without leaving the woods. If the rascal is caught while the people are so indignant there is no telling the consequences.

Hon. Roger Q. Mills' Tribute to the Dead Statesman.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Representative Roger Q. Mills had not heard of Mr. Randall's death when an Associated Press reporter called about 1 o'clock and asked his opinion of Mr. Randall. Mr. Mills spoke feelingly and earnestly. "He was a very great man," said he, "a man of unimpeachable integrity and a natural born leader of men. He had more of the elements of leadership than any man I have come in contact with since I have been in public life. Nothing but his views on the tariff could have prevented him from being the leader of the Democratic party. If it had not been for that he would have been nominated for President in 1876, and," said Mr. Mills, with emphasis, "he would have been elected and seated, for he would have asserted his rights. But when he believed his opinions were right he would never change them, no matter what might happen. I never saw such a remarkable determination. When he set his lips and brought down that great jaw of his nothing could change him. Why, when our tariff bill was up I pleaded with him, urged and begged him to make some concessions and compromise, but he believed he was right and could not be moved. When all his party except Sowden and one or two others had come over he still held out and would not move. That was the only thing on which we differed. There is nothing good and great you cannot say for me about Randall. I esteemed him highly, my feelings towards him were of the kindest, and I had great admiration and personal attachment for him."

Speaker Reed and other distinguished gentlemen spoke in the warmest and kindest terms of Mr. Randall.

An Echo of the Nagle-Terry Shooting.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The United States Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice Miller to-day affirmed the judgment of the California Circuit Court in the case of Cunningham, Sheriff, plaintiff in error, vs. David Nagle. This case grows out of the shooting of Judge Terry, in a railway station at Lathrop, Cal., last August, by Nagle in order to protect Justice Field, whom Terry had assaulted. The decision was in Nagle's favor. The question decided was as to the propriety of the United States Circuit Court taking jurisdiction.

Will Stand by the Carpenters.

BOSTON, April 14.—Organizers reported at the meeting of the carpenters district council last night that every trade organization in the State promises to financially support the carpenters in their eight and nine hour demands. The union carpenters of the State number 9,500, and they agreed by their leaders to make every effort to secure concessions without a strike.

They Will Fight the Bill.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A meeting of the members of the cotton exchange has been called for 10:15 o'clock to-morrow to take action regarding the Butterworth bill now before Congress, which bill places a prohibitory tax upon future dealings in cotton, grain and hog products.

THE DEATH SCENE.

The Bells Told a Requiem as the Spirit of the Distinguished Sufferer Took Its Flight—The Poignant Grief of Those Assembled About the Bedside.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Mr. Randall's death had been expected at any time during the past three days, and his family and friends knew that he could not last much longer. The physicians had informed the family that death might come at almost any hour, and last night they told Mrs. Randall that his endurance could not prolong his life through another day. Friday night had been a bad one for the sick man and he had several sinking spells from which he rallied to the astonishment of his physicians. These, however, left him weaker, and when the morning came it was evident that his extraordinary vitality had almost left him. He rested easily and comfortably during the fore part of the day and the doctor was encouraged to hope that he might live several days yet. He took some nourishment and dozed off without any difficulty.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, however, a marked change was noticed in his appearance, and he seemed almost to sink away. This spell was worse than any of the preceding ones, and it was thought that the end was at hand. All the members of the family were present and also Dr. Mallan, who has attended Mr. Randall throughout his illness, and who has grown to have an interest in the case almost as great as that of one of the family. Dr. N. S. Lincoln, consulting physician, and Postmaster General Wanamaker were hastily summoned. They remained around the bedside expecting that each moment would be the last until 6 o'clock, when he rallied somewhat from the state of collapse. It left him with very little strength remaining and Dr. Mallan became convinced that he could hardly live through the night. Dr. Lincoln left shortly after 6 o'clock, but the others remained with the sick man. There was little or no change up to midnight, except that he was steadily growing weaker. Young Sammy Randall went to a neighbor's house to sleep but was hastily summoned about 3 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live through the night. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 3:30 o'clock he had another sinking spell and afterwards his mind became more clear and bright.

The sick man lay in a front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife who bent over him to catch his words. He recognized her and in a half whisper said simply, "Mother." He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion. The bells of nearby churches rung the hour of early Mass. He was dead. Around him were Mrs. Randall, Miss Susan Randall, Mrs. Lancaster, a married daughter, her husband, Samuel J. Randall, Jr., Dr. Mallan, Postmaster General Wanamaker and the household servants. For a moment the family hardly realized that all was over, but when the fact that he was dead broke upon them they gave way to their grief and burst into tears. The shock was especially severe to Mrs. Randall and her daughter Susan, who, rejecting all offers of assistance, have nursed the husband and father through his illness of almost two years' duration. Their grief was touching in the extreme, and the gentlemen present allowed them to indulge it alone for some minutes. Postmaster-General Wanamaker came out of the house a few minutes after five and announced in an almost choking voice that all was over. He and the others then endeavored to comfort the afflicted family, and at length succeeded in inducing them to retire and try to refresh themselves with sleep.

The Silver Committee at Work.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The members of the House caucus silver committee had a two hours' session this morning. There was a general disposition to reach some kind of an agreement and a spirit of concession characterized the entire proceedings. As a result, when a recess was taken the indications were that the members had at last found common ground and that they would be able very shortly to agree upon a formal proposition acceptable to themselves at least, although further modifications may have to be made to meet the views of the Republican Senators. The basis of the agreement will be the Windom bill as it emerged from the House committee on coinage with the addition of a few provisions intended to meet the views of the silver men. It will probably provide for unlimited purchases of bullion produced in the United States at a market price not to exceed one dollar for 37 1/2 grains, and when that price is reached there is to be free coinage. Treasury notes issued in payment for the silver are to be redeemable in bullion or coin at present. This proposition has not been formally adopted and the committee will have another meeting this afternoon, when it is expected Secretary Windom will be again called upon to state his views. A meeting of the Republican Senatorial silver committee was held this morning and at noon a recess was taken until 2 o'clock. The discussion at times was quite animated, but a spirit of compromise was shown. The members are pledged to secrecy as to the details of the meeting, but the opinion is expressed that a definite conclusion will be reached this afternoon.

The proposed evening session of the committee, has been postponed indefinitely.

The Jewish tailors and pressers and machinists at Manchester, England, have struck for shorter hours and higher wages.

THE FEMALE COLLEGE

NO SITE YET SELECTED FOR ITS LOCATION.

The Supreme Court Drawing in a Close Major Winner's Promotion—The Raleigh Police Have Nothing to Do—A Rigid System of Fertilizer Inspection—Improvement in Wake County Crops—Gossip.

MESSENGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, N. C., April 14, 1890.

It is said that the sub-committee of the executive committee of the Baptist female college very decidedly favor a site in two blocks of the capitol and one block north of New Bern avenue. There are two acres of land. Many persons here think this is too little land and want the college located in a grove in the northern part of the city, two blocks east of Peace Institute.

The supreme court is drawing near the end of the regular call of cases. To-day it began the call of appeals from the eleventh district. The crops have come out wonderfully, not only here but all over the State. This reports show. Wheat and oats make a good showing. The increase in the acreage of clover and grasses is not as great as was supposed, being only about five per cent. greater than that last season.

The information given in the MESSENGER regarding the big business done by the Farmers' Alliance was quite surprising to most people, who had no idea how big an affair the business agency is.

The warmest weather of the season has set in, and the development of vegetation is simply amazing. Trees that yesterday were nearly bare, to-day are half in leaf, or so it seems.

A license was issued to-day to the Southern Fertilizer Company for its tobacco fertilizer.

The department of agriculture is receiving daily many requests to order fishways placed at dams on streams. The law is strict in requiring such fishways. The people want the fish to have every opportunity to get as far up the stream as possible.

The improvement of the public road leading by the insane asylum is watched with much interest. The road machinery is largely used. There are horse-power rippers and shovels and scrapers and these are found to greatly expedite the work.

The police say they never saw the city quieter. There are practically no disturbances of any kind.

The church congregations yesterday were very nearly as large as on Easter. It is stated by the commissioner of agriculture that in no State is there a more accurate inspection of fertilizers than in North Carolina, and that in none, take the goods all around, do the farmers get more for their money.

Maj. J. C. Winder will now be general manager of all the Seaboard lines. The extension of his territory gives special pleasure to his friends.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Plumb Introduces a Bill, and Senator Cameron Announces the Death of Mr. Randall.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—[SENATE.]—Senator Plumb introduced a bill for the disposition of certain funds in the treasury, and asked that it be read in full, as he desired to call the attention of the finance committee to it. It provides that the money required to be deposited for the redemption of national bank circulation shall be converted into treasury notes and treated as funds available for the reduction of the public debt and for the current expenses of the government; that all funds held for payment of the matured debt and interest, due and unpaid, shall be similarly treated, and that hereafter no funds available above the sum of ten millions shall be retained in the treasury—this not to be construed, however, as permanently diminishing the fund of one hundred millions now held for the redemption of treasury notes. The bill was referred to the finance committee.

Senator Horan said that his notice about the Montana case would be applicable to-morrow.

A message from the House announcing the death of Mr. Randall and the appointment of a committee to attend his funeral having been presented and read, Senator Cameron rose and in a voice tremulous with emotion said: "Mr. President, the announcement just made of the death of my distinguished colleague, Mr. Randall, will produce sincere sorrow in the heart of every member of this Senate, irrespective of party. I offer the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Representative from the State of Pennsylvania. Resolved, That the Senate concurs in the resolutions of the House of Representatives for the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral of the deceased, and that a committee of five on the part of the Senate be appointed by the vice-president."

The resolutions were agreed to, and Senators Quay, Allison, Dawes, Voorhees and Eustis were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate. As a further mark of respect to Mr. Randall's memory the Senate then at 12:50 adjourned till to-morrow.

Railroad Machine Shops Burned.

ELLENBURG, Wn., April 14.—The Northern Pacific machine shops with round house was totally burned to-day. The round house contained several locomotives only one of which was saved. A large hundred and fourteen ton engine was included in the loss. The fire department saved the oil house adjoining which contained 20,000 gallons of oil, thus preventing the destruction of the depot and other valuable property. The loss is \$100,000; insured.