WE are selling Patent Medicines at Cut Rate Prices to meet all competition.
MILLER'S Drug Store.

Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

EMULSION COD Liver Oil 85c. Joe Person's Remedy 85c. Sarsaparilla 75c Bottle, and all other patents in same proportion.
MILLER'S Drug Store.

This ARGUS o'er the people's rights
Doth an eternal vigil keep
No scething strains of Mars's sun,
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep".

VOL. XVI. GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY APRIL 26, 1894 NO. 26

Senator Jarvis Writes an Open Letter.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 19th.
CAPT. S. A. ASHE EDITOR,
DEAR SIR:

—I desire to avail myself of the courtesy of the press to say a word to the people of North Carolina.

His Excellency, the Governor, has for reasons which seem good to him, appointed me to the position in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of our beloved and lamented Vance. After thoughtful consideration I have concluded to comply with the Governor's wishes and I have accepted the trust. In the discharge of these new duties I shall try to justify his action and to merit the approval of the people without regard to locality or county, and in my best endeavors to serve them the noble example of our dead Senator shall be an inspiration to me.

I am not unmindful of the fact that for many years past there has been a custom, amounting to something of an unwritten law in our party, that one of our Senators shall be taken from the Eastern and one from the Western part of the State. Whether this be a wise arrangement or not, I do not propose to be in the way of the people's continuing it if they shall so desire. I have accepted this temporary appointment made by the Governor, under conditions and for reasons which I need not discuss, with a distinct purpose that I will not be a candidate before the legislature for the two-years term. A large number of worthy names have been suggested in the papers in connection with this place, and I wish to say to each and to all of these gentlemen and their friends, that so far as I am concerned the field is open to them, and they will not have the disadvantage of having to antagonize a man who is a ready in office and appealing for an endorsement. Any person who may desire to do so, may in his own way and in his own good time announce himself a candidate for this position with the positive assurance that there will be no conflict between him and me. I am not and will not be a candidate for the short term.

I am very truly yours,
THOS. J. JARVIS.

SENATOR THOS. J. JARVIS.

Gov. Carr Announces Senator Vance's Successor. The Honor Conferred Upon Thos. J. Jarvis, of Pitt—His Letter of Acceptance to Gov. Carr.

Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock His Excellency Gov. Carr tendered, throug his private secretary, Maj. S. F. Telfair, the appointment of United States Senator to suceed Senator Vance to the Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis.

Gov. Jarvis was at the Yarboro when he was notified at the above mentioned hour and at once wrote to Gov. Carr the following letter of acceptance;

"RALEIGH, N. C., April 19, 1894.

"*To His Excellency, Hon. Elias Carr, Governor of North Carolina:*

"My Dear Sir:—I have just received through the hands of your private secretary, Maj. Telfair, your note of this date in which you tender me the high and responsible position of United States Senator for the State of North Carolina, and I beg in persuance to your request, to indicate to you my acceptance. This position so recently made vacant by the death of the lamented Vance comes to me, as you well know, unsought by me. It is your voluntary act and I shall give to the high office my best endeavors to justify before the people of the State, to whom alone you are responsible, this action on your part.

"I beg that you will accept my sincere thanks for this evidence of your confidence and esteem.

Yours very truly,
(Signed.)
Thomas J. Jarvis."

Thomas J. Jarvis, was born in Currituck county, N. C., in January 1836 and is now 58 years of age. He married December 23rd, 1874, Miss Mary Woodson of Virginia. In the Confederate Army he was captain of Company B. of the Eight North Carolina regiment and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1865 from Currituck. He was elected a Democratic member of the Legislature from Tyrrell county in 1868. He was a member also of the succeeding Legislature and was made Speaker of the House. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875 and in the year following was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State on the ticket with Senator Vance and became Governor in 1875, when Vance resigned to become Senator. At the next election he was chosen Governor and altogether occupied the gubernatorial chair for more than six years. In 1885 Mr. Cleveland appointed him minister to Brazil, where he passed the following four years with honor to himself and credit to the American people. Since his return he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession—the law.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a called meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary Society of the Oach Sholem Congregation of Goldsboro, N. C., held April 11th 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Creator of the universe, has in His infinite wisdom and boundless mercy removed from our midst Mrs. Bertha Lehman, one of our beloved members, and called her from the field of duty to her eternally blissful home, it is

Resolved, That we bow our sad hearts in humble submission to His Divine will.

Resolved, That by the death of our deceased sister we have lost a faithful and useful member of our Society, the influence of whose life was not only felt and seen by us, but by all who knew her. With eyes that could see the good in humanity, with hands always ready to wipe away the tear with ears ever open to the cry of the needy, and with a heart that sympathized with all in distress, she lived a life worthy of admiration. During her last days, even, she thought of our special charges and aided liberally to the fund for the Orphans' Home.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the deeply bereaved husband and family.

Resolved, That we set apart a page in the record book sacred to her memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and a copy be transmitted to the family.

Mrs. J. Cohen,
Mrs. S. S. Spier,
Mrs. A. Hilb, } Com.
Mrs. H. Weil,

Coxey in Maryland.

Chicago Tribune.

The Coxey heel is on thy shores, Maryland, my Maryland, a little blistered, stiff and sore, Maryland, my Maryland. There's cheese and hard tack still in store, and it will not be long before you'll see the chumps in Baltimore, Maryland, my Maryland.

a light income tax on wealt must be condemned and avoide because one section may have t say more of it than another.

WHERE LIBERTY WAS BORN.

Planting Cottonwood Poplar Trees in Front of the State House

Philadelphia Times.

Arbor Day was anticipated by the planting of four cottonwood poplar trees in front of Independence Hall yesterday afternoon in place of a corresponding number which met an untimely death by the bursting of a gas pipe last autumn. The task of consigning the young trees to the guardianship of mother earth was performed quietly and expeditiously without any special exercises and only two or three honest sons of toil and fluctuating audiences of Chestnut street pedestrians to oversee the work.

The trees around the State House have long been a source of its beautification. The great overarching trees in the square are the ancestral guardians, "the sheltered veterans" keeping watch over the venerable pile. The history of these primitive monarchs of the square and the race from which they sprung is most interesting. Just previous to the troubles with Great Britain an order was given to "prepare a plan for laying out the square behind the State House in proper walks and to be planted with suitable trees;" but it was not until 1783 that the subject was again revived by John Dickinson, who urged that "the laying out of the ground according to the original design would be reputable to the State, particularly useful to the inhabitants of this city and agreeable to strangers."

"About the years 1783-84," Watson writes in his Annals, "the father of the late John Vaughan, coming to Philadelphia from England to reside among us, set his heart upon improving and adorning the yard as an embellishment to the city. He succeeded to accomplish this in a very tasteful and agreeable manner. The trees and shrubbery which he had planted were numerous and in great variety. When thus improved it became a place of general resort as a delightful promenade. Windsor settees and garden chairs were placed in appropriate places and all for a while operated as a charm."

THE STATELY ELMS.

In April, 1785, George Morgan, of Princeton, presented one hundred elm trees which are possibly with one exception among the oldest in the square.

After "public walks" were made the beauty of the State House Garden made it the fashionable park of the day. Peale's Museum later on attracted great crowds to the hall and square. The Philadelphia Museum, as it was called, was established by Charles Wilson Peale and was the first in America. He intended it to be "a resort for the virtuous and refined of society." The bones of the mammoth, sundry collections of fish, reptiles and alligators, fossils, stuffed animals and a number of live wild beasts qualified the museum with unlimited magnetism. The most noteworthy feature, however, was the gallery of portraits of officers and diplomatic characters who figured during the Revolution.

Peale's Museum afterward removed from the State House and in 1854 the gallery of paintings was sold at public auction. A number secured at the sale are now in Independence Hall, together with notable portraits by James R. Lambdin after Trumbull and by Sully.

The perpetuity of the fine old trees in Independence Square is secured by a restriction that the ground "shall be and remain a nice public green and walk forever."

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, who has been making a poll of the Democrats of the House relative to a bill repealing the ten per cent. tax, said to-day that 121 Democrats favored unconditional repeal; 37 expressed themselves for repeal with safe restrictions; 31 are opposed to any measure, believing only in the extension of a national banking system, while of the remaining Democrats some have no opinion upon the subject and the rest are absent from the city. Mr. Swanson finds, however, that only ten Democrats who favor unconditional refuse to vote for a compromise measure based on the lines suggested by him in these dispatches yesterday.

The President to-day nominated Commodore Jos. Skerrett to be Rear Admiral, and Capt. Joe N. Miller to be Commodore.

SILVER SEIGNIORAGE.

Mr. Bland's coinage committee met to-day for the first time since the silver seigniorage struggle and were treated to a genuine surprise. Representative Meyers, of Louisiana, was present to urge his bill for coining the seigniorage and for low interest bonds, and in so doing he stated authoritatively that the measure had the approval and was in part suggested by Secretary Carlisle and in the judgment of the Secretary would be signed by the President, to this extent the bill was regarded as administration and as satisfactorily overcoming President Cleveland's veto of the Bland bill.

The measure was discussed, but no conclusion was reached. To-day, Secretary Carlisle was shown at the Treasury Department the statement made by the Coinage Committee. He declined to discuss the merits of the Meyer bill. It is learned, however, that the bill as originally prepared was presented to Mr. Carlisle, who, at Mr. Meyer's request, dictated a revision of it, the presumption being that as revised it met with his approval. It is not believed, however, that the matter has been brought to the attention of the President and whether he would approve it if presented to him is problematical. The argument is made that the President's utterances in his message vetoing the Bland Seigniorage bill warrants the belief that the Meyer bill would meet with his approval.

STATE NEWS.

Lexington *Dispatch*—J. M. Stafford, of Fairmount, was in town one day last week with the fourth two-horse load of timber cut from a persimmon tree on his farm. The tree measured 32 ins. across the stump, was clear of knots 50 feet, and measured 18 inches at the small end of the trunk.

Kinston *Free Press*—Levi Pipkin, colored, of Trent township, said to be 105 years old, died week before last. He has always voted the Democratic ticket and was well thought of by the white people of the community in which he lived.

CZAR REED CORNERED.

The Richmond *Dispatch* cites the fact that, in the House of Representatives the other day Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, exposed on the part of Mr. ex-Speaker Reed a little trick which was not very creditable to the Maine statesman. In a speech of his he said that he had "pointed out" to the Massachusetts people "that the low duties of the Wilson bill, would destroy their manufactures," &c. Mr. Bryan commented as follows:

"Now, Mr. Chairman, it is very strange that that speech not only did not contain a mention of the Wilson bill, not only did not warn them against the 'bribe' of free raw material, but the speech was made more than a month before the Wilson bill reported by the majority of the committee to the minority; it was made at a time when there was no Wilson bill, and when the Democrats did not know what the schedules would be." (Applause on the Democratic side.)

We cannot find in the *Congressional Record*, says the *Dispatch* that Mr. Reed made, or attempted to make any explanation of this blunder, to use a mild word.

International Bi-Metalism.

BERLIN, April 15.—Dr Arend's plan of raising the silver price by international action has been submitted to the imperial currency commission.

It proposes that England, Germany, France and the United States shall agree to receive and keep, free of charge, silver bars weighing five kilograms each, and shall issue gratuitously certificates to be exchangeable for the bars. The price of the bars should be fixed annually by a majority.

Of the conference of the States concerned their representatives would meet every October. At the conference each country would have one vote per million of its population. The price of the first year would be the average price in London during the three months between the ratification and execution of the treaty and this price would constitute the minimum throughout the duration of the treaty. The agreement would be made for five years, although it might be annulled on certain conditions.

The German newspapers regard this plan as dangerous. They say that under its provisions Germany's loss which Dr. Arend estimates at about $12,000,000 at most would be entirely too great.

BI-METALLIC CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 16.—A number of gentlemen prominent in politics and finance, have promised to take part in the international bi-metallic conference to be held in the Mansion House on May 2nd. Among those who have signified their intention to attend are the Right Honorable Arthur J. Balfour, Right Honorable William Lidderdale, formerly governor of the Bank of England; and Sir David M. Barbour, at one time secretary to the Indian government.

Dr. Mott and Fusion.

The interview with Dr. J. J. Mott, upon the reasons for fusion and upon the State of heu-Union, published in the *Observer* of yesterday, was breezy and entertaining. Dr. Mott appreciates the helplessness of his party in North Carolina, and would make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness as a means of getting out of the slough. He thinks the elections in this State are dishonest, and so do the Populists. Under this issue he would have the Republicans and Populists fuse. He is also opposed to the present system of county government, but upon this question the Populists have not yet declared themselves. On national question Dr. Mott is with the Populists as to only one, so far as he makes known—he is for the free coinage of silver; and, joining the Populists on this, he gets off his own party platform. So he is with them on two issues—one State, the other national.

Just as a mere matter of speculative interest, it is entertaining to observe the progress—or lack of progress, if one chooses to take that view of it—that is making toward getting the opposition to the Democracy together. Dr. Mott, Mr. J. C. L. Harris and Judge Russell favor fusion; Chairman Eaves, Judge Furches and Mr. Ewart oppose it. The Winston *Republican* appears to doubt its practicability and the bulk of its correspondence seem to be against it. The Populists are silent on the subject. One of their papers has said that they are making no overtures to anybody for coalition, and really the evidences are that up to this time there has been no formal bargain except in the ninth congressional district.

This is a matter about which—as the man said about the fight between two neighbors, both of whom he hated—we have "no ruther," but a certain sort of interest attaches to all movements on the political checker board, whether the result of the game is likely to have any practical significance or not.—*Charlotte Observer.*

INJUSTICE TO NORTH CAROLINA.

We are indebted for the following to the Richmond *Dispatch*:

"The Providence, R. I., *Telegram* in its notice of the death of Senator Vance, in which it spoke of him as a great public speaker, "but not a Daniel Webster," said that North Carolina had furnished few men of national reputation—that she had never had a President, Vice-President, President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives, or Justice of the Supreme Court."

We have to thank the *Dispatch* also for citing, in contradiction of the above statements, the facts that North Carolina, while she did not directly furnish them to the country, still gave birth to three Presidents, viz: Jackson, Polk and Johnson; that Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was both Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, and that James Iredell and Alfred Moore, of North Carolina, were both Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Simple ignorance is always pardonable but there is no excuse for ignorance upon subjects upon which we undertake to enlighten the public; or to put it otherwise, it is unpardonable for one to assume to give information about a matter that he knows nothing about himself.

Passing by the cases of the Presidents born on North Carolina soil but who were furnished directly to the Union by other States, we have to remark of Nathaniel Macon that he was one of the most eminent men of his day. He was elected a member of the Second Congress, served for twenty-two years, and was during two terms Speaker of the House. He was elected to the Senate in 1815, re-elected, and declined re-election for a third term. From 1825 to 1827 he was President of the Senate. Mr. Benton said of him: "He spoke more good sense while getting in his chair and getting out of it than many delivered in long and elaborate speeches;" and John Randolph, of Roanoke, said of him; "He is the wisest, the purest and the best man I ever knew."

James Iredell and Alfred Moore were among the ablest and most distinguished men who ever sat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States—he who doesn't know as much is ignorant of his country's history. It was Judge Iredell who wrote the first opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States that it was within the power of that tribunal to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.

If it were to the purpose we could mention many men who have illustrated their country's history who first saw the light under North Carolina skies, notable among these William R. King, who was elected Vice-President on the ticket with Pierce in 1852, and who took the oath of office, by special act of Congress, in Cuba, whither he had gone for his health. But the above suffices.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Wilmington *Review*—Rev. J. P. King, pastor of the Second Advent Church, yesterday baptized by immersion, in Queen street dock, 13 converts, of whom 9 were gentlemen and 4 were ladies. An immense crowd were present.

Beaufort *Herald*—Issac Noe, J. T. Johnson and others, while fishing hauled their net around a school of fish that was so large that they had to cut it in two and leave part of the fish. They caught enough to load a ten ton boat.

Charlotte *Observer*—Governor Jones and daughter, of Alabama, passed through the city last night on their return from a Northern tour. Governor Jones said to Mr. C. A. Mathews, who talked with him in his car *en route*, that he never saw such demonstration in Washington over any one's death as over Senator Vance's. Said he, "you people down here did not love him any more than did the people in Washington."

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE
Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.
Agents make from $5 to $50 per day.
One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a lifetime. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

TEN THOUSAND A MINUTE,

THAT IS WHAT IT IS COMPUTED TO HATE BEEN WORTH IN ROUND DOLLARS TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Ransom's Splendid Speech in Behalf of the Hatteras Light House in 1878.

It has been frequently said, and is still circulated by Senator Ransom's opponents, that he never makes a speech in the Senate except eulogies upon occasions of Senatorial memorials.

No man in the Senate is Matt Ransom's equal in debate. No man has ever made speeches on the floor of that chamber in behalf of measures advocated the equal of his.

When the infamous Force Bill was pending and impending in the last Republican Senate, with all its portentous evils for the South, the Democratic contingent turned as one man to Senator Ransom as their ablest defender and centered upon him to grapple its advocates to the death, and when the Republican members were apprised of the fact they fled the field, taking their nefarious measure with them.

But away back yonder in 1878, Senator Ransom made a speech in behalf of the light house at Hatteras which for beauty, grandeur and effect stands unrivaled in congressional annals and is said to have won for his cause just ten thousand dollars a minute during its delivery. It is our pleasure to reproduce it here from the file of the old Raleigh *Daily Observer* of Saturday, February 9th, 1878, and we call special attention to his fervent tribute to the people of Eastern North Carolina, whose fair name, it seems, had been assailed:

THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. Ransom submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to report as soon as may be the present condition and state of efficiency of the life-saving service on the coast of North Carolina, and in what respect the same in his judgment needs increase or improvement in order to make the same of the greatest benefit.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he here is, directed to report as soon as may be any information relative to the disaster of the Huron that may affect the improvement and security of navigation on the coast of North Carolina, and in what respects in his judgment greater improvement and security may be attained.

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be, and it hereby is, authorized to take into consideration the expediency of so improving the inland navigation between the waters of Norfolk Harbor and Currituck, Albemarle, and Pamlico Sounds, and also the Cape Fear River, as to furnish a safer and better channel of commerce between the States than those now existing. And that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolutions.

Mr. Ransom: I present to the Senate, Mr. President, three resolutions, distinct in form, but intended to accomplish a common object and benefit. They are separated because they must be considered by different departments of the Government. These resolutions have been suggested by the recent melancholy loss of the Huron and the Metropolis on the coast of North Carolina. The end which I propose is of so much general importance that I have thought it proper to invoke to its consummation all the legitimate powers of the Government. That end, sir, is no less than the conquest of the perils that prevail upon the coast of Hatteras n my own State. I do not underrate the magnitude of the work which dares to confront the terrors of that angry beach. I know that these dangers are the combined forces of the sea, the wind, and the shoals in their deadliest shapes. But I appreciate the power of this government exerted for a purpose of unmixed beneficence. I appreciate the unmeasured capacities of science and the engineer's skill. I appreciate the advantages of steam, of the telegraph, and of all the astonishing improvements in the art of navigation. I appreciate what must be the result of the concentrated light on this grand age fixed and steadily held upon these few miles of coastline, and I have faith that this dread curse, to our ships and to the ships of all the world will dissolve under it. We now read the storm as it rises from the ocean or the mountains a thousand miles ahead of its march; we race the hidden currents of the seas from one continent to another; we penetrate the waters of the world with the telegraph; and our graceful yachts, rowed by brave men, fly like sea-birds across the Atlantic. But here stands Hatteras—unconquered—the great destroyer of vessels and sailors, an ocean Blue Beard leading to the chambers of death the white-winged brides of the sea. Here in almost our sight, within two hundred miles of this Capitol, in the face of all the world, still unshorn of any of his terrors, undisturbed in his cruel empire, stands this Triton of the storm powers. Around him are the wrecks of three hundred years; the sands at his feet are the dust of our fellow-men; the waves upon his bosom are the winding-sheets of the dead; and his bleak-headed beach it seems is to be the eternal monument of desolation. His dark trophies have been gathered from every land, from the poor Indian's canoe of bark to the proudest ship of our Navy, with the stars at its mast-head; from Norway to Cape Horn, from China to the Thames, all sails have paid his tribute of property and of life.

The propositions which I submit to the Senate are designed to enlist all the necessary and appropriate capacity of the Government in all its branches to overcome this great obstacle and danger to commerce and life. I ought not to degrade this question by discussing it in the light of cold economy; but I will say that thus considered the loss in mere property values on that storm-cursed coast amounts yearly to a sum sufficient, if properly used, to make improvements that would permanently secure safe navigation around or behind the capes. Who can estimate the aggregate loss of what in the last hundred years has gone down in that restless abyss? We employ our gallant Army to hold the Indians on the plains in their peaceful reservations and we patriotically and wisely expend annually twenty-five millions of money for this. But what are the raids of the savages to the ravage on the capes of Hatteras? We pay out a half million of dollars for a noble war-ship to protect our commerce and our honor abroad, and on her first voyage, in an hour after she leaves her port, she goes down under the currents of that coast with her burden of young and gallant life. Her engines, her compass, her armament, her mariners, her flag are baffled all on the boundaries of Hatteras.

The first resolution is addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, because the life-saving service is under the authority of that Department; the second is addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, because that Department must take a deep interest in what so nearly concerns its welfare and honor; and the third resolution is to be referred to the appropriate committee of Congress for the exercise of whatever legislation in any way may conduce to the general purpose.

From the reading of the resolutions it will be at once seen that I purpose to leave no means untried to accomplish this great improvement. I know not, sir, what mysterious spell of ruin presides over the sad precint of that devoted spot on the border of my State. It may be the hidden currents of the sea still defying human care; it may be some eccentric impulse of the Gulf Stream in its world-round orbit; it may be the ever-shifting impediments of the land rising up against the waters; it may be some strange confluence of the winds of heaven breaking the beautiful laws of harmony; but be it what it may we know that it is the chance of shipwreck, of death and of sorrow, and for one, recognizing that all the forces of nature are subordinate to human power rightly directed, I propose that this Government shall not relax in its duty until Hatteras Light shall be a beacon of safety—not the wreckers' signal.

Before I take my seat I desire to say a word in reference to certain reports that have gone abroad reflecting on the good name of some of our people in that portion of North Carolina in connection with the loss of the Huron. These reports ascribe to some of our people gross neglect of duty, and the most criminal and infamous violation of the laws of hospitality and humanity. When I first read these statements, in common with all others I was shocked at the alleged brutality. But, sir, I could not believe they were true; they were so repugnant to the well-known habits and character of that people. I felt it to be my duty to examine the statements and determine, if possible, their truthfulness. I have ascertained that they are without foundation; wanton, reckless, malicious, wicked fabrications or the grossest exaggerations and distortions of some individual or exceptional instances of wrong. They have been voluntarily denounced as false by gentlemen of the highest character, who were present and partscipants in those scenes, some of them citizens of other States. And very recently, at a large public meeting of the good citizens of Currituck county, the alleged scene of their outrages, attended also by gentlemen of the surrounding country of the highest intelligence and character, these statements have been justly stigmatized and branded as calumnies and slanders without mitigation. The proceedings of that meeting have already been read in the House of Representatives by the able and faithful Representative of that district, and have been printed, in the *Record*. They are the truthful and manly expressions of a good people justly incensed at a great wrong. Among the gentlemen who participated in and addressed that meeting were those who bore witness to their good name. Sir, I know the people who live on that sea-and-wind-ridden beach. As in all other communities there doubtless are among them individuals whose actions all good men condemn; but as a community, as a people, they are honest, truthful, virtuous and humane. I believe that the people of Currituck county, North Carolina, in all the qualities that constitute honorable men and good citizens, compare favorably with the people of any county in the Union. However unnecessary it may be sympathizing as I do in their sensibility, it gives me a heartfelt pleasure to bear my testimony to their eminent virtues as a people. I hope the Senate will pardon these allusions.

Mr. President, I ask that the resolutions be considered separately.

The resolutions were considered *seriatim*, and agreed to.

SUNDAY READING.

League not with him in friendship's tie
Whose selfish soul is bent on pleasure;
For he, from joy to joy will fly,
As changes fancy's fickle measure.
Not is his the faith, whose bond we see,
With lapse of years remaining stronger;
Nor will he then be true to thee,
When thou canst serve his aim no longer.

—Gerald Griffin.

I have not spilt one drop of joy
Poured in the senses of the boy,
Nor Nature fails my walk to bless
With all her golden inwardness:
And as blind nestlings, unafraid,
Stretch up wide-monthed to every shade
By which their downy dream is stirred,
Taking it for the mother-bird,
So, when God's shadow, which is light,
Unheralded, by day or night,
My wakening instincts falls across,
Silent as sunbeams over moss,
In my heart's nest half-conscious things
Stir with a helpless sense of wings,
Lift themselves up, and tremble long
With premonitions sweet of song.

—James Russell Lowell.

"Christ's Heart was wrung for me, if mine is sore;
And if my feet are weary, His have bled;
He had no place whereon to lay His head;
If I am burdened, He was burdened more.
The cup I drink, He drank of long before;
He felt the unuttered anguish, which I dread;
He hungered, who the hungry thousands fed,
And thirsted, who the world's refreshment bore.
If grief be such a looking-glass as shows
Christ's face and man's in some sort made alike,
Then grief is pleasure with a subtle taste;
Wherefore should any fret, or faint, or haste?
Grief is not grievous to a soul that knows
Christ comes—and listens for that hour to strike."

Nothing is more to be feared than too long a peace. A storm puts a man upon his guard, and obliges him to exert his utmost efforts to escape shipwrsck.—St. Jerome.

FOR RENT.

My house on Spruce St., possession given at once.
Apply to Mrs. R. A. WATTS.

We can show you something nice in tan shoes at $1.75, $3.00 and $4.00 at New York Bargain Store.