The Weekly Star.

IF BLAINE DON'T RUN.

John Sherman is the statesman that Ohio
wants to toot
As the Presidential winner on the '88 route;
And John is mighty willing, for he likes
that sort of fun;
He would grab it in a hurry, too—
If
Blaine
Don't
Run!

There's Allison and Harrison, the darlings
of two States,
Of Iowa and Hoosierdom, but each one
hesitates:
He is waiting and he is willing to shoot the
party gun,
But he'll only pull a trigger, sir,
If
Blaine
Don't
Run!

There is Evarts and there's Gresham, there
is Cullom and Depew,
Each one a willing patriot to see the party
through,
And to do such deeds of promise as no
other man has done,
But only, fellow citizens,
If
Blaine
Don't
Run!

There is Stanford and there's Ingalls, the
rich man and the poor,
They are waiting on the threshold, they
are knocking at the door;
Each one is recommended; each is a "favorite son;"
They can only be persuaded to
If
Blaine
Don't
Run!

—*Washington Critic.*

Digest of Supreme Court Decisions.

Raleigh News-Observer.

State vs. Bullard.

Held, That discrediting information may be sought from a witness under examination as to himself, because the enquiry stops with his answer, and he may well be supposed to meet it when addressed to himself. But a witness introduced to impeach the general character of an other should not be permitted to give evidence of particular facts nor repeat the mere hearsay of strangers to the witness whose testimony is intended to be discredited. He should not express an opinion founded on his knowledge of particular facts. He should only speak of the general moral character of the witness as known among his neighbors and acquaintances. Two reasons are given for the rule: the first is because of the number of issues such evidence is calculated to create, abstracting the minds of the jury from the main issue; and the other is because the party and witness would almost always be wholly unprepared to meet and repel the charges.

McNair vs. Pope.

Held, While where one purchases land at an execution sale under a verbal agreement with the debtor that he may redeem it on the payment of the purchase money, equity will enforce the agreement; yet the proof of the agreement must be strong and convincing. Under the old rule, where there was a positive denial, the equity must be supported by more than the testimony of a single witness; in analogy, the court will now require sufficient evidence to carry conviction.

Patton vs. Robertson.

Held, Exceptions not taken below, and not assigned as error, below, can not be heard in the Supreme Court.

Where an action before a justice of the peace is begun with the arrest of the defendant, who gave bail and judgment was rendered for the defendant, and an appeal to the Superior Court the plaintiff recovered and had execution against the person of the defendant.

Held, That judgment may be had against the bail, the defendant not being found.

Threadgill vs. Commissioners of Anson.

Held, While corporate agencies must provide the means and employ the men to perform certain duties, they are not personally end by their own labor to perform menial services, and a default to make them liable, must be in neglecting to exercise their authority in the use of labor and money for the purpose. And to make a cause of action against them it must be charged that they neglected to use their authority to employ such labor to the end required; where such change is not made the action will not lie.

COTTON.

N. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle

NEW YORK, April 20.—The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (April 20) the total receipts have reached 27,980 bales, against 28,504 bales last week, 39,563 bales the previous week, and 33,396 bales three weeks since making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1887, 5,190,084 bales, against 5,107,013 bales for the same period of 1886, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1887, of 82,071 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening show a total of 34,312 bales, of which 20,603 were to Great Britain, 2,172 to France and 11,537 to the rest of the continent.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 230,000 bales.

To-day a better report from Liverpool led to some demand to cover contracts, and sellers being scarce an advance of 6@8 points was easily made, part of which was lost later under the full crop movement.

Cotton on the spot was more active for export early in the week, but without improvement in values, and on Wednesday business was again restricted to a small demand for home consumption. To-day the market was quiet at 9⅛c for middling uplands.

Many London ladies crop their hair short and wear an almost entire wig, and consequently catch cold more frequently than their American cousins, but of course they all use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. †

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of thirty years has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as a nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do owe her a debt of gratitude, and mothers should bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are nightly sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No Mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers. Sold everywhere. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

No Definite Business Transacted in the Senate—River and Harbor Bill Considered in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mr. Chase presented petitions signed by 257 physicians, 866 pastors of churches, and 554 superintendents, officers and teachers of public schools of the District of Columbia, asking legislation to prohibit the sale of cigars and cigarettes, or tobacco, to boys under 16 years of age. He said that the signers of the petitions had investigated the subject with great care, and became impressed with the belief that the evil was very grave and serious.

Mr. Stewart added that the use of cigarettes was destroying the rising generation and affecting injuriously the prosperity of the country.

The petitions were ordered to be printed as a public document.

The Senate joint resolution, providing that public lands in Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, now subject to private entry, shall be disposed of according to the provisions of the homestead laws only until the pending legislation affecting such lands shall be disposed of, or until the present session of Congress adjourns, was reported from the committee and passed.

A bill was passed prohibiting pool selling or book making in Washington or Georgetown. It does not embrace the entire District of Columbia, and it is said was so framed as to exclude from its provisions the race track at Ivy City.

A bill to forfeit certain lands granted to railroads was taken up, discussed for a time and laid aside without action, and the "Animal Industry" bill was taken up.

Mr. Palmer, who is in charge of it, offered a substitute for it, which had been got up, he said, in conjunction with a distinguished member of the Judiciary Committee. The substitute having been read was ordered printed, and the bill was laid aside till to morrow.

The International Copyright bill was then taken up. The bill went over without action till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Call the Senate bill to change the limit of the appropriation for a public building at Key West to $175,000 and appropriating an additional sum of $67,000, was taken from the calendar and passed. An Executive session was held and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The pending business, coming over from Friday night's session, was the Senate bill granting a pension of one hundred dollars per month to the widow of Gen James B. Ricketts, with an amendment reducing the rate to seventy-five dollars.

Mr. Chandler, of Indiana, opposed the bill, as still further extending the liberal discrimination in favor of the widows of officers, and against the widows of private soldiers. It was time that the House should call a halt in the enactment of special pensions. The officers of the Army had not made all of the sacrifices; the men of the musket had made sacrifices necessary to save the life of the Union.

Mr. Bland, while in favor of a libera pension to the widows of soldiers who lost their lives during the war, or who died from wounds received in service, was opposed to slagling out those who moved in aristocratic circles for special gratuity.

Mr. Randall eulogized the services of General Ricketts in Mexico, and stated that the widow who would be the recipient of the pension had rendered service as a nurse for many months among the Union prisoners of Libby prison.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, thought that no more gallant man lived than Gen. Ricketts, and he bore testimony to the humanity and kindness which Mrs Ricketts had always displayed towards veterans of the war.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended passed.

Under the call of States resolutions were introduced and referred directing the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to make sweeping investigation of the Alaska fur seal fisheries, and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information upon the subject of these fisheries.

By Mr Springer, of Illinois, a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint Senate and House Committee, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the best method of relieving Congress from the consideration of private measures of all kinds.

By Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the intellectual and industrial progress of the colored race since 1865.

This being the day devoted to the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia, Mr Hemphill, of South Carolina, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole upon such measures, but the friends of the River and Harbor bill defeated the motion—yeas 55, nays 166.

Mr. Hemphill yielded to the expressed sentiment of the House and surrendered the floor, and the House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the River and Harbor bill.

The amendment to increase the appropriation for Aransas Pass, Texas, from $100,000 to $150,000, was lost. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, criticized, and Messrs. Crain and Stewart, of Texas, defended, the scheme of improvement for Galveston harbor, and the amount being extended there.

Mr Foran, of Ohio, offered an amendment increasing from $15,000 to $150 000, the appropriation for a harbor at Cleveland, Ohio.

Pending discussion upon this amendment the committee rose, and the House at 5.15 adjourned.

A Democratic caucus was announced to be held at 8 o'clock this evening.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON April 24.—Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar, was the following:

To provide for the erection of public buildings for postoffices in towns and cities where the postoffice receipts for three years preceding have exceeded $6,000 annually.

Mr. Vest, who reported it, said he would ask its early consideration, as it was an important bill and was recommended by the Postmaster General.

On motion of Mr. Harriss the House bill appropriating $800,000 for an arsenal at Columbia, Tenn., was taken from the calendar and passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the International Copyright bill, the question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Morrill, providing that newspapers and periodicals may copy articles from foreign newspapers and periodicals.

After a long and interesting debate the Copyright bill went over without action till to-morrow, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the substitute proposed by Mr Palmer for the bill to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to facilitate the exportation of live stock and their products, and to extirpate contagious pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases among domestic animals. This bill also went over without action, and the Senate went into secret session.

After the doors were reopened the following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: Appropriating $25,000 for a light-house at St. Joseph's Point, Florida; $35 000 for a light-house at Holland's Island bar, Chesapeake Bay; and $50,000 for a light-house at Newport News, Virginia.

A pension bill having been passed on motion of Mr. Beck, Mr. Blair proposed to "celebrate the era of good feeling," when that Senator was found asking for the passage of a pension bill.

Mr. Beck took advantage of "the era" by having another pension bill passed, and Mr Blair asked as a personal favor that the Senator from Kentucky should go on and bring up all the pension bills he desired.

The Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the bills reported and placed upon the calendar was one for the erection of a public building at Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Mr Russell, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate joint resolution appropriating $3,000 to enable the United States to participate in the International Exposition to be held at Brussels, Belgium. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the resolution providing for an investigation of the strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincey R. R. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to regulate the course at the Naval Academy. House calendar.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, asked unanimous consent that all gentlemen might be allowed to print in the Record any remarks upon the subject of the tariff, but Mr. Reed, of Maine, objected.

Mr. Hopkins, of New York, objected to a request from Mr. Mills, that a night session should be held this evening, and then the House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr Springer, of Illinois, in the chair), on the tariff bill, the floor being accorded to Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee.

Mr. McMillin opened his speech with the declaration that next in importance to the question of personal liberty was the question of how and how much people shall be taxed. As it pertained to taxation it was no new question; it was with us in the beginning of our government and would be with us to its close. He who advocated the present tariff favored a tariff, not for revenue, not for protection merely, but a tariff for a surplus and a tariff for trusts. We were confronted with an anomalous state of affairs. We had locked up in the Treasury beyond the demands of the government, about $140,000,000, or $3 50 for every inhabitant. What was the cause of this overflowing treasury? What was the cause of this accumulation, beside which that of all other countries sinks into insignificance? What was the cause of the hoarding in the Treasury more money than was gathered into the treasury of any monarchy, kingdom or despotism under the sun? The answer to all these questions was, the people have been taxed beyond the reasonable demands of the government. Robbery of them under the forms of law has been perpetrated, and to-day they stand moneyless, the tax-gatherer still staring them in the face, and demanding relief at the hands of Congress.

He congratulated the country that we have reached a point where there is a fair chance for consideration of a bill looking to a reduction of taxes on the necessaries of life. Heretofore the favorite method pursued in the killing of tariff bills was either by refusing to consider them or by moving to strike out the enacting clause. But Congress was fortunate in having before it now a bill which it dare not refuse to consider, and of which its members dare not be rash enough to strike out the enacting clause. He referred to and criticized the action of a former Congress in shifting its responsibility for tariff reform upon a commission. The Congress that appointed the commission, finding the rate of taxation averaged about 43 per cent., under pretense of revising it left it so that it had since reached 47 per cent, and the people have had no relief. It was higher to-day than it was any time during the late civil war. Worn out with waiting, disgusted with the hesitation of a Congress that misrepresented the best interests of the country, they freed themselves from those who appointed the commission and refused to heed its recommendation, and sent here a different class of representatives, and to the White House a man of a different political party.

Commenting on the surplus, he said we are drawing money from commerce and locking it up in the Treasury at such a rate that it is only a question of time when a stringency will set in, panics begin, and ruin follow. We are robbing not only commerce of its life blood, but the people of the means of paying their taxes to their governments—municipal, county, State and Federal—and their debts to their creditors. All sorts of jobs are proposed to Congress and all sorts of jobbers are flocking here. There is nothing conceivable more corrupting to a government than a plethoric treasury. It revives stale demands, and encourages the prosecution of matters long set at rest.

Quoting from what he termed the able and characteristic speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Kelley), demanding the total repeal of the internal revenue system, he declared that the Republican party was responsible for that system, and commented on the fact that when that gentleman was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he did not repeal internal revenue taxation.

Mr. Kelley admitted that the Democratic party had not enacted the law, but declared that it had made it necessary for the Republican party which remained in Congress during the war, to provide the sinews for that war, and thus forced that party to resort to internal taxes and all the hardships resulting from them.

Mr. McMillin replied: The gentleman not only inaugurated the internal taxes of which he complained, but he put the tax on railroads and incomes and capital and deposits of banks. But these latter have been removed, and those which the gentleman said worked hardships had never been removed. The gentleman had not done the very thing which he said the Democratic party was responsible for not doing. He (McMillin) remembered the gentleman coming before the House and saying that he favored the repeal of the system, but that his caucus had determined otherwise; and he had bowed his neck to the yoke. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Kelley—Has not that been done now by your Democratic caucus? [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. McMillin—Why does not the gentleman offer a substitute now which does repeal the tax?

Mr. Kelley—When we come to amendments, you will find that I will offer one and make you vote on it.

Mr. McMillin—Does your party favor total repeal of the internal revenue system?

Mr. Kelley—I speak for myself.

Mr. McMillin—Who will speak for your party? [Laughter.]

In touching upon the decay of our foreign commerce, and attributing it to high tariff, Mr. McMillin was interrupted by Mr. Dingley with a question whether that commerce had not fallen off from 1855 to 1861—prior to the enactment of the high tariff?

Mr. McMillin admitted that there had been a falling off, but he declared that owing to the present high tariff, commerce had fallen into a state of utter decay. He inquired whether Mr. Dingley favored the policy which permitted the United States to seize the ship of a citizen if that ship was bought abroad and brought into a home port?

Mr. Dingley replied that he favored the policy inaugurated by Washington, of confining American registers to vessels built in this country. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. McMillin suggested that the gentleman declined, by statute, to allow a citizen to buy a ship abroad, or by other statutes, known as high-tariff laws, to allow him to build them at home. In the further course of his speech Mr. McMillin referred to James Russell Lowell as a distinguished member of the Republican party—a reference which was received with derisive laughter from the Republican side. Mr McMillin remarked that Lowell had been a representative of the last administration to the Court of St. James.

Benedict Arnold was a major-general in the Continental army," was Mr. Kelley's comment.

Mr. McMillin then concluded his speech amid loud applause from his party colleagues.

Mr Burrows, of Michigan, was the next speaker. Our tariff on imports, he said, was to-day confessedly protective, in that it was levied, not for revenue only, but to encourage American industry and protect American labor. One wing of the Democratic party, under the leadership of President Cleveland, had assailed this system denounced it as vicious and illogical, and declared it to be not only unwise but unconstitutional. On the contrary the Republican party believed in a protective tariff—that in levying duties on imports the revenue should not alone be considered, but that these duties should be so adjusted as to give encouragement to American capital and employment to American labor. The Republican party insisted that the present protective system should not be disturbed except so far as might be necessary to correct its incongruities and harmonize its provisions. If Congress followed the lead of the President in his bold declarations and secured a reduction by such revision of the tariff as he proposed, (leaving untouched as he suggested the internal revenue system), not only would the protective system be destroyed, but the nation would be out on the highway of free trade. As members were free traders or protectionists the bill would be approved or condemned. The pending measure stood without a parallel in the history of American legislation. Conceived in darkness, brought forth in secrecy, its parentage carefully concealed, it was at last laid at the door of the committee of Ways and Means, where the majority took it up as tenderly as though it were a legitimate offspring, hurriedly brought it into the House to be adopted by the Democratic party and nursed by the harlot of free trade.

In this contest the Republican party took the side of protection, and would resist to the uttermost any attempt to cripple American industry, destroy American capital or pauperize American labor. The eras of protection had been eras of prosperity. Eras of free trade had been eras of depression and disaster. In the exuberance of the President's zeal for free trade, he wanted the entire reduction secured by a revision of the tariff, but even the free traders of the Democratic party lacked the courage to advance on that line and occupy this advanced position. Efforts were being made persistently to induce the American farmer to believe that a protective tariff was hostile to his interests. Mr. Burrows argued at length. As he closed his speech he was greeted with long continued applause, and when he took his seat he was warmly congratulated by his party colleagues.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

In the House this evening, at the close of the tariff debate, Mr Reed, of Maine, said that it was well known to the House that efforts had been made to reach an agreement as to the time to be given for debate on the Tariff bill. He stated the Republican position—ten days on their side, night sessions not to be included in time—and recited the proceedings in committee and his understanding of the temporary arrangement that had been made for continuance of the debate during to-day and to-morrow. He asked Mr. Mills to fix upon some time for debate, and suggested that ten days be allowed to a side, with so many evening sessions in addition as the House might be disposed to have. Such length of time would be fit not only to the importance of the bill, but the circumstances under which it had been presented. There had been no consideration of the bill; no public hearing on the Republican side; no public hearings on the part of members, the interests of whose districts were concerned. If it should turn out that it was not necessary to prolong the discussion for so long a time as was suggested, the debate might be shortened. It had been claimed by gentlemen on the other side that there had been an informal agreement in committee that these two days, with evening sessions, should be given up to the bill, but so far as he was concerned he did not remember having entered into such an agreement.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, held that a formal arrangement to that effect had been entered into by the committee, while other members of the committee sustained Mr. Reed's understanding of the committee's arrangement.

Mr. Mills, in answer to Mr Reed's proposition, urged, in favor of night sessions, that the discussion would go into the public press. It was not necessary to have the galleries packed. People would know it. There could be no just reason why the discussion could not proceed at night as well as in the day time. However, he would be glad to meet the gentleman to-morrow in the committee room to make another effort for agreement. In the meantime he would move a recess until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, interposed a motion to adjourn, which was defeated by a vote by tellers.

The yeas and nays were taken on a motion to take a recess, resulting: Yeas 131, nays 13.

No quorum appearing, Mr. Mills said that as there seemed to be no disposition on the other side of the House to proceed with the discussion he would move to adjourn. The motion was agreed to and the House accordingly, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The motion to refer the President's message was taken up and Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate thereon.

Reading his speech from manuscript, Mr Voorhees said that the issues which the two great parties would present to the American people at the ballot box next November were plainly laid down. On the principle proclaimed by Jefferson, that error was not to be feared so long as truth was left free to combat it, the pernicious ideas and dangerous policy maintained by the Republican party might be looked upon without apprehension, and, indeed, welcomed to the great arena of debate. The reason and instinct of the people could be trusted, and by the time that the sober suns of autumn were over their heads they would behold with clear, unclouded vision the pathway of duty, justice, and right. An extensive discussion of the tariff in the Senate and House left no doubt as to the attitude of the Republican party on that question, and it had at last been forced to throw away the masks and false faces, and to admit that taxation was not to stop at the revenue line of the government, but was to be turned loose without limit and without shame on the labor of the people, for the sole purpose of enriching the favored few—a syndicate of devouring, insatiate monopolists.

After a very eloquent and impassioned reply to Mr. Ingalls' recent speech, in which he had referred to Gen. Hancock and Gen McClellan as allies of the Confederacy, Mr. Voorhees closed with the prediction that the verdict of the American people in November next would be that there had been an honest, capable government for the last four years, and that it should be continued.

The bill to forfeit unearned land grants was then taken up and discussed until 5 o'clock, when without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Lanham, of Texas, presented the conference report on the bill for the relief of a postmaster for the loss of certain postal funds. The Senate amended the bill by making its provisions more general, and extending the provisions of the act of March 17, 1882 authorizing the Postmaster General to adjust certain claims of postmasters for loss by fire and burglary, so as to include within claims which shall be adjusted, those arising from the loss of postal funds. The report was agreed to and the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr Springer, of Illinois, in the chair), on the Tariff bill.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, referring to the surplus, said that the withdrawal of so large a sum of money from the channels of trade for any long period of time would result in a contraction of currency which would swallow up in bankruptcy and ruin all of the most enterprising business men. Congress could no longer escape the responsibility which rested upon it without arousing the indignation of an oppressed people. The time had passed when the House could refuse to consider a measure for the reduction of taxation; the time had come when it must meet the question fairly and honestly. The bill presented did not meet with his unqualified approval. He believed that the duties on imports should be levied, and collected at all times to meet the current ordinary expenses of the government, and that any extraordinary expenses should be met by a resort to internal taxes. Believing this to be correct, he would maintain the present internal revenue system of taxation until the last obligation of the war was discharged. But, mindful of the diversified interests of the country, he was willing to come to the consideration of the bill in a spirit of concession and compromise, and join in the construction of a measure which yielded something to the productions of every locality. At present the law fixing duties on imports was onerous. It had been framed in a spirit of selfishness. He advocated a reduction of duties on materials upon which the laborers of the country worked. He advocated such reduction as would give larger markets in which manufacturers could sell their products. He admitted that wages had increased under a protective tariff, but he denied that this was on account of the tariff, because some increase had taken place in Great Britain under free trade. The country had grown great, but not by reason of protection, but in spite of protection.

He argued that the price of labor was regulated by the law of supply and demand not by a protective tariff. The great trouble with the country was the want of markets. Tear down the wall that had been built around the coast. Give American labor a chance to compete with foreign labor, and it would take care of itself. It needed no other protection. [Applause on the Democratic side.] In conclusion, he said that the day had passed when the glory and triumph of men and nations was in the invasion of a foreign land, and the day had arrived when that glory and triumph consisted in bearing the national emblem into the harbor of every country of the world, and there to plant it in the grand temple dedicated to commerce and industry. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, expressed himself as not in the least frightened at the plethoric condition of the national Treasury; that our annual revenues were in excess of the ordinary expenditures was not necessarily to be deplored. This was not the first time that there had been a surplus in the Treasury, but neither Mr. Johnson nor Mr. Grant, nor Mr. Arthur, had made the condition of the Treasury a pretence for disturbing the industrial policy of the government. The country continued to enjoy an unparalleled prosperity. The accumulating revenue might be made the occasion for doing much for the people's benefit. The national debt might be gradually paid off; the merchant marine might be built up; harbor and coast defences might be constructed; a navy might be provided commensurate with our glory and grandeur as a nation, and a grateful people might tender to the old soldiers who saved the country a parting benediction. Why should Congress be in such hot haste to overturn the policy to which the commercial interests had adjusted themselves? Under the protective system our industries had been diversified and extended until the United States had become foremost among the manufacturing and agricultural nations of the world. That a surplus existed was an evidence of national prosperity. That it had been gathered into the Treasury without oppression or complaint was an evidence that the protective system was a just one. If the surplus were under control of wise statesmanship, it would be a national blessing; but as it was safer to reduce it than to run the hazard of ill-advised expenditures, he was anxious to have a revision of the method of taxation, so as to reduce the revenues to the lowest limit of national wants. But, he argued, the plan of reduction sketched by the President in his annual message would result in disaster to American industries. That the Democratic party in the House had not gone the whole length of the President's suggestions was because it feared party destruction more than financial disaster. There was a feeling rapidly developing, and in no section more rapidly than in the "solid South," that the country should relieve itself wholly from internal taxation. Looking at the system from a revenue standpoint there was much to condemn it, and if the people understood that the whiskey tax was kept on in order that a protective system might be maintained, the whiskey tax would have to go.

Mr. Browne congratulated the President upon having compelled his party to take an issue on the tariff question. The masquerade was over. The question of to-day was whether the revenue system should be free trade or protection; for this bill was the vanguard of the free trade policy.

Mr Dockery, of Missouri, said that the revenue tariff was a tax designed to furnish sufficient revenue to meet the current necessities of the government, economically administered. A protective tax was a discriminating force attached to certain industries to the disparagement of other industries, and this in the teeth of the equitable maxim that all taxes should be levied for public purposes. A reduction of taxation was and would continue to be the dominating issue in American politics, and in view of the solem pledges of both parties to revise the tariff and reduce the surplus, consideration of the question should be approached in a spirit of patriotism, moderation and prudence.

Discussing the subject of the surplus, he declared that it was required in channels of business and trade and commerce in order that capital might employ labor, and said that the question presented was how that surplus was to be disposed of. Would it be done by the making of extravagant appropriations? He warned Congress that if it did not reduce taxation, that was the way in which the surplus would be got rid of. There were on the calendars of the House to-day hundreds of measures which would never have been heard of had it not been that there was a surplus in the Treasury. In conclusion, he said: "Let us unhand and unshackle the genius and enterprise of our people, and permit them across the seas to repossess themselves of the commercial advantages they enjoyed when the flag was a familiar sight in all the waters of the globe, and in all the harbors of the world." [Applause.]

The Committee then rose. Mr. McMillin submitted a resolution agreed to in the committee on Ways and Means, relative to night sessions for debate upon the tariff bill, and prescribing the limit of general debate on the measure. The resolution was adopted.

The House, at 5 30, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for debate only on the tariff bill.

At the evening session of the House Mr Shaw, of Maryland, and Mr. Glass, of Tennessee, spoke at length in favor of the pending bill, these two gentlemen occupying the entire evening session.

The House at 10.25 adjourned.

Ninety Record Books!!

"Is it possible? Why I had no conception of the extensive use and popularity of this treatment. What! ninety record books, of seven hundred pages each, in which are recorded alphabetically the forty-one thousand cases of patients who have been and are using the Compound Oxygen Treatment?" Such was the exclamation and surprise of a recent visitor to the principal office of Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia. This office is open from 9 A. M till 5 P. M., during the week, to all who wish to see for themselves the extent and growth of this deservedly popular treatment. Nor is it any wonder that its almost incredible success should excite numerous charlatans to imitate it and try to palm upon the public a cheap imitation as being similar and equally good and pure! But none are genuine without the names of Drs. Starkey & Palen being stamped in the bottle. For a full history of this Treatment, apply to Drs Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and it will be sent free. †

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE.

BALTIMORE—Schr Edith R Seward—201 619 ft lumber.

PHILADELPHIA—Schr Mary E Baker—165 000 ft lumber, 18 800 shingles.

CHARLESTON—Schr Sallie Bizzell—65 barrels rice.

NEW YORK—Steamship Benefactor—410 casks spts, 1,058 bbls tar, 100 do pitch, 10 do crude turpt, 540 do rosin, 17 crates eggs, 68 720 feet lumber 30 bbls wood acid, 6,500 juniper bolts, 50 pkgs mdse.

FOREIGN.

PORT-AU-PRINCE—Schr Addie E Snow—129 000 ft lumber.

RIGA, RUSSIA—Nor barque Christiana—8,676 barrels rosin.

PORT DU PAIX—Brig George E Dale—143 527 feet lumber, 800 000 shingles.

PORT SPAIN—Schr Aldine—177,030 feet umber.

LONDON—Ger barque Oscar Wendts—4,503 bbls rosin.

STETTIN—Ger barque Burgermeister Kirstein—3 471 bbls rosin.

— Rocky Mount *Phœnix:* Bishop Lyman delivered an able sermon yesterday at the Episcopal Church. —— Eleven prisoners broke jail at Nashville Sunday night and got away. It seems they procured a file by some means and cut out the bars, and then let themselves down to the ground by blankets. Two of the prisoners were white men, Edwards put in for selling whiskey without license, and Bennett for making and passing counterfeit money.

THE cure for sickness 500 years ago was *Neglect;* 300 years ago, *Sorcery;* 100 years ago, *Herbs and Drugs;* 25 years ago *Medicines;* to-day it is *Compound Oxygen.*

Medicines weaken the whole system to strengthen one weak point; COMPOUND OXYGEN strengthens both.

A doctor's average bill is $50. Invest $15 in our "Home Treatment," and you will save the other $35, and feel better than you have for five years. Are you NERVOUS? Those tired, sick headaches will vanish? Have you WEAK LUNGS? Give compound oxygen *one chance* to strengthen them. Have you DYSPEPSIA? It will *cure* you!

Remember always one thing! You risk absolutely nothing in trying our treatment. It is simply *breathing different air;* not "dosing," or "drugging," or going a thousand miles away from home and friends. It is breathing daily into your lungs, AT YOUR OWN HOME, the concentrated vitality of all the health resorts in the world.

200 page book mailed free.

For particulars, address,

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn.
ap 25 W tf

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, April 19, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 36 cents per gallon, with sales later of 50 casks at 35½c.

ROSIN—Market firm at 82½ cents per bbl for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Distillers quote the market firm at $2 00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted quiet on a basis of 9½ cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	6½	cents ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling	8 13-16	" "
Middling	9½	" "
Good Middling	9½	" "

CORN—Quoted firm at 64 cents for yellow in bulk, and 67 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 66 cents in bulk, and 69 cents in sacks—for cargoes.

TIMBER—Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, $10 00@13 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill $9 00@12 00; Good Mill $6 50@8 00; Common Mill, $4 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75@80 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

RICE. — Market quiet. Fair quoted at 4½@5c; Prime 5½@5¾c per pound. Rough—No receipts.

STAR OFFICE, April 20, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 35½ cents per gallon, with sales later of 100 casks at 35 cents.

ROSIN—Market firm at 82½ cts per bbl for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote the market firm at $2 00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 9½ cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	6½	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	7 15 16	" "
Low Middling	8 13-16	" "
Middling	9½	" "
Good Middling	9½	" "

CORN—Quoted firm at 64 cents for yellow in bulk, and 67 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 66 cents in bulk and 69 cents in sacks—for cargoes.

TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, $10 00@18 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill $9 00@12 00; Good Mill $6 50@8 00; Common Mill, $4 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75@80 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

RICE—Market quiet. Fair quoted at 4½@5c; Prime 5½@5¾c per pound. Rough—No receipts.

STAR OFFICE, April 21, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 34½ cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 82½ cents per bbl for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Distillers quote the market firm at $2 00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 9½ cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	6½	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling	8 13-16	" "
Middling	9½	" "
Good Middling	9½	" "

CORN—Quoted firm at 64 cents for yellow in bulk, and 67 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 66 cents in bulk, and 69 cents in sacks—for cargoes.

TIMBER—Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, $10 00@18 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, $9 00@12 00; Good Mill $6 50@8 00; Common Mill, $4 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75@80 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

RICE—Market quiet. Fair quoted at 4½@5c; Prime 5½@5¾c per pound. Rough—No receipts.

STAR OFFICE, April 23, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 34½ cents per gallon. No sales reported.

ROSIN—Market firm at 82½ cents per bbl for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 05 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Distillers quote the market firm at $2 00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 9½ cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	6½	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling	8 13-16	" "
Middling	9½	" "
Good Middling	9½	" "

CORN—Quoted firm at 64 cents for yellow in bulk and 67 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 66 cents in bulk and 69 cents in sacks—for cargoes.

TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first class heart, $10 00@18 00 per M. feet; Extra Mill, $9 00@12 00; Good Mill $6 50@8 00; Common Mill, $4 00@5 00; Inferior to Ordinary, $3 00@4 00.

PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 55@60 cents; Extra Prime 65@70 cents; Fancy 75@80 cents per bushel of 28 lbs.

RICE—Market quiet. Fair quoted at 4½@5c; Prime 5½@5¾c per pound. Rough—No receipts.

STAR OFFICE, April 24, 4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 34½ cents per gallon, with sales of receipts later at 34 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Market steady at 82½ cents per bbl for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 05 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at $2 00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 9½ cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	6½	cts