The Weekly Star.

OUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.,

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intered at the Post Office at Wilmington, N. as Second Class Matter.] SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

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PACTS AND FIGURES FOR FARMS

By the census of 1880, there were the United States engaged in agtieniture, 7,670,493 people. In prolessional and personal services 4,-074.238. In trade &c., 1,819,256. in manufactures and in mechanical trades and mining 3,837,-112. The total is 17,392,099. The astual number engaged in manufacinring and mining was 2,738,395. Of these 531,639 were women, and 181,921 were children. This shows,

First, that there are six times as many people not protected by the Tariff as are protected, and that these few comparatively are to be carril for at the expense of the miny.

Second, there are three times as many persons tilling the soil as there are working in factories and mines. and yet they are not protected in the least and cannot be protected. The estimate now is that there are in 1888 a 1 -- 10,000,000 people connected with the terms. These have no pere mille or real protection from the FordI.

Imrd, the protected class do not restatute more than one twentieth of the 60,000,000 of inhabitants, putting ther numbers at 3,000,000. The Tariff requires 57,000,000 to help support 3,000,000.

Fourth, after all there is only a fraction of the 3,000,000 who are really protected. American labor is not protected against, foreign labor, for foreign labor is free to come in at the rate of 600,000 or more a year. The Plutocrats and Monopolists are always hiring foreign labor to the exclusion of home labor.

Mr. Thurman showed how absurd and wicked boycotts, strikes, combigations of labor, &c., were if the Triff really protected labor and was for their benefit, as the organs and besters claim. It is estimated that in two years the losses sustained by wrikes, &c., to the bread-winners is \$20,000,000 or more, and that right in the face of the War Tariff.

But Carnegie alone, Blaine's coach mae, draws out \$5,000 every day from his share of profits in one steel rail mill in Pennsylvania. It is a very painful farce this so-

called protection of American labor. We give some items from the Philadelphia Bulletin, a weekly published in the interests of the American Iron and Steel Association:

'The managers of the Reading Iron

Works, at Reading, Pa., have effected a settlement with their employes by which the latter agree to accept 71 per cent. reduction in wages. Work will thus be given to 1,000 men who have been idle This will put millions of dollars in

the pockets of the Monopolists and withdraw that much from the living of 1,000 men and their families. This means suffering, self-denial, lack of necessaries. But here is No. 2.

"Vesta Furnace, three miles west of Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, shut down last week, and a large number of men are thus thrown out of employment. The cause of the shut-down is du to a strike at the Columbia Rolling Mill, Which consumes the iron made by the

But here is another wage item:

No. 3. "As the result of a conference between he Knights of Labor and the officials of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company the men at the Milwaukee mills on the 6th instant agreed to a reduction of 10 pe

We have several of these left, but give but one more: No. 4.

The two rolling mills at Hollidaysburgh, Pa., and the rolling mill of the Portage Iron Company, at Duncansville, closed down on the 5th instant. The employes, about 600 in all, demanded the Pittsburgh scale of prices, and the owners

refused to grant the demand." These show how the American laborers are protected, or rather, are not protected, and how, as Jingo Blaine so flippantly says, the American manufacturers "can take care of

themselves." Just so. In this connection we fall back upon the famous and brave message of the President last December relative to the number engaged in manufacturing and mining. After giving the statistics as we have given

them above, he says:

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NO. 44

all, it will be conceded that there should be ucted from those which it includes 875, 143 carpenters and joiners, 285,491 milli-ners, dressmakers and seamstresses, 172, 726 blacksmiths, 183,756 tailors and tailor esses, 102,478 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,-809 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,891 en gaged in manufacturing agricultural im-plements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving 2,623,089 persons em-ployed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff." One very important fact needs to

be presented, to which Mr. Cleveland did not refer. It is this: What proportion of those engaged in manufacturing as laborers is American, and what proportion is foreign. Mr. Cox, of New York, says that 64 per cent. of all engaged in mining and manufacturing industries in the United States were of foreign birth. If this is true, then what? Then this happens inevitably and happens all the time: the Federal Congress is taxing the American farmers to pay and protect imported foreign workingmen. There are 64 men in every 100 born abroad.

Now what per cent of the American farmers are of foreign birth? Only 5 per cent. So 95 per cent of American fermers are being taxed upon an average of \$47.10 in the \$100 for the benefit of 64 per cent of "foreign pauper labor."

Now fellow countrymen take that THE PRICE OF STEEL RAILS AND in and think it over at your leisure. Is it not both a grand humbug and a great outrage the thing you call a High Protective Tariff?

STUMP SPEAKING AND DISCUS-

We said we wished that some one would report fairly the discussion between Fowle and Dockery at Mon roe. This has been done, we suppose, by a staff reporter of the Charlotte Chronicle. The report fills four and a half columns and has all the appearance of fairness. It enables you to see this much: what points were raised by the respective speakers and how they were met. The STAR means to be as fair as the report. Few people know how to analyze an argument and a great many people cannot understand an argument. They can follow their feelings better than they can follow a train of thought. In replication the points of an adversary must be ex-

amined seriatim and in order. Now let any one read the report, with pencil in hand, of the debate at Monroe. Let each point made in the opening speech be only noted, and opposite write the reply (the point made) or when no reply is attempted. It will be then seen how little discussion there was and how diffuse the speeches were.

The sum as it strikes us, from reading only, is this: Dockery opened with a strong speech, mainly on Federal politics. It teemed with ignorant statements and misrepresentation of facts. It was hold and aggressive. Unreplied to his statements are damaging. Were they met? They ought to have been met at every point and thoroughly met. We would like for Dockery to make that speech with Vance to follow. The fellow who loves the darkies so, dearly that he prefers to vote for them rather than support decent, reputable white farmers, would be in a condition after the speech was ended to retire to Dr. Mott's stillhouse and participate in one of the old time prayer meetings that were wont to be held there in the piping times of 1870-80 when Ike Young

led the exercises. Judge Fowle made a rattling, random sort of a reply with some telling hits and damaging references to Dockery's personal record. It was a speech to get up a hurrah and bring out the shouts. But was it a reply? Did it meet the issues presented by Dockery, Mind you, we rely upon the report of the speech,

not the eulogies. We think masmuch as a joint discussion has been agreed upon that Dockery should not be allowed to make the speech he does without being thoroughly exposed. The President has made one issue, the Tariff. To hear Dockery the greatest boon thus far vouchsafed fallen and poverty-stricken humanity is this cunning invention of the Devil to make rich men richer and poor men poorer,

called a Protective Tariff. We write the truth as we understand it. We know in campaigns the party papers always get victories for their men. We know from hearng and reading that this sort of thing does not always occur. There are able men in both parties and a strong and well appointed man can make the worse appear the better reason and can give plausibility to the most desperate cause.

Fowle no doubt makes a speech that pleases and satisfies the Demoorats. But is he a debater? Does he meet the agent and mouth-piece of the Money Devil?

The STAR has not generally favored joint discussions. When the Democrats had all the advantage in the speeches it was not wise, as it gave the candidates of the black and "For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate themen. When the Democrats did day morning for Wilmington. tan party a chance to speak to gen- when the train left Clarkton yester-

not have all the advantage but must make a drawn fight or fare worse where is the wisdom of furnishing the Radicals with reputable audi-

What we have said is based on the report. Such intelligent editors as brother Wall, of the Rockingham Rocket, and brother Boykin, of the Monroe Enquirer-Express, seem well satisfied with the discussion which they heard. The latter gave a very full report, but it came under our eye after we had written and we have not time to read it. He says editorially:

"No one can truthfully say that we have not given Dockery equal justice with Fowle. We have confidence in the honesty and good sense of the people, and we believe that when both sides of a question are placed before them they will accept the truth and reject error. Democrats certainly have no reason to fear the most careful comparison of the two speeches. Fowle maintained the great principles of the Democracy with vigor and boldness, and although his speech was a reply to that of Dockery, and necessarily an impromptu one, his points were fercible and well taken. He even exceeded the expectations of his friends, and fully demonstrated his ability to handle the Radical War Horse of the

We are glad to read this, and hope that Fowle will tan the hide of Dockery so thoroughly that he will never need any more "pants" through life.

WHO PAYS.

McKinley, the blunderer, tried in his Georgia speech to make people believe that taxes on products did not increase the price. That is not worthy of a man not bereft of intellect. It is absolutely and unqualifiedly stupid. Last year the steel rail product ran up to \$42.50 per ton. The cost of production in Pennsylvania is \$27 a ton at the outside. The cost in England is but \$21. The American tax on the English goods is \$17 a ton. This makes the English cost as it emerges from the custom of \$2,000 or more could be easily raised house \$38 a ton. But for the tax the rail buyers would not have paid more than \$27 a ton, if so much. The Iron

"During the month of July producers sold 20,000 tons for the South and Southwest, one lot at \$40 50 at New Orleans, and 15,000 tons for the Pacific coast on the basis of \$45 at Portland, Oregon.'

The question is who paid this \$42.50 a ton for rails that cost in England but \$21? Surely the men who bought and used it. The New York Times

"If the foreign makers paid the duty, they would have sold their rails at an average of not more than a fair profit on \$21, adding freight and insurance, or less than the American cost of production. As a matter of fact, however, the rails were bought abroad in the foreign market and at foreign prices and the importer was compelled to charge his customer the duty in order to recoup himself. This explains why foreign rails brought \$40 and why the manufacturer in this country was enabled

to charge so much for his own goods." You must understand that the tax not only greatly raises the price of the foreign article, but it enables the American manufacturer to greatly increase the price of the home article. Carnegie, for instance, got \$42.50 for iron that barely cost him \$27 to produce it. That is, by the High Tariff, he got \$15.50 extra per ton for all he sold. This explains how he can draw \$5,000 a day for his share of the iron works in which he is a partner.

The President is a manly man. He always acts openly. Believing that surplus reduction and Tariff reform are positive necessities for the good of the country he gives \$10,000 to distribute documents and help on the good cause. If that be treason to the people make the most of it.

The President has just nominated two Southern men to foreign appointments: William Gaston Allen, of S. C., to be U. S. Consul at Kings ton, Jamaica, and J. C. Cisco, of Tennessee, to be Consul at Nuevo Laredo.

Robbery and Attempted Murder at Last Tuesday night the storehouse of Messrs. Clark & Wooten, at Clarkton, in Bladen county, was broken open and robbed. It was thought that a colored man named Henry Dunstan committed the robbery, and on the Thursday following Dunstan was seen in Mr. Council's field eating a watermelon. Information of the sus pected man's whereabouts was sent to the railroad station and Mr. D. G. Gillespie, Jr., and Mr. James Nicholson being there and having their guns with them, went to a ford at Friar Swamp, three miles distant, surrender and took him into custody and one of them-Mr. Nicholsonwent off to procure a light to search the prisoner. During his absence the negro catching Mr. Gillespie off his guard, drew a pistol and fired it at him, the ball striking Mr. Gillespie in the face near the mouth and glancing along the jaw-bone came out at the back of the neck. Mr. Gillespie

fired his gun at Dunstan, but being

blinded with the smoke from the pis-

tol, which was fired so near that

the powder burned his face, it is

supposed that he missed him. Mr.

Gillespie fired again at the negro as

the latter was making his escape into

the swamp, and thinks that his

second shot hit him. A posse went

out from the station to endeavor to

find the negro, but had not returned

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR. | Changes in the Ratiway Mail Service Young Man Patally Shot by an Insane Person while Trying to Save

the Life of a Negro. Mr. David McQueen, son of Col. A J. McQueen, who lives near Hasty, in Richmond county, was seriously, and most probably fatally shot, on the evening of the 28th inst., by Mr. D. W. McRae, near the same place. The

facts are as follows: Mr. McRae rode over to Col. Mc Queen's house (a near neighbor), and commenced to quarrel with a negro man about some washing, and going into the house got a gun and was in the act of shooting the negro when Mr. David McQueen said, "Oh, don't shoot, Mr. McRae." Whereupon Mc-Rae fired at McQueen, the whole load and gun-wad passing through his jaw-bone and neck, carrying away all his chin and part of his tongue and most of his jaw-bone.

Mr. McQueen is an excellent young man of high character. Mr. McRae is an old man, about 75 years of age, was once a practicing lawyer in Alabama, is a native of Robeson county, and also a man of high character, but for several years he has been subject to attacks of mental aberration, and was suffering from a severe attack of the same when he shot Mr. McQueen. McRae has been arrested and is now in jail at Rocking-

a Gala Week Meeting. A meeting was held at The Orton

vesterday, in behalf of a movement for a "gala week" in October next. On motion, Mr. F. W. Kerchner was called to the chair and Mr. T. W. Clawson was requested to act as secretary. Mr. J. A. Bonitz stated the object of the meeting-to make preparations for a gala week to be held from the 22d to the 27th of October. He called attention to what might constitute some of the features

tages that would accrue. He thought the city would make an appropriation, and that funds to the amount ov subscription. Mr. S. H. Fishblate endorsed the movement and expressed his belief. as a member of the Board of Alder-

of the occasion, and urged the advan-

scription of \$500 or \$1,000. Mr. W. A. Bryan advocated the movement, and Mr. Kerchner also ap-

men, that the city would make a sub-

proved of it. The meeting resolved to go ahead with preparations for a gala week, and on motion organized itse!f into the Wilmington Gala Week Associa tion; the officers to consist of a President, five vice presidents, a secretary and a corresponding secretary and a treasurer.

On motion, an election was gone into for these officers and the follow. ing were chosen:

President-F. W. Kerchner. Vice Presidents-Chas.M. Stedman John J. Fowler, S. H. Fishblate, H. Walters, and J. N. Sebrell. Secretary-J. C. Morrison,

Corresponding Secretary-Walker Taylor.

Treasurer-H. G. Smallbones. On motion, the chairman appointed committee on advertising, as follows: W. A. Bryan, chairman, T. M Emerson, W. H. Bernard, Josh T. James, J. A. Bonitz.

A motion was also adopted that a committee be appointed, to consist of the President and Vice Presidents, to go before the Board of Aldermen at their meeting on Monday, and request that an appropriation be made in aid of the gala week, and to urge the Board to take some action with regard to protecting the railroads from ticket scalpers, so that the roads giving low rates can be guaranteed against loss. The committees were instructed to

be ready to report on Thursday next, until which day at 11 o'clock a. m. the meeting adjourned. The city papers were requested to publish the proceedings of the meet-

Outrage in Columbus County. Mrs. Simon Sasser, an aged lady of Bogue township, Columbus county, was assaulted by an unknown colored man at her home last Wednesday, during the absence of her husband, who was at work on the farm. The negro choked and beat Mrs. Sasser nntil she was unconscious. She was found some time afterwards by members of the family behind the garden fence, where the negro had dragged her, and has since been under the care of a physician. It is feared that her injuries may prove fatal. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the outrage; but if 'caught a lynching is

The Fight Against the Bagging Trest As the STAR stated vesterday, there is no truth in the report that insurance agents in Wilmington will not take risks on cotton unless baled where they conceafed themselves to | in jute bagging. Unfortunately the intercept Dunstan. It was after statement has gone abroad, and is dark when the negro approached the | being used in Norfolk and Charleston ford. The young men demanded his to the detriment of Wilmington; but the fact remains that Wilmington merchants will take cot ton covered with osnaburgs or any thing else, and insurance agents will insure such cotton. A telegram from Atlanta, Ga., in relation to this matter, says:

Reports that insurance men would not take risks on cotton unless baled in jute bagging seem to be without foundation, so far as the companies interested are concerned. The agents of insurance companies at Wilmington, N. C., seem to be the only ones taking that stand, and they are only local agents, with no power in the Southeastern Tariff Association, which regulates such matters. A prominent officer in that association said to-day that there was no reason why cotton cloths or any other substitutes for bagging should not be used; that jute bagging was one of the most in-flammable stuffs that could be used, and so far as the insurance companies were concerned any substitute would be allowed.

tions and salaries of the clerks of the 4th division of the railway mail clerks went into effect yesterday. That division is known as the run from Wilmington to Jacksonville. L. D. Brennecks, formerly of Walhalla, will be chief clerk with headquarters at Charleston, S. C. His salary will be increased from \$1,090 to \$1,400. R. E. Mansfield, formerly chief clerk, will be put on the run with a salary reduced from \$1,400 to \$1,300. Charles Craft, colored, will be retained in the service at a salary reduced from \$1,300 to \$1,150. M. F. Twohill will be promoted from a \$1,150 clerkship to one paying \$1,300. M. M. Davsi will be promoted from a \$1,300 clerkship to be chief clerk, with headquarters at Jacksonville, and a salary of \$1,400.

Some important changes of posi-

New Freight Route for the Atlantic Coast Line.

The Richmond (Va.) State says: General Manager Walters, of the Atlantic Coast Line, is anxious to seoure a new route for through freight in order to obviate the necessity of its passing through the streets of Rich-mond. Several days ago a corps of engineers located this route, which starts from near Ballards, on the Fredericksburg railroad, a short distance above the city, and passes acros the country just west of the New Reservoir to the river, which will be bridged, and continue through Chesterfield county to a point on the Petersburg railroad near the old Broad Rock race course.

As the charter of the Richmend Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Co. gives that company the right to build a branch road ten miles in length there will be nothing to do but condemn the land through which it passes. It is understood that work on this branch will be commenced in very short time.

Foreign Exports in August. The following is a statement of exports from this port to foreign coun-

tries during the month of August just closed, as taken from the records at the Custom House: England-Spirits turpentine, 114,

70 gallons, valued at \$38,790. Scotland-Spirits turpentine, 69,325 gallons, valued at \$23,700. Belgium-Spirits turpentine, 114

370 gallons, valued at \$38,650. Barbadoes-Lumber, 277,000 feet valued at \$4,709. Hayti-Lumber, 125,000 feet, valued

Annual Cotton Statement. A correct statement of the cotton trade at this port was posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday. I shows the total receipts at Wilmington for the year 1887-'88 to be 168,808 bales, as against 134,448 the previous year, showing an increase of 34,360

The total exports for the year were 169,083 bales-47,180 domestic and 121, 903 foreign. Total exports the previx ous year, 101,766 bales-28,553 domestic and 73,213 foreign.

Burgaw and Onslow Railroad. The Burgaw and Onslow Railroad Company was organized last Wednesday in New York city with the following Board of Directors; J. P. Dosh, H. M. Conover, J. F. Ward and J. M. Webster, of New York; G. A. Ramsey, E. Porter and S. B. Taylor of North Carolina. Mr. J. P. Dosh was elected President, Mr. G. A. Ramsey Vice President and General Manager, and Mr. J. F. Ward Treasurer of the Company. The Board of Directors ordered that a survey of the road be made at once under the

supervision of the General Manager. The Cotton Bagging Question. It seems to be the opinion of cotton dealers here that buyers for foreign shipment will not receive cotton covered with other than jute bagging, but that buyers for the domestic market-for home consumption-will take it with any sort of coveringjute, osnaburgs, pine fibre bagging, or even muslin, calico, or pine slabs. A few bales packed in osnaburgs have been received and one in pine fibre bagging manufactured by the Acme Company of this city. Two bales of the cotton packed in osnaburgs were passed through the compress at the Champion Co.'s ware-

house, but the result was rather disastrous-the covering being torn all to pieces, leaving the cotton exposed and the bales in a generally disreputable appearance and condition. The pine fibre bagging seems to be similar to jute in texture, but it lacks strength, and is so dark in color that it would be necessary to use some other marking ink than that now used or the lettering and figures would not be discernable. This bale

has not yet been compressed. Mr. Sprunt, of the firm of Alex. Sprunt & Son, the largest dealers in the staple on foreign account in this market, if not in the South, received a cable message from the President of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange in reply to an inquiry, stating that there is no rule in regard to baling cotton in osnaburgs, but that it is contrary to custom and would probably raise objections in the trade.

Fire insurance men will raise no objection to any covering that the planters may choose for their cotton | duties on wool and to correct the inequality bales, but it is doubtful if the marine companies will be willing to take risks on cotton packed in other than what is considered regular bagging.

A FRUIT TRUST.

Another Gigantic Combination for the Control of the Tropical Fruit Trade. CHICAGO, Aug. 31 .- A special from Atlanta. Ga., says: The tropical fruit men have combined, and consumers will be unable to get a single banana or plantain save through the courtesy of the trust, which was organized in New Orleans this week. A few days ago a circular was sent to all fruit men in the country, calling them to a secret conference in New Orleans. It was signed by six of the largest fruit houses in that city, There was a trust formed, representing the combined capital of \$19.000,000, and it will purchase the entire offerings of the tropical steamers. Six mil-lion dollars has been advanced by London capitalists to build railroads in Honduras and elsewhere, so as to concentrate the fruit market at certain selected shipping WASHINGTON.

Republican Report on Government Printing Office Investigation-The committee on Manufactures by President will Return to Washington on Saturday-Report from the WASHINGTON, August 31 -Anderson House Committee on Foreign Affairs Graiz, of St. Louis, Mo., was called as the on the Retailation Bill-Republican Senatorial Caucus on the Tariff.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, August 30 .- Representative Gallinger has completed his minority report upon the result of the investigation of the Printing Committee into the administration of the Government PrintingOffice. The report is very long and bitterly critical of Public Printer Benedict, and the majority of the committee. It charges that the majority suppressed important evidence which would rebut the charge that the late Public Printer Rounds had privately sold government presses at ridiculously small orices. It alleges that Benedict discharged Union soldiers and filled their places with Confederates; that the work of the office is largely in arrears; that he improperly had access to the record of evidence as it was taken by the committee; that he practiced rank favoritism in the awarding of contracts; that he is not a practical printer, and that he has, by false figures and state-ments, imposed upon Congress and the country. The report defends Mr. Rounds administration as honorable, conscientiou and able, and in conclusion declares that enough of violations of law and evidences of incompetency have been shown by the testimony, to warrant the immediate removal from office of T. E Benedict, the present Public Printer.

Word has been received at the White House, from Esgle's Rock, near Clifton Va., that the President and his party will not return to Washington until Saturday.

WASHINGTON, August 30 .- The House Committee on a oreign Affairs to-day, Mr. Belmost presiding, received the report of the sub-committee on the Retaliation bill. The chairman said that in these question the committee had always acted without regard to partisanship, and he hoped i would continue to do so. He referred to the fact that the bill introduced by himself two years ago containing restrictive railroad provisions, has been adopted by the House almost unanimously, though the railroad section was subsequently stricken out in the Senate

The committee to-day unanimously adopted the amended bill reported by the sub-committee. Mr. Belmont having been absent when consideration of the subject was begun, expressed the opinion that it would be proper for Mr. McCreary to report the bill to the House The following is the text of the substi-

tute bill: "A bift to empower the President to carry out the purposes of an act to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases, and for other purposes,

approved March 3, 1887 Be it enacted, do., That whenever the President may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by an act led An Act to authorize the Presiden of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing ves-American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain and for other purposes,' cases. proved March 8, 1887, it shall be lawful for the President, in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to suspend in whole or in part the transportation acros the territory of the United States in bond and without the payment of duty, of goods, wares and merchandise imported or exported from any foreign country from or

"Sec. 2. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland St. Lawrence River canal, the Chambly canal, or elther of them, whether by tells, drawbacks, refund of tells or otherwise, which is or may be detrimental to the interests of the United States, or any of its citizens, it shall be lawful for the President, in his discretion, to issue prolamation to that effect, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of twenty cents per ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through either the Sault Ste. Marie canal or St. Clair Flats canal, and the Secretary or the Treasury may authorize and direct any of the customs officers collect tolls levied under this act, or the President may, in

the British dominions in North America

discretion, when he is satisfied that here is any such discrimination, prohibit the use of said canals to any foreign vessels. The President, when satisfied that such discrimination has ceased, may issue his proclamation to that effect in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected, and said prohibition, if ordered, shall cease. "Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Trea-

sury is authorized to make any regulations needful to carry this act into effect. At only one point was there anything like difference between the Democratic and Republican members. This was upon the proposition, coming from the Republicans, that courtesy to Great Britain required that t should be notified that Article 29 of the treaty of Washington, had been practically nullified and abrogated upon refusal or denial of the rights of American citizens in Canadian ports. Upon this proposition there was a division on party lines, resulting in its defeat by a vote of five to six. When the question came up on ordering favorable report on the substitute bill, however, there was not a negative vote. Republican members do not expect that the bill will meet with any opposition from their side of the House when it is called up although the proposition which was reject edito-day may be renewed and serve as basis of some speeches in which the posiion will be taken that the President already has sufficient power to do what he desires

in the way of retaliation. WASHINGTON, August 80 .- The Repul ican Senators held a conference at Senator Edmunds' residence this evening from halfpast 7 to nearly midnight. It was well at-tended, and the tariff was the only subject Senator Allison said to the group of re

porters at midnight that the details of the bill had been discussed, and a harmoniou conclusion had been reached in regard to You can say, gentlemen," he continued that we shall report the bill within ten

lays, if possible. Let's see, this is Thursday; we shall report it probably on Monday or Tuesday week. Will you please give us a few of the important details?" Well, not this evening, young man. shall continue hearings diligently for the next ten days, and then if possible report

the pill at once. That is all I am at liberty

What about the President's message? "The message was not referred to once during the evening." From other Senators it is learned that lumber and salt remain unchanged; that sugar is cut about one-half, and that there is a strong disposition to slightly increase

of duties on woolen manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, August 80.-Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has fur-nished for publication a long letter from Charles H. Litchman, General Secretary of the Knights of Labor, offering his services in any position or capacity where they may be desirable or thought to be most useful in securing the success of Harrison and Morton. His letter is a straight-out argument for protection. He does not sign his letter officially, nor does he state in terms that he speaks for his organization, nor offer anything beyond his individual e. Torts; but he asserts that the success of the Democratic party would be the most serious blow that organized labor could

possibly receive. - Judge Fowle, in getting off the train at Wadesboro sprained his ankle, and had to be carried to the hotel, but "he can't be downed." Next morning he was ready to speak again. The crowd was estimated at 8,000! Fowle led off in the discussion. Poor Dockery was again walked over, this time at his own threshold.—

Raleigh Chronicle.

COTTON BAGGING TRUST. Testimony Given Before the House

first witness before the House Committee on Manufactures to-day in its inquiry into the alleged cotton bagging trust. said he was engaged in the batting stuff business in St. Louis, a member of the firm of Warren, Jones & Gratz The business included the making of cotton ties for binding cotton. Witness was also a member of two corporations engaged in the same business; one located in Munice, Ind., and the other at Champaign, Ill. Cotton bugging, he said, was manufactured out of jute staik. The number of firms in the country engaged in the business at present is eight, as against fifteen at the same time lest year. The entire production of cotton bagging in 1887 was about 45 million yards Warren, Gratz & Company, of St. Louis, were agents in that city of the Southern Mills Bagging Company, and the Standard Mills Company of the same city. It had no interest in these firms beyond acting as agents. The variation in prices of two-pound bagging from 1877 to 1887 has been from 104 cents per yard in 1877 to 111 cents in 1880, and 71 cents in 1887. The price of jute butts has been lower this August than any August price for the last ten years The price of cotton bagging during August has varied from 11 to 121 cents per yard. Witness estimated that the cotton crop of this year would require about 45,500,000 yards of cotton bagging, and it was expected that the total output of all the mills now running, up to the time when they stop in November next, would be over fifty million

Mr. Gratz said that the productive capscity of the cotton bagging mills in the West was 45 per cent, greater than the mills in the East. Employes in the West were mostly of Bohemian parentage, and were paid slightly more than those in the East. Witness said there were considerable quantities of cotton bagging coming to this country, but he did not think the foreign mills would be able to bring sufficient cotton bagging to this country this year to prevent the sale of that held" here. Conractors abroad had their hands full. There were 24 jute mills in India, having 8,337 looms on January 1at, 1887, which could produce ten or fifteen times the amount of otton bagging needed for the cotton crop of the United States

A number of contracts between the firm of Warren, Jones & Gratz as agents of other firms, and other cotton bagging firms in the United States were produced with a view to showing the steps taken by several cotton bagging manufacturing firms to control their productions, and to provide for its sale at a stipulated price. The object of the agreement was to enable the parties to it to obtain and maintain control of the cotton bagging produced in his country for the present season. The trust has secured control of about twothirds of the cotton bagging in the country. the remaining third, about fifteen million yards, being produced by persons who are not in any way connected with the trust. The contract shows that the agreement is between the firm of L. Waterbury & Company of New York, party of the first part, and the Charleston Bagging Manufacturing Company, Nevins & Company of Bostor the New York Bagging Company, Eagle Mills, Southern Mills Bagging Company Standard Mills Bagging Company, Munice Bagging Manufacturing Company, and the Empire Bagging Company, parties of the

second part. The parties of the second part agreed to ell and deliver L Waterbury & Company all their bagging then on hand as well as such as might be thereafter accrued or manufactured by them respectively during the emainder of the year 1888. The firm of Waterbury & Company act as the centre of correspondence, through which the proposed increase and reduction in price is prought about. It is agreed that the profits and losses of the parties of the several parts shall be shared in proportion. The sale and prices of cotton bagging are determined by a majority of the members of the

second part. The agreement went into effect on the 16th of April last. Since then two mills signing the agreement have failed to start, and probably a dozen or more outside of trust closed down previous to and since the agreement was consummated. The first set price of cotton bagging was made in New York by the trust about the middle of July. At the proposition of witness 91 cents was then fixed as the price. January first last the productive capacity of Warren, Jones & Gratz, in conjunction with several firms which they represented was two-thirds of all the productive capacity of the South, but they actually produced seven-eighths of all that was produced in the South. Since the price fixed in July, members of the trust had advanced the price of cotton bagging three cents per yard. The present price in this country is cents higher than at which the foreign manufactured product can be bought here, inclusive of freight charges. This, he said, was due to the fact thas the production of material in this country was con-

fined to a few firms. Probably sixty per cent, of this year's cotton bagging product was in the hands of retail dealers, and the other forty per cent. in the hands of manufacturers. If the duty on cotton bagging and jute were not changed, witness was satisfied that the trust would go out of existence, and if those articles were admitted free the firms would doubtless run a "corner" every other year. The needs of the planter were absolute and imperative, and he must have agging-no matter what the cost was to him. During the last three or four years there was little cotton bagging imported, the domestic supply being equal to the de-

Charles A. Pearce, of St. Louis, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Standard Mills Bagging Company, one of the concerns embraced in the trust, subscribed reperally to the testimony given by Gratz, and the committee adjourned until to

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. His Return to Washington from

Piching Excursion in Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. LYNCHBURG, VA., August 31.-President Cleveland and party are at Eagle Rock, Botetourt county. They have had splendid luck bass fishing. They have caught over one hundred bass. Large crowds of people from the neighboring counties gathered to shake the President's hand. He has created great enthusiasm among the people by his unaffected cordi-He will leave to-night for Wash-

A special to the Advance says, dent Cleveland and party had a gala day vesterday fishing just above Jackson, Bot tourt county. The President alone caught twenty-five bass. His boat was caught in the rapids and but for the efforts of the party he would have been shipwrecked. Col. Lamont was indisposed dent is highly pleased with his trip to Vir-

ginia." STAUNTON, VA., August 31.—President Cleveland, Col. Lamont and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, arrived here to-day en route to Washington. The party was serenaded at the station by the Stonewall Band. A large number of citizens

shook hands with the President. The President, Commissioner Miller and Col. Lamont arrived here at 9,40 p. m. by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from Clifton Forge, Va., where they have been fishing for bass the past few days.

- Fayetteville Observer: The rolling stock of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. has been increased by the addition of two large new engines, No. 16 and 17. The increase ing business and continued extension of the road will soon call for more. The deepest cut on this road is between Walnut Cove and Mount Airy. It is about sixty feet in depth. Through this country the work was exceedingly heavy, the average cost per mile for grading being \$9,000, one or two miles cost nearly \$20,000.

Spirits Turpentine.

- Durham Plant: We understand the Third party followers in this section are again arranging for the publication of an organ to be called the Durham Progress.

- Pittsboro Record: The directors of the Siler City Agricultural Society held a meeting on last Thursday, and decided to hold their next fair on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of October, being the week after the State fair. - The second new handsome

Methodist Church in Raleigh is advancing to completion. The congregation now worship in the lecture room. This is doing well. Two fine edefices in a few years The new church will be known as the -- Heuderson Gold Leaf: The colored Presbyterians are making good

progress on their new church. The buildng is 18x35 feet, and most of the outside work is now done. — Our townsman Capt. Ed Fleming, will leave next Monday to visit the tobacco growers of Nash, War ren, Franklin, Granville and Vance in the interest of the Richmond Exposition It is desired to have a full exhibit of the rich product of these counties. - The Tobacco Association held

ts second annual session at Morehead on the 28th of August. The following officers were elected: President-J. S. Carr. Durham; Vice Presidents-J. L. King, Greensboro; J. M. Currin, Oxford; D. Y. Cooper, Henderson; E. C. Edmunds, Winston: R. P. Walker, Asheville: 8. P. Arrington, Worrenton, Secretary-G E. Webb, Winston. Treasurer-W. T. Lipscombe, Raleigh. -- Charlotte Chronicle: A citizen

of Catawba county, who was in Charlotte yesterday, reports that Catawba is to have soon one of the handsomest and most commodious court houses in the State. - A Pullman car containing the young ladies for the Salem Academy arrived here to-day from Dallas, Texas, making the through trip without change. - Atother new enterprise for Charlotte is a roller - Amount of listed flouring mills. school taxes for Mecklenburg, \$16,810.89. The county taxes are: For county purposes 124 cents on the \$100 real and personal property, \$10,457.20; roads, 10 cents on the \$100 \$8,184.45; special county

taxes, 28 cents on the \$100, \$22,916 45. - Henderson News: The number of prisoners now confined in the Granville county fail for capital offenses make it an impossiblity for them all to be tried at the next term of the court. - The rumor that an attempt would be made to take one Tanner, a negro murderer, from the Granville jail and lynch him induced the civil authorities to call on the Granville Grays to guard the jail for several nights. The excitement has subsided and no apprehension is felt of any violation of law of this - On Thursday last the scene at the R. & G. depot here upon the arrival of the northern bound train was a disgrace to the town, county and State. The colored people crowded the platform so no white person could get standing room-they made s rush for the cars, preventing passengers from getting off, running against any and everybody who stood in their way, knock-ing bundles from the arms of old ladies, and actually crowding white families off the train.

- Raleigh News-Observer: Superintendent Tenant, of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was here yesterday to see about the State tax imposed upon the nes of the company operating in thi This tax is now and has for several years been \$500 per annum for the privilege of the State. The tax has always been paid till this year the company resisted it on the ground of the Inter-State Commerce law. They claim exemption from tax on the ground that their lines run outside of the State. Treasurer Bain, however, insisted that the company was still liable to the tax from the fact that they have lines which have their termini inside of the State. A test case will be made. HESTER'S STORE, PERSON COUNTY, N. C., Aug. 27.-About three weeks ago, Miss Fanny Bradsher, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Bradsher, of this neighborhood, went with a servant, a young colored girl, to a field near her father's house to gather some snap beans, and while engaged in the work, the two being near together, a dove flew over the head of the colored girl and alighted on the head of Miss Fannie. After some little effort, she rid herself of the bird, and both the girls being much excited, hastened to the house and told the family of the incident, at which all wonlered. That evening the colored girl went o her grandfather's, complained of being ll and, notwithstanding good medical at tention, she grew worse, and in ten days died. Miss Fannie, a day or two after the contact with the bird, also became sick, though she suffered no pain. Dr. Thompson, of Leasburg, was called in and gave the case special attention, but her ailment baffled his skill, and she continued to grow

- New Bern Journal: Eighteen young men passed through from Morehead City yesterday morning on their way to Florida. They are not afraid of yellow fever when going afishing and that is what takes them to Florida. that the management of the A. & N. C. R. R. proposes to begin the laying of new steel rails on the section between New Bern and Morehead City in time to have it completed before next summer's travel be-- The committee on permanent organization of a State Association of Democratic Clubs submitted their report which embraces a constitution and by-laws fully setting forth the objects of the Association, and the names of the officers. The report also recommended the following officers: Julian S Carr, of Durham; B C Beckwith, of Raleigh Secretary, Pressurer, John W Thompson, of Wake. Vice Presidents: 1st district, Robert of Hertford; 2nd, ment Manly, of New Bern; 3rd, Henry E Falson, of Clinton; 4th, W E Ashley, of Wake; 5th, G S Bradshaw, of Randolph; 6th, Joseph H Watters, of New Hanover: 7th, Jos P Caldwell, of Iredell; 8th, R L Ryburn, of Cleveland; 9th, Thos A Jones, of Buncombe. General Commitlee: First district, E F Lamb, W A B Branch, W T Caho and W L Arendell; 2d district, Geo Rountree, Jas W Moore, W Bowen and L Harvey; 3d, C B Aycock, H L Cook, W J Adams and W P Beaman; 4th, E J Parish, E C Smith, Robert Bingham and G B Alford; 5th, J L King, A H A Williams, R H Kerner and Dr D Reid Parker; 6th, S B Alexander, W L Parsons. Junius Davis and Joel Hines; 7th, CH Armfield, JH Faust, EB Jones and FL Kline; 8th, C E Childs, W B Council, S D Pearson and Robert Claywell; 9th, H B Carter, Kope Elias, Frank Coxe and W M

more seriously ill, and on last Friday even-

POLITICAL POINTS.

- Democratic retaliation is not rindictiveness. It is simply the firm enforcement of justice by the use of the means hat nature and enterprise have placedlinour hands .- N. Y. Star, Dem.

- The surplus has tempted both parties in Congress to extravagance. Both are to blame: the Democrats of the House for originating lavish expenditures, the Republicans of the Senate for increasing them. Stop the surplus and extravagance will stop. -N. Y. World, Ind. Dem.

- To listen to one of the Protection speakers you would think that the Mills bill was a terrible dragon, with horns and spiked tail. Well, the Mills bill proposes to lessen unnecessary taxation just a little. You needn't be afraid of anything that will take the taxes off you .- Thurman

- If the American laborer gets more for his labor than any other laborer in the world, let him have self-respect enough to remember that it is to himself he owes it, and never concede for a moment that he is indebted to the tariff as a boom for that which his own capacity has earned

him .- Boston Herald, Ind. Rep. - The Republican Senators have done their level best to spend this year's surplus, and now say there is no need of tax reduction. But they have not been able to get away with the existing surplus in the Treasury (\$182,000,000), nor have they anticipated next year's surplus.—N. Y. World,

- How is Harrison to carry New York with 100,000 Prohibitionists railing against free whiskey without prohibiti with a labor vote of .70,000 nearly all solid for the Mills bill, and with 48,000 Demo-