The Weekly Star.

THE PINE-TREE'S SECRET.

JOHN B. TABB.

"Tell me thy secret, low-whispering Pine—
Softer than silence this murmur of thine—
Is it a sigh of Love's longing suppressed,
Or touch of ecstacy thrilling thy breast?"

"When into Paradise Sin came, dissembling,
Mate every leaflet hung breathless but trembling,
Till, with reluctant step, Eve, broken-hearted,
Passing beneath the Pine, sighed and departed."

"Then all the branches shook, at the sound grieving,
Till answered Sympathy; sigh for sigh heaving:
And from that hour of woe, like a true lover,
Still sighs the plaintive Pine all the world over."

Phil. American.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER FOR SHIPS.

Chambers' Journal.

The steady progress which is being made in mechanical science has received another illustration by a novel method of propelling ships, which has just been submitted to the naval profession. The representative of this new type of vessel is the Zephyr, the second of its kind, which has been constructed from the designs of Mr. A. F. Yarrow, of Messrs. Yarrow & Co., the well known firm of torpedo boat builders of Poplar, London, and which was brought under the notice of the Institution of Naval Architects at its recent meeting. The construction of the vessel differs very little from steam launches, except that the machinery is placed right in the stern, while the fuel is carried in a tank in her bows, the intervening space being reserved for passengers, cargo, etc. It is in connection with the propulsion of the boat that a new departure has been taken, the fuel used being a highly volatile hydro carbon, one of the early products in the distillation of petroleum, having a specific gravity of from 0.725 to 0.73. This liquid is an article of commerce in the United States, and can be purchased there at the rate of 53. per gallon. The novelty of its application is that the vapor of this hydro carbon is made to serve at the same time as the fuel and propelling agent. As to the Zephyr, this vessel is thirty six feet in length by six feet beam, and is built of steel. The hull weighs fourteen hundred weight and the machinery six hundred weight.

COTTON.

New York Commercial Chronicle.

FRIDAY, July 13, 1888.—The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (July 13), the total receipts have reached 7,026 bales, against 6,410 bales last week, 15,026 bales the previous week and 13,226 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1887, 5,448,935 bales, against 5,198,803 bales for the same period of 1886-7, showing an increase since September 1, 1887, of 250,132 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 31,678 bales, of which 28,664 were to Great Britain 721 to France and 2,313 to the rest of the Continent.

To day an uncertain opening was followed by a decline under increased offerings, especially for August and September, and the close was dull. Cotton on the spot was advanced ⅛ early in the week. Additional sales were reported on Monday for the previous week of 4,221 bales for export and 1,143 bales for home consumption. To-day the market was dull at 10⅛c for middling uplands.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 296,500 bales.

Judge Fowle to Col. Bockery.

[From his letter of 14th July, in Sunday's Raleigh *News and Observer*.]

"Upon my return here this afternoon I find that no reply as yet has been received to his letter, and that Mr. Whitaker has been called out of the State by the sickness of his mother, where he may be detained for some time. I invite you, therefore, on Wednesday or Thursday next, at such hour as you may consider convenient, to meet me at the parlor of the Yarboro House in this city, to agree on joint appointments for discussions between you and myself. If the time or place I have designated is not convenient to you, I will meet you at any place or time you may designate.

"No appointments heretofore made for me shall stand in the way of a joint canvass between us.

What is more attractive than a pretty face with a fresh, bright complexion? For this Pozzoni's Powder. †

Bob Ingersoll on Tariff Taxation.

The following extract is from a lecture delivered by Col. R. G. Ingersoll some years ago. The sentiment expressed has a pertinent bearing upon the present political situation:

"The farmers should vote only for such men as are able and willing to guard and advance the interests of labor. We should know better than to vote for men who will deliberately put a tariff of $3 a thousand upon Canada lumber, when every farmer in the States is a purchaser of lumber. People who live upon the prairies ought to vote for cheap lumber. We should protect ourselves. We ought to have intelligence enough to know what we want and how to get it. The real laboring men of this country can succeed if they are united. By laboring men I do not mean only the farmers. I mean all who contribute in some way to the general welfare. They should forget prejudices and party names, and remember only the best interests of the people. Let us see if we cannot protect every department of industry. Let us see if all property cannot be protected alike and taxed alike, whether owned by individuals or corporations.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon.

Trial bottles free at WM. H. GREEN & Co.'s Drug Store. †

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Fisheries Treaty Discussed in Senate—Two More Pension Vetoes—Tariff Bill Considered and Nearly Completed in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—House bill authorizing the Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., to lay a track in the District of Columbia was reported and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on the Library, reported back Senate bill appropriating $35,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to General George Rogers Clark, in the city of Louisville, Ky., (instead of Washington, D. C.,) in recognition of his eminent services to his country in the occupation and conquest of the Northwestern Territory during the revolutionary war. The bill was passed after remarks in eulogy of General Clark by Messrs. Hoar, Daniel, Sherman, Voorhees and Blackburn.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the fishery treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Senator Pugh in favor of its ratification. Senator Chandler followed in opposition to ratification.

Mr. Teller obtained the floor, and the treaty went over till to-morrow.

Two vetoes of pension bills were presented, read and referred to the Committee on Pensions. In one case the President declares himself entirely satisfied that the case had been properly determined by the Pension Bureau. In the other case no application had been made to the Pension Bureau, which was accounted for by the fact that the husband of the proposed pensioner, who had himself been drawing a pension for a wound, had been killed by a pistol ball in a personal encounter.

The Senate bill for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics, arising under the eight-hour law, was then taken up and advocated by Mr. Blair. At the close of his remarks the Senate proceeded to executive business, Mr. Blair giving notice that he would ask action on the bill to-morrow, Wednesday being the last day on which it can be acted on in the House.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The call of States for the introduction of bills having been dispensed with, the House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Springer in the chair), on the Tariff bill, the woolen schedule being pending.

Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, in opposing the schedule, argued that the passage of the bill would not benefit the consumer of wool; it would not reduce the price of wool in this country after it had been in operation sufficiently long to destroy the home industry. Wool had been placed on the free list simply because the President recommended it, and the President knew no more why he recommended it than Dickens' fat boy knew why he went to sleep so much.

After a brief argument by Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, in favor of the free wool clause, Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, moved to strike wool from the free list.

On a division the vote stood 93 to 122, and the announcement was received with applause on the Democratic side.

Messrs. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, and Wilkins and Foran, of Ohio, were the only Democrats voting in the affirmative while Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, voted in the negative.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, wished to effect an arrangement by which a yea and nay vote might be taken in the House, but Mr. Mills declined to comply. Tellers were then ordered, and Mr. Wilkins' motion was defeated—102 to 130.

Mr. Mills offered an amendment striking out the clause imposing a duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem on carpets and carpetings; and inserting a clause imposing a duty of six cents per square yard on hemp and jute carpetings; of 20 per cent. ad valorem on floor matting and floor mats, exclusively of vegetable substances; and of forty per cent. ad valorem on all other carpets and carpetings, drugets, buckings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, of wool, flax, cotton or parts of either, or other material. Agreed to.

Mr. Boothman, of Ohio, then called up his amendment offered some days ago, restoring the wool tariff of 1867, and it was rejected—59 to 95.

On motion of Mr. Mills the date on which the free wool clause shall go into effect, was fixed as October 1st, 1888; and the date for taking effect of woolen schedule was fixed as January 1st, 1889. This disposed of the wool schedule.

At Mr. Lehlback's request the paragraph relating to bonnets, hoods, &c., was passed over for a time.

Mr. Mills moved that the paragraph concerning card cloth be amended so as to increase the duty from 15 to 20 cents per square foot, and in case of such cloth being made of tempered steel wire from 25 to 40 cents per square foot. Adopted.

Other committee amendments offered by Mr. Mills, and adopted, were—striking out the India rubber fabric paragraph; fixing the duty on kaolin at $1 per ton for crude and $2 for China clay or wrought kaolin, and placing the duty on rough marble in blocks and squared at 40 cents per cubic foot. This completed the consideration of essentially the tariff features of the bill (except in regard to such paragraphs as have been passed over informally), and the administrative portion of the measure was taken up.

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, offered an amendment providing that no goods, the product in whole or in material part of convict labor, shall be imported for the purpose of sale or trade. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, an amendment was adopted excluding from the provisions of the section which provides that ad valorem duties shall include the value of cases, boxes, etc., in which merchandise is imported, such boxes, sacks or coverings as are usual and necessary coverings for machinery.

On motion. Mr. Mills' amendment was adopted fixing October 1st, 1888, as the date upon which the repeal of taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff, shall go into effect.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, moved to include in the repeal taxes on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes. If Mr. Mills bill were passed, he said, a reduction of the surplus would not be as large as some gentlemen supposed. In no other way could there be so sure a reduction of surplus as by the repeal of the tobacco tax. By lowering the tariff it might be that the revenue would be increased, and he believed that in many instances it would be. [Applause on the Republican side.] Mr. Jefferson had denounced the internal revenue system, but the American citizen of to-day saw the tax collector armed with revolver, carbine, rifle and shot-gun. The question presented was whether the government would secure its necessary revenue. He wanted it distinctly understood that he was in favor of deriving revenue for the support of the government by taxation on foreign products imported.

Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, in opposing the motion, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article written by Prof. R. M. Smith, of Columbia College, in which he declares that it would be a serious financial mistake for the government to give up the revenue derived from internal taxation.

Mr. Johnston, of North Carolina, moved to amend Mr. Wise's motion by providing for the repeal of all internal taxes on spirits distilled from grain or fruit of any kind. He did not want, he said, free brandy or free whiskey; but he wanted to see his people free from the oppression of almost military law.

Mr. McMillen said that this year's internal system would yield about $120,000,000. The entire surplus did not amount to more than $70,000,000 per annum, so that if the government embarked on total repeal of the internal revenue system it would be faced on the threshold with a difference of $50,000,000 per annum. Here the question was presented, whether Congress would abolish the internal revenue system or reduce the duty on clothing. He spoke his voice, and the voice of his side of the House, when he said that in a contest between whiskey and clothing he was on the clothing side.

Johnston's motion was lost; 27 to 135.

When the vote was announced Mr. Johnston inquired in an astonished tone of voice, "What has become of the Republican party? I thought it was going to vote with me."

Mr. Yost, of Virginia, offered an amendment similar in effect to that offered by Mr. Wise, and he said that if Virginia stood as solidly against all the assaults of the Mills bill as it did in regard to the tobacco feature of it, it would be a great benefit to that State. Tobacco was as much a product of the soil as corn or grain, and why there should be a restriction on the sale of an agricultural product was something beyond his understanding.

Mr. Yost's amendment was defeated—64 to 85.

Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment abolishing the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches and other fruits.

Pending a vote the committee rose.

The Speaker announced as the select committee to investigate the importation of contract labor, Messrs. Ford, Oats, Spinola, Guenther and Morrow.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations reported back the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and said he would soon call it up for consideration.

The Senate then took up and after some discussion passed the bill to place John C. Fremont on the retired list of the army as Major General. The vote was—yeas 29, nays 2.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics, employed by the government under the eight-hour law.

Mr. Reagan opposed the bill. It had been claimed for it, he said, that it was in the interest of laboring men. If it were in the interest of all laboring men and involved no improper principles, he would vote for it; but as it was in the interest of a few laboring men, at the expense of many laboring men, it would not have his support.

Mr. Stewart supported the bill, and offered an amendment to prohibit any officer of the government making any contract or arrangement whereby any workman, laborer or mechanic shall work more than eight hours a day except in special emergencies.

Mr. George said that in the committee on Education and Labor he had dissented from the report of the bill. There was not one scintilla of obligation on the part of the government to these 14,000 or 15,000 laborers, who happened to have been in more favorable condition than other laborers in the United States, in being employed in the government work shops. It was a mere gift—a donation. The money in the Treasury came from taxation, paid by laborers of the country. It did not grow there. He spoke of the small compensation of labor at the South. A laborer who cultivated for himself was perhaps able to raise five bales of cotton, which when cleanly gathered and ginned, brought him forty dollars a bale at the nearest market. If he worked for hire and fed himself, he would not get one hundred and seventy-five dollars a year; and the man who hired him would get into the bankruptcy court. These men were entitled to some consideration. There was no justice in taxing them in order to make a donation to other laborers at the North.

Mr. Dawes moved to amend by inserting the words, "whether engaged at a price per day, or on piece work, or task work." Agreed to.

Mr. Dawes also moved to insert the following words: "Any assent or alleged agreement to receive less amount, or to work longer time (required as a condition of being employed), to the contrary notwithstanding." Rejected—yeas 21, nays 23.

The bill was then passed. Yeas 25, nays 22.

The first section of the bill provides that whoever as a laborer, workman or mechanic has been employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States since June 25, 1868, (date of the act constituting eight hours a day's work), whether engaged at a price per day or on piece work or task work, shall be paid for each eight hours he has been employed as for a full day's work, without any reduction of pay on account of the reduction of hours of labor.

The second section provides that all claims for labor so performed in excess of 8 hours per day, are hereby referred to the Court of Claims, to be adjudicated upon the basis that eight hours constitute a day's work, and are to be paid for at the price per day as provided for in the first section of this act, and judgment given against the United States in favor of each claimant for the amount found due, to be paid as other judgments of the Court of Claims against the United States, and no statute of limitation or payment made on receipt given for a less sum per day than the full price of a day's work as provided in the first section of this act, shall bar the right of recovery; provided, that all suits under this act shall be commenced within two years from and after its passage; and any number of said claimants may join in the same suits; and provided, further, that any amount allowed under this act shall only be paid to such claimant in person or to his personal representative.

The bill for the admission of the State of Washington was taken up and will be the "unfinished business," and the Senate at 4 40 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to what action he has taken with reference to officers of the army and navy who served honorably through the Mexican war, and whose names have been dropped from the rolls. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the Tariff bill, the internal revenue feature being pending.

On behalf of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, offered an amendment providing that the bond required to be given by cigar manufacturers shall be in such penal sum as the collector of the internal revenue may require, not less than $100, with an addition of $10 for every person proposed to be employed by such manufacturer. Adopted.

There were two pending amendments coming over from yesterday, the one offered by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, repealing the tax on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes; and the one by Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, abolishing the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches and other fruits.

Mr. Wise's amendment was defeated, 43 to 78, and Mr. Sowden's was withdrawn.

Mr. Nichols, of North Carolina, offered an amendment repealing all internal taxes. Rejected.

Mr. Farquhar, of New York, offered an amendment reducing from $3 to $2 the special tax on cigar manufacturers. Lost.

Mr. Sowden again offered his amendment, abolishing the tax on fruit spirits; and in advocating the amendment, Mr. Cowles, of N. C., referred to the fact that the Republicans had refrained from voting yesterday on the proposition to repeal the tobacco tax. Instead of fulfiling their pledges the Republicans had remained seated in conscious peace, in company with the members of the Ways and Means Committee.

A remark of Mr. Cowles, to the effect that the Republican party was in favor of squandering the surplus in ill-deserved pensions met with severe criticism from Mr. Milliken, of Maine, and Mr. Williams, of Ohio, the latter of whom declared that every soldier who could produce an honorable discharge deserved a pension.

Mr. McMillin opposed the amendment, declaring that there was no way of preventing frauds on the revenue if fruit spirits should be exempted from taxation. Grain spirits could be mixed with fruit spirits and then escape taxation, and no expert (if there were any such in the House), could detect the fraud.

Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, while earnestly advocating the abolition of the tax on fruit spirits, announced his opposition to the total repeal of the whiskey tax, if in order to effect that repeal the burdens of taxation would have to be retained on the necessaries of life.

Mr. Sowden's amendment was rejected—44 to 79.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, offered an amendment providing that the special tax on wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine shall be ten dollars and five dollars, respectively. Rejected.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, and Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, criticized, as opening the way for evasion of payment of the whiskey tax, the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to allow distilleries mashing less than twenty-five bushels of grain a day, to be operated without storekeepers and gaugers.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, regarded all administrative features of the bill having relation to the collection of internal revenue tax as a well devised plan for relieving moonshiners from responsibility.

Mr. Butterworth moved to strike out the clause to which he had objected, and his motion was advocated by Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, who argued that the clause meant free whiskey. The motion was lost—73 to 95.

Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, offered an amendment to abolish the tax on oleomargarine. Rejected—yeas 8, nays 101.

The last section of the bill was then read, and on motion of Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, the date upon which the bill shall go into effect was fixed as October 1st, 1888. The committee then rose.

There have been a few paragraphs of the bill passed over informally, and their consideration will be proceeded with to-morrow. The vote on the final passage of the bill will not be taken until Saturday, when it is expected that there will be a full attendance of members. Mr. Mills states that he will call the previous question on the passage of the bill at 11:30 Saturday morning.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Commerce.

At the evening session the House passed several bills for light-houses, among others, at the following points: Gull Shoal, Pamlico Sound, N. C.; Tangier Island, Chesapeake Bay; on the Great Wicomico River, Va.; Pamlico Point, N. C. Also appropriating $75,000 for the construction of a revenue cutter for New Bern, N. C.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Senate bill for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Washington, to be composed of the present territory of Washington and a part of Idaho territory.

Mr. Hoar interrupted the reading of the bill, and gave notice, at the request of Mr. Frye, who has the fishery treaty in charge, (in the absence of Mr. Sherman), that Mr. Frye would next Friday ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the treaty, and would urge the Senate to continue the discussion until ended, and then that a vote be taken without further delay.

When the reading of the bill was finished, Mr. Cullom offered a substitute for confirming the act of the new State to that of the present territory of Washington.

Without action on the bill the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 4.50 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After unsuccessful efforts had been made by Mr. Stahlnecker, of New York, and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, to secure consideration of bills for the erection of public buildings at Yonkers, N. Y., and Kalamazoo, Mich., the House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Springer in the chair), on the Tariff bill.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, of New York, primuline was stricken from the free list.

The first paragraph which had been passed over informally, that placing cotton ties or hoops on the free list, was then considered.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, argued in favor of the action of the committee in making cotton ties free, and contended that it was a fallacy that the purchaser of cotton was paid the price of cotton for the ties with which it was bailed.

Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, inveighed against the injustice of making cotton ties free, while hoop iron was retained on the dutiable list.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, could not understand how a Northern Democrat could vote to place a duty on hoop iron and to place cotton ties on the free list, unless it was true that, as before the war, cotton was king. King Cotton was again making Northern dough-faces come to the front. The people of the West were going to remedy this thing, and would see that the South should not again sit in the saddle and dominate the Northern States, controlling legislation in the interest of the South as against the North.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, inquired whether Mr. Bayne would be willing to place all hoop-iron on the free list, and was answered by an emphatic negative.

Mr. Townshend suggested that there was a hoop-iron manufactory in the gentleman's district, and that therefore the gentleman was arguing in the interest of a monopoly which was levying tribute on every honest farmer. The gentleman said flatly and plainly in his declaration, that he would not put hoop-iron on the free list; that he loved the men who were engaged in the hoop-iron industry better than he did the men who toiled all day and needed iron to bale their hay.

Mr. Bayne inquired why the gentleman had not offered an amendment placing on the free list hoop-iron, which his constituents consumed in baling hay.

Mr. Townshend replied that the bill, unlike the tariff bill of the Republicans in the 47th Congress, which had been framed in caucus, had been prepared by a proper committee; it was not the outcome of caucus action, and he had not an opportunity to amend the bill, such as the gentleman had had, when in the 47th Congress, the bill had been put through the House under the whip and spur of caucus command and dictation.

Mr. Stewart, of Georgia, was glad that the opportunity presented to test the sincerity of the Republican party in its professed love for the colored man, for two-thirds of the six million bales of cotton produced in the South were produced by colored labor, and the tax on cotton ties was a tax directly affecting their interests.

Mr. McShane, of Nebraska, offered an amendment placing on the free list all iron and steel hoops not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge. Agreed to—80 to 71.

On motion of Mr. Mills the existing rates of duty were restored on cement and on whiting and Paris white. The duty on Paris green was, on motion of Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, fixed at 12½ per cent. ad valorem. The Potter schedule which has been passed over was then taken up for consideration. On motion of Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, the duty on china, porcelain, earthen stone or crockeryware, was increased from 45 to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, offered an amendment striking out the schedule and inserting the schedule of the existing law. Rejected after a protracted debate.

The next paragraph called up was that relating to green and colored glass bottles.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, moved to make the duty one cent instead of three-fourths of a cent per pound. The amendment was adopted. He also offered the other committee amendments, striking out the flint and lime glass bottle paragraph; raising duties on cylinder and crown glass, polished, not above 24x60 inches, from 15 to 20 cents per square foot, and above that size from 25 to 30 cents; on unpolished cylinder and common window glass, not exceeding 10x11 inches, from 1 cent to 1⅛ cents per pound; on sizes not exceeding 16x24 inches from 1½ cents to 1⅞ cents; on sizes not exceeding 24x30 inches from 1½ to 2 cents; sizes above that from 1¾ to 2¼ cents. The amendments were all agreed to.

The question of duty on imported tobacco was next taken up, and Mr. Mills moved to strike out the clause fixing the rate of duty at 35 cents per pound, thus restoring the present duty.

Mr. La Follette, of Wisconsin, spoke for five minutes upon this motion and desired further five minutes, but this Mr. Mills declined to yield, and upon his motion the committee rose.

For the purpose of limiting debate Mr. Mills moved that all debate on pending paragraphs be limited to one minute, and the Republicans being again refused five minutes, declined to vote, thus leaving the House without a quorum. Mr. Mills then moved that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock, a session having been ordered for to-night for the consideration of Labor bills; but as the Journal showed the absence of a quorum this motion was ruled out of order. Mr. Mills moved to adjourn, and on a standing vote the motion was carried. The yeas and nays were ordered, but the vote ordering them was subsequently reconsidered, and by virtue of the standing vote the House at 4.05 adjourned.

THE GALLOWS.

A Bungling Execution—The Body to be Cremated.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 18.—Henry Conrad Ebert was hanged in the county jail at thirteen minutes past ten o'clock this morning. When the trap was sprung the knot slipped around under the jaw and disarranged the cap so that Ebert's face was exposed to view, as he slowly strangled to death. When the body was cut down it was turned over to his brother, and this afternoon it will be taken to Mt. Olivet and cremated.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by WM. H. GREEN & Co.

The Democrat in Embryo.

Greensboro Daily Patriot.

Last Wednesday evening a West Market street boy bounded into the front passage, with his hair a wet mop, while he smelt of tadpoles and water-lilies from the soles of his bare feet up.

"John Henry," said his mother, meeting him with a dangerous glitter in her eye, and taking a grip on his dripping locks, "you've been in swimming again!"

"Not a bit of it mother; I've been to the Democratic Congressional Convention, and it's the sweat oozing outer me."

"Don't tell me! This is regular Rock Creek sand all over your scalp."

"Why, ma, that's hay-seed in my hair, and I'm the farmers' candidate—

'We'll float the old bandanna, boys
We'll float the old bandanna!'"

"Look here, young man, I want no fooling"—and, unbuttoning his jacket, she thrust a vigorous hand down his back—"here's creek sand ridged all along your back-bone!"

"Pshaw! ma, don't you know what that is? It's the 'sand in my gizzard' breaking out. I'm one of the 'unwashed,' 'unterrified' Democracy—

'We'll float the old bandanna, boys,
We'll float the old bandanna!'"

"Well, you are not 'unwashed' this time, for a wonder, and as for being 'unterrified,' I'll see what effect a No. 4 slipper can have"—and for about five Greensboro minutes the air was full of slipper, sand, dirt, gyrating arms and legs and blood-curdling yells. But, after all, in the words of Maurice Thompson, "a boy's ways are the wind's ways, and the thoughts of a boy are long, long thoughts;" as John Henry passed out on the back piazza he reached down and drew out an old saddle-blanket which he had padded in under his clothes at a convenient place, tossed it into an empty closet, and went out towards the barn whistling:—

"Oh, give me back my fifteen cents,
And give me back my money!"

A Bombshell Among the Tories.

Cabled to N. Y. Times.

LONDON, July 14.—What Mr. Parnell is going to do quite transcends in popular interest, at present, what Mr. Parnell has or has not done. His promulgation this week of the Irish party's position with regard to imperial federation is looked upon as the most important political declaration since Gladstone came out for home rule. It has amazed the Conservatives, temporarily paralyzed the Liberal Unionists, and surprised even the Irish themselves in some directions. To Mr. Gladstone it was certainly unexpected at the time, however well informed the old gentleman may be concerning the certainty of the success of a movement which is designed again to make him Premier. It is a very remarkable statement, this plan of Mr. Parnell's. It leaves the Liberal Unionists without any legs to stand upon, removes the words separation and separatists from the political conflict, puts the Irish party in an aggressive instead of a defensive attitude, and insures them an enormous accession in England, Scotland, and Wales.

Some indication of its importance is the childish fashion in which it has been received by the great Conservative and Unionist dailies of London. While the provincial press has been full of it, the London organs have mostly been mute. The *Morning Advertizer* delivered a wail on the morning following, beginning with: "We have no hesitation in reiterating our conviction that the new departure is calculated to do mischief to the Unionist cause, and we think it would be criminal to shut our eyes to the danger."

Swallowing His Record.

Philadelphia Times.

In his speech of acceptance Gen. Harrison made the assertion that the principles enunciated by the Republican platform are in harmony with his personal convictions. This declaration came not a moment too soon. But a few years ago General Harrison favored a thorough revision of the tariff, which the platform opposes, and he firmly believed that whiskey should be about the last thing from which the tax should be removed, while the platform practically says it should be one of the first. The fact that General Harrison is able to bring himself into line so promptly shows that he cannot crow with apparent cheerfulness if not with actual enjoyment. As the Chinaman at New Albany said, "Hoolay for Hallison!"

FOREIGN.

The Panama Lottery Loan—Boulanger—Violent Volcanic Eruption in Japan.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

PARIS, July 18.—The Chamber of Deputies has decided to postpone until next session the government measure assuring a deposit of rentes as a guarantee for the redemption of the Panama lottery loan.

Gen. Boulanger is worse. The doctors have been summoned to a consultation.

LATER.—The relapse from which Gen. Boulanger was reported to be suffering was of a temporary nature, and at midnight he was better. Therefore no bulletin was issued. During the day he received several friends, including Rochefort, and conversed at intervals on politics.

LONDON, July 18.—A volcanic eruption has occurred at Makmatos, in Japan, by which 400 persons were killed and 10,000 injured.

Richard Kearney was hanged at Freehold, N. Y., yesterday, for the murder, on April 18th last, of Mrs. Margaret Purcell, at Elberon, Long Island. Kearney was coachman, and Mrs. Purcell housekeeper, for the Lyddy family, and together they had been left in charge of their employer's house. Kearney attempted an outrage upon Mrs. Purcell. She resisted and was beaten to death.

A magnificent building in Chicago, occupied by several manufacturing firms, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $350,000, partly insured. The fire is said to have been caused by an incendiary.

Quarterly Meetings.

Wilmington District, M. E. Church, South. Third round of Quarterly Meetings.

Southport station, July 28 and 29.
Brunswick circuit, at Zion, July 31.
Topsail circuit, at Herrings, August 2
New River mission, at Herrings, August 2.
Fifth Street, at Wilmington, August 4 and 5.
Bladen Street mission, Wilmington, August 4 and 5.
Whiteville circuit, at Evergreen, August 7.
Carver's Creek circuit, at Hebron, August 9.
Waccamaw circuit, August 11 and 12.
Brunswick mission, August 11 and 12
Magnolia circuit, at Centenary, August 15.
Clinton circuit, at [illegible]'s Chapel August 18

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, July 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 31 cents per gallon and closed dull. No sales reported.

ROSIN—Market steady at 70 cts per bbl for Strained and 75 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at $1 70 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

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

Ordinary	7	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	8 9-16	" "
Low Middling	9 5-16	" "
Middling	9⅝	" "
Good Middling	10 1 16	" "

STAR OFFICE, July 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 31 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market steady at 70 cents per bbl for Strained and 75 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 40 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Distillers quote the market firm at $1 70 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted firm for middling; lower grades neglected. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	8 9 16	" "
LowMiddling	9 5-16	" "
Middling	9⅝	" "
Good Middling	10 1-16	" "

STAR OFFICE, July 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 31 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market steady at 70 cents per bbl for Strained and 75 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at $1 70 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted firm for middling, lower grades neglected. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	7	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	8 9 16	" "
LowMiddling	9 5-16	" "
Middling	9⅝	" "
Good Middling	10 1-16	" "

STAR OFFICE, July 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 31 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts later at 31½ cents.

ROSIN—Market steady at 70 cents per bbl for Strained and 75 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 40 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market firm at $1 70 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and $1 00 for Hard.

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

Ordinary	7	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	8 9-16	" "
Low Middling	9 5-16	" "
Middling	9⅝	" "
Good Middling	10 1-16	" "

STAR OFFICE, July 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 31½ cents per gallon, with sales of receipts later at 31½ cents.

ROSIN—Market steady at 70 cents per bbl for Strained and 75 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 50 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.— Distillers quote the market firm at $1 70 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	7	cts ℔ lb:
Good Ordinary	8 9-16	" "
Low Middling	9 5-16	" "
Middling	9⅝	" "
Good Middling	10 1-16	" "

STAR OFFICE, July 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 31½ cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market steady at 70 cents per bbl for Strained and 75 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quoted firm at $1 50 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Distillers quote the market firm at $1 70 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	7	cts ℔ lb.
Good Ordinary	8 9-16	" "
Low Middling	9 5-16	" "
Middling	9⅝	" "
Good Middling	10 1-16	" "

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS

For week ended July 14th, 1888.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
49	1,985	3,619	285	494

RECEIPTS

For week ended July 16th, 1887.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
9	2,934	7,895	343	1,132

EXPORTS

For week ended July 14th, 1888.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	98	685	53	582	478
Foreign	00	250	2,880	00	00
Total	98	935	2,933	582	478

EXPORTS

For week ended July 16th, 1887.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	328	1,050	741	792	796
Foreign	00	2,934	4,359	00	00
Total..	328	3,984	5,100	792	796

STOCKS

Ashore and Afloat, July 14, 1888.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	1,015	50	1,065
Spirits	2,480	2,201	4,681
Rosin	55,478	123	55,601
Tar	2,723	150	2,873
Crude