Yes, the land of little people is a lovelier land than ours, mossy glades and fairy bowers; Earth her robe of choicest beauty spread to woo the tender feet, the angels whispering round them thrill the air with accents sweet.

Memory brings no pang of sorrow, troubles lightly pass away, Hope's horizon is to-morrow, and the sun is bright to-day; Every moment has its blessing, swee thought and fairer flowers,

Yes, the land of little people is a loveller land than ours. But from o'er the silent river comes to us

Purer even than the sunbcams that the tle people know: And the love song of the heavens steal upon the wearied ear, Sweeter than the angels' whispers that the

little people hear; And the wanderer, overstriven, humbled as a little child. Knows the past is all forgiven and his God

When around his faltering footsteps com the blessing of the dove, From the fairest world of any, from the home of peace and love.

An Unknown Wonder.

It is to be hoped some enterprising traveller will before long visit the Grand Falls in Labrador and tell us whether they are really the stupendous affair they have been reported. They are a little over 200 miles from the south coast, near 65 degrees west longitude. An Englishman named Holme endeavored to make them a visit last summer, but his

provisions ran short, and as the fish wouldn't bite and there was nothing to shoot, he was obliged to turn back when within fifty miles of them. Mr. Holme asserts that the drop from the interior plateau of Labrador to the coast region is precipitous, and as near as he can learn, the waters of Grand river pour over the edge of the plateau with a drop of about 2,000 feet. If it is true, the Grand Falls are in point of height the biggest thing known in their line, for the largest waterfall in the Yosemite, though about 2,550 feet high, is broken into three leaps, and properly consists of three falls. The Grand river is quite a large stream, while all other falls that approach the relittle more than mountain torrent. An Item With a Moral.

Washington Post. In a store window on Seventh street is a handkerchief emblazoned with stars at top and bottom for the States and Territories, with a small flag stamped upon it and the inscrip-

"Protection American Labor and American Industries." Appended is this card:

"Republican Handkerchiefs, dorsed by the Chairman of the Chicago Convention. The only authorized Campaign Handkerchief. Imported Chinese silk."

Standing Out for Cheap Rum. Springfield Republican, Ind.

Good morals and sound economics repel the Republican proposition. It can commend itself to no one but moonshiners and the soaks of the saloons. One can hardly believe his eyes-the sight of the grand old party standing out for cheap rum and bewailing the exactions of whiskey trusts and whiskey taxes in order to maintain or advance the taxes upon industry and the necessaries of

SHIRTS AND A SHOUTER.

Tarboro Southerner. A breezy discussion on the tariff took place the other day between a well known merchant of this place and a high tariff emissary named Rice, of Baltimore. Rice sells "gents" underwear and his prices are enormous; on shirts never less than 100 per cent. He was here for that ostensible purpose last week; and, when without a victim, would advocate protection. It was during one of these monopolistic talks that our merchant came up and took up the cudgels for the people. "I will bet you \$100," he exclaim-

ed, "that the best shirt you make does not cost you one dollar. I will bet you \$100 that the material out of which your best shirts are made does not cost 65 cents." Then the merchant went into details-priceing the linen, muslins, etc., that are used in making the shirts, and according to his figures, the shirt would cost about fifty cents, but for good measure he was willing to allow 65 cents for the material and 35 cents for the making, laundrying and boxing. Rice would not bet, nor could he deny the statement of the cost of the shirt. But that which makes Rice a pro-

tectionist did not occur to the merchant. The tariff protects shirts 208 per cent. This accounts for his advocacy of protection. All his talk about the benefits to labor is-well a wilful misrepresentation. The shirt makers get for making shirts just six cents piece. An expert shirt maker can, by working fourteen hours a day, make just \$1.34 a week. No man but a fool or knave will contend that this is wages and caused by the

For the Star. MASTER'S OFFICE P. OF H., FALKLAND, N. C., July 6, 1888. To the brothers and sisters of the

Grange in North Carolina: We have accepted in behalf of our Encampment this summer the liberal offer of the citizens of Charlotte Mount Holly, Gaston county, N. C., ten miles west of Charlotte, on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of August, 1888.

Our meeting at Mount Holly last summer was both pleasant and profitable. Let us make this one still
more successful. We desire to see a

FIFTIETH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Lively Pelitical Discussion in Senate on the Vetoed Pension Bills-The Fisheries Treaty Purther Considered - Foreign Immigration and the Tariff Bill Considered in the House. By Telegraph to the Morning Star,]

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The resolution to print extra copies of the report of the Committee on Pensions in the case of the seven vetoed pension bills, was the text for some political discussions, Mr. Cockrell desiring to have the last of the pension vetoes (the Doherty case) printed among the other vetces: and Mr. Hawley intimating that the publication of that veto would not help the President or his party with the surviving soldiers of the Republic, in view of the assertion that it contained, that there was reason to fear that the case in question would, find a parallel in many other cases that had reached a successful Mr. Blair characterized the President's

statements in the Doherty case as a gratu-itous insult to woman. He asked Senators to recall their personal history, and the President to recall his personal history, and see whether silence was not a welcome thing to all. Let him who was without guilt, whether at one end of the Avenue or the other, cast the first stone.

Mr. Hawley objected to another sentence in the veto measage, to the effect that those who had influence or friends to push their claims, procured pensions while those who had neither friends nor influence had to be content with their fate under the general

Mr. Butler suggested that a great deal of wild talk and mock indignation had been indulged in in regard to the veto. He could not understand why this onslaught, this assault, this attack on the Chief Executive of the country should have been entered upon, and why such epithets had been applied to him. He (Butler) thought he could afford to say that Congress had been too lax, that it had been reckless not only in reference to pension bills, but to many other acts of legis-

Mr. Hawley replied to Mr. Butler. He said he had commented upon the President's veto messages in the line of his public duty and without any personal ill will, but the language of the President contained a covert sling and insinuation concerning not only the wisdom but the moral integrityof Congress. There was scarcely one of tain something of the kind.

Mr. Butler admitted that the President had a direct, sledge-hammer way of getting at things which was pretty effectual.

Mr. Blair said that the Senator from South Carolina had criticized with great freedom the action of Congress in regard t pension legislation, and had appeared to feel that he was justified in such criticism by confessing that he himself was as great

a sinner or the greatest sinner of all.

Mr. Butler replied to Mr. Blair, and remarked that the greatest blessing that could for the Senator from New Hampshire to be less faithful to the line of duty which he had marked out for himself. If there had been any incumbrance, any incubus, in ported height of the Grand Falls a e sensible, respectable, orderly discharge of the duties of the Schate, it had been in the person of the Senator from New Hampshire and in the measures which he had intro-

Mr. Butler went on to say that it was much more manly, much more in accordauce with the standard which the Senator from New Hampshire had set up in his remarks, to attack him (Butler), where he had the right to vindicate himself, than it was for him to attack the President of the United States, which had not the opportunity of replying to his aspersions.

Mr. Blair did not quite understand what the Senator meant by the insinuation that the Senator from New Hampshire was a demagogue. The Senator from New Hampshire was not a traitor, and was not in-debted for his life to the mercy of his country.

Referring to an allusion by Mr. But er to his (Blair's) courage, he remarked that while he claimed no excess of courage and never expected to be called upon to exhibit even the ordinary courage of a Senator or civilian, he would not shrink from any test which the Senator from South Carolina might seek to subject

Without disposing of the subject the Senate at 2 o clock proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by George in favor of its ratification. At the conclusion of Mr. George's speech the Fortification bill was taken up and it was by unanimous consent postponed until

This closed the discussion

after the passage of the Army Appropria-The Senate then took up Senate bill referring to the Court of Claims all claims of aborers, workmen and mechanics em ployed under the government since June 25, 1868, for excess of labor over eight

hours fixed by the law of that date as a le gal day's work. Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment proriding that any amount allowed shall be paid only to the claimant, (if living), or to his personal representatives, (if dead). He said he wanted to cut off claim agents and attorne; s from getting three-fourths of the amount. The amendment was agreed to The bill was discussed by Messrs. Blair, Cockrell, Payne, Vest and Stewart, when, without action on the bill, the Senate at

p. m., adjourned till to-morrow HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Sessions were ordered for next Wedneslay and Thursday nights for the consider ration of bills reported respectively from the Committee on Labor and the Commit-

tee on Military Affairs.

Mr. E B. Taylor, of Ohio, attempted to obtain a night session for the consideration of general pension bills, but a call for the regular order, made by Mr. Bland of Misouri, operated as an objection. Mr. Ford, of Michigan, from the Com

mittee on Military Affairs, reported back the resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate alleged invasions of the contract labor law. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, spoke of the im

portance of the subject matter of the in quiry and thought the committee should e composed of the best men in the House. In reply to a question by Mr. Vandever, of California, Mr. Ford stated that the resolution was broad enough in scope to cover the subject of any evasion of the law against Chinese immigration. Mr. Cox, of New York, called the atten-

tion of the House to the great necessity of his resolution, to correct abuses now exsting. There was an abnormal immigration to this country by men persuaded to come here by false and fradulent pretenses, Instead of there being the ordinary immi-gration from Italy, Italians were coming into this country at the rate of eighty thou-sand a year, under influences that should be inquired into. There had come into New York in one month 50,000 men, who did not know our language, and who ad-ded nothing to our wealth and labor. Mr. Morrow, of California, was glad that

the House at last comprehended the evil besetting the country from unrestricted immigration. The Pacific Coast had been confronted with the question for thirty years, and the representatives of that sec-tion had been declaring over and over again that the Chinese immigration could not be assimilated. Now New York was confronted by the same condition of affairs. Immigrants were coming in there as slaves, precisely as the Chinese came into San

After an ineffectual effort by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, to limit the expenses to \$3,000, the resolution was adopted. The House then went into Committee of and Mount Holly, to hold our second grand Summer Encampment at vote should be taken on the pending wool echedule to-day.

Mr. E. B. Taylor said that the debate would be greatly shortened if the majority should agree to allow a yea and nay vote to be taken in the House on the wool sche-dule, but Mr. Mills disclaimed any author-

large turnout of Grangers, and a ing industry and incidentally make unlarge display of farm products; also works of artistic beauty by the sisters.

Write immediately to Bro. J. T. Patrick, Raleigh, N. C., for terms of the country one hundred million sheep instead of forty million; and two million growers in-

favored putting sugar and rice on the free list, cutting down the revenue fifty-nine million dollars from these two articles of necestity; then he would reduce letter postage to one cent, and take off the exorbitant charges to farmers for pustage on seeds, plants and bulbs. This would save twenty-six million more, making eighty-five millions reduction on these three articles. He thought this method should be tried to stop the growing surplus, end this debate, and give the country rest. Mr. McKinney, of New Hampshire, spoke of the value of sheep growing for

the purpose of improving poor land There were three profits from sheep-first, from their wool; second, from their mutton; and, third, from their fertilizing properties In the face of this fact, the House was asked to place a high protective tariff on wool, in order that the Ohio farmer might have a better profit, although he had three profits from sheep already. Would there be less fertilizing qualities in sheep under free trade than under protection? It was his impression that the sheep would know nothing about it, and would go on fertilizing the ground as before. He did not think that the placing of wool on the free list would decrease the price of wool in this country, but it would secure cheaper clothes, because it would enable American manufacturers to compete on an equality with foreign manufacturers.

Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, protested

against free wool, as having the effect of destroying the sheep raising industry in his State. That industry depended upon protection and encouragement. Pass this bill and in less than ten years there would not be twenty million sheep left in the coun-

Mr Boothman, of Ohio, said that the placing of wool on the free list struck a deadly blow at one of the industries of his district; and for this, if for no other reason, he was opposed to the Mills bill. He favored a return to the wool schedule of

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, asserted that there was no political party in the country which was hostile to American interests. and he questioned the sincerity of gentlemen on the other side when they charged the Democratic party with desiring to inaugurate English systems in this Republic. When the interests of this country were arrayed against those of foreign nations, the American people would be found standing as one man in support of their own land. He controverted the argument that free wool would destroy the wool growing interest. During the high tariff period, from 1867 to 1883, there were vaying degrees of wool production, depending not on the tariff rate, but upon the great law of supply and demand. He said he would more respect for the prophecies of the other side if they had not turned out so badly in times past, as, for instance, when they had prophecied ruin and disaster to the country and the reestablishment of slavery as the result of Democratic success in the last Presidential election. If the old Mosaic law was in force to-day, they would be stoned to death as false prophets

about legislation hostile to labor, it would be as fair to expect a mother to desert her babe, as to expect the Democratic party, to turn its back upon the laboring man who had always constituted its Mr. Allen, of Michigan, said that this country could and would produce all the wool it needed, if it were given the chance. The Democrats had protected all of the products of the country south of Mason

[Democratic applause.] As to this talk

and Dixon's line, and in the same breath charged the Republicans with sectionalism If they believed they could strike at Michgan through her great staples, salt, lumber and wool, with impunity, they would learn better at the coming election. Mr. Farham, of Texas, said that the bill had recived the endorsement and sanction of the Democratic party, and it had be-

come essentially a party measure. He had some doubt as to the prophecy of the wool schedule, but he had resolved that doubt in favor of the duty which he owed to the party to which he belonged; and in deference to its councils he would yield his own feelings and decline to break its ranks. Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, said that the

flock raisers of the country were receiving

from five to eight cents less per pound for their wool than they would be receiving had not the Mills bill been pending. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, said that if under free wool there would be a reduction in the cost of material the farmer must suffer by it. If free wool made clothing cheaper, i was because it made wool cheaper and gave the farmer less return for bis wool. If it did not reduce the price of wool it could not reduce the price of clothing Which

horn of the dilemma would gentlemen on the other side take? Even should the price of wool be reduced for a time, it would not be long after free wool crushed out the wool producing industry in the United States be fore the foreign growers would take advantage of the situation and increase the price. Every wool manufacturer in his district had said to him that free wool would in the end be a curse to the manufacturing interest of the country. Since the Mills bill had been launched in the press wool had declined even cents per pound.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, regarded the bill as

conspiracy for ultimate free trade, and he attacked its general features, and more eepecially that feature placing wool on the free list. In the course of his remarks he suggested that the Committee on Ways and Means knew that the bill could not be passed. If there was any hopeful member of the committee he (Taylor) would tell him that the bill would never become a law, Did the gentleman from Kentucky (Breckenridge) think it would?

Mr. Breckinridge replied that he was under the impression that the bill would pass here, and if it did that would be presumptive evidence that it ought to pass the Senate. (Laughter.) Mr. Taylor-Did you think it would pass the Senate?

Mr. Breckinridge-I can hardly say did, because it is a Republican Senate. only hoped it would see the error of its ways, and would do this good thing to the disappointment of both sides of the House Laughter.) Mr. Kennedy, of Ohio, directed his

peech to the consideration of the methods ollowed by the Democratic party in carrying elections in the Bouth, declaring that they were carried by fraud, outrage and intimidation. Southern elections, he said, were an infamous assault on the fundamental principle of republican government. He snew that he would te accused of waying the "bloody shirt." The man who believed in the purity of the ballot, and was willing to plead for fair election, was called a disseminator of vicious doctrines, whose arguments were to be treated with derision and contempt, and who was to be branded as a traitor to the peace of the Union, but the demand far fair elections would not cease until the ballot box in Georgia was as honest as the ballot box in Indiana. The Republican party believed in fair elec-tions It could afford to be defeated by fraud, but it could not afford to succeed by dishonest measures. Pending further debate the committee

ose, and the House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of various pension bills, to which opposition has been shown in Friday evening sessions. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- The Senate at 2 30 went into open Executive session, and Mr. George resumed and finished his speech, begun by him yesterday in favor of the ratification of the Fishery treaty. When Mr. George had concluded, Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, followed in a speech in opposition to the ratification of the

Mr. Pugh gave notice that he would address the Senate on the fishery treaty next Monday. After the adoption of a couple of reso lutions of inquiry directed to the Departments and the transaction of some business affecting the District of Columbia, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, submitted the conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill. An agreement has been arrived at, on all of the amendments except that known as the "subsidy" amendment. The rate of postage on seeds, plants, bulbs, roots and scions have been fixed at one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. It is provided that no contract for rent of third class postoffices shall be made for a longer period than one year. Write immediately to Bro. J. T.

Patrick, Raleigh, N. C., for terms of transportation, which will be very low.

W. R. WILLIAMS,

Write immediately to Bro. J. T.

this were done there would be in the country one hundred million sheep instead of forty million; and two million growers introduced million growers introduced million.

Mr. O'Donnell, of this were done there would be in the country one hundred million sheep instead of the report was agreed to, and then Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, moved to concur in the Senate "subsidy" amendment reducing the paracterize the result in the country of the report was agreed to, and then Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, moved to concur in the Senate "subsidy" amendment reducing the paracterize the result in the country of the report was agreed to concur in the Senate "subsidy" amendment reducing the paracterize the result in the country of the report was agreed to concur in the Senate "subsidy" amendment reducing the paracterize the result in the country of the report was agreed to and then the country of the report was agreed to concur in the Senate "subsidy" amendment reducing the paracterize the result in the country of the report was agreed to and then the country of the report was agreed to and then the report was agreed to and then the report was agreed to an advanced to concur in the Senate "subsidy" amendment to concur

between the United States and China, Ja-pan, Sandwich Islands and Australia, and providing that American ships carrying the mails shall be allowed four times the rate on the compensation they now re-

Debate on Mr. Bingham's amendment becupied the entire session until the 5 o'clock recess. The question presented in the amendment, said Mr. Bingham, was not one of subsidy or bonns. but a question as to the readjustment of compensation under the laws of 1858, as applied to the sailing of American steamships. Un-der the existing conditions of 1888, steam-ship compunies were not paid by weight, but by the amount of sea and inland postage, and therefore any change in the rates of postage effected a change in the compensation paid to them. When the law was passed under which the present method of payment was established, the rates of foreign postage varied, but averaged more than four times what they are at present under the International Postal Union, and he contended that under this circumstance it was not just to compensate steamship companies now under the inflexible law of

1858.
Mr. Blount, of Geergia, opposed the motion to concur, and expressed his firm antion to concur, and expressed his firm an-tagonism to the subsidy system. That sys-tem had been followed by England, but her action in this respect was political, the subsidies she had given having as a general rule gone to her Colonies, with which she must keep up her connection. The same system, as followed by France and Ger-many, had resulted in throwing the lines of those nations into bankruptcy, and he was opposed to the United States inaugurating any such policy. He compared the com-pensation paid for mail transportation by sea with that paid for transportation of freight and express matter, to substantiate his argument that the former was sufficiently high and perfectly satisfactory. It was satisfactory to the commercial world and to every one except ship owners. He spoke by authority when he said that the Postmaster General was in favor of the payment of sea and inland postage The Postmaster General favored neither the amendment of the Senate nor the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but he believed that the ex-

isting provisions for service were ample, and that to-day the United States had the best mail system on earth. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, hoped that whatever objections might be raised to the Senate amendment, they would not affect the House in the decision of the simple question presented by the amendment of the gentleman from Penusylvania. That amendment involved a fair and reasonable pay-not subsidy-sufficient to justly compensate American steamships which plied between the United States and South America, and the Esst, and enable them to be maintained—pay sufficient to make it possible to establish other American lines to run to countries of South America, with whom he desired closer

mail and commercial relations. Mr. Holman, of Indians, attacked the or neiple of subsidy. Mr. Owen, of Indians, discussed the amendment in a commercial point of view, and advocated it as the means of advancing

the business interest of the United States in

the great consuming countries of South

Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, said that the argument that American shipping did not exist because of the rebellion, which occurred twenty-five years ago, was to him all stuff and nonsense-all fuss and feathers. The trouble was that the government had not the merchant marine in a sort of straight jacket. It said to the people wishing to engage capital in navigating the rprise unless you buy American vessels. This was putting the merchant marine in a atraight jacket. [Applause on the Demo-cratic side.] He referred to the country of his birth—Norway—a poor country with less than two million inhabitants. She was so poor that she could not subsidize a single ship for a single year, and jet with free trade and free ships stood next to the United States in tonnage and commerce. [Applause on the Democratic side] In every port of the world could be tound a Norwegian ship, and the idea that in this country, with all its wealth and all its resources, American shipping could not exist without subsidy to a few steamship lines, was preposterous. The granting of bounties to a few steamship lines would not stimulate commerce, but would simply arm them with a weapon to fight off all

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, made an elaborate argument against the system of subsidies, and contenued that the effect of the pending amendment would be to dis-courage the building of additional lines, and to enable such poor men as Jay Gould, Russell Sage and C. P. Huntington to prevent any competition being built up to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The system of subsidies would not revive the merchant marine. That marine had declined because it did not pay. It was a plain business proposi tion As long as the people of the United States could do better on land than on ser they were going to do it.

Speeches were also made by Messrs Felon, of California, and Adams, of Illinois. At 5 o'clock the House took a recess till 8 p. m., the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills, WASHINGTON, July 14.—Senate not in

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, the House resumed the consideration of the "subsidy" amendment of the Senate to the Post Office Appropriation bill. Mr. Peters, of Kansas, spoke in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Rogers. of Arkansas, Oates, of Alabams, and Raynor, of Maryland, against it.
Mr. Blount, of Georgia, closed the debate in opposition to the amendment, and then Mr. Bingham's motion to concur in the Senate amendment with the amendment, was lost-yeas 56, nays 136. By a vote of yeas 141, nays 57, the House further insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment, and a further con-

ference was ordered.

The House then went into Committee of he Whole on the Tariff bill, the pending schedule being that relative to wool. Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, ridiculed the assertion that the effect of the tariff had been to increase the number of sheep in this country. He quoted a remark made to him by a sheep grower in Ohio, to the effect that he would surrender all the bene-fit which he derived from his clip on ac-count of a protective tariff, for the privilege of buying one pair of untaxed pants. He contended that the woolen manufacturers had nothing to fear from the woolen schedule. The bill presented a fair proposition—a proposition to make a reduction on woolen goods equal to the reduction which would result from putting wool on

Mr. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, took up and criticized Mr. Carlisle's speech upon the bill, especially that portion in which the speaker endeavored to show the prosperity of the country during the low tariff decade from 1850 to 1860. To do this, said Mr. La-Follette, Mr. Carlisle had had recourse to the percentage argument, and had shown that the percentage of increase in the woolen, cotton, hardware, hosiery and boot and shoe industries had been very large. The trick of the percentage argument was that a manufacture might be so small that any increase would make a percentage showing. No argument based on percentages could be relied upon unless all the facts were stated. Mr. Carlisle, he said, had carefully selected such articles for his argument as were touched but slightly or not at all by the act of 1846.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, went back
to his quarrel with Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania to his quarrel with Mr. Kelley, of Penn-sylvanis, and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, was reminded by these debates of the fierce battles which had been fought on the stump in Ohio.

Mr. Whiting, of Michigan, denied that the price of wool was less in Michigan now than last year. Mr. Grosvenor replied that it was so in Boston and elsewhere, while Mr. Dingley, of Maine, confirmed the statement as true of Maine. Mr. Ford, of Michigan, said that it was

Mr. Ford, of Michigan, said that it was for the country to choose between cheap whiskey or cheap clothing. The wool tariff was burdensome. There was scarcely a breeze when the iron and copper schedules were passed upon. But now, backed by a subsidized press, the Republicans tumbled over one another to get to the front and denounce the wool schedule. He did not believe that the effect of the bill would be to decrease the schedule. He did not believe that the effect of the bill would be to decrease the price of American wool. Put all of the protective tariff you please on wool and you could not produce all of the needed varieties of wool. But it taxed the manufacturer and thereby hurt the farmer's best customers and the start of the

had reduced the price of wool. Before we had any tariff on wool the proportion of sheep to the population was much larger than it ever had been under the tariff. The nanufacturers of the country asked the farmers to work and stint and pinch, while they took their ease. This was the feast that the farmers of the country were invited to partake of by the Republican party, but he predicted that they would reect it on November 6th next. [Applau e on the Democratic side.]

The House then at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to

be for the consideration of private bills

RELIGIOUS MISCELLA Y. - In the Bible there is plenty of

mercy for penitent sinners, but no whitewashing of scoundrels. - Watch that prayer meeting. The weather is becoming sufficiently warm to freeze it -Richmond Advocate.

-1. Ventilate the church the in stant a congregation leaves. 2. Hand the minister notices, if possible, before the scr-vice. 3. Touch neither window nor fur nace while a service is in progress. 4 Show strangers seats as if receiving a favor. 5. Move up and down the aisles as noiselessly as possible.—Christian Leader.

-We have received some verses from a young friend on Psalms xvii., 15. These verses, like many we receive, contain excellent sentiments, and are smoothly written; but more is involved in poetry than that. Our own opinion about poetry is this: that it must be a gem of the first water or it ought not to be written. This, we are aware, would sweep away nine tenths of the poets.—Central Presbyterian

- Not long since Tokio and the rest of Japan were thoroughly pagan Now we hear of a great Christian revival in that city, with five hundred conversions in a single month. The whole city seems stirred, and missionaries, native pastors and theo logical students are busy gathering in the harvest. Everybody is interested in Christianity, and nobody speaks against it. This is a revolution of itself.—New York Inde-

- The Publishing and Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopa! Church have arranged for the sale of their present premises at 805 Broadway, New York, and the erection of a splendid Methodist Home at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The site cost \$400,000, and the additional cost of building and furnishing will bring the total up to \$1,000.000 —and this without calling on the Church at large for a dollar. The completion of the work is promised for next summer,

1889 -Richmond Advocate. -- Peter, preaching to the crowds gathered to see the lame man who had been healed, gave three reasons for repentance; personal benefits, general benefits and universal benefits. We quote Acts 3: 19, 20 and 21: "Repent ye therefore, and turn again, that your sins may be blotted out; that so there may come seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; and that he may send the Christ-even Jesus, whom the heaven must receive until the time of restoration of all things." Here be first urges repentance for a personal reason, that your sins may be blotted out " That is the first result to flow from our repentance But it will not stop there. The work begun in our own hearts will reach out to others. "That so there may come seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." We mourn over the coldness of our hearts and of our churches We long for refreshing showers. Here is the way to get them, "Repent of your own Many are longing for a revival religion. Let them begin the work of heartfelt repentance.—Raleigh Recorder

Labor Leaders for Tariff Revision New York World.

The New Jersey Unionist sent inquiries to representative labor leaders in that State as to their views on various matters of politics. Of thirtytwo answers received only two were "for protection as it is." while thirty were "for tariff revision of some

HUGHES' TONIC CERTAIN REMEDY FOR Chills and Fever. IT WILL Cure the Most Obstinate Cases.

As an Alterative, it cleanses the system, and relieves Bilious Gi-orders.
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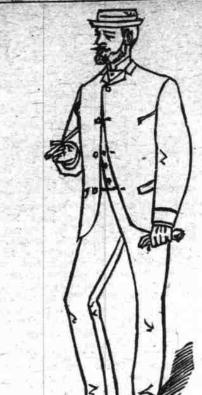
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