Nobody knows-but mother. Nobody listens to childish woes, Which kisses only smother;

Nobody's pained by naughty blows

Nebody-only mother Nobody knows of the sleepless care Bestowed on baby brother; Nobody knows of the tender prayer, Nobody-only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught Of loving one another; Nobody knows of the patience sought, Nobody-only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears, Lest darlings may not weather The storm of life in after years, Nobody knows-but mother.

Nobody kneels at the throne above To thank the Heavenly Father, For that sweetest gift-a mother's love; Nobody can-but mother. -Detroit Free Press.

THE GREAT NATIONAL RE-CONCILIATION: London Times

The American people at large has agreed to regard the exploits of the great civil war as a common national treasure. The portentous scale on which Federals and Confederates were willing to lavish life and property in support of their respective views has grown to be a point of pride for all, though the sacrifices were made for mutually contradictory objects. The antagonists might have been players in a cricket or football match, to judge by the cheerfulness with which they severally look back to a fury of warfare such as the modern world cannot parallel. In the last twenty-five years the American people must as a whole have learnt the art of training itself to an extraordinary sweetness of disposition, which it is no offence to say that individuals of the race do not invariably exhibit. If the secret be in any wise communicable, there are several quarters of Europe on which America would confer an inestimable kindness by imparting it. * * The Gettysburg field may be revisited by the survivors, by their comrades in other fights, and by their younger countrymen without distinction of politics, past or present. None are obliged, whatever their sentiments on ancient controversies, to find in its reminiscences subject matter for jealousy or anger. The whole tale they can construe as a monument of the universal dogged manliness of the American character. discouraged we give up personal effort and Americans have inherited the Anglo-Saxon bulldog instanct, and an some

The President and the Pension Bills. Philadelphia Ledger, Rep. There have been but few Presidents of she United States who have so conspicuously displayed so high a degree of moral courage in the discharge of the duties of their high office as Mr. Cleveland has done, and in nothing else has he exhibited his elevated sense of responsibility so much as in his vetoes of sundry private pension bills. This, which should have been universally recognized as meritorious, has been by many of his partisan opponents set down against him as an offence. His motives are impugned, his conduct misrepresented, and he is held up to the contumely of all those who have fought their country's battles as one who is indifferent to their valor, unappraciative of their services, opposed to Can wan Baptist Female Institute, conceding them the reward which is

respects have even improved upon or

exaggerated it. The temper was

manifested with formidable intensity

at Gettysburg in 1863.

State Association of Democratic Clubs, At a meeting of the delegates representing the Democratic clubs of North Carolina, at the National Convention lately held in Baltimore, it was deemed advisable to call a convention of the Democratic clubs of the State for the purpose of forming a State Association, and the undersigned members for North Carolina of the General Committee of the National Association, were instructed to call such convention and to fix the time and place for holding the same.

justly theirs.

This committee therefore invites every Democratic club formed, or to be formed in the State, to send delegates to a convention to be held at Morehead City, N. C., on Wednesday the 15th day of August, 1888. To provide for the gathering of

delegates, and to form a basis of organization until otherwise ordered by the Convention, the following provisions have been adopted: Each club shall be entitled to five delegates. Clubs of over one hundred members to be entitled to one additional delegate for each hundred

or fraction over fifty. The certificate of the Presidents and Secretaries of clubs will constitute credentials for delegates. Such certificates should, in all cases, set forth the actual number of members

borne on the club roster at the time of naming delegates. Delegates will be entitled to reduced rates of board at Morehead City, and to special railroad and steamboat rates to and from Mores

head City during the Convention. ED. CHAMBERS SMITH, Chairman, Raleigh, N. C. D. PRESTON PARR, JR., Tarboro,

THEO. F. KLUTZ, Salisbury, N. C. CLEM. MANLY, Newbern, N. C. B. C. BECKWITH, Secretary, Raleigh, N, C.

An Artful Dodge.

Governor on the Democratic ticket,

der obligations to him. This is not

the first time Dockery has made this

assertion, and in a quiet way he is en-

deavoring to secure the farmer vote

through his connection with the Alli-

ance. We presume we are breaking

no faith (we have heard it from two

or three sources, reliable ones too,) in

member-was recently arraigned be-

fore his alliance on the charge of attempting to prostitute the order for

For further information write for Catalogue, iy 18 D&W tf ROANOKE COLLEGE, Rockingham Rocket. We see it stated that Col. Docker said in his speech at Nashville, N. C., on the 4th of July, that if Capt.

IN THE VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS.

EVERAL COURSES FOR DEGREES. ALSO, Alexander had been nominated for

a Business Department. Special attention to English. Prench and German spoken. Large he (Dockery) would not have accepted the Republican nomination. Library. Best moral influences. Students from 16 States and Territories and Mexico. Graduates in 28 States. Expenses for nine menths \$149, \$176, or \$204(including College fees, Board, &c.) THIBTY-SIXTH SESSION REGINS SEPT. 12TH.

For Catalogue, &c., address
JULIUS D. DREHER, President, jy 3 D&Wim tu th sa Salem, Virginia. In other words, he would not have opposed his brother member of the Alliance; therefore the Alliance is un-

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE. CTAUNTON, VIRGINIA, OPENS SEPT. 20, 883. One of the most attractive Schools for Young Ladies in the Union. All departments thorough. Buildings elegant; steam heat; gas stating that a member of the Pee Dee Alliance—of which Dockery is a light; situation beautiful; climate splendid-Pupils from Nineteen States. Terms among the lowest in the Union. For the LIBERAL TERMS of this CELEBRATED OLD VIRGINIA SCHOOL, write for a catalogue to WM. A. HARRIS, President, Stannton, Va.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS. PIRST SESSION.

being that he was trying to aid Dock-

ery through the Alliance. On this

or purpose of trying to further

his own political interests by leason of his connection with it.

If Colonel Dockery was sincere in

his statement he would not take ad-

vantage of every occasion to make

the reference to Capt. Alexander

which is attributed to him. Anybody

can see that his purpose is to make

the impression that, Alexander being

a member of the Alliance, he would

not have opposed him and thus divi-

ded the farmer vote (how magnani-

mous!) but, Alexander not being a

candidate, it is the duty of the farm-

ers to vote for Dockery. We ask, is it honest in Col. Dockery to thus

prostitute the organization in viola-

constitution? Does he for a moment

suppose that the sturdy yeomanry of

the land will depart from their fixed

principles, will place in jeopardy the

dupes and "heelers." Is there any-

thing in the manner of his bringing

out to commend him to the farmers?

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

from his enemies, he resolved, "If the Devil

treats me thus, I will write something that will make him tremble."—Christian World,

- And now, out of the writings

and sayings and deeds of those who loudly

"rights of liberty," match me, if you can,

Christian conscience above the claims of

religion. Too often this is the tone as-

sumed by Christians in talking with the

unconverted in private. Instead of tear-

fully pleading with them and showing our

interest in their souls, we reprove them for

their hardness of heart, and scold them be-

cause they do not "seek religion." What

them as sinners, making them feel

-- The Methodists provide minis-

ters for the churches, and then they pro-

vide churches for the ministers. It is part

of their wonderful system that no one is

idle at any season of the year, and that no church is without a head. This is not ac-

complished without a great sacrifice of lib-

erty and permanency on the part of both

ministers and churches. Thus far these sac-

rifices have blessed greatly. No Church in

the New World has a more glorious record.

It is not at all a mere conquest of num-

bers. It has been a splendid victory

among the masses of the people over the

world, the flesh, and the Devil. These

Methodist millions form the advance guard

of the nation in every department of moral

effort or reform. Now it is impossible to

tell how much their triumph has been sid-

ed by this one feature of their system-the

universal appointment and employment of

their ministry. They have had many other

great qualifications for their work. But

we cannot resist the impression that their

work has been immensely facilitated by

this comprehensive economy of means.-

MURFREESBORO, N. C.

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The lady in charge of the Art Department gives her entire time to her work, and spends most of her vacations in securing additional instruction under the best masters.

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J. B. BREWER.

For catologue or information, address

Christian Observer, Presbyierian

and popular institution begins on

ertson, Episcopalian.

proclaim the "rights of man" and the

upon the tillers of the soil?

Is there anything in the man himself

occasion Dockery made the statement that he would not have opposed Alex-Presidential Nomination Rejected in Senate by a Large Mejority-Conander, but disclaimed any intention sideration of Tariff Bill Completed in House and Pavorable Report Made Amid Hearty Applause from

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The Senate, after the passage of several bills upon the calendar of minor interest, took up and passed the House bill supplementary to the This is the bill passed by the House on the 3rd of March, requiring Pacific Railroad companies to construct, maintain and operate telegraph lines and to afford equal facilities to all connecting telegraph lines. The amendments merely strike out the word "construct" wherever it occurs
Mr. Chandler modified the resolution offered by him on the 12th of June, directing inquiries into the election of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, and on motion of Mr. Blackburn, the credentials were taken lation of its expressed wishes and its

from the table and placed on file. The resolution was laid on the table, and the Senate then at 2 p. m. went into executive session. The doors were reopened at 5,30 and the Senate adjourned. The Senate in secret session to-day spent

good government of the State to three hours considering the nomination of simply further his personal ends? Samuel J. Bigelow, to be district attorney If so, upon what does he base his of New Jersey. Senators Edmunds, claims? He was not placed in nom-Evarts and others opposed the confirmation vigorously, and it was rejected by a ination by a body of farmers; on the contrary, his nomination was large majority,
The Fuller case comes up to-morrow as given him by a convention composed

the unfinished business of the secret of a small number of white politisession. cians and a large number of negro HOUSE OF RERRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, Senate amendments were concurred in to House bill authorizing condemnation of land for sites for public buildings. which should give him special claims Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent that Tuesday, July 31st, be set apart for the consideration of bills rc-

ported from the Committee on Labor. Mr. Oates. of Alabama, said he would object unless it was agreed that the bill prohibiting the transportation of convict-When Phoebe Brown was insulted made goods from one State to another and stung by the criticisms of her neighshall not be called up.

Mr. O'Neill declined to be fooled in this bors for evening prayer, she wrote the hymn commencing, "I love to steal awhile away." When Nelson, the author of manner, and withdrawing his request offered a resolution, which was referred to 'The Cause and Cure of Infidelity," fled

the Committee on Rules, assigning the 31st of July for the consideration of labor bills. The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer in the chair), on the tariff bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Mills, of Texas, estoring the present rates of duty on Mr. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, thought

with one sentence so sublime, so noble, one that will so stand at the bar of God herathe motion made by Mr. Mills was not after, as this simple, glorious sentence of actuated by any sympathy for the domestic Paul's, in which he asserts the rights of tobacco industry. The amendment was offered not because of any consideration Christian liberty-"Wherefore, if meat for the industry, or because the farmers make my brother to offend I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I wanted protection, but because the amendment was necessary to help the Democratic make my brother to offend."-F. W. Robparty to carry Connecticut. Mr Baker, of Illinois, made a brief ar-- We cannot scold people into gument against the bill in its entirety,

declaring that the question involved was whether the industrial people of America should be placed on a higher or a lower Mr. Mills' amendment was then agreed to without division. On motion of Mr. Spinols, of New York,

wonder if such efforts are unavailing, and the present rate of duty was restored on pipes, pipe bowle, and all smokers' articles set off and look our reproofs out at them for their stubbornness. Let us come to not otherwise provided for. The next paragraph taken up for consideration was that imposing a duty of 30 per claim nothing only as God's grace has given it to us. - Raleigh Recorder, Baptist. cent, ad valorem on bonnets, hats, and hoods, composed of hair, whalebone, or any other vegetable material.

Mr. Lehlback, of New Jersey, moved to ncrease the duty to 50 per cent, stating that he did so in the interest and at the request of the hatters of his district. The motion was lost—year, 72; nays, 84. Mr. Lehlbach then offered an amendment

fixing the rate of duty on pearl buttons at four cents per line per gross, English measurement. Many of the pearl buttons, he said, imported into this country, came from Austria, where they were one of the products of convict labor. If the rate of duty was not increased the domestic pearl button industry would be wiped The amendment was rejected-67 to 83.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, having called Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, to the chair, adressed the committee in regard to the bill. He stated for the information of members that twenty-three day and eight evening sessions had been consumed in general debate, one hundred and fifty-one speeches having been made. The debate under the five-minute rule had consumed up to today twenty-eight days or one hundred and twenty hours. The debate would be remembered as the most remarkable which had ever occurred in parliamentary history. It had awakened a lively interest not only in our own country, but throughout the civilized world, and henceforth, as long as our government should endure, it would be known as the great tariff debate of 1888. He then proceeded to argue in support of the free wool feature of the bill. Pass this bill, he said, and a new era of industrial prosperity would dawn upon us. Factories would spring up in the States of the South and West, and in the Territories. Those already in existence in all parts of be country would run on full time and ncrease their plant from year to year. Instead of importing into this country forty million dollars worth of woollen goods, as was done in 1887, we would soon be able o supply the home market with woollen goods and export immense quantities to other nations. Pass this bill, let it become the law of the land, and it would result in good to all; people would be better fed, petter clothed and would live in better houses and sleep in better beds. In after years, when the full measures of its count ess blessings should have been realized

generations then living, and those which might come after them, would rise up and invoke the blessings of Providence upon those who originated it, and upon those who gave to it the force and power of law. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, argued that where imported articles come into competition

with articles produced in this country the consumer did not pay the tax. He ridiculed Mr. Springer's arguments and declared that the tariff on wool and woollens had stimulated the manufacture of woollen goods and had held the home market for our producers. The temporary effect of putting wool on the free list might be to depreciate the price of woollen goods to the extent of the reduction of Juty, but when iome manufacturers were destroyed then the price would again rise, and ultimately the consumer would have to pay more than at present. He then proceeded in a general way to denounce the Mills bill as slaughtering every farming interest in the North while leaving a duty of 68 per cent. on sugar and 100 per cent. on rice.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, said that on Saturday next a vote would be taken on the bill. It would pass the House against the protest of every Republican representative, with one or two exceptions. It would receive the support of every Democrat in the House, with very few exceptions. He desired to call attention to the fact that no industry to be affected by this measure had been accorded a hearing; that no working man whose wages would be affected by the reduction had been vouchsafed a hearing; that no interest affected by the bill had been accorded audience. The bill had been framed and passed without consultation with those who represented the vast and growing interests of the country. It was not pretended that this so-called revision of the tariff had been made except from the stand- the hundred. They called that free trade. point of those who favored a tariff 'for revenue only, which was another name for free trade. So far from stopping the increase of the surplus, importations would

be increased under the operations of the Mills bill. In November next people would set in judgment on the position occupied by each side of the House. If it was the desire of people that the tariff should be reduced from the stand-point of protecting the industries of the country, they would transfer the majority from the Democratic to the Republican side of the House. If it was their purpose to strike down the great industries of the country, they would retain the majority on other side of the central aisle. The bill would be passed on Saturday, and would then go to the Senate. There, he trusted, it would be referred to a committee which would sit during the holidays in order that the great interests which were to be affected by the measure wich. were to be affected by the measure might be heard; in order that the tariff might be the free list, and \$6,890,000 of that was wool. Cotton had been the chief product revised in the light of experience; and in order that on its assembling in December Congress might respond to the judgment of the people as shown by their votes in Nowember. of this country, yet the Republican party had put it on the free list, and they were right; but when it was proposed to touch wool, the combination that made the pro-

After a short and sharp exchange of cour-tesies between Mr. Reed and Mr. Springer, the discussion and consideration of the bill in Committee of the Whole closed, and upon motion of Mr. Mills it was reported to the House with favorable recommendation amid hearty applause from the Democrats.

Its further consideration was then postponed until 11:30 Saturday morning.

Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, as a ques-

tion of privilege, called up the Allentown public building bill and the President' voto message. The report of the committee was read, recommending that the bill be passed notwithstanding the veto. The House refused to pass the bill over the veto-year, 141; nays, 84; not the necessary two-thirds vote in the affirmative The House then, at 4:20, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Washington, July 20.—House bill making 30th of May (Decoration day) a holiday in the District of Columbia, was passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Cullom offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing the article known as the posts tablet or private postal card. (weight not

SENATE.

to exceed half ounce), to pass through the mails at a postage rate of one cent. The Senate closed its doors at 12 30, and proceeded to the formal consideration of the Fuller case. At 1 c'clock the upper lobbies and committee rooms were cleared and the occupants were driven down stairs, so that the doors and windows might be opened without risking a betrayal of the secret proceedings. After the doors were opened Mr. Sher-

man gave notice that he would ask the

Senate to resume consideration of the fisheries treaty to-morrow. Mr. Chandler thereupon offered the following resolution, which was laid over: "Resolved, That the power to make treaties and to appoint all high public officers of the United States being vested in the President and Senate jointly, the President has no right, under his implied power of making preliminary negotiations of treaties, to appoint, without concurrence of the Senate, private citizens as plenipotentiaries, to make any sign such treaties in behalf of the United States, and that the recent appointment by the President without the consent of the Senate, of James B

Angell and Wm. L Putnam, as special

plenipotentiaries to make and sign the pro-

posed fishery treaty with Great Britain, dated February 15, 1888, was unwarranted by the Constitution, Mr. Dolph called up the bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States. The bill was discussed by Mesers. Dolph, Mitchell and Morgan until 5 05, when without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The first business before the House this morning was the bill coming over from last night's session, appropriating \$250,000 to aid State Homes for disabled volunteers. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, moved to amend by reducing the appropriation to \$100,000. After a somewhat heated debate, Mr. Kilgero's amendment was rejected, and the bill (which was a Senate bill) was passed. Mr. Blanchard submitted a conference report on the River and Harbor bill, and Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, demanded the year and nays on agreeing to the report, but the demand was refused.

Mr. Weaver moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had refused to order stands as agreed upon in Committee of the the yeas and nays, but this motion was ta- | Whole. bled by a vote of yeas 174, nays 74. The Mr. Gear, of Iowa, (Rep.), voted with report was then agreed to-154 to 44. Bills coming over rom last night's session were passed for the retirement of General Wm. F. (Baldy) Smith and A. J. Smith, with the rank of Colonel and Gene-

ral; W. W. Averill with the rank of Cap-

The House then went into committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and the entire afternoon was spent in the consideration of the bill for the relief of Samuel Noble-claim for reimbursement for loss of 802 bales of cotton. The motion to strike out the enacting clause resultedayes 61, nays 20. But Mr. Oats, of Alahams, made the point of no gucrum. The committee rose and the House at 1.30 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideraion of private pension bills.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, July 21 -The Senate took up the Senate bill appropriating one milion dollars to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for losses incurred by the failure of that

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out the words, "in whole or in part of African de-He desired to get rid of the race scept." question.
Mr. Beck opposed the amendment. The

words, he said, had been inserted at the request of Mr. Trenholm, commissioner, the object being to exclude the white depositors who had wrecked the bank, and to confine it specially to the poor colored people who had been defrauded of their little savings. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Vance called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the till, but, as it was represented to him that there was no querum present, he withdrew the call and he bill was passed without division. The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was received from the House; and was on motion of Mr. Edmunds or-

dered to be printed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty, in open executive session, and Mr. Teller addressed he Senate against the treaty. At the close of Mr. Teller's remarks Mr.

Dawes obtained the floor, and the matter went over till Monday. At 5.45 p m, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Crowded galleries and a good attendance of members on the floor greeted Chairman Mills this morning, as he rose in his place to close the long debate on the Tariff bill.

Promptly at 11.30 o'clock the bill was called up, and Mr. Mills, after offering two amendments, intended to correct typographical errors in the bill, moved the previous question on them, and they were adopted, He then proceeded to address the House, ceginning by stating the condition of the finances of the government, placing the surplus at one hundred and twenty nine million dollars. This, he said, should arrest the attention of the country. It represented unnecessary taxation drawn from the people and piled up in the Treasury. It was the taxation levled upon the product of labor. It was an iniquity. This enormous amount of money was constantly lowering prices and piling an enormous load on labor, and increasing the privileged classes. How long would it be before stagna-

tion would occur, and bankruptcy and ruin flock together over the land? The majority had attempted to bring before the House a bill to reduce this taxation and lessen the inflow of money into the treasury. By amendments made in Committee of the Whole the relative rate of duty had been placed at forty-two dollars and ninety-nine cents on the hundred. This moderate bill had been met by a storm of denunciation, and characterized as a free Was \$42 99 on the huntrade measure. dred free trade? What State had a five per cent. rate of taxation. In the majority of States it did not exceed one dollar on

the hundred. The tariff of 1846 had been spoken of as a free trade tariff. Mr. Mills then took up the bill in detail. beginning with the chemical schedule where the rate of duty had been reduced from \$32.87 to \$28.17 on earthen and crock-If \$50 on the hundred was free trade, in God's name what was protection. Sugar showed next to the largest reduction in the bill, larger than in hemp, jute, iron and in everything except wool. Yet the bill had been called a sectional measure. To get six millions of protection on sugar the government had to col-lect fifty-eight millions of tariff duties. In provisions the reduction was one dollar in the hundred—more free trade. It was less than one dollar in cotton goods. Was not that moderate? The duty still remaining s \$39 07. In wool and woollen goods the reduction was \$20 on the hundred, and most of that had been caused by placing wool on the free list. The manufacturer wool on the free list. The manufacturer would get free wool and forty per cent. protection, or five per cent. more than he now gets; and still they said bill was a free trade measure. Articles amounting to twenty million dollars had been placed on

tective tariff was struck and they said, "You shall not touch it." The next article on the free last was tin plate \$5,700,000. Not a pound of it was produced in this country. The Committee proposed to give this money to the consumers, yet their action was called free trade. If that was free trade make the most of it. Salt was next because few people were interested in its manufacture. The Committee was stigmatized as free fraders for putting it on the free list Burlaps was not made in this country; it had been placed on the free list. Hemp and jute made up \$1,700,000 of the free list. With all the milk that could be given

this baby industry it had failed to grow. It was doing and must soon disappeur, The Republicans had used the same ergument in favor of striking down the sugar Opium paid \$468,000; it had been placed on the free list. Cotton ties and bristles (the latter produced in Russis), had also been placed on the free list. A food product, currents, that concerned no laborer

in the country, had been placed on the free list. Yet the Committee had been taunted with being free traders. Their opponents said, "If you want anything free, take a free drink of whiskey." [Applause.] The taxes on express companies, on telephone companies, on all the wealth of the country, had been removed, but none of the taxes on labor had been removed. Wool grew on sheep; there had been much sympathy expressed for sheep. The Demo-coratic party sympathized with men. It wanted cheap clothing for the poor. The Republicans wanted the duties kept so high that neither wool nor woollens could be brought in. With a product of three hundred million pounds and a need for stx hundred million pounds, what were we going to do? The Democrats proposed to let in wool free, and let our workmen make it up into clothing. The bill was intended to benefit the condition and increase the wages of the laboring people. [Applause.] The government should not meddle with the people; they could take care of themselves. They were the most intelligent and best people in the world, and could give employment to all of the laborers if Congress would but let them alone. Why should we not have free raw material and have an opportunity

to contest on equal terms with foreign manufacturers? We would have a fair field and open fight [Applause.]

The Democratic party intended to appeal to the virtue and intelligence of the country. Money was being poured into his district in Texas to beat him for reelection to the 51st Congress, but he wanted the country to know that the people of his district were not for sale.

The Committee had reduced the duty on steel rails from \$17 to \$11 per ton, and it was charged that that was an effort to destroy an infant industry.

In conclusion Mr. Mills referred to the

suit of clothes produced by Mr. McKinley during his speech. He said that he had nothing to take back. He had inquired into it, and had found that that \$10 suit had been protected to the amount of \$4.03. He had heard that that suit was to be photographed and used in the campaign. He wanted to photograph on the brain of every voter the fact that that \$10 suit was protected to the amount of \$4 03 At the conclusion of Mr. Mills' speech which was tumultuously applauded, all of the amendments were agreed to with the exception of that on cotton ties, on which Mr. McKinley demanded a yea and pay vote, which was ordered. It resulted yeas 170, nays 128, and the amendment

the Democrats: Mr. Randall was paired with Mr. Hogg, of West Virginis. When the yeas and nays were ordered on the final passage of the bill, Mr 3 . wden, of Pennsylvania, obtained recognition, and said that his distinguished coleague, Mr Randall, who was absent from the House by reason of severe illness, had sent him a letter which he wished to have read at this time The letter was read as

"July 19th, 1888 .- Hon. W. H Sowden House of Representatives-My Dear Sir: If the vote on the Mills Tariff bill is taken Saturday, the 21st inst., I fear my strength by reason of recent illness will not permit my presence in the House on that day, and f absent I want you to secure me a pair with some one who favors that bill, as I would if present record my vote in opposition to it. Give this immediate care, as I do not want to be misunderstood. I want it announced and distinctly known that I am opposed to the passage of the bill in question. Yours truly,

"Signed, SAMUEL J. RANDALL." The letter was loudly applauded by the Republican members of the House. The roll call was then proceeded with, the vote esulting—yeas 162; nays 149. The announcement of the result was

greeted with applause, and it was with some difficulty that Mr. Mills succeeded in quie ing his enthusiastic colleagues long enough to enable him to make a motion to reconsider and table, which was carried
During the calling of the roll intense interest was manifested on the floor, and
many members provided themselves with roll calls, and kept tally as each vote was announced. The first member in regard o whose vote there was some doubt, who was reached upon the call, was Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, who was elected as an Independent with Republican proclivities, and as he cast his vote with the Democrats hose gentlemen vigorously applauded The next gentleman whose vote gained him a round of applause was Mr. Bliss, of New York, and as he cast his vote

against the bill, it was the Republican side hat paid him the compliment. Mr. Fitch, of New York, when his name was called, replied with a vigorous affirma-tive, which gained him hearty greetings from the Democratic side, which were counterbalanced in a few moments by Republican applause, when Mr. Greenman,

of New York, answered in the negative Mr. Merriman, of New York, was also applauded when he voted against the bill, but the greatest demonstration accorded any gentleman was that tendered to Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, when he answered to his name in the affirmative. Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, came in

for some Republican applause as he voted After the roll had been called, but before the announcement had been made, the Speaker directed the Clerk to call his name, and he voted in favor of the bill.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Wednesday next. Mr. Boutelle moved that as this was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Bull Run, the House should take a rc-

cess until 8 o'clock. This motion was voted down amid chorus of applause and laughter from the Republicans, and the remark from Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, "This is your Waterloo. Mr. McMillin's motion to adjourn until Wednesday was then rejected, upon a yea and nay vote, and the House, at 2 o'clock, took a recess till 8 o'clock this evening, the

evening session to be for the consideration

of Indian depredation claims. - Two men were choked to death in New Jersey by awkward and bungling officials. It is about time to introduce electricity or some other refined method into

these legal killings .- N. Y. World. - Mamma. Harry, you must be still! No respectable person will stamp and pound and shout the way you are doing. Harry (doubly aggrieved): Why, mamma, I was only just imitating the way papa preaches.—Burlington Free Press

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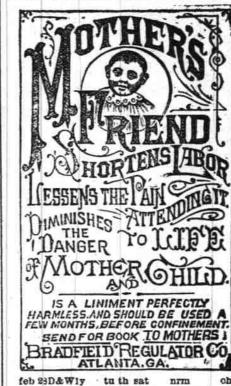
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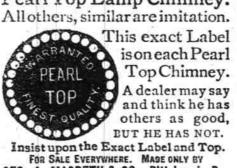
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