The common air has generous wings, Songs make their way No messenger to run before, Devising plan; No mention of the place or hour

To any man; No waiting till some sound betray a A listening ear; No different voice, no new delays, If steps draw near,

"What bird is that? Its song is good," And eager eyes Gospeering through the dusky wood In glad surprise Then late at night, when by his fire The traveller sits:

Watching the flames grow brighter, higher The sweet song flits By snatches through his weary brain To help him rest. When next he goes that road again,

An empty nest
On leafless bough will make him sigh,
"Ah, me! Last spring Just here I heard, in passing by, That rare bird sing!" But while he sings, remembering

How sweet the song The little bird, on tireless wing, Is borne along In other air, and other men, With weary feet. On other roads, the simple strain

Are finding sweet. The birds must know. Who wisely sings Will sing as they; Songs make their way.

New York Sun, Rep. Up to last night Gen. Ben Harrison had made seventy-three has

Seventy-Three Harmless Speeches.

rangues to seventy-three delegations, procession and gatherings since his nomination for the office of Presi-The seventy-three performances show Gen. Harrison as a man of perfect respectability unimpeached in

morals, sufficient in intelligence, ready enough with words and thoughts, such as they are, to satisfy the Republicans who didn't know him that he is fully up to the average of public men, but still tame and commonplace compared to the shining lights who have preceded him as Republi can nominees for the presidency. Not in any one of these seventythree addresses has there been a really glowing passage or an overwhelming thought, or a novel politi cal suggestion, or a piercing sentence, or single phrase calculated to stimulate the popular mind or to arouse the spirit of his party. They have all been of the humdrum variety, and dry.

A Protectionist Falsehood. N. Y. World, Ind. Dem.

This idiotic and untruthful para graph finds a place on the editorial page of the Atlanta Constitution: The New York World, intent on injuring the Democratic party, argues in favor of Free Trade. Any thing to help Brother Blaine."

The Atlanta Constitution is a Pro tectionist organ which has been whipped into an unwilling and sham support of the Democratic platform and ticket because the people of Georgia will not tolerate a war tariff newspaper. It secretly, no doubt, desires the defeat of Mr. Cleveland. The New York World argues in favor of freer trade, and it wars upon the fallacies of the extreme Protectionists, who love Protection for the sake of Protection.

> Edison's Talking Machine. New York Times.

London, Aug. 14.-Thomas A. Edison was given a very handsome reception this afternoon by Col. Gourand at his beautiful villa. Little Menlo, at Upper Norwood, in Surrey. A large number of ladies and gentlemen gathered there to meet the distinguished inventor of America. The reception included a dinner, lasting from 3 to 8 o'clock. Under the inspiring influence of popular appreciation Mr. Edison made a speech, in which he dwelt first upon his first visit to England, 18 years ago, and then devoted himself to a humorous criticism of English politics and climate. He then proceeded to amaze the company by reciting "Bingen on the Rhine," and winding up with a most extraordinary whistling spasm. Then he sang a funeral march, and without waiting for an encore gave "Mary had a little lamb." He told funny stories, and, in fact, conducted quite a variety entertainment all by himself. Mr. Edison was not entirely present, but he was not entirely absent, and the perplexity of the company over the human voice and its absent owner, 3,000 miles

Mrs. Alice Shaw, who has quite conquered London, whistled for the perfected phonograph, and it whistled back quite as brilliantly as she did. A large number of guests were presented to Mr. Edison via the phonograph, each making a short speech to him suitable to the occasion. When the company was breaking up three rousing cheers were given for Edison, with a tiger and long clapping of hands. The effect, when the cheers and applause were repeated a moment later, was funny in the extreme. All the introductions, whistling solos, British cheers, &c., dryly recorded on the wax cylinders, will be taken to America by Mr. W. H. Crane, of "The Henrietta." When they arrive Mr. Edison will find that he has a lot of acquaintances who know him very well by voice but not by sight. The reception was an exceedingly novel one, and the new machines, with their perfect articulation, excited wonder, reaching in many cases to

away, was very great.

Yes, They Love the Laborer, oh Yes!

As if wholly conscious and halfashamed of his position as the advocate and the apologist of legalized spoliation and robbery Blaine exclaimed to the crowd in Boston: This is a fight for the strong arms

and the sturdy hearts of the American laborers. Who are these laborers concerning whose arms and hearts Mr. Blaine is

so solicitous? Not the carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, plasterers, butchers and bakers? These men know the tariff

only in its extortions. Not the telegraph operators, the railroad engineers, firemen and switch tenders? The tariff cannot add a cent to their earnings.

Not the lumbermen of the West nor the fishermen of New England? For these laborers are alike in the Cologne Gazette says: "Schleswig-Hol-stein can only be separated from Germany by war with Russia and France as the atgrasp of tariff-fed trusts.

Who, then, are the laborers whom Mr. Blaine is so anxious to protect? He does not mean the \$5-a-week Hungarians in the Passaic woollen mills of that eminent protectionist, Mr. F.

H. Ammidown? Nor can he mean the French workingmen imported by Claude Chaffangou, the millionaire silk manufacturer of Hudson, N. J., who deducts each week one tenth of their pay until the cost of passage shall have been re-

Nor can Mr. Blaine refer to "the strong arms and the sturdy hearts" of the Poles and Bohemians over whom Pinkerton's troops stood guard while their cheap labor was driving American workingmen out of the steel mills of Andrew Carnegie? Nor to the fresh loads of contract

Italian labor just landed at Castle Garden and on the way to the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania? This importation of "American laborers" is altogether too recent to have elicited Mr. Blaine's tender concern. Mr. Blaine cannot frighten any of these laborers by telling them that

the factories and mines would be run at half wages if the Mills bill should be passed. The protected monopolist who own the mills and mines, and who pay not a farthing more than the Castle Garden market rate for the raw material of human musa cle, have got the wage rate down to the starvation standard now, and cannot mark it down any lower.

Since Mr. Blaine does not mean all nor any of these laborers, for whom is he making this tariff "fight?" Let him stand up in his next speech and honestly confess that he is making this fight for the Lumber and Salt Trusts, for the Bessemer Steel Ring, for the Tin-Plate Association, for the Carnegies, the Ammidowns, the Chaffangons and the rest of the beneficiaries of Tariff Spoliation! Let him make a clean breast of it and admit that, from the day in which he entered public life down to this hour, he has never been on any side but that of Monopoly!

CUREENT COMMENT.

- The organs of Harrison and monopoly must be in a rather desperate condition for means to bolster up their campaign when they resort to the device of "interviewing" the employes of commercial establishments and then distort and misrepresent what they say or put words in their mouths which they never uttered. A fair sample of this kind of campaign work was perpetrated by

the Tribune when on Saturday it represented an employe of Tefft, Wheeler & Co. as saying that there had been a revolution in political person alleged to have been interviewed denied ever making such a statement and declared that it was not true, a withdrawal was made which was as bad as the original offence, inasmuch as it still left the impression that a majority of the employes were for Harrison and Morton, whereas by far the larger part of them declare that they are for Cleveland and Thurman and will work earnestly for their election. -N. Y. Times, Ind. Rep.

--- The policy of the protectionists is to enable a few favored monolies so to advance the prices of their productions, by taxes taken directly from the pockets of the American masses, that foreign products of the same sort cannot compete with them in our market, and that in consequence labor in foreign countries is cheapened and driven out of employment in a great measure. This foreign cheap labor then drifts to the United States, where it is employed at once by the protected monopolies, and thus "cuts under" native American labor, and accordingly the monopolies profit in both directions while the home labor market is assaulted simultaneously in front and in rear. This heartless and unpatriotic dealing with the bone and sinew of our own nation should be stopped forthwith. The entire reformation of our iniquitous and inequitable tariff system is the crying and pressing need of the hour. -N. Y. Com. Adv., Ind. Rep.

A Word in Time.

New York Herald. Yellow fever is not a disease, but crime. The same is true of diphtheria, smallpox and other disorders. Ben Butler taught New Orleans how to stifle yellow fever, and not to have learned his obvious lessons is to have invited all the misery that falls upon our Southern friends. In New York, with the incessant hacking at Broadway, which has been going on for months and threatens to endure forever, we are preparing for a pestilence. A ride up Broadway, besides the fever and pest holes which line the street, is as perilous to life as to have galloped in Sheridan's cavalry charge at Winchester.

FOREIGN.

Military Conspiracy in Madrid-Other Suits Against the London Times-Russia and Germany-The Peace of Europe Threatened by a Revival of the Schleswig-Holstein Queition.

By Cable to the Morning Star. London, Aug. 18.-Other members of the Irish Parliamentary party have an-nounced their intention to bring suits against the Times. The object is to mulct the paper for costs.

London, Aug. 18 .- Advices from Spain say a military conspiracy has been dis-covered at Madrid. A cavalry officer and several sergeants and privates were arrested. A strict watch is being kept upon suspected men in the garrisons at Saragossa

Copyright 1888 by the N. Y. Aossciated Press. Berlin, August 18.—Emperor William lunched to-day at the headquarters of the First Infantry Guards, and made another energetic speech in response to a toast to his health, proposed by Col. Petersen. Al-though the affair was strictly private, it has transpired that the Emperor's remarks were mainly a repetition of his speech at Frankfort. He said that Germany would keep what she had gained, and also expressed his conviction that the army was able to meet all comers. A semi-official account say that the Emperor, in giving a toast to the regiment, referred to the training he himself had received in its ranks, and to the services which the regiment had rendered the country in cultivating old Prussian traditions as an example to the army. The language of Emperor William although no immediate menace, is not to be attributed to his habit of expressing himself bluntly. His speech at Frankfort was premeditated if not verbally prepared. The Emperor's ire has been excited by the Russian government permitting or inciting the press to raise the Schleswig-Holstein question, with the additional contention that the Czar, as the representative of the house of Holstein Gottorrof, claims

special rights to support the claims of Den-mark. In a semi-official communication the

tacking nations. We take note that from Russian diplomatic sources it is clearly announced that in the event of a succ

campaign Denmark would share in the booty and take part in the conflict." The North German Gazette also com-plains that the statement regarding the claims of Denmark should first appear in he Nord, a paper which is at the disposal of the Russian government in the direction of the quest in which the officials of the Russian foreign offices are engaged.

The tone of the semi-official press or this occasion does not fully express the anger felt in the highest circles toward the anton revival of a buried question. The Emperor's allusions to the achievements of Prince Frederick Charles pointed to more than his French victories. The Prince distinguished himself in the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848, and the Danish war of 1864. Blunt and impromptu as the Emperor William's language seemed, it struck effectively all around. The press concurs in regretting the futility of the Peterhorf and other visits. It says that within four weeks after the interview between the Czar and Emperor William, the ension of the situation threatens Europe more than ever.

> TREASURE IN HEAVEN. JOHN G. SAXE.

Every coin of earthly treasure We have lavished upon earth For our simple worldly pleasure, May be reckoned something worth; For the spending was not losing, Though the purchase was but small; It has perished with the using,

We have had it-that is all ! All the gold we leave behind us When we turn to dust again-Though our avarice may blind us-We have gathered quite in vain; Since we neither can direct it, By the winds of fortune tossed, Nor in other worlds expect it, What we hoarded we have lost

But each merciful oblation-Seed of pity wisely sown-What we gave in self-negation We may safely call our own; Is the treasure that we hoard, Since the angels keep in heaven What was lent unto the Lord !

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY

- Oh, my reader, there is no trouble that Jesus cannot take away. Will you trust Him with your sorrows? Tell Him all; go down upon your knees and do not rise until you have His peace. Read the third of John; dwell upon the sixteenth verse; read it over and over again, and you will find that God is love, that Christ has died for you, and that your heart will lose its sorrow and your life its sin.—Messenger

- As the soul must be clean from sin, so it must be clear and free from distractions. The intent of our devotion is to welcome God to our hearts. Now where shall we entertain him if the rooms be full, thronged with cares and turbulent passions? The Spirit of God will not endure to be crowded up together with the world in our strait lodgings; a holy vacuity must make way for him in our bosoms. The divine pattern of devotion in whom the Godhead dwelt bodily, retires in the mount to pray; he that carried heaven with him would even sentiment in that establishment and thus lay the world below him. Alas! how that nearly all the men were for Harrison and Morton. When the cares hanging at our heels?—Bishop Hall.

-- Truly conceived, Sunday is the pportunity of cultivating what is higher n our natures. There is abundance of temptations and opportunities of cultivating the lower. But if the day of opportunity for this higher self-education is turned into s day of demoralizing frivolity; a day of musement and pleasure to the wealthy and of harder work for the poor; a day in which principle is undermined, sturdy selfconquest rendered less possible, and selfsacrifice for the sake of others unfashionable-then, little as I sympathize with rigid Sabbatarianism, I would prefer to become grim Puritan rather than aid in any movement which weakened the moral fibre or rendered less keen the sense of brotherly love in the community.—Bishop of Ripor Established Church of England

- The Rev. George J. Hobday preached to his congregation in Berkley from the text, "All things work together for good to them that love God," and three days later his church was destroyed by fire The afflicted little flock gathered around the pastor and asked: "How is this, Brothe: Hobday-is this for our good?' "Yes," replied the pastor, "of course it is for your good." They went to work to collect money to build another church, and placed it (\$1,000) for safe keepting in the Exchange Bank or Norfolk, and a few days later, that bank broke. The discouraged little flock once more visited their pastor and said: "How is this about the bank going down with our money in it-is that for our good?" "Of course it is for your good, brethren," said Brother Hobday, there can be no doubt of that. But don't stop to discuss that. Let's try again." And they did try again, and now the prettiest church in Berkley—the prettiest in Vir-ginia some might say—is the house this heroic little band of Baptists have built, And now every one of them sees that the struggle has not only given to them a far better church, but that, better still, it has put a brighter, sweeter, stronger faith into their hearts.—Rechmond Religious Herald.

STATE CAMPAIGN.

-It is said that there will be many calls upon 8 B. Alexander to make speeches during the campaign,-Charlotte

- The Democrats in Orange have put out the following ticket: Thos. Cheek for the House, Mr. Harry Hughes is re-commended for the Senate, John Laws for Register of Deeds, and D. M. Laws for

- The Democrats of the Second Senatorial District held their Convention at Washington on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and nominated, by acclamation, W. H. Lucas of Hyde and Henry Stubbs of Martin — New Bern Journal. -It is rumored in Morganton that

Dr. York declines the sharp sallies and telling licks of Hon. W. H. H. Cowles in the Congressional race, and that our towns-man, Mr. William S. Pearson, will proba-bly be the Republican candidate.—Lenoir

- Of all our visits to Smithfield we remember to have seen no larger crowd there than we met on the court house grounds on the above mentioned occasion. - The Convention nominated for State Senate, Jas H. Pou; for State Representatives, Messrs Johnson and Wellons, and for Sheriff, Mr. Ellington — Goldsboro

- WARRENTON, N. C., Aug. 16. O. H. Dockery, Gus Moore, of Halifax, and C. A. Cook, of Warren, spoke here to-day. There were present not over two hundred negroes and six whites. No enthusiasm and altogether a very tame affair. The weakest show the Rads have made here since the war -Raleigh News-Observer.

-Yesterday was the biggest day Mount Holly ever knew, and about as large a one as that place may expect again for some time to come. The feature of the day was a discussion of political issues. Three speeches were made, two by Senators J. H. Gear, of Iows, and B. W. Perkins, of Kansas, and one by Senator M. W. Ransom, one of North Carolina's most distinguished sons. From those who were present at the speaking in the forenoon, the reporter learned that Messrs. Gear and Perkins were listened to in a most respectful manner, though they were at times interrupted by cheers for Cleveland. Both of them confined their remarks strictly to a discussion upon the tariff, though Perkins made an effort to array the blacks against the whites. Senstor Ransom spoke for two hours, and hundreds of men who had crowded around did not move from their tracks He spoke under great disadvantages, yet he scored a signal success. The people who heard him will not soon forget his admirable effort. It was a great speech, a telling speech, and the very kind that needs to be heard all over the State.—Charlotte Chronicle.

If Dockery is an honest man he would leave either the Farmers' Alliance or the Republican party. The platform of the Republican party and the demands of the Farmers' Alliance are entirely opposite. No man can endorse both—they are entirely incompatible.—Wilson Advance.

FIRST SESSION Electric Street Hallway Wires Exces sively Dangerous-Defeat of Resolu tion to Postpone Pisheries Treaty-The Question Further Discussed-No Business Transacted in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- The resolution concerning the erection of electric overhead wires for a street railway was taken up.

Mr. Morgan spoke of an electric street
railway in operation for the last two years in Montgomery, Ala. He said the over-head wires were great encumbrances to the head wires were great encumbrances to the streets, and excessively dangerous. The Governor of Alabama recently nearly lost his life by his horse stepping on a fallen wire, the horse being instantly killed. Since then the citizens of Montgomery have been gingerly in their patronage of the road, and were trying to get rid of the electric power and substitute horse power or cable power. After a long discussion, during which the danger to life from overhead wires was set forth, the matter went over until to-

The Senate then, under the order of yeserday, went into open executive session on ries treaty, and the question being on Mr. Morgan's resolution to postpone till December next, the resolution was disagreed to—yeas 24, nays 27.
Mr. Reagan took the floor to speak on

the President's annual message.

Mr. Allison desiring action on the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill, represented the necessity for disposing of appropriation bills in preference to other matters for which there was no immediate pressure. He said that six weeks of the current fiscal year had already passed by without any regular appropriations for the army. He would not however, insist upon going on with the conference report now. except with the assent of the Senator from

Mr. Reagan said that he would not delay action on the conference report more than an hour, and he preferred to proceed with his remarks now, and did so. The conference report of the Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, and after discussion by Messrs. Gorman, Chandler, Allison, Beck, Hawley, Davis and Piumb, was concurred in-yeas 30, nays 11.

The House Fortification bill was presented and was referred to the Committee o The Senate then at 4.15 p m went into open executive session on the fisheries trea-

ty, and the presiding officer directed that the treaty be read by sections. The first ar-ticle having been read, Mr. Gibson rose to address the Senate Mr. Hoar inquired whether the reading of the treaty by articles ought not to be continued until some amendment was of-

fered to the particular article, when of course that amendment would be debated. The presiding cofficer directed the rule bearing on that question to be read. Mr. Gibson then proceeded with his remarks. After speaking half an hour he moved that the pending treaty be committed to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report such amendments to the treaty as would remove ambiguities and remedy defects in it, or else to report a plan of arbitration for determination and settlement of all difficulties in connection with the fisheries.

Mr. Frye remarked that there did not seem to be much more debate to take place on the treaty, and he asked unanimous consent to an order that all debate on the treaty shall be closed Monday evening next, and that votes on the treaty and on such amendments as might be proposed to it, should commence at 12 o'clock Tuesday next.

Mr. Morgan-We will take that proposition under advisement till to morrow. The Senate then at 5:50 adjourned,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, called up the resolution previously reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, assigning May 2nd and 3rd for the consideration of general pension legislation, with a proposed amendment changing the dates to August 26th and 30th. Mr. Morrill gave a resume of the various measures of general character which had been reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and urged the necessity of fixing a time for their con-sideration. Mr. Morrill demanded the previous question, and the vote resulted yeas 116, nays 7-no quorum, and a call of the House was ordered The roll call showed the presence of

174 members, and the moraing hour having expired the resolution went over. Mr. Springer attempted to secure con-ideration of the Oklahoma bill, but the point of no quorum was raised against him and he was forced to abandon the

Then Mr. Burns, of Missouri, brought forward the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for its consideration, but on division the point of no quorum was raised by Mr. Lyman, of Iows, and a call of the roll failed to procure the requisite number, the vote standing-yeas 114, nays 8. Another call of the House was ordered

which, being taken, showed an attendance of 153 members, ten less than a quorum Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, thereupon made motion revoking all leaves of absence except those granted on account of sickness, the revocation to take effect after the expiration of five days. Much opposition was manifested to this action, it being contended that such revocation would work an injustice to members who had left the city, relying upon their leaves of absence.

Mr. Blount, of Georgie, thought that there was no occasion for the harsh and unscemly measure proposed by the geutle-man from Iows, The reason that there were so many absentees was that the House had little business to transact, and could be ready for adjournment within three days. On motion of Mr. Cox, of New York, Mr. Weaver's motion was tabled.

Mr. Weaver gave notice that he would, on Monday next, if the House was without quorum, renew his motion. Mr. Burns, of Missouri, in moving to adourn, expressed his regret that at this late day of the session consideration had been refused to the general appropriation bill, in which ten thousand veteran Union soldlers were interested. He blamed nobody, but he gave notice that he would, from day to day, as long as he was able to stand up on

his feet, demand consideration of the Deficiency bill.
The House at 4.15 adjourned.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, August 17.—Mr. Ed-munds introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, to restrain the erection or maintenance of overhead electric motive power and electric light wires in Washingon and Georgetown.

The discussion upon this resolution was long and embraced the general subject of electric plants in cities for lighting, motive power, &c., and was diverted incidentally o the condition of streets and avenues in Washington. The Senate bill amendatory of the act of

the 18th of June, 1888, relating to postal crimes, was taken up and passed after The Senate at 2.15 took up the fisher treaty in open executive session, the pend

ing question being on the motion submit-ted yesterday by Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Frye asked unanimous consent for an order of the Senate that at one o'clock each day debate on the treaty shall proceed and shall close on Monday next at six o'clock, friends of the treaty having the last two hours, and that on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, final votes shall be taken on all amendments, motions and the resolution

Presiding Officer-Is there objection? After a pause.) The chair hears none, and | side. | On motion of Mr. Cockrell, it was ordered that, when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next, at 11 a. m Mr. Morgan then proceeded to address

the Senate in favor of the ratification of

the treaty. Mr. Morgan's speech was interrupted so as to allow the appointment of a conference committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and Senators Allison, Hall and Beck were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate. Mr. Morgan resumed the floor and con-

tinued his speech in favor of ratification of the treaty. After he had spoken for two hours Mr. Morgan suggested that the order agreed on to-day should be so far modified that the discussion of the treaty shall begin on Monday at the conclusion of the Mr. Call desired to reserve the time on Monday for action on the joint fesolution in relation to yellow fever. He appealed to the Senate for this as a matter of humanity and public necessity. He was in-

formed, however, that there would be a discussion on the joint resolution, and that

it would consume considerable time.

Mr. Frye moved to reconsider the vote for an adjournment over till Monday, so that Mr. Morgan might finish his speech to-morrow. There was no quorum voting on this motion, and so the roll of Senators was called, when only 30 Senators responded. The roll was again called, and still there was no quorum, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

Pending execution of this order the Pending execution of this order the Senate at 5 35 adjourned till Monday at

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

The House, in the morning hour, resumed consideration of the resolution *5signing certain days for general pension legislation, the pending question being on the demand for the previous questien. The vote resulted, year 119, nays 5, no quorum, and a call of the House was ordered One hundred and seventy-four members having responded to their names, further proceedings under the call were dispense with, and Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent that the hour, of which there remained eight minutes, might be considered as having passed, but to this there

For the purpose of 'consuming the eight minutes, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, moved the House adjourn, and demanded tellers. The motion was defeated but the object was ac-

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, asked unanimous consent that the hour should be extended until the resolution was disposed of, but the demand for the regular order, made by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, operated as an objec-The point of no quorum prevented action

upon several conference reports upon local bills, and they were withdrawn. Mr. Burns, of Missouri, then moved the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, and on division no quorum voted, to which point Mr. Lyman was careful to call the attention of the Speaker The roll call resulted, yeas 158, nays none five votes less than a quorum, and again i call of the House was ordered. Finally, after two or three more roli calls the House at 3.30 adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 -The Senate not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE . A general discussion of the subject of Chinese immigration occupied about four hours, and digressed to various colleteral issues. In the course of one of these digressions Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, attacked the Republican party for its failure in years past to stop the importation of con-tract labor. It had favored the opening of doors to cheap labor, but wanted them closed on cheap goods. He also attacked the record of the Republican party in regard to legislation upon the question of Chinese immigration, and declared that the Republican candidate for the Presidency. while in the Senate, had not only voted against bills to restrict or suspend Chinese immigration, but had voted in favor of every amendment which conferred greater freedom and rights upon the Chinese, It was true that General Harrison had declared that he had opposed the bills because he had considered them in violation of the treaty supulations, but with due regard for Gen. Harrison, he would say that such ex post facto state-ments, made when there were visions of the White House, however dim and remote, floating around, must be taken cum grano salis. On the other hand, Mr. Thurman had declared himself in the Senate as in favor of the restriction of Chinese immigration, or even its absolute inhibition. The secret of the opposition of General Harrison and his party associates to the Chinese bill, which had been vetoed President Arthur, was that Chinese labor was cheap and profitable; and contractors, manufacturers and mine owners, who had always controlled the Republican party, wanted it It was not because General Harrison and his associates believed the bill to be in violation of the existing treaty that they opposed it, but beshould have the right to come to this country, not only to labor, but to vote, to hold office, and to govern as well as to be governed General Harrison now said, as a further excuse, that he did not under stand the question at the time, but he had since learned all about it, and was all right now. Of all subterfuges this was the shallowest. During the campaign General Harrison might declare from the stump that the standard of labor must be maintained, but nobody could find that during the Chinese debate in the Senate he had ever spoken a word of sympathy for the

wage worker of America.

Mr. Owen, of Indiana, replied to wha he characterized as a special address to the voters of Indiana, made by his colleague, and denied the charges made by that gentleman as to the record of the Republican party and its standard bearer, General Harrison, upon the Chinese question. In reply to one of Mr. Bynum's charges, to the effect that in 1880 several Chinamen had been naturalized in Indianapolis, and had voted the Republican tinket, presum ably with the knowledge of General Harrison, he read a telegram just received from General Harrison's law partner, denying that he had ever heard of such a thing. In regard to another charge that General Har-rison had read before the Literary Society a paper in which he advocated free and unrestricted immigration of Chinese, he said that General Harrison, over his own signature, had denied having done any such thing. His colleague, in closing his speech with a flourish of tongue and waving of hand, peculiar to the Hoosier orator, had said that every Democrat could cast his vote for this bill without swallowing his words or stultifying his record. In reply to that he would call attention to Mr. Dingley's statement that during the 46th Congress, which was De-mocratic in both houses, the Democratic party had taken no action upon the Chinese question. The gentleman's speech sought to impress the public mind with the thought that the Republican party was in favor of the importation of Chinese labor because it was cheap and pauper labor. The party that was born out of certain great moral necessities, which had saved the greatest and grandest nation that the sun had ever shone upon, was not a party in favor of the importation of Chinese or any other sort of pauper labor. The gentleman had charged that General Harrison had voted against every bill to restrict or control Chinese immigration. He denied that charge, General Harrison had opposed the Chinese bill, but the basis of his opposition had been that it was in violation of treaty obligations. While General Harrison had taken that position, and stood by it manfully, he had not indicated by any act or word that he was in favor of Chisaid that he stood for the honor of his goernment, and that the treaty should be en-forced in letter and in spirit. until by pro-per action it should be abrogated. In that position General Harrison had shown himself so broad in his statesmanship, so true to real American interests, so straightforward and consistent in his course, that when at Chicago the people of the Pacific coast could not get their first choice, that grandest leader of America—Jame G. laine—they gave their votes solidly to Benjamin Harrison, and said that his record was squarely for the interests of Americans on the Chinese question. Gen. Harrison was not in favor of Chinese immigration, but against it; but he was in favor of maintaining the government honor. The life utterances—the whole character of Benjamin Harrison, was in favor of that which was called instinctively the Ameri-

can idea. [Applause on the Republican

Pending further debate, the House at ! o'clock adjourned.

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 disorders.

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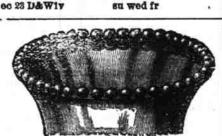
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