then he bounces out of his chair. And he makes a most beautiful bow, And Whitelaw, he says "How!" Then I sits right down in his chair,
And I straight dewelops me,
Then I am the bouncingist, flouncingist,

jouncingist Lie you ever did see. then I goes right off to the Sun And Dans, says he, O my! Though a sky-high lie you be, you see. welcome to the Sun. But blast your ugly eyes.

treason's in season, there's very good For you to come in disguise N.Y. Commercial Advertise DE HOLT ON JACKSON VILLE

a his Letter of 14th August in N. O. Times-Democra I now make the charge, holding my possession the specifications to ove that the fearful distress that as come upon the people of Florida (and no better people exist upon this continent], is a direct result of a combination of ignorance, selfishness and concealment, the ultimate consemences of a servile subordination to he interests of a railroad and steamhip line. * * Knowing the oriin of the yellow fever in Florida it s exasperating beyond measure to ing wrought and the exaggerated

deception, both by suppression of acts and direct denial, and all for notives of pure selfishness. The present trouble was clearly oreseen and warning given, with the effect of involving a contuma-cious and resentful reply from the health authority at Tampa, into which own the pestilence was introduced about the 20th of May, last year, through a quarantine such as would have disgraced the fourteenth cen-

error in which every State of the

South stands at this moment on ac-

count of hardihood, negligence and

The circumstances of its introducwere announced by a newpaper ditor of that place and same was at denied, and the newspaper man dly abused and called a liar by arantine doctor in another loper. A few weeks later the ruparantine official waked up the world ne morning with the announcement of twenty cases, after the fashion of man determined to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth. * * Later in the season the physicians of Florida assembled in Jacksonville with the view of formulating some plan of general protection. * * During the remaining portion of the winer, and from time to time since the beginning of spring, we have received intelligence of yellow fever still holding on in Plant City and other points in that part of the State, and also the information that every effort was being made to conceal the sets because it would injure busi ness and scare away visitors.

Nothing worthy of a name was one and nothing but concealment was attempted. When the news came that the disase had reached Jacksonviile, was any one surprised? Could any other sult be looked for? And when the ville, did not the ubiquitous "dis-

disease did break out in Jacksontinguished surgeon" promptly appear to deny it, robbing the people of the only chance of salvation by a timely enforcement of the necessary precautions, as in a case at least sus-I write you this letter for the love

f humanity, urging you to implore and their longer hours of labor. the good people of Florida, in their affliction to put their entire hope and It will pay all who use Cotton Gins, to trust in God, as He is revealed through modern sciences, begging them to dismiss their artillery, to put out their bonfires, to shoot on sight any doctor caught firing a house or making a wholesale burning of furni-Platform. Augusta Chronicle. ture and goods, and to shoot all the "distinguished" physicians from the

French army, Kamschatka and elsewhere, who know it all. * * In addition to those things, urge those afflicted people to adopt the system of the Louisiana Board of Health, which is: In the first place, to tell may be thus shown: the truth "even if the heavens fall," and to do it promptly; in the second DECLARATIONS OF RECORD OF THE place, to act in regard to suspicious PARTY. THE PLATFORM. The party supcases as if real, using all precaution-1. The Democrats

ary measures to prevent others of more positive kind; immediately to isolate the premises of the case in 2. Opposition to question, preventing absolutely all foreign contract lacoming and going, except as authorbor and Chinese imzed; prohibiting general attendance migration. at such funerals. Prevent all noise 3. Opposition to and the creation of any fumes or "capital, organized odors that may affect prejudicially

4. The restoration Silently and quietly mop the floors and treat every available service in the use the house, furniture included, with 5. The rehabilitathe solution of the bi-chloride of tion of our merchant mercury, one part to about one thou-

Urges upon the people of Jackson-ville and all invaded places to use 6. Reform of the civil service. 7. The President's

the bi-choride solution as lavishly as rainwater in regard to its general. and thorough distribution. Let them hostility to pension order it by the 500 or 1,000 pounds. relief. There is positively no danger from

As soon as it can be done without injury to the sick, let every room be treated with the sulphur fumigation. because they are easily understood and are simple of application, are thoroughly endorsed by science and experience, are gentle, humane and ation. This analysis covers the en-economical, and finally offer the only tire ground, and contains all the ma-

substantial hope there is in such a terial necessary for campaign oratory and discussion. The Campaign Organ.

ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at WM. H. GREEN & Co.'s Drug Store. †

— Gen. Harrison is on a tour. But it is a little one. The tourist that makes the Republican welkin ring is James G. Blaine. Anybody can tell which is the main show without a sign of the entrance.

— Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.

FIRST BESSION. Interesting Colleguy in Senate Hill for Absolute Exclusion of Chinese Immigration — The Bill Unanimously Passed in House.

dians against the government of the United States were allowed and paid at this time, the Republican party could be assured of support from Canada, claimants being willing to make a good allowance. Mr. Hoar remarked that such letters (he had no doubt) were considered. doubt) were occasionally received by Sens-tors rrom men as ignorant as they were base; but the man who had written this letter had been a candidate for the Canadian Parliament, and was a man of considerable intelligence and good address. It seemed, therefore, that the communication hould be put on the files of the Senate, so that when the claims it referred to were presented, they might be attended with a history of this attempt at corruption. It was so ordered after remarks by Mr. Riddleberger (alluding to articles in English papers as to Canada having British ads behind her), that we have men be aind our guns and no slaves.

of Washington, and was engaged in it when a message was received from the House with a bill for the absolute exclusion of Chinese immigration. Mr. Stewart moved that the bill for the admission of Washington be laid aside and that the Chinese bill be taken up for imme-

mously passed by the House of Representatives, and I hope there will be no object tion to its passing.
At first Mr. George moved its reference

Mr. Sherman made a statement as to the course of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the subject, and advocated the passage of the bill on the ground that every nation had the right to provide for its own preservation, even in contravention of ex-

should become a law, would it not be in direct contravention of the treaty between the United States and China? Mr. Sherman-I think that the bill is inconsistent with the treaty; but, as the Chi-nese Government declines to make proposed changes, we have the unquestioned

Mr. Sherman-Undoubtedly; because under it it is provided that for a cer-tain time and under certain circum-stances Chinese laborers who have been here have the right to com-back; and it is only because its pro-visions have been violated by fraud and-

Mr. Butler cross-examined Mr. Sherman with the object of drawing from him a distinct acknowledgment that the pending bill Mr. Sherman would not admit the "vio " describing it rather as an "abro gation" of the treaty, which it was perfectly eompetent for Congress to do; but to fur-ther questioning from Mr. Butler he admitted that this was not the form in which it is provided that a treaty may be abro-

Mr. Butler replied that it seemed to him that the whole Chinese business has been a matter of political advantage; and that we have not been governed by that delibera-tion which the gravity of the question requires. There is a very important Predential election pending—one House of Congress passes a bill to drive these poor devils of Chinamen into the Pacific Ocean, and the other House comes up and says: 'Yes, we will drive them still farther into

Mr. Mitchell-Is the Senator from South Carolina willing to vote for a bill which would, in his judgment, contravene the po-sition of an existing treaty?

Mr. Butler—Yes, under the leadership of my distinguished friend from Ohio (Sher-man), who would not hesitate a moment to each party wants to get the vote of the

Pacific Slope, this scene would not be en-acted in the Senate.

Mr. Teller—How about the House of Representatives passing this bill?

Mr. Butler—The Republican Senate proposes to "see the House play and go one better." That is the plain English of it. You may call it contravention, repeal an abrogation of an existing treaty, but the plain English of it is that it is a vioation of a treaty. You cannot dodge it. The debate was continued at great length by Messrs. Gray, Stewart, Vest, Dolph,

Mitchell and George.

As Mr. Morgan desired to speak on the bill it went over without action till to-morrow, and the Senate at 5.40 adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section one provides that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer, who shall at any time heretofore have been or who may now or hereafter be, resident within the United States, and who shall have departed or shall depart therefrom, and shall have not

ment, shall hereafter be issued, and every cortificate heretofore issued in pursuance thereof is hereby declared void and of no effect; and a Chinese laborer claiming admission by virtue thereof shall not be permitted to enter the United States.

cribed, and liabilities, penalties and forenth and twelfth of the act to which this is supplemental, are herely extended and made applicable to the provisions of this

hereby repealed. Passed without objection or division. Bills were introduced and referred as

By Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, placing cotton bagging on the free list.

By Mr. Newton, of Louisiana, to punish persons connected with trusts. It propose has thrown off its mask, and from \$1,000 to \$20,000, or imprisonment from one to five years

The Speaker stated the regular order of business to be a motion made by Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, to suspend the rules, and pass the Senate bill relative to a detail of army and navy officers to educa-tional institutions. On this motion no quo-rum voted, and a call of the House was ordered, which developed a quorum, which immediately disappeared when the vote

to the conference report he was sustained

to consider the conference report. After an hour or more spent in securing a quo-rum Mr. Townshend's motion was agreed

made by Mr. Warner, of Missouri, to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution fixing a day for consideration of the Oklaho-Mr. Warner modified his motion so as to make it a motion to suspend the rules and put the Oklahoma bill on its passage. Mr. Payson, of Illinois, demanded a second. On seconding the motion no quorum voted and this point was raised by Mr. Clements, of Georgia, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

SENATE. Washington, September 4.—Mr. Cullom introduced a bill to declare trusts unlawful,

After a desultory political debate, which lasted until 2.45, the Senate resumed consideration of the House bill to prohibit Chinese immigration, and was addressed Chinese immigration, and was addressed by Mr. Teller in support of the bill, and defining the distinction between a violation of the treaty and abrogating it in the manner here proposed. Mr. Teller men-tioned a remarkable fact that the bill had been passed by the House without reference to the committee, and that it had been introduced not by a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but by a man who, in no sense, had the right to speak for American labor. As the Senator from South Carolina (Butler), had said yesterday with great frankness, the bill was a political movement. He did not find it stated in the Record that the bill had been drawn in the office of the Solicitor General; but he heard it so stated outside, and that it was sent down from the Executive Department in hot haste to be passed. It did not take much to make men believe

of the bill through the House, more than a desire to protect American labor against the incursion of Asiatic labor. If he were to look over the House to select a man who would most fitly represent American people who toil, he would hardly select a man who had succeeded in getting that bill through the House in hot haste. He had only succeeded because he was a high priest in the Democratic church and because he represented the President more than any other man in the Democratic party. It was said of him (Scott) that he had given ten times as much money to the Democratic campaign fund as the President had given. He (Teller) did not know how that was; but he knew that if that gentleman chose to give \$100,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, he had the wae said to have made millions of dollars out of the laboring men of the country. In this connection, Mr. Teller sent to the clerk's desk and had read Mr. Scott's auto-

there was something in the quick passage

biographical sketch in the Congressional Directory.

Presiding Officer (Ingalis)—The chair takes occasion to remark that while it is undoubtedly in order to refer to the acts of the other Honse of Congress generally, it is violation of privilege to refer to individual bers of that body. It interferes with the absolute independence which ought to exist between the two houses, and the chair thinks that perhaps this debate has already gone further than it should have gone. The general parliamentary law on this subject is so well defined that the chair thinks i

unnecessary to allude to it further.

Mr. Teller—I will not address myself any farther to any member of Congress, but to a person acting in another capacity -as member of the Democratic National At the close of Mr. Teller's speech the Chinese bill went over without action, and the Senate after a short executive session

at 5:05 adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, offered a investigating the construction of the new Library building to inquire whether any combination with others, sought by persussion, intimidation, or corrupt or impro-per means, to influence J. L. Smithmeyer, architect, in the selection, acceptance, or approval of inferior or improper material be used in the construction of the build-

In response to a question by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, Mr. Kelly stated that he made a proposition to the House on information which he had received in the early part of ion, and which had been cor rated by increasing testimony, and addi-tional facts. He would name the member when he appeared before the committee.

At Mr. Blount's suggestion the resolu ion was amended so as to provide that the nquiry shall be made by a new special committee distinct from that now investi-gating the conduct of persons engaged in the construction of the Library building. As so amended it was adopted.

Mr. Kelley resisted all efforts to induce him to name the member he was after un-

til he came before the committee. At that time he would do so. On motion of Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, a bill was passed for the relief of certain persons who paid additional taxes on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, assessed against them under the act of March 8, 1875; also, a bill for the establishment of a District and Circuit Court at Johnson City, Tenn.; also, a bill punishing by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than three years, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money or other fraudulent devices for using the United States mails.

The morning hour having expired Mr. Townshend submitted the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill. As agreement has been reached on all the amendments, except those relating to the establishment of a gun factory and the manufacture of ordnance, further conference was ordered on these amendments.

The House then proceeded, as the special order, to the consideration of the Retalia-Mr. Belmont, Chairman of the Commit-

tee on Foreign Affairs, opened the debato by recalling the fact that he had introduced a bill last year, similar to that under consideration, approving the terms of the pendng measure and recommending its passage. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, said that the message of the President sent to Con-gress on August 28rd, 1888, placed the adninistration in a firm and courageous attitude on the fisheries controversy with Great Britain. It was dignified, resolute and courageous, and presented a course of ac-tion for our government which was worthy of the approval and support of the Ameri can people. While it might have caused some persons to sulk like Achilles, and others to indulge in abuse, the general sentiment was that the President should be upheld in his effort to maintain the honor of the country and the rights and dignity of her citizens: This message and the tariff message of President Cleveland should be recorded together in history. One sought to reduce taxes and lighten the burdens of the people, and the other sought to maintain the right and dignity of the American citi-zen; and both would be remembered forever. Prompted by patriotic purposes and an ear-nest desire to settle all disputed questions, the President opened negotiations and con-cluded the treaty with Great Britain and submitted it to the United States Senate for ratification. That was the proper course; the course which intelligent and enlight-ened opinion sustained. If the President had resorted to retaliatory measures without any attempt to make a treaty, there were those who would have criticized and perhaps censured him. The treaty, so tious gentlemen, was rejected by the unanimous vote of Republican Senators without an effort to recast or amend it. While the motive which prompted this action might not be properly understood, it was equivalent to giving notice to the President and the country that no treaty which could be negotiated in regard to Canadian troubles would be deemed satisfactory by the Republican Senate—that the time for negotiation was over and that the time for retailing tion was over and that the time for retaliation had come. There was nothing left for the President now but retaliation.

At some length Mr. McCleary described the motives of the various treaties, and told of the causes which had led to their

negotiation and revocation. He also touched upon the outrages committed upon American fishing vessels by Canadian officials. The bill now under consideration by Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, who desired an opportunity to call up the bill for free cotton bagging.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, and Mr. Warner, of Missourl, who thought they might succeed in having the day fixed for consideration question nor did it authorize him to meet discrimination against our ships in Canadian canals. He claimed that he was able to show that article 29 of the treaty of Washington (which it was asserted by some persons was in concials. The bill now under consideration enlarged the President's power of retaliation. It was a strong but appropriate measure. The existing law did not touch the transportation question nor did it authorize him to meet discrimination against our ships in Canadian canais. He claimed that he was able to show that article 29 of the treaty of Washington (which it was asserted by some persons was in con-

"There is the record which your party has made. It stands for itself and it cannot be answered before the American people by the charge that the Senator who brings it ore them has been a slaveholder. mous—yeas 32, nays 0; but as there was no quorum present, and no prospect of getting one in good time the Senate at 5.40 adjourned, leaving the Chinese bill undisourned,

were non-concurred in and a conference

statement indicated, he most emphatically denounced its charges as false in every par-ticular. He would not dare to trust himself, in view of the piace where he stood, to express himself in the language which was in his mind. His reputation, he said, was well known and guarded at home, and he felt that here he had the confidence of his peers. He certainly had no knowledge why the article should have been printed or the resolution offered. It might have been to divert attention from the pending investigation as to construction of new Library building. If so it certainly was a very unkind movement on the part of proponents of the resolution. He demanded from the

v the introduction of a concurrent resoluion, providing for the final adjournment of Congress on the 20th instant. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and

on in the inter-State commerce of the United States. Committee of the Whole In consideration of the morning hour the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to limit the jurisdiction of U. S. District and Circuit Courts. After brief discussion the bill was passed It withdraws jurisdiction from the Dis-

rict and Circuit Courts of the United States of any suit of a civil nature, at law or in equity, between a corporation created under the laws of any State and a citizen of any State in which such corporation at the time the cause of action accrued may have been carrying on any business authorized by the law creating it.]
Mr. Bland, of Missouri, under instructions from the Committee on Coinage

endeavored to secure action on the Colum

Mr. Phelps cheerfully conceded the President the additional power he saked for, Pending further debate the House at 5.20 was President of the United States, and the

past would be forgiven. Mr. Belmont, of New York, followed Mr. Phelps, saying in his opening remarks, "Ordinarily I should consider it a most seinformation from the President in refer-

in such a grave crisis as this, charge upor him motives inconsistent with his dutyprotect the rights of American citizens, and to guard and maintain the dignity and honor of the nation. We are not Democrats and we are not Republicans when confronted with the unfriendly acts of a foreign power. In the last Congress a controversy arose between the two houses over a similar measure. I do not deem it improper for me to say that at the time of the preparation of the bill adopted by the House in 1887, the President was consulted in regard to the power to be vested in him, and I now state to the House that at that time he desired to have the same measure of authority placed in his hands for which he now asks in the message before us. The Senate, however, was un-willing to grant what the President and the House considered sufficient power to carry out the policy which we are now endeavorsary for me to recall the points of difference which then existed. There is reason, however, to believe that the obstacles which were then placed in the way of such a measure have, in part at least, been re-moved. Closer investigation has shown the wisdom and necessity of the policy inaugurated and adopted by the House, and many minds hitherto in doubt as to the Mr. Davis, and Mr. Cogswell of Massahusetts, and Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania, also discussed the questions involved in the pending bill. Mr. Scott still held the floor

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per-box. For sale by Wm. H. Green & Co. ‡

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, August 80. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market modificat 841 cents per gallon bid, sub siles of receipts later at 35 cents. ROSIN-Market dull at 70 cents per bbl for Strained and 724 cents for Good

CRUDE TURPENTINE - Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted steady on basis of 95 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows: Ordinary...... 64 Good Ordinary...... 8 Low Middling..... 8 15-16 ." " Middling...... 9‡ " "Good Middling...... 9 11-16 " "

STAR OFFICE, August 31. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened dull at 35 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts later at 35 center market closing rfim.

ROSIN-Market dull at 70 cents per bbl for Strained and 724 cents for Good

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE - Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted quiet on a basis of 95 cents for middling Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary..... 64 cents #15: Good Ordinary 8 Low Middling..... 8 15-16 " Middling..... 94 Good Middling,.... 9 11-16 STAR OFFICE, September 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened firm at 35 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations. ROSIN-Market dull at 70 cents pe bbl for Strained and 721 cents for Good Strained.

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$140 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON - Market quoted steady on basis of 95 cents for middling, with

small sales. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows: Ordinary..... 6# Good Ordinary..... 8 Low Middling... 8 15-16 Middling..... 98 Good Middling..... 9 11-16

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 3. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 35 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations. ROSIN-Market dull at 70 cents per bbl for Strained and 721 cents for Good

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE *TURPENTINE-Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted steady on a basis of 95 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as

Ordinary...... 64 Good Ordinary...... 8 Low Middling...... 815-16 " " Middling..... 94 " "
Good Middling..... 9 11-16 " " STAR OFFICE, Sept 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened firm at 35 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations. ROSIN-Market dull at 70 cents per bbl for Strained and 721 cents for Good Strained.

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 40 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE - Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted steady on a basis of 9# cents for middling with sales at quotations. Quotations at the Produce

Exchange were as follows: Ordinary 64 Good Ordinary..... 8 LowMiddling..... 8 15-16 " " Middling..... 9# " "
Good Middling..... 9 11-16 " " STAR OFFICE, Sept. 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened firm at 35 cents per gallon with sales of receipts at quotations. ROSIN-Market dull at 70 cts per bb for Strained and 724 cents for Good

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted steady on a basis of 94 cents for middling; sales of 150 bales. Quotations at the Produce Ex-

change were as follows: Ordinary..... 6# Good Ordinary..... 8 Low Middling..... 8 15-16 Middling 94 Good Middling 9 11-16



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ACRES, on Carolina Central Railroad, between Maxton and Alma. TWENTY-FIVE ACRES CLEARED. Well of FINEST WATER. Soil admirably adapted to FRUITS AND VEGETA-BLES. TERMS CASH.

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COTTON AND NAVAL STORES-MONTHLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS For month of August, 1888. Spirite. Rosin. Tar. 7,783 15,825 5,928 RECEIPTS For month of August, 1887. Rosin. Tar. 33,362 4,095 EXPORTS TAR-Market quoted steady at \$1 40 per For month of August, 1888. bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. Ootton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar. Orude, ic 926 2,460 1,897 5,289 8,060 00 6,025 00 Total 926 8,485 1,897 5,289 8,060 EXPORTS For month of August, 1887. Ootton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Orude. Domestic 349 2,615 5,285 2,776 4,421 Foreign 00 5,081 12,942 40 Total. 349 7,696 18,227 2,816 4,491 STOCKS Ashore and Afloat, Sept. 1, 1888.

Ashore. Afloat. Total 880 5,257 Spirits..... 5,257 Crude..... STOCKS Ashore and Afloat, Sept. 1, 1887. Ootton. Spirits. Rosin. 655 7,250 101,879 QUOTATIONS. Sept. 1, 1888. Cotton. 94 Sept. 1, 1887.

Rosin... 70 @724 Tar.... \$1 40 @ 7210 771 EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK. FOREIGN. CAPE HAYTIEN-Schr Lizzie May-

74.774 ft lumber. COASTWISE. NEW YORK—Steamship Benefactor— 222,548 feet lumber, 50,000 shingles, 60 bbls wood acid, 141 casks spts turpt, 465 2 boxes glass, 8 pkgs mdse. NEW YORK-Steamer Fanits-17 bags

peanuts, 20 kegs tar, 287 bbls tar, 298 do rosin, 85 casks spirits, 41 bales cotton, 106,000 shingles, 22,995 feet lumber, 13 pkgs mdse.

> MARINE. ARRIVED.

Schr Roger Moore, 318 tons, Gilkey, Philadelphia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Schr Mary A Powers, 412 tons, Keen, Boston, E G Barker & Co. Brig Mary E Dana, 208 tons, Burgess. New York, E G Barker & Co. Steamer Fanita, 432 tons, Norton, New York, H G Smallbones.

Steamship Pioneer, 545 tons, Ingram, New York, H G Smallbones.

CLEARED. Steamship Benefactor, Chichester, New Steamer Fanita, Norton, New York, H G Smallbones. Schr Lizzie May, Hutchinson, Cape Haytien, Hayti, James H Chadbourn &

SÓRE FROM KNEE TO ANKLE.

disease. Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

For three years I was almost orippied with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the fiesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDITES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My fiesh was purified, and the bone which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The fiesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Terrible Suffering from Skin Diseases. Terrible Suffering from Skin Diseases.

I have been a terrible sufferer for years from diseases of the skin and blood, and have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors. Have had the best of physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, but got no relief until I used the Curicura Remedies, which have cured me, and left my skin as clear and my blood as pure as a child's. IDA MAY BASS.

Olive Branch P. O., Miss.

From 145 Pounds to 172 Pounds. I have taken several bottles of CUTTOURA RE-SOLVENT with all the results I could wish for. About this time last year, when commencing its use, I weighed 145 pounds, and to-day I weigh 172 pounds. GEO. CAMPRELL.

Note.—The Cuticula Resolvent is beyond all doubt the greatest blood purifier ever compounded.
Cuticula, the great skin ours, and Cuticula Soar, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, CUTIOURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Puri internally, are a positive cure for every form skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to S

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Eoston, Mass. 58 Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages. 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. ADV) 6 Skin and scalp preserved and beauti-

HOW MY BACK ACHES Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weak-ness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and ness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. 25 cents. sep 1 D&Wim wed sat nrm

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Sides, \$\pi\$
WESTERN SMOKED—
Hams, \$\pi\$ CANDLES, & D. CHEZSE, 9 D Northern Faci Dairy, Cream. Laguyra.... Oity Mills GRAIN, S bushel— Corn, from store, by Corn, from store, bags, white Corn, cargo, in bulk, white. Corn, cargo, in bags, white. Corn, mixed, from store... Oats, from store... Oats, Rust Proof...

sen 1 Dat W2t

The Verdict Unanimous.

sand part water.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., tsstifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing."
Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have

the solution, except when swallowed.

Jacksonville are commendad

COTTON.

New York Commercial Chronicle. FRIDAY, Aug. 31,1888.-The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South tonight, is given below. For the week ending this evening (Aug. 31), the total receipts have reached 23,639

bales, against 18,517 bales last week, 19,499 bales the previous week and 9,915 bales three weeks since. The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 17,045 bales, of which 18,773 were to Great Britain 512 to France and 2,760 to

the rest of the Continent. To-day the continued small movement of the crop, with rains still falling and a stronger Liverpool report, caused an early advance of 8@11 points, part of which was lost after

p. m. Cotton on the spot has beeen quiet. Stocks have continued to be drawn to this market, and yesterday morning were about four times as lrge as one year ago. Shipments to England were freely offered ahead, and freight room is taken up for all September. Quotations were ad-

vanced to on Monday, again on Thursday, and yesterday 3-16c, closing to-day quite nominal at 11 1-16c for middling uplands. Cotton Freights .- Room for Liverpool has been well taken up at a farthing per pound for the first half September. Some room was offered for the last half of the month, and last evening 4,000 bales were placed at to. Late cotton charters are as follows: Steamer Scottish Prince (Br.) Galveston to Liverpool,

45s; steamer Asiatic Prince (Br.) Galveston to Livespool, 45s. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 294,800 bales.

Mr. Blaine's "If." N. Y. Times, Ind. Rep. Mr. Blaine evidently regards trusts as what a local Democratic leader was wont to describe as a "hypothecated case." "If there be evils connected with these trusts," he says, these evils cannot be remedied by Congress. Well, that depends entirely on the way in which Congress goes at the work. If it takes it up in the spirit of Mr. Blaine himself,

it can, of course, do nothing toward restraining or abolishing the trusts, or toward remedying the gross evils to which they have given rise the very good reason the will would be for that wanting. But if there were a will there would be a way, and a very thorough and effective, to put a strong check on the worst features of the trusts, namely, those that spring from the monopoly-giving provisions of the tariff. This is so plain that even a confirmed protectionist and Republican partisan like Senator f spreading pestilence began to | Sherman-a man who has much more lick and fast, when the same of the statesman in his composition

and states it with the emphasis of

Tariff Texts. JAMES A. GARFIELD, July 13,1868. -Unless the tariff men take heed, unless they consent to a rational and considerate adjustment of . the tariff such as only can be made by the full light that a careful statistical study of the subject will bring, I fear from them, more than any other source, a reaction which will bring us by-andby into free trade and all its conse quences of evil to the manufacturing

interests of the country. I desire to say that, in my judgment, it is not the best mode of defending a tariff to denounce every man who does not prononnce the shibboleth after our fashion as an

enemy of the tariff. JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State, 1881. - The hours of labor in the Lancashire mills are fifty-six, in the Massachusetts mills, sixty per week. The hours of labor in the mills in the other New England States, where the wages are generally less than in Massachusette, are usually

sixty-six to sixty-nine per week. Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter

get prices and testimonials of those A No. manufacturers, The Brown Cotton Gin Co., New Londor, Cons. They lead the Senator Blackburn on the Republican

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, has taken the Republican platform plank by plank and, without making any argument at all, has set the professions of the party and record side by side. If the parallel column be used, the main points of this analysis

hold power by the suppression of the of whole States in The party never contract labor, and

Harrison opposed Chinese restriction Monopolies and legacies of the long interests and other-wise " Republican regime The party robbed the people at 180,-000,000 acres, and \$64,000,000to boot, It declined under Republican laws.

and\$4,000,000 were squandered on an invisible navy. Nothingwas done of value by the More pension have been granted under Cleveland

than under any oth-Continuing this sort of an analysis (the whole review of the platform Senator Blackburn publishes in the All the methods of the Louisiana Forum for September) he shows how Board of Health in such cases as that in regard to the tariff, the Republishows that it never meant and never means to relieve the people of un-necessary and unjust burdens of taxation. This analysis covers the en-

> The numerous newspapers of the State have put on their war paint and settled down to business. We may expect some lively music before November. The best campaign organ and one we can recommend is sold by J. L. Stone. Polite and attentive salesmen will take pleasure in showing instruments and giving prices.

FIFTINTH CONGRESS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. SENATE. WASHINGTON, September 3.—Mr. Hoar sent to the cierk's desk and had read a letter received by him from Charles Arpin, of Quebec, suggesting, that if certain pay claims held by Canadana accident the Control of the United

and had it referred to the Committee on

The Senate proceeded to consideration of the bill for the admission of the State

diate action. Agreed to.
Mr. George—Has the bill been referred to
the Committee on Foreign Relations?
Presiding Officer—It has not.
Mr. Stewart—The bill has been unani-

to the Committee on Foreign Relations; but that course was resisted by Messrs. Stewart, Mitchell and Dolph, and Mr. Vest declared himself prepared to vote for the bill immediately. Under these circumstances Mr. George withdrew the motion to

Mr. Butler to Mr. Sherman-If this bil

right to pass this bill. Mr. Butler-So that there is a treat now existing between the United States and China with which this bill comes in

perjury, that such a law as this is justifia-

the Pacific Ocean, notwithstanding the treaty between the two governments." I shall vote for the bill, but I am very sorry to be informed by the Senator from Ohio that it is a violation of the treaty. Mr. Teller—Not a violation of it. Mr. Butler—Well, an abrogation of the

abrogate a treaty, and violate its provisions so far as the Chinese are concerned. I think!there is a good deal of the game of politics in this whole business, and it is not a very seemly thing either. But for the fact that we are on the eve of a Presidential election, and that

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent to introduce, for present consideration, a bill supplementary to an act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese, approved 6th of

have returned before the passage of this act, to return to the United States. Section two provides that no certificates of identity, provided for in the fourth and fifth ections of the act to which this is a supple

Section three provides that all duties pre-

Section four provides that all such part r parts of the act to which this is a supent, as are inconsistent herewith, are

was again taken. Mr. Forney, of Alabams, interrupted the proceedings by calling up the conference re-port on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, but Mr. Townshend raised the ques-tion of consideration, and in his opposition

engaged in the fisheries—a number suffi-elent to insure interest in their welfare, Our legislation should prove that we are in earnest. The bill was not a war measure, it was a peace measure. When it became law he hoped that the usual wisdom of the Canadians and the Canadian and English governments would manifest itself, and that the existing difficulties would be early adjusted. But let the result be what it might, the President would be supported by the people of the United States without regard to party. There would be no division on sectional lines, but the men of the South and the men of but the men of the South and the men of the North would stand shoulder to shoulder in solid phalanx to defend American rights and American honor. (Applause.)

Mr. Hitt, of Illinos, next addressed the House and commented upon the fact that the President's fisheries message had been received with partisan applause, and that one Democratic member had declared that it was a good campaign document. He was not willing to accept the proposition, coming even from a friend of the President, that the message was an election erring dethat the message was an electioneering device. It must still be considered a Presi Mr. Hitt went into an exhaustive argu-

ment to show that article 29 of the treaty of 1871 had not been abrogated, and stated that last year the President had approved of the Belmont bill which contained an express recognition of the 29th article. President Cleveland thought last year that the 29th article was valid. When the House passed the retaliation act great pains were taken to avoid infringing the 29th article, and the two nations had considered it as a strong, sound pledge of their mutual faith. Canadian authorities had disregarded their obligations in regard to transit in bond, and the obligation was not binding on the United States if it chose to assert its rights. The authority the Presi dent asked he possessed already, for the re-taliation act gave him wast and enormous power by which he might exclude not only Canadian vessels from our port, and Canadian products from our country, but any goods coming from Canada of foreign pro-Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, declared that

the honor of the country must always be asserted with that decorum which becomes her dignity. She was so strong that she might be forbearing without being sus-pected of cowardice, and patient without incurring reproach of ignorance. It was in that spirit that the United States ought to treat the Canadian people. It was the inshould be friendly. Perhaps the Canadians had mistaken patience for fear; perhaps in tense "jingoism" of the party in power in the Dominion made it believe in its power to drive hard bargains. However, that might be, American citizens had been unustly treated, and he favored the pending bill which gave the President power to re-sent such treatment. Alluding to the suggesion that two years' notice should be given to England of the proposed action as a matter of diplomatic courtesy, he gave ut-terance to the following epigram which was received with applause and laughter: "The nearer a man approaches a diplomat in form the nearer he is to a fool; and the nearer he approaches one in substance the nearer he is to a knave." He did not want, he said, to be more polite to England than self-respect required. Her foot had been on every weak neck. She had pressed her nterest by brutality of force or meanness of diplomacy, as the circumstances of the case required. Everywhere she had been selfish and pitiless. She was a monster money-changer in God's temple of the What the honor of our country required he would concede to her, and not way of duty, and he would vote for it with

adjourned Messrs. Phelps and Belmont will speak SENATE. WASHINGTON, September 5 .- Mr. Sheradopted), requesting the President to form the Senate whether the recent treaty with Chins, and the amendments adopte by the Senate, have been notified by the Emperor of China. He added that from a statement made in the debate yesterday and the day before, it was manifestly due to the dignity of the Senate, and to the regular and orderly transaction of public affairs, that the Senate should have this

a stout heart and a clear conscience.

ing further with the Chinese hoped that the resolution would be trans-mitted to the President without delay. Mr. Allison presented the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill, show-ing concurrence in all of the amendments except those in reference to fortifications, &c. The report was agreed to and a new conference ordered, the conferees on the part of the Senate being Messrs. Allison, Plumb and Gorman. House bill for the relief of the Roman

Catholic church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Chattanoogs, Tenn., was passed with a The Senate resumed the consideration of the Chinese restrictive bill. No Senator sought the floor; no amendment was offered to the bill in committee; it was reported to the Senate, and no amendment was offered there. The question was announced to be on the passage of the bill, on which the yeas and nays (on demand of Mr. Vest)
were ordered, and then Mr. George rose
and said that he he had desired to submit
some remarks on the bill, but did not feel very well to-day, and would like unanimous consent to have the bill go over till

Objection was made by Mr. Stewart, and Mr. George merely said, "Very well; that is all right;" and was about to proceed with his remarks, when Mr. McPherson said that this was the first time within his memory that such a request as that of the Senator from Mississippi (so preferred) had been refused. Mr. Stewart mentioned, as a justification for his objection, his understanding that the Senator from Mississippi was in favor of the bill, and suggested that he might

just as well make his speech to-morrow or at any other time. If the Senator wanted to show reasons why the bill should not pass, he (Stewart) would interpose no objection to postponement.

Mr. Butler inquired of Mr. Stewart what reason there was for such great haste that the usual courtesy of the Senate should be violated in this particular instance and the bill railroaded through? He would be

glad if the Senator from Nevada would

Mr. Stewart declared that he was the

Mr. George declined to accept the tardy

give some reason for it.

last man to violate the courtesies of the the statement that the Senator from Mississippi could not proceed with his remarks to-day, without pain, he would move to postpone the bill till to-morrow. Mr. Stewart-Under these circumstances withdraw my objection and ask unanimous consent to have the bill taken up to-morrow after the morning business and continued till the close.

concession, and said he would go on the best way he could. The tone of his voice as he commenced his speech proved that his plea of illness was sincere. He opened by referring to criticisms of himself and other former slaveholders yesterday by Mr. Teller, and reminded that Senator that when Washington took command of the American army he was a slaveholder, and that many of the men who established the government were slaveholders, representing slaveholding constituencies. He (George) claimed the right of free speech and of free discussion as an American Senator: and held that the fact of his having once been a slaveholder should be no impeachment of that right. The civil war was over; and a sad calamity it had been to him and his. If he had had one wish above all other wishes since that unfortunate conflict ended, it had been that American politics and American statesmenship should be so conducted that the wounds on either side, made by that fratricidal conflict, might be healed. But if it were for the purpose of establishing the political inferiority of white Southern men that the war had been waged, the war might be commenced again, for so long as any decent white man lived at the South he would claim for his heritage equality with all other American citizens. Coming to a discussion of the teach he would be a discussion of the teach he was a single property of discussion of the treaty he undertook to discussion of the treaty he undertook to prove the correctness of the statement made by him the other day—and denied by Mr. Teller—that the lawful introduction of Chinese into this country was the result of the action of the Republican party. He cited the history of legislation affecting Chinese immigration, and quoted largely from speeches of distinguised Republicans in defence of the addition and of the

A vote was then taken and was unani-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On metion of Mr. Sayers, of Texas, the Senate amendments to the Fortification bill

Mr Stabliner, of New York, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article in a newspaper, intimating that he was the member at whom the resolution of inquiry, adopted yester-day, on motion of Mr. Kelley, of Pennsyl-vania, was aimed. If the resolution, he said, was aimed at him, as the newspaper

House a speedy and searching investiga-tion. He would be perfectly willing to abide by the result, regardless of party or personal feeling. [Applause.]

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, created applause

Mr. Forney, of Alabama, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$200,000 to suppress infec-

Weights and Measures, called the bill proriding for the exchange of worn or mutilated subsidiary coin at coinage value for new and unworn coin. Passed.

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, unsuccessfully bus Exposition bill, and the House resumed consideration of the Retaliation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Phelps, of New Jer-

out regretted that there was no more likelinood that he would use this power than hat he would use the power given him eighteen months ago. Nobody had supposed that the powers granted then were not all that were necessary until August 33d, when the President went out alone and shot the rocket of his Presidential message into the clear and peaceful air. It was so clear that the Senate Chamber was still echoing with voices of Presidential Senators urging their fellows to come and buy the rights which Canada had refused to give. He charged the President with land and sea, in order that they might com pete with their American rivals. The President was now President of the message, not President of the treaty; he was no longer Governor General of Canada; he

rious and difficult undertaking to reply to the arguments of my colleagues upon Committee on Foreign Affairs the gentleman from Illinois (Hill) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Phelps)—for I have had long experience of the skill and ingenuity of both of these gentlemen upon such questions, and greatly respect their opinions. But in this instance, after hearing their argument on this measure, and remembering that not in one sin-gle sentence has either of them declared his intention to vote against the bill, and after hearing such remarks as they have made upon it, my only difficulty is to believe that even those who may be politically opposed to the President of the United States should, bravely and well performed—to guard and

power under the treaty of 1871, to withdraw certain privileges from the Canadians, the twenty-ninth article of that treaty is no longer in force, and that such privileges can and should be withdrawn. There can be no doubt that Congress has the power to pass this bill. Whether it ought to pass it is a question which we must decide. The President, in the matter of the fisheries, proceeded with the patriotic purpose to reach a settlement by treaty. The Senate has not only interposed its objections to the treaty by a party vote, but the majority of Senate has announced that the questions now pending between the United States and Great Britain with regard to the fisheries are not proper subjects for negotiation. The Senate having thus abdicated its share in the settlement of this grave question, it force to the position of our government.

when the House at 5 o'clock adjourned. - It is a condition that confronts Chairman Quay, and a very unsatisfactory condition at that. The Republican Senators at Washington won't take his advice and Blaine will talk.—Phil. Times. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT, having po A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonic and cries of a suffering child, and becoming con vinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still suffering; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow swoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet falled to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economica than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only is

Farm for Sale. TOR SALE, DESIRABLE FARM, ABOUT 125

HAY, \$ 100 De-