F. W. PABER. There are no shadows where there is no

There is no beauty where there is no And all things in two lines of glory run.

Darkness and light, ebon and gold inlaid,
God comes among us through the shrouds

of air; And Hisdim track is like the silvery wake Left by you pinnance of the mountain Fading and reappearing here and there. The lamps and weils through heaven and

earth that move, Go in and, out, as jealous of their light, Like sailing stars upon a misty night Death is the shade of coming life: and love Yearns for her dear ones in the holy

Because bright things are better seen in gloom

British Opinion of the Message.

London Daily News. President Cleveland lets the Republican Senators know that if they want an aggressive policy they shall have it with a vengeance. He very dexterously points out that he, as well as the Republicans in the Senate, complained of vexatious interference with the commerce of the United States. He is as strong on that subject of complaint as the most uncompromising Republican Senator, only he dwells upon the fact that he is prepared to settle all differences and to get rid of all causes of complaint by a reasonable diplomatic arrange. ment. The arrangement the Senate would not have, and, therefore, nothing remains for him but to ask for necessary powers to enable him to carry out his policy of vigorous retaliation.

London Daily Chronicle. The message is obviously intended to show the American people what is the logical position in which the country has been placed by the illadvised and unpatriotic action of she Republican majority in the Senate. It is what should logically follow the rejection of the treaty.

London Daily Times The remarkable and unexpected message addressed by President Cleveland to the United States Congress on differences which exist between the American Republic and the Dominion of Canada on the fisheries question has come quickly to confirm the conclusion that the rejection of the treaty was a grave international calamity. What makes the tone of the message all the more remarkable is that Cleveland does not give himself the smallest trouble to conceal or dissemble the fact that it was the United States Senate and not the Government of the Dominion | sections. of Canada which rejected the result of his diplomatic efforts. He even goes so far in the way of candor as to express an opinion that it was evidently the intention of the Senate that no negotiations on the subject should at present be concluded in any case.

#### A Young Virginian's Distinctions. Richmond State.

The City of New York brought back to America a young Virginian of whom we may well feel proud, David Watson Taylor, of the Green Springs, Louisa county, Va., graduated at the United States naval academy, Annapolis, in the summer of 1885, many points higher than any record ever made before at that school. He was appointed to the scholarship at the English naval college at Greenwich, given by the British government to the best graduate of the United States naval academy. Each year since he has taken a higher stand at his examination than any student at Greenwich, and this summer completed the course and graduated seven points higher than the standard required for the first grade, and was the only student in his class who obtained the first grade. His graduating mark was next to the highest ever made at this world renowned school. DOCKERY AT THE LOWEST

DEPTH.

Col. W. L. Saunders.

It has long been the boast in our Southern land that we did not fear men or slander women; that with us a woman's fair fame was a sacred thing. But what shall we say to see a man born upon our own soil, as was his father before him, having enjoyed all the educational and social advantages that wealth and high social position could give him, bred to the bar and for a time a practitioner there, a prominent member of the Old Line Whig party, embracing as it did so many men of the highest rank intellectually, morally and in every other way, a prominent representative of that party in the Legislature, and, in a word, for near forty years connected in every way with the best people in the State; what shall be thought, we say, when from the lips of such a man is heard a vile slander of an honest, respectable woman?

It is a shameful case indeed; but we must make up our minds what to say about it, for it is just the case now before us, as Oliver H. Dockery, Radical candidate for Governor, is the slanderer, and Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President of the United States, is the slandered woman. It matters not, however, whether the slandered woman be the wife of the President or the wife of the humblest citizen in the land, provided only she is honest and reputable, and this no man who knows her, of whatever political creed, will deny Mrs. Cleveland to be.

Humor of the Tariff Question.

Springfield Republican, Ind. Three disembodied spirits sat on leads to defeat.—Shelby Aurora. an extinct crater's ragged edge discussing the news from the States, nouncement there was a grand Democratic One was Adam Smith, one was a Republican and one was the spirit of Spring yesterday. It was a joint affair got humor. Said Adam Smith: "Is it really true that the Democrate have declared for free trade?" "It is really true," responded the Republican. "And is the Mills bill a short one, sweeping the tariff before it?" continued Adam Smith readjusting his tinued Adam Smith readjusting his spoke about two hours and made a power-little free-trade halo and preparing ful speech.—Henderson Gold Leaf, to gambol with delight. "On the contrary," said the Republican, "the Mills bill is quite long and some relies of protection remain." "Five per cent, perhaps," suggested Adam Smith, somewhat sobered. "Oh, no," responded the Republican, "42 per cent." Whereat the spirit of humor was taken with convulsions and fell off the extinct crater's ragged

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Experiment Station Bulletin No. 57, Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, is out. It is the first to be printed in the present shape and will retain its convenient form, octavo page, in fu-

In the introductory notice it is stated that "this series of reports of progress of the Experiment Station are in the main intended for the people of North Carolina, and clearness of style, plainness of statement, and freedom from technicality is rather to be sought after than purely scientific and theoretical discussions which would interest only those of scientific

training." The first article is on the value and use of Field Experiments in which it is explained the difficulty connected with chemical analyses of the soil and state that experimenting in the field is the only trustworthy method for analyzing the soil and obtaining the most trustworthy results. This article prefaces a series of future reports on the field experiments now being carried on by practical farmers under the direction of the Experiment Station in various counties of the State on different crops-cotton, corn, potatoes, peanuts, etc., which promises

Owing to the fact that the Experiment Station receives by special enactment of the Legislature the benefits of funds from the Hatch act, its operations have been materially enlarged and the scope of work for the future greatly increased.

to be very interesting and instruc-

In addition to what has already been and is now being done, and with which our people are thoroughly acquainted, work is now progressing towards the construction of experimental stables and dairy where investigations will be carried on in the production of milk and butter, in the growth of cattle, the value of different food-stuffs, the value of ensilage, etc. The Station has facilities also for the examination of grasses to ascertain whether they are beneficial or injurious in their

In a special notice the Director calls attenion to the slowness of all scientific investigation where accuracy is desired, and cautions the people not to expect too much nor to expect it too quickly. It is stated that the "correspondence of the Station is regarded as one of the most important of its duties, and as such will receive the closest and promptest attention." The farmers of the State, for whose benefit the Station was established, are earnestly requested to interest themselves in the working of the Station, as well as to suggest any investigation which may benefit their

The publications of the Station are free to those who request them.

## WAGES.

From Thurman's Great Speech. It is true that in America laboring men generally receive more wages in money than they do in foreign lands, but not by any manner of means to the extent you might suppose from hearing so much talk about it. For instance, let me give you the follow-ing facts according to the last census: Great Britain had a population of 401 to a square mile. The average wages paid were 974 cents per day. That is in Great Britain. New England has a population of 2101 to the square mile, and the average wages were \$1 02 per day, about 4 cents more than in England. Ohio has a population of 80 to the square mile, and wages average \$1 08 a day. Colorado's wages average \$1 45 per day. The entire United States, not including the Territories and the District of Columbia, has 24 to the square mile, and the average wages are \$1 12. What fact does this establish? Does it not prove that the more dense the population the greater the competition among wage earners and the lower the wages? And the reverse of the proposition, the less the competition among wage earners the higher the wages? No man can deny that who has any regard for the truth gard for the truth.

Now, my friends, you hear a great deal said about the pauper labor of England, especially because our chief imports are from Great Britain, Eng-land, Ireland and Scotland. And yet you see that in that most prosperous State of Massachusetts, the greatest manufacturing State in the Union, the average wages are only about four cents more than they are in England. But if you take the purchasing power of money, as you might do, the wages are as high in England as they are in Massachusetts. [A voice—"Higher."] I do not know but what they are, they are as high certainly in England as they are in Massachusetts, because in order to ascertain how much a man is obtaining by his labor and to ascertain how much his earnings tend to support him and his family, you must take into account what it costs him to live, and if it costs a man more to live in one place than it does in another, although he may get more wages in the first named place than he does in the second, he may not lay up one single cent more of

## STATE CAMPAIGN.

-- Sam Small is to stump this State

in the interests of the Third party,-Char lotte Ohronicle. Mr. F. N. Strudwick, Democratic candidate for Elector for the State at large will speak in Durham on Saturday, Sep-

tember 22d - Durham Plant. - Will Mr. Nichols refute the serious charges brought against him by Mr. Dickey? The people are anxiously awaiting an answer to this question.—Durham Plant.

-- Franklin county has nominated the following Democratic ticket: For the Legislature—C. M. Cooke and I. T. Clifton; Register—P. A. Davis; Sheriff—H. C. Kearney; Treasurer—M. S. Davis; Coroner—B. J. Blackley; Surveyor—Burwell

- There is a floating rumor that the illiterate Dr. York will not be a Congressional candidate against the able Democratic standard-bearer, Hop. W. H. H. Cowles, as he sees it is a hopeless fight against fearful odds. Some think the brilliant Will S. Pearson will be substituted for Dr. York, and that the ambitious Will will dare to be a candidate in a strong

- According to previous anmass meeting and speaking at Jones' up by the counties of Warren, Franklin and Vance, and the crowd was variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000. Speeche were made by Senator Ransom, Capt. W.
H. Kitchin, Col. Wm. H. S. Burgwyn,
Capt. Thos. W. Mason, W. A. Montgomery, Esq., and Capt. C. M. Cooke, each of whom made a fine effort. Senator Ransom

- Messrs. Cassell & Co. state that the whole edition of Mr. Stevenson's "Black Arrow" was sold out immediately on publication, and Messrs. Longman say that more than 20,000 copies of Mr. Hag-gard's "Maiwa's Revenge" was disposed of before the publishing day. There have been very substantial recent sales also of more serious books, for we note a report that Messrs. Chapman & Hall have sold more than 150,000 copies of their shilling edition of Carlyle within the last six months. THE MORAL HERO. BY JOHL SWARTZ, D. D.

The patriot and soldier whose heart does

not quail
In the flerce battle-line where thousand must bleed,
But fearlessly meets the thick, leaden hail,
Is crowned by the world as a hero indeed.

Yet is he not braver who follows the right, Because it is right, tho' dying unknown, And combats the wrong with courage and might, If cheered by the crowd or marching

hero is he, and loyal of soul, Who welcomes the fray when conscience commands. Rejoicing to answer the call of the roll, Where danger is thickest and error with-

So far is he oft in advance of his age
That his greatness seems dwarfed to the
ranks in the rear, And not till they come to his loftier stage Do his wisdom and faith and courage

The sword of the hero who conquers by May carve for its wearer a bright crim-And high on the pillars of honor may

The proud march of valor to the summit Yet rust shall corrupt the warrior's bright And time's envious tooth his marble And erasing the record, leave only this

word-

of love.

"Forgotten," as all remains of his tomb While truth's stainless weapons, immortal and bright, Shall hang in the halls of the hero above, For the battles he fought were struggles for right, And the triumphs he won were conquests

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY

-- Spurgeon has eighty colporteurs among his workers, and their sales last year amounted to \$45,800. - The New York Herald says that whenever and wherever there is a pul pit on fire the people always go in crowds

- There are no hypocrites comparable to the sinners who make no effort to serve God, and tell us that if the Church were better they would join it .- Southwest

- Twelve thousand four hundred Jubilee New Testaments have been ordered from the British and Foreign Bible Society in London for New Zealand. They are to contain the Queen's autograph.

- At a discussion of the subject of "Christianity vs. Poverty," held in London recently, Dr. Newman Hall estimated that \$350,000 is spent for intoxicants in London every Saturday and Sunday.

- The Rev. George Duffield, who died at Bloomfield, N. J., a few days ago, was the author of the familiar hymn, "Stand up stand up for Jesus," and the father of the late Rev. S. W. Duffield, the hymnologist —Richmond Advocate.

- You may know them by their bristles. Irritability is their chaaracteristic. tion and expose their errors They forget that truth does not belong to a clique, but to God and mankind. It is mournful to see how this baneful spirit often leads men otherwise upright, amiable and courteous to become oblivious of truth and self-respect, and behave like feline marauders, sputtering with rage at the casual adversary. Such a method of disputation on re ligious thomes, is a positive proof of con-scious weakness.—Richmond Advocate,

- Paul's idea of working "with quietness" is obsolete. The modern idea is that publicity is power There is some truth in that, but a large alloy of error too The still river does more goo! than the brawling torrent. The unostentatious ministrations, in hovel and hospital, of Christians who are animated simply by love for Christ are more welcome and effective than the heralded visits of forms committees. We need more simplicity, more personal consecration and less conspicuousity in our charity Organizations are useful, they are indispensable But there should be no more organization than is necessary to secure united action. The whole business of setting up figure-heads, and parading pames merely to conciliate those who must have prominence or they will not help, is wrong. It is trying to make people benevolent by pandering to their selfishness—to induce them to be good by flattering their vanity.—Interior.

THE COTTON CEOP.

Great Damage Done in Arkansas and Mississippi by Heavy Rains and Caterpillars,

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Reports re-ceived from various parts of Arkansas be-tween Buncher's Bend and Arkansas City all complain of having too much rain. Many of the cotton fields that two weeks ago gave promise of a fair harvest are now impassable on account of mud and water. Picking, which was about to be begur, has een indefinitely postponed; half grown bolls are nearly all rotting and shedding. Caterpillars have made their appearance in Chicot county and are eating very fast in some localities. From along Sunflower river some reports have been received, and in some very lowlands cotton is shedding rapidly. In many fields specks on the bolls are as numerous as are blossoms in June. A special to the Times-Democrat, from Vicksburg, says for several days past heavy and incessant rains have prevailed throughout the whole of the agricultural region surrounding Vicksburg, and the greatest damage is reported to have been done to the crops. The recent storm did great damage, and following on the heels of that came excessive rains, and they have about completed the damage so disastrously begun. It is impossible to pick cotton in such weather, and no one is attempting it, and as a consequence the crop will be late. The damage and falling off in the crop occasioned by the storm and rain are variusly estimated at from 25 to 50 per cent.

FOREIGN.

Fatal Collision of Steamers in a Fog-One of Them Sunk and Eleven Lives Lost-Evictions in Ireland-Determiaed Resistance by Tenants. [By Cable to the Morning Star.]

LONDON, September 1.—A collision oc-curred four miles from Tarifa last eve-ning, between the British steamer Cairo, from Cardiff, and the British steamer Snaresbrook, from Odessa. The Snares-brook was sunk and eleven of the crew drowned. The Cairo rescued the remainog ten and landed them at Gibraltar. A og prevailed at the time.

DUBLIN, September 1.-Lord Clanicarde's evictors to-day attacked the house of a tenant named Sully, at Cloncoe, facing the river Shannon. A deep trench had been dug around the building by the occupants and the house had been banked to the roof with clay, stones and slates. Trees had also been sunk into the ground parallel with the walls. The evictors advanced with a battering-ram to best down these obstructions, but were beaten off by the defenders, who fired volleys of stones and poured boiling liquid over their assailants, compelling them to frequently retreat. Some of the constables, in obedience to orders, tried to effect an entrance through the roof. Many of these were hurled into the ditch by the defenders, who captured a number of rifles and an officer's sword. Finally, after and a half of hard fighting, the police succeeded in taking possession of the house and capturing the occupants. Tenant Tuohy's house was then next to be attacked. Here an equally determined struggle took place, although the occupants were unable to hold out as long as at Tully's house. Eighteen young men who formed the garrison were arrested. The majority of them had severe sword wounds on their faces, arms end bodies. Three other families were evicted at Domas. he roof. Many of these were hurled into

New York weekly bank statement—reserve decrease, \$4,286,800; loans increase, \$2,983,900; specie decrease, \$4,397,800; legal tenders increase, \$58,200; deposits decrease, \$431,200; circulation decrease, \$43,200. The banks now hold \$16,766,625 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

WAGES AND FARMERS. From Thurman's Big Speech at Port

In round numbers the laborers in unprotected industries receive as high wages as those in the protected industries. I do not know what the wages of farm hands are here in Michigan. In my own State they are about \$1 a day for farm hands; and you see that in the State of Massachusetts, according to the returns of our own board, they are \$1.04 in those manufacturing industries. So that there is practically no difference whatever worth talking about between the wages that one receives and the wages that the other receives. They are both substantially the same. If you take comforts and cost of living and all that into account, the agricultural hand in the State of Ohio receives quite as good wages as the laborers in the protected industries of the country. My friends, nothing is more common than to hear the protectionist crator say that the tariff is a benefit to the farmer. How it can benefit the farmer I have never been able to out. Let us consider the subject in the light of experience. We had a low tariff from 1846 up to the breaking out of the war. It was called the Walker tariff, or the tariff of '46. I remember it very well, for I was in the House of Representa-tives at the time and voted for it. From 1850, (I take this from the census and therefore I have to take these years from 1850 to 1860), while that tariff was in force, the farm lands in the United States, according to the census reports, increased in value 108 per cent. Then came the high tariff of 1861 or 1862, whichever it was. And from 1860 to 1870, another period of ten years, the increase in the value of farming land in the United States was only 40 per cent. Under the low tariff it had been 103 per cent. in-crease of value in ten years. Under this high tariff it was only 40 per cent.
But it may be said that it includes
the period of the war and I don't
make fair comparison. I grant the force of that to some extent. But the war ended in 1865, and we can compare the next ten years, from 1870 to 1880, and by these same census reports. It appears that in these ten years of profound peace, from 1870 to 1880, the value of farming lands of the whole United States increased but 9 per cent. Under the highest protective tariff that was ever inflicted upon this country they have increased but 9 per cent., while under the low tariff of 1846 in ten years, from 1850 to 1860. during profund peace, they increased to the value of 103 per cent [applause -more than ten times as fast as they have increased now. They have somewhere here a statement of how it was in this goodly State of Michigan. Yes, here it is (producing memorandum). From 1850 to 1860, under the low tariff period, the value of farming land in Michigan increased 211 per cent. From 1860 to 1870, under a high protective tariff, it had increased 164 per cent. But from 1870 to 1880, during a period of profound peace. and under the highest tariff the country has ever known, the value of farming land in the State of Michigan has increased only 241 per cent. It increased under the Walker tariff which has been so much denounced as a free trade tariff. In ten years under that tariff it had increased at the rate of 211 per cent, while now, under a period of profound peace it has in-

adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. resignation was accepted. ection district of Florida. creased but 241 per cent, and you must remember that under the Walker tariff we had a great war, the Mexican war, and I do not make any to the United States Supreme Court, House calendar. deduction for that. Had values continued to increase from 1860 to 1880 as they did during the low tariff period from 1850 to 1860, farm lands in Mich-igan would have been in 1880 \$1,047,the Chair), on the Oklahoma bill.

000,000, instead of being as they were by the census of 1880 only \$499,000. And so, too, take farm implements. They increased in value from 1850 to 1860 at the rate of 1041 per cent and in 1880 only 41 60-100 per cent. If they had increased in the same ratio under the high tariff that they did under the low they would now be worth \$23,500,000 instead of \$19,500,000. You see, then, by these figures that it is quite impossible that this high tariff is of advantage to the agricultural

community. DEBT STATEMENT. Treasurer's Report for the Month o

August. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Washington, Sept. 1.—The deut statement, issued to-day, shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of August to be \$7,324,676.28; decrease of the debt since June 30, \$11,461,974.86; cash in treasury \$646,973,447.33; gold certificates outstanding, \$124,750,894; silver certificates outstanding, \$124,750,894; silver certificates of deposit outstanding, \$14,645,000; legal tenders outstanding, \$14,645,000; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional cur rency, not including the amount estimated as lost or destroyed, \$6,921,316 82. Total interest bearing debt \$1,008.139,572. Total debt of all descriptions \$1,728,008,805.19. Total debt, less all available credits, \$11,541,225,683.28. available credits, \$11,541,225,683,28

- Robert Buchanan has ready a new long poem, partly humorous. The second edition of his "City of Dreams" is almost exhausted

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FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION. speeches in Senate on the Retaliation Message-Portification Bill Con-sidered-Oklahoma Bill Considered in the House.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, August 80.—The Senate resumed consideration of the President's resulted consideration of the Fresident's retaliation message, and Mr. George proceeded with his speech which he began yesterday. In reply to the assertion made by Mr. Edmunds, in his speech last week, that the President had the right to suspend the operation of section 3006, of the Revised Statutes, which allows transit of goods between the United States and Canada without payment of duty, Mr. George argued that if the President were to undertake to suspend the operation of that section he would be assuming the autocratic power denied to him by the constitution, and passed only by some potentales in Europe and Asia. The President could not abrocate a column constituent of

could not abrogate a solemn enactment of Congress, absolute in its terms, and without any contingency whatever.

Mr. Cullom addressed the Senate on the same subject. He asserted that the retaliation message might be fairly taken as evidence that even the President had become satisfied that the treaty was a mistake. So to retrieve what he had lost by that mis-take, the President had launched out into the broader sea, and would find himself in deeper water than before, and with greater dangers threatening to overtake him It might be regarded as Mr. Cleveland's long delayed letter of acceptance of the Demo-cratic nomination for the Presidency, be-cause it betrayed clearly his anxiety for another term of office, and his fear that he would not be elected. The Senate then proceeded to considera-

tion of the Fortification bill, with amend-

ments recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. The first amendment was Appropriations. The first amendment was the insertion of a new section providing for a supervisory board. After some discussion it was modified and agreed to. Other amendments were agreed to as follows: Increasing from \$300,000 to \$500,000 the item for torpedoes for harbor defence; striking out the words, "for machine guas," striking out appropriations for aluminum bronze field guns; increasing the appropriation for cannon and carriages from \$400,000 to \$500, 000; inverting an item of \$100,000 for examining testing and experimenting with pneu-matic or other dynamite guns; striking out section 3 for completing and testing certain specified guns; reducing appropriations for the erection or purchase of the gun factory and machinery at Watervielt arsenal, West Proy, N. Y., from \$750,000 to \$550,000. end striking out, in connection with the recommendation of the gun foundry board of February 16, 1884," increasing the ap-propriation for steel for guns from \$1,500,-000 to \$2,500,000, and inserting the word "American" before the word "forgings," reducing the appropriation for the purchase of twelve-inch breech-loading rifled morars of cast iron, hooped with steel similar o one now at the ordnance proving ground, Bandy Hook, from \$500,090 to \$250,000 Without further action, after a long discussion, the bill went over, and the Senate

The Speaker laid before the House a leter from Representative Tracey, of New York, resigning his membership on the Committee on Pacific Railroads and on Coinage and Weights and Measures. The Mr Davidson, of Florida, introduced a bill to subdivide the internal revenue col-Referred Mr Rogers, of Arkansas, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill authorizing witts of error in criminal cases

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, in The pending amendment was that of fered by Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, providing that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion shall to permitted to enter lands in the proposed territory without payment of the purchase price provided for by the bill. After some time had been spent in accuring a quorum the amendment was rejected—72 to 92. The committee rose informally in order

to allow Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, to report from the Committee on Foreign Af-fairs a substitute for the Wilson Retaliation bill, and he gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on Saturday next. Mr. Springer hoped that the members of the House would appreciate the importance of the subject sufficiently to be in their ecats while it was considered. The bill was ordered printed and recommitted, and Mr McCreary stated that it would be reported back Saturday.

The Committee on the Oklahoma bill then resumed its sitting. The entire after-noon was consumed in an unsuccessful effort to secure a quorum to vote upon the amendments offered, and without action the committee rose.

Mr. McCreary asked consent to have the Retaliation bill made the special order for

Monday instead of Saturday, but Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, objected on the ground that Monday was suspension day.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned. SENATE. WASHINGTON, August 31.—House joint resolution, to extend till the 15th of Bep-

tember next, the joint resolution of 81st of July, to provide temporarily for the expenses of the government, was reported and passed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Cullom, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether

transit in bond, without payment of duty of goods, wares and merchandise to and from Canada, has been permitted since the 1st of July, 1885, when article 29 of the treaty of Washington and section 8 of 1st of March, 1883, are said to have ceased to be in force, and if so to what extent and by what authority of law, was taken up for consideration. Mr. George argued against the resolu-

tion as unnecessary, and reviewed the legislation on the subject of the transit of goods in bond. He held that under the existing law the President had the right to prevent the transfer of goods under the duplex system, first, as import, and then as export of an import, from Canada to foreign countries, but that the President could not preven the other operation, that is, the transfer of foreign goods coming into the United States and destined for Canada.

Mr. Cullom said he had not examined

the statutes critically on the subject and would let the resolution stand over till tomorrow. The resolution accordingly went over without action. The Senate resumed consideration of the

Fortification bill, begun yesterday, the question being on the adoption of an amendment, section 6, authorizing contracts for cast iron breech-loading mortars, not less than fifty nor more than one hundred, at a cost not exceeding \$6,500 canh, and of single charge breech-loading steel guns not less than fifty ten inch and fifty twelve inch at reasonable prices: appropriating \$500 at reasonable prices; appropriating \$500,000 for investigations of experiment and
tests; providing that contracts shall not involve an aggregate expenditure of over \$6,000,000, or an annual expenditure of over \$3,000,000; requiring all guns to be of American production and to be furnished by citizens of the United States, and appropristing \$5,000 for the expenses of the Board. After discussing the amendment it

Mr. Hawley offered an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to alter or repeal the existing prolaw prescribin and powers of any department of the army.

After some delay the presence of a
quorum was procured and Mr. Hawley's amendment was rejected, and the bill wa

A conference on disagreeing votes was ordered, and Messrs. Dawes, Plumb and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.
Adjourned till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the considera-tion of the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill The report was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to consider amendments, upon which an agreement had not been reached in conference. The

amendment relative to the Congressional Library building provoked a good deal of heated discussion. The House insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Pending action on other amendments on which no agreement has been reached, the House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock—the evening session to be for consideration of private pension bills.

WASHINGTON, September 1 .- Senate not HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, amid applause, was elected Speaker pro tem., to act during the absence of the Speaker Prayer was offered by Rev. S. M. Bird, of Galveston, Texas.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Retaliation bill, and it was made a continuing special order for Tuesday.

a continuing special order for Tuesday

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, called up the motion recently made by him to reconsider the vote by which the Columbus Exposition bill was amended by making provision for expositions at Richmond, Va. Augusts, Ga. Atlanta, Ga. and Kansas City, Mo.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to as far as the Richmond and Augusts expositions. sitions were concerned, but a stumbling block was reached on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment ap-propriating \$250,000 for the Atlanta Colored Exposition was agreed to; and the roll call was taken on the motion made by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, to table the motion to reconsider. The vote resulted—yeas 87, nays 64—no quorum, and a call of the House was ordered. The call developing the presence of a quorum further proceedings under the call were dispensed with and Mr. Forney, of Alabama, as a question of privilege, called up the Sundry Civil Appro-priation bill with Senate amendments which have not been agreed to in confe

The House insisted upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment forbidding the use of money appropriated for expenses of depositing public moneys in investiga-ting any case or proceeding any person in the mining region of the United States for cutting, for mining or domestic purposes, any crooked or scrubby timber until to be sawed or hewed into lumber of commer Pending further discussion the House a o'clock adjourned.

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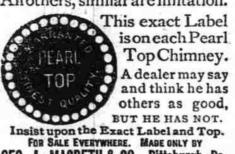
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