the Weekly Star.

OLD IBONSIDES.

OLIVER W. HOLMES.

Av, tear her tattered ensign down Long has it waved on high, and many an eye has danced to see That banner in the sky; Bancath it rung the battle shout. And burst the cannon's roar: The meteor of the ocean air Shall sweep the clouds no more

Her deck, once red with heroes' blocd Where knelt the vanquished foe, When winds were hurrying o'er the flo And waves were white below, N more shall fe 1 the victor's tread. Or know the conquered knee; The harpies of the shore shall pluck The eagle of the seal

better that her shattered hulk Should sink beneath the wave: it thunders shook the mighty deep And there should be her grave: it to the mast her holy flag.' Set every threadbare sail, And give her to the god of storms, The lightning and the gale !

CAMPAIGN SHOT.

Some Reasons for, Belleving That High 'Inriff Does not Make High Wages.

The "Tariff Primer" of the Tariff art week. Below are the twenty tarill reasons:

(1) Because to say that wage earners as a body can increase their siges by paying high tariff taxes. which fall mainly upon them, is to say that a man can increase his wealth by picking his own pocket. (2) Because the value of wages consists now in money, but in the articles which money buys; and the extress object of a high tariff is to make these articles dear, thus decreasing the real reward of labor.

(3) Because the high tariff policy, while taxing the wage-earner upon nearly everything that he has to buy

gives him no protection upon the only thing he has to sell. We have free trade in human labor. (4) Because wages represent the

wage-carner's share of what he himself produces, and are high or low according as his production is large or small.

(5) Because the wages of even the one wage-earner out of ten claimed to be "protected" are determined by operal causes rather than by the

(6) Because if a high tariff raises in at all its first and greatest effect must be in the "protected" industrice, whereas the rate of wages considerably lower in these ininstries than in the unprotected

(7) Because the high rate of wages the United States is due to other makes than a high tariff, such as the extent of unsettled territory, the large returns of agriculture, the na-tural resources of the country, the extensive use of improved machinery, the intelligence and energy of the working population and the greater fliciency of their labor. (8) Because at least nine wageFIFTIETH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

consequence of agreements or com-instions to issue his proclamation sus-ending temporarily the collection of aport duties on such articles. He lated that his attention had been Conference Reports on the Fortification and Army Appropriation Bills Agreed to in Both Houses-Heated and Personal Debute in Senate-The called to that point by a remark made sev-Truste Debated in the House.

eral months ago by the eminent Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman), and he believed that the remedy proposed would be just, fair, complete, and an efficient remedy for SENATE. WASHINGTON, September 10.—During the progress of a desultory political debate with which the Senate proceedings opened, the conference report on the Fortification bill was presented and agreed to. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill appropria-ting \$376,619 to be paid the Chinese Minis-ter at Washington as full indemsity for

ter at Washington, as full indemnity for all losses and injuries sustained by Chinese subjects who have been "in remote and un-settled regions of the United States victims settled regions of the United States rety at to injuries in their person and property at the hands of lawless men."

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, interrapted Mr. Morgan with a question which brought about a heated and unparliamentary per-sonal expression from both, which have upon reflection and upon counsel of mu-tual friends, been struck from the Congres-sional Rescond tional Record. At the close of Mr. Morgan's speech hi bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The conference report on the Army

Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The House Retaliation bill was presented and referred to the Committee on Foreign

The Chinese exclusion bill was taken up. Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate in favor of Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider Reform League of Boston will be out the vote by which the bill was passed.

At 4.15 the Senate adjourned, without any action ou the Chinese bill. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, presented the con-ference report on the Fortification Appro-priation bill and it was adopted. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, from the Com-mittee on Post Offices and Post Roads, re ported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to advertise for and purchase improved mail locks and keys. He requested immediate consideration for the bill, which was accorded and the bill was passed. Under the call of States the following

By Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina o check and nullify the baneful operations of trusts.

By Mr. McClammy, of North Carolina, to provide for an inland water-way between New York and Florida. direction, I confess my error. By Mr. Crain, of Texas, to exempt cot.

ton bagging from the payment of duty. The House then resumed the considered tion of the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The pending (Senate) amendment was

that appropriating \$250,000 for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid regions of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, and reserving as the property of the United States all lands which may be designated for reservoirs and canals for irrigation. The pending motion was that made by Mr. Breckinridge, of

Kentucky, to concur in the amendment with an amendment reserving from sale of entry until otherwise provided all lands made susceptible of irrigation. Mr. Bacon, of New York, took advan-

tage of the debate to Jeliver a speech on the subject of trusts, but as his time was limited he had merely opportunity to touch upon the cotton bagging trust. This indus-try, which had been protected into existence, had grown so great that it made no con-

Mr. Butler-I was enjoying the privilege of smiling, which I think preferable to cealment of its power or its purpose to use the monopoly the tariff law had given it to sneezing, and I was not aware of having committed any offence, and was surprised oppress and to put under contribution the when I was taken up. Of course the exgrowers of the entire cotton crop of the country. Was this "Combine," which d rived every particle of its power from the laws passed by Congress, which demanded the surrender of its victims in the name of labor and the Congress of the United States, purely a private enterprise with which the government had no right to interfere? The government had given its power to oppress; the government could take it away. The government was responsible for the oppression, and must re-main so as long as it failed to take away the power so shamefully misused. It might seem shrewd policies to prophecy smooth things to those who were interested in the preservation of trusts and combines, and to ay of them that they were largely private eay of them that they were largely private matters, with which the government could not interfere. But the strong sound sense of the people would detect the fallacy and dis-cover the unworthy reason of its utterance. Cotton bagging had been protected by what was practically a prohibitory duty. All the imports of it had ceased. Here was a case of American labor protected to a point which exceeding to the theories of campta which, according to the theories of gentle men on the other side, should produce a onee the highest rate of wages to the la borer, and the lowest cost to the consumer And yet, most unfortunately for their theories of the approaching millenium, the man-agers of this combine had not increased the wages of their laborers; had shut up many factories; thrown out of employment operatives; bought bagging of the mills at from 51 to 62 cents a yard, and were exacting for it from the cotton growers, rich and poor alike, from 11 to 123 cents a yard. Consideration of the bill was interrupted long enough to ellow by bill was action. Adjourned. long enough to allow Mr. Maish, of Penn-sylvania, to present the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill. The con-ferees have agreed to drop all the Senate provisions for the manufacture of ordnance. The bill as reported appropriates \$24,472,800. After a brief explanation by Mr. Maish the report was adopted. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then again taken up, and pending discus-sion the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

GEN, HABBISON.

Letter of Acceptance of the Republican Presidential Nomination-He Puts Himself Squarely on the Party

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. INDIAMAPOLIE, September 11.—The fol-lowing is General Harrison's letter, accept-ing the Republican Presidential nomina-

Hon. M. M. Estes and others, Committee the evils. The men who entered into these combinations were hostes humani generis, and had no right to demand protection un-GENTLEMEN :- When your committee visited me on the fourth of July last, and visited me on the fourth of July last, and presented official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican Conven-tion, I promised, as soon as practicable, to communicate to you a more formal accept-ance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing, al-most daily, large delegations of my fellow citizens, has not only occupied all of my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this latter are ler the laws of the country. Mr. Hoar made some very sarcastic and pointed remarks as to the connection of the Cabinet, and of Democratic party mana-gers with trusts, which brought out a re-joinder in kind from Messrs. Reagan and Payne. When the discussion same to a close, Mr. George's amendment was ordered Mr. Spooner offered a resolution reciting the fact that Joseph Hoffman, of Brenham, unnecessary for me to use this letter as a Washington county, Texas, a prominent Republican, and witness before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Electicos, had been recently shot down in cold blood in that city; that his assassination was believed to be be directly attributable to his political views and activity and to the fact that he edium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in

the campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the Convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responviews and activity, and to the fact that he lities which accompany it.

had given strong testimony before the com-mittee investigating the alleged election outrages; and that it is of the utmost im-It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago Convention upon questions that now attract the inportance that witnesses before Congres-sional investigating committees may, with-out danger to their lives, freely and fully the first statement of the state terest of our people are so clear and em-phatic; and there is another case of contestify, and instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the gratulation in the fact that the Convention utterances of the Demces of the killing of Hoffman, ccratic party, if in any degree unwith special reference to ascertaining certain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by Executive acta whether it was due, in any sense, to his tes-tifying before the committee. The resolu-tion gave rise to an extended and heated political discussion, the speakers being Mesars. Spooner, Pugh, Coke, Teller, Evants and Reagan. The only notable in-cident in the debate occurred when Mr. whether it was due, in any sense, to his tes and messages, and by definite; propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue cannot now be obsc it is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. Foreign Spooner began to read a telegraphic dis-patch in a newspaper headed, "Riddled with buckshot." Looking over to Mr. But-ler, Mr. Spooner said: "The Senator from competitors of our market have with quick instinct seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect he grave interests that are involved for hem. Assault upon our protective system is open and defiant; protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views merely cannot stop short of an absolute elf aunation from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is to-ward an object that the leaders of the Dem-ocratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step, as the direction of it, judged by the Executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by debates in Congress, and by the St. Louis platform. The Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade; free trade in the English scase. The legend upon the banner may not be "free trade"; it may be the mere obscure motto "tariff reform." But neither the banner nor inscription is conclusive, or indeed, very important. The assault itself is an aid: I owe the Senator from South Caromportant fact. Those who teach that lina an apology (in view of the fact that he the

did not interrupt me orally) for alluding to him in the discussion; and that apology I the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of goods Mr. Butler-That is quite satisfactory. the domestic competing article is enhanced had not interfered with the Senator. to the amount of the duty on the imported Mr. Spooner-That is true. I inter-preted-as lawyers do in court, but as I had no right to do in the Senate-what I article-that every million of dollars col-lected for customs duties, represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as increased cost of domestic productions reulting from the tariff laws, may not intend to discredit in the mind of others our system of levving duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discred-

ted in their own. We can

In the earlier years of our history pu agencies to promote immigration were common; the pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instinct than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under the duty to de-fend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither passible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration, and the home the most paimmigration, and the home the most pa-tent assimilating force in our civilization. Objections to Chinese immigration are de-structive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such, that the ques-tion has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. Laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendment, or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasion of the laws and to stop further Chinese im migration, would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my Our civil compact is a government by

majorities, and the law loses its sanction, and the magistrate our respect, when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual, or community, or party, that practices or connives at election frauds, has suffered irreparable injury, and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control, is not only unlawful and unpatri-otic, but very nussfe for those who promote it. The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly counted, must not be questioned. Every constitu-tional power should be used to make this right secure and punish frauds upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask spe-cial legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of thes party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and compass their dis franchisement, where their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot b coerced. The nation, not less than the States, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This common interest very easily suggested national aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in new States. There is, I believe, present exigency that calls for still mo iberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the States The Territorial form of government is temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inade quate and even oppressive when applied to fixed and populous communities. The several Territories are well able to bear the burdens and discharge the duties of frae commonwealths in the American Union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people, and may well excite their indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of Territory should close against them the

COMMERCIA!...

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 6. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened steady at 35 cents per gallon with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN-Market dull at 70 cts per bb for Strained and 721 cents for Good Strained.

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$140 pe bbl of 280 fbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quot the market firm at \$1 80 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted firm on basis of 94 cents for middling; sales of 50 bales. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

1	Ordinary	64	cta	19 Ib	in
r	Good Ordinary	8		".e	m
1	Low Middling	8 15-16	- 64	- 14	mo
7	Middling	94			
8	Good Ordinary Low Middling Middling Good Middling	9 11-16			R
-	STID	ADJANTO			Ŕ

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 7. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened steady at 35 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts later at 853 cents ROSIN-Market dull at 671 cents per bbl for Strained and 70 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 firm on basis of 9# cents for middling with sales of 50 bales. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary	64	1	cta	29 ID
Ordinary Good Ordinary	8	5.16	.66	-
LowMiddling	9	8-16	**	**
Middling	94			**
Good Middling	9	15-16	**	

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 8. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. -The market

opened firm at 354 cents per gallon bid, with sales of receipts later at 351 cents. ROSIN-Market steady at 671 cents per bbl for Strained and 70 cents for Good Strained.

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 40 per bbl of 280 Ibs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE--Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted firm on basis of 95 cents for middling with sales of 75 bales. Quotations at the Produce Ex-

change were as follows:	
Ordinary 64 cts	39 B
Good Ordinary	.14
Low Middling 9 3-16 "	
Middling	
Good Middling 9 15 16 "	
STAR OFFICE, September	10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened firm at 354 cents per gallon bid, with sales of receipts later at 36 cents. ROSIN-Market dull and nominal at 671 cents per bbl for Strained and 70 cents tinue inferior. for Good Strained.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Noon.—Cotton "rady; sales 299 bales; middling uplands 7-16c; middling Orleans 10 9-16c. Flour 1 adv and quiet. Wheat higher. Corn 1; "t abd steady. Pork quiet at \$15 25@ 1 . 15. L ::d firm at \$10 40@10 45. Spirits Largenting strady at 384@39c. Rosin dull at 10¹¹ for 15. Ergistic conv a. \$1 02, 0 US. Freights easy. NEW YORK, Sept. 12, Evening.-Cotto steady, with sales to-day of 298 bales; midlling uplands 10 7-16 cts; middling Orleans 10 9-16 cts; net receipts at all U. S. ports -day 5,747 bales; exports to Great Britain 4.181 bales, to France — bales, to the conti-nent — bales; stock at all United States ports 186,986 bales. Southern flour heavy.

ports 180,980 bales. Southern flour heavy. Wheat unsettled, closing easy; options closed weaker but #@#c above last night; No. 3 red September closed at 98c; October 97#@99c. Corn less active and ic higher and firm; options ic higher, with a mode-rate business; No. 3 September 55@55ic; rate business; No. 2 September bo@bold; October 541@541c. Osts irregular and in less demand; options 1c higher, with a moderate business; September 301@301c; October 301@301c. Hops strong, with a good demand. Coffee—No. 2 September \$12 20@12 40; October \$11 85@11 95; spot Rio about steady and quiet; fair cargoes \$15 25 Sugar-raw 1-16c higher; fair refining 54c; refined in good demand. Mo-lasses nominal. Rice in fair demand and steady; domestic 41@61c; foreign 41@41c. Cotton seed oil firm; crude 411@42c; yellow 48c. Rosin easy and dull; common to good strained 95c@\$1 00. Spirits turpentine steady and quiet at 384@89c. Hides in demand and firmer, Wool strong and ac-tive. Pork in light demand and steady. Beef firm and quiet; tierced beef steady cily extra India mess \$14 50@16 50. Cut leats steady; middles firm; short clear 94c.

Lard-spot easier and dull; choice lower, with lighter short interest, closing steady; No. 2 September \$10 25; October \$10 12@ 10 14. Freights easy on grain; otherwise steady; cotton 7-82d; wheat 41d. Ootton-Net receipts - bales: gross re-

ceipts 1,917 bales; futures closed barely steady; sales 106,800 bales at the following otations: September 9.63@9.64c; Octo 9.67@9.68c; November 9 66@9.67c; cember 9.68c; January 9.75@9.76c; Febtary 9.83@9.84c; March 9.91@9.92c; April 0.00@@10.01c; May 10.08@10.09c; June 1.16@10.17c; July, 10.22@10.24c. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.-Hubbard, Price

& Co's cotton circular says: The market to-day has been peculiar, and though Liverpool showed a firm tone this morning at an advance of 1@2 points, apprehensi of September notices prevented any re-sponsive feeling here. The situation at he moment is uncertain. High rates of freight (ic for compressed cotton to Liver-pool), and great scarcity of freight room has placed a practical embargo on ship-ments of cotton, and a large number of September notices which have been issued to day, have been shunned by every one in consequence. Decline in present month's deliveries has been only partially reflected in latter positions, though the market has shown great steadiness in the face of rather a trying situation. Had it been practical to find an outlet for cotton

now changing hands involuntarily, the advantage would have been taken of a good European demand to considerably diminish the stock at this port, and one large firm

sections, and the quality of receipts con-

sep 1 D&Wim wed sat nrm CHICAGO, September 12.-Cash quotations

New York Comparative Cotton State ment. By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORE, Sept. 7.-The following is

the comparative cotton week ending this date: tion statement for the Net receipts at all United States ports during the week. Total receipts to this 39,163 85,398 date..... Exports for the week.... Total exports to this 19,452 17,003 date.... Stock in all United States 19 452 21.326 ports.... Stock at all interior 183,748 126,549 towns, Macon not re-Great Britain..... 16,000 49,000

Col. T. M. R. Talcott, Commissioner of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, has resigned. Steamsnip Association, has resigned, to become first vice-president of the Richmond & Danville, of which he was once vice-president and general manager. Messrs. Ogden and Carter are spoken of to succeed him as Com-missioner.

SORE FROM KNEE TO ANKLE.

Skin entirely gone, Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

the Cuticura Hemedies. For three years I was almost orippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physiolant 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 percuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, 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 oured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh 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. B. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

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 phy-sicians and spent hundreds of dollars, but got no relief until I used the CUTIOURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin as clear and my blood as pure as a child's. IDA MAY BASS, Olivo Branch P. O., Miss.

From 145 Pounds to 172 Pounds. From 145 Founds to 175 Foundation There takes several bottles of Curiouna Ex-solvent with all the results I could wish for: About this time last year, when commencing its nse, I weighed 145 pounds, and to day I weigh 173 pounds. GEO. OAMPBELL, Washington, D. C.

Norz.—The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is beyond all doubt the greatest blood purifier ever com-pounded. CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA HESOLVENT, the new Blood Furifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Sorc-fula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICUBA, 500.: SOAP, 250.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DEDE AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, Mass. 197 Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and scalp preserved and beauti-

South Carolina sneers at it." Mr. Butler-The Senator from Wisconsin is exaggerating his own importance immensely, if he supposes that I was paying any attention whatever to what he says. Mr. Spooner-I do not know that the Senator was paying any attention to me. Mr. Butler-Not the slightest. Mr. Spooner-If I did assume, for a moment, that a matter of this character was entitled to the least consideration in that Mr. Butler-I do consider it entitled to consideration at the proper time. There are proper occasions when such things may be presented. The Senator, I repeat, is magnifying his importance immensely if he supposes I was concerned about it. Mr. Spooner-I beg to say to him that I did not assume that it possessed importance in his eyes. It is a matter of indifference to me whether it does or not. At the close of Mr. Spooner's speech h recurred to the circumstance again, and

earners out of every ten in this country are engaged in occupations not subject to the competition of foreign importations, so that the rate of wages which they receive cannot be in any degree dependent on a high tariff.

(9) Because a high tariff upon raw materials raises the cost of manufacturing, restricts the market for goods and prevents the manufacturer from paying as high wages as he would have to if his materials were

(10) Because the rate of wages increased faster in this country in the low-tariff period between 1850 and 1860 than it ever has since under a high tariff.

(11) Because wages were high in the United States compared with those paid in other' countries before it ever had a high tariff or any tariff. (12) Because China has enjoyed for thousands of years the full bene-

fis of high tariff "protection," while her wages for skilled labor is 20 cents a day, and Chinese immigration in search of higher wages has become a menace to American wage earners. (13) Because there are greater differences between the rate of wages paid in different parts of this country, all subject to the same high tariff, than the rate of wages in

Massachusette and in England. (14) Because the rate of wages has increased from 50 to 100 per cent. in England since she abandoned the high tariff policy, and because her wages are to day from 50 to 100 per cent, higher than in the high tariff countries of Continental Europe.

(15) Because a high tariff fosters trusts and other combinatious of capital for raising the price of everything but labor, and destroys that competition for labor between different employers which is the great agency in raising its wages.

(16) Because if the "manufacturer really believed that a high tariff compelled him to pay high wages he would be a low tariff man.

(17) Because the manufacturer does not raise his rate of wages when he gets a higher tariff duty upon his product; the manufacturer who makes large profits out of the tariff ean undoubtedly pay high wages, but he doesn't.

(18) Because the average amount of wages paid by the protected manufacturer in the production of one dollar's worth of goods is less than 20 cents, while the average tariff tax is 47 cents, leaving 27 cents for the profits of the manufacturer and the extra cost of raw material is due to the tariff.

(19) Because the theory that s high tariff makes high wages is principally advanced by men who have never shown any sympathy with legislation to promote the welfare of the wage-earner, by doctrinaire pro-tectionists, political partiesans and manufacturers who have a selfish in-

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.-House amend-ment to Senate bill for a pension to the widow of Gen. Huntzelman, (reducing the amount from \$100 to \$75 per month), was non-concurred in, and a conference or-

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported Senate bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production. Calendar. House bill for the allowance of certain

claims reported by accounting officers of the Trassury (known as fourth of July claims), was taken from the calendar and

Mr. Blair made a formal motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill, and com-mented in a satirical manner upon the rapidity with which 686 claims (amounting to \$180,000), had been passed, the Senate occupying only fifteen minutes by the clock. He alluded to it as an instance of 'nefarious diaregard of duty on the part of

Congress," which had been properly stig-matized by another department of govern After debate the Senate at 8 o'clock resumed consideration of the Chinese Exclusion bill, and was addressed by Mr. Stewart in advocacy of it. Messre. Teller,

Hoar and George also spoke upon the bill, and then it went over till to-morrow without action. Mr. Plumb offered a resolution (which was adopted), requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all correspondence

or communications concerning the recent Chinese treaty between the State Depart-ment and the American Minister to China, or any other representative or agent of the United States in China or elsewhere. The Senate then at 5.15 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES. Immediately after the reading of the Journal the House resumed the considera-tion of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that relative to the reclamation of arid regions. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, made an earnest appeal for economy in public expenditures, declaring that a waste of public money and a reduction of taxation were utterly incona reduction of taxation were utterly inconsistent. The only way to reduce expendi-

feeling at all about it. Mr. Spooner-Few smiles are happier or pleasanter than those of the Senator from South Carolins.

lent, when satisfied that the price of

any article of

to be printed.

The discussion turned largely on the question of whether the killing of Hoffman was a political crime, Re-publican Senators arguing that it was, and Democratic Senators taking the contrary position, and pressing the fact that a prominent Democrat-Mr. Holt-was killed by the same discharge as that by which Mr. Hoffman was shot down.

thought I saw in the Senator's face.

certainly tender him.

The discussion was interrupted to permit the President's message in reply to the resolution calling for copies of correspon-dence with the British Government in reference to the fisheries and discrimination of tolls on Canadian canals to be presented It was read in full and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The action of the House on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill having bern resumed, Mr. Blair declared that for the existing condition of things in that State, education was the only remedy-it was the only balm in Gilead, the only physician that would ever succeed in removing such mortal ills. Other Senators participating

in the debate were Messre. Saulsbury, Hoar, Coke and Hawley, but the burden of it was borne chiefly by Messrs. Coke and Hoar. The resolution went over without The House amendment (merely verbal)

to the Senate bill relating to postal crimes was concurred in.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Immediately after the reading of the Journal the House resumed consideration of the conference report upon the Bundry

Civil Appropriation bill. The pending question was upon the Sen-ate amendment relative to the inquiry as to the practicability of reclaiming arid lands of the West. The amendment was amended by the House and then agreed to. As it now stands the clause provides for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region can be redeemed by irrigation. The director of the Geological Survey is directed to make an annual report of the progress of the inquiry, and all iands which may nereafter be designated for sites for reser-

voirs, ditched or canaled for irrigration purposes, and all lands made succeptible of irrigation are reserved from sale or entry until otherwise provided.

The next Senate amendment, which gave rise to discussion, was that appropriating \$200,000 for the establishment of a zoological park in Washington. The motion to coacur was lost-36 to 56-and the amend-

ment was non-concurred in. The remaining Senate amendments (of minor importance) were also non-concurred in, and a further conference ordered on the

On motion of Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, a bill was passed to include Sapello Island within the Brunswick collection district of Georgia.

·Senate bill was passed amending the law relating to postal crimes. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, then moved

that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Oklahoma bill. On division no quorum voted, and this point was raised by Mr. Barnes, of Georgia. The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted, yeas 104,

nays 26-no quorum. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in an unsuccessful attempt to secure a quorum, and the House at 5 o'clock adourned.

WASHINGTON.

An Enthusiastic Meeting of the Dem ocracy of the District.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- The Democracy of the District held a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting to-night. Albaugh's Opera House was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, including many members of Congress, while a large gathering attended an overflow meeting outside, and many others witnessed a display of fireworks and

emblematic pyrotechnics at the south end of the Treasury building. Each reference

out impugning their integrity, that if free But admission should be resolutely to act upon their convictions, they would refused to any Territory the majority o so revise our laws as to lay the burden of whose people cherish institutions that an customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon repugnant to our civilization or inconsister with a republican form of government. the free list all competing foreign pro-The declaration of the Convention against

all combinations of capital, organized in I do not stop to refute this theory as to trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily th the effect of our tariff duties. These who condition of trade among our citizens," i advance it are students of a maxim and not in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily, of the market They may be safely al-lowed to call their project "Tariff reform," f people understand that in the end the capital shares the losses of idleness with argument compels free trade in all comabor, bul under the operation of a trust, peting products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its appraach may be n some of its forms, the wage-worker alone suffers the loss while idle capital receives its dividends from the trust fund. Pro-ducers who refuse to join the combination accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come if these early steps do not arouse the are destroyed, and competition as an ele ment of prices is eliminated. It cannot b people to effective resistance. doubted that legislative authority should The Republican party holds that a proand will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuse

tective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but modify rates always with an connected with this subject. intelligent provision as to the effect upon that I am heartily in sympathy with the domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve American mar-kets for American producers, and to maintain the American products, and to maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offerthe surviving veterans of the war and the families of their dead comrades, shou ing of foreign goods in our markets. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages, and the loss of the American be conceived and executed in a spirit ustice and of most grateful liberality, an that, in competition for civil appointments nonorable military service should have apmarket, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power. and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workingmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make the choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of these theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed. The fact of the Treasury surplus, the

amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to the considera tion of methods by which the national income may best be reduced to the level of wise and necessary expenditures. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to depreciate, seemingly for the purpose of ex-aggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. proper reduction of revenue does not essitate, and should not suggest, abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our Convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of our protective system and the entire repeal of internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenue, is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufac-ture and sale of oleomargarine is important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need en-

ter into any plan of revenue reduction. The surplus now in the Treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropria-tions, the people, and not the banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping the interest upon the public debt. At les t those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a monetary stringency thus produced to coerce public sentiment upon other questions.

Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation to the two National Democratic candidates of foreign laborers under contracts of ser-

hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing States. TAR-Market quoted firm at \$140 per wereas follows: Flour quiet and unbbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. changed. Wheat-No. 2 spring 901@907c; No. 2 red 904c. Corn-No. 2, 454c. Oats CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers -No. 2, 241c. Mess pork \$14 371@14 40. quote the market firm at \$1 85 for Virgin Lard, per 100 lbs, \$10 00. Short rib sides \$8 671@8 70. Dry salted shoulders and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON - Market quoted firm on a basis of 95 cents for middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as

> follows: cts P 10 Low Middling..... 9 3-16 ** ** Middling...... 94 Good Middling..... 9 15-16 STAR OFFICE, Sept. 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened strong at 36 cents per gallon bid, with sales of receipts later at 361 cents. ROSIN-Market dull at 671 cents per bbl for Strained and 70 cents for Good It can hardly be necessary for me to say Strained.

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 40 per declaration of the couvention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations sailors. What they gave and what they CRUDE TURPENTINE --- Distillers suffered, I had some opportunity to observe, and in a small measure to expequote the market firm at \$1 85 for Virgin rience. They gave ungrudgingly; it was not a trade, but an offering. The meaand Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted firm on a basis of 95 cents for middling with small sales. Quotations at the Produce Ex-

sure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved only distant generations can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular proposi only distant Without tions, I may add that measures in behalf of change were as follows:

of Ord	d Ordinary Middling	6#		cents	79 D;	EAPOR
IA Go	od Ordinary	8	7-16	"		
of Lot	v Middling	9	5-16		**	
Mid Mid	Idling.	94	1997 P.	**	**	NEW YOU
its Goo	dlingd Middling	10	1-16	5 "	46	mdse, 49 cas 80 do crude,
		1000	Colored .	121 N. 1	0.252	1 ou uu cruub,

cts PID.

1,086

6,907

propriate recognition. The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened dull at 364 cents per gallon, with ceived my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to much needed reform. I still think so, and theresales of receipts later at 86 cents. ROSIN-Market dull at 671 cents per fore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the Convention upon this obl for Strained and 70 cents for Good

ubject. The law should have the aid of Strained. friendly interpretation, and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appoint-ments under it should be absolutely free TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 40 per obl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. from party considerations and influences. Some extensions of the classified list are CRUDE TURPENTINE --- Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 85 for Virgin practicable and desirable, and further legisand Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. lation extending reform to other branches of the service to which it is applicable, COTTON-Market quoted firm on a would receive my approval. In appoint-ments to every grade and department, fitness, and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, and basis of 94 cents for middling with small sales. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows:

Ordinary...... 64 cts P ID Good Ordinary...... 8 7-16 "" Low Middling....... 9 5-16 "" idelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interest of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of civil service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES-

It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform. I notice with pleasure that the Conven-tion did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temper-ance among our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to every-thing that tended to make the home life of our people free pure and memory and WEEKLY STATEMENT. For week ended Sept. 8th, 1888. Octton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Orude 986 2,011 3,481 1,001 1,086 **RECEIPTS**

our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in future be true to its history in this For week ended Sept. 10th, 1887. Cotton. Spirits. Rosin. Tar. Oruds 4,671 2,227 9,668 1,960 578 Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and re-EXPORTS spect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. For week ended Sept. 8th, 1888. Cotton. Spirite. Rosin. Tar. Orude.

Our nation is too great, both in material strength and in moral power, to indulge in bluster, or to be suspected of timorous-ness. Vacillation and inconsistency are 648 861 518 1,268 00 000 00 00 508 00 Domestic 00 000 00 Foreign 508 Total 643 361 518 1,263

as incompatible with successful plomacy as they are with national dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with Central and South American EXPORTS For week ended Sept. 10th, 1887. Ootton, Spirits. Rosin, Tar. Orude. Domestic 2,034 1,098 3,594 2,845 843 Foreign 00 2,191 5,085 000 00 States. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risk that are necessary incidents of business, should not be increased by an insuperable

Total..2,084 3,289 8,679 2,845 848 STOCKS Ashore and Aflost, Sept. 8, 1888.

exclusion from near-lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and con-sistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports the

Ashore. Afloat. Total. 28 21

\$7 621@7 75; short clear sides \$9 00@9 2 Whiskey \$1 20. The leading futures ranged as follows opening, highest and closing: Wheat-N 2. September —, 911, 901; October 89 901, 901. Corn-No. 2 September 451, 45 45#: October 45#, 45#, 45#. Oats-No. Beptember 24#, 24#, 24#; October 24#, 24 244. Mess pork-October \$14 35, 14 4 14 374; year \$13 85, 13 85, -. Lard, p 100 lbs—September and October \$9 97 Short ribs—September \$8 70; Octob \$8 771, 8 771, 8 70. CINCINNATI, September 12,-Flour quie Wheat easy; No. 2. red 89c. Corn easie No. 2 mixed 48@50c. Oats irregular; No. mixed 25c. Pork easier at \$14 75. La firm at \$9 50. Bulk meats steady. Bac steady. Whiskey steady at \$1 14. Ho easy. BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.-Flour steady a firm. Wheat-southern quiet and low Fultz 96c@\$1 02: Longberry 197c@\$1 (western moderately active and firmer; N 2 winter red on spot 94@941c. Corn southern firm; white 56@58c; yellow 55 57c; western quiet and steady. CHARLESTON, Sept. 12 .- Spirits turpe tine steady at 36c per gallon. Rosin d and nominal. ----EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK. COASTWISE. nk-Steamer Pioneer-15 pl ska spirits turpt, 155 bblards , 270 do tar, 589 bales cotto STAR OFFICE, Sept. 12. 50,000 shingles, 60,500 feet lumber, 1 pitch. NEW YORK-Steamer Benefactorbbls spts turpt, 296 do tar, 100 do cru turpt, 55 bales cotton, 229,997 ft lumber pkgs mdse. A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonie and cries of a suffering ohlid, and becoming con vinced that Mirs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply for the ohlid. On reaching home and acquainting his wife with what he had done, aherefused to have it administered to the ohlid, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the ohlid passed in suffering, and the parent without sleep. Return-ing home the day following, the father found the baby still suffering ; and while contemplating an-other sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties sence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy¹ The mother was delighted with the wonderful change, and al-though at first offended at the deception prao-ticed upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering orying bables and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and over-come the prejudices of the mother. Sold by all Druggists. 20 cents a bottle.

MARINE

ARRIVED.

Schr Frank M Hawes, 150 tons, Mc-Kinon, Baltimore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. Steamship Benefactor, Chichester, New

CLEARED.

H G Smallbones. Steamship Benefactor, Chichester, New

ROYAL FORMA

Steamship Pioneer, Ingram, New York,

C, E G Barker & Co.

York, H G Smallbones.

York, H G Smallbones.

Schr Mary L Allen, Willey, Beaufort, N

WHOLESALE PRICES

The following quotations represent wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be obsrged. The quotations are always given as accurately

ł	PLOOTIN			
I	BAGGING- Gunny			19
I	Standard BACON—North Carolina	1234	1	x 75
ł	Hams, P D	0	999	12
	Sides, W D	10	ē	ìì
	Hams, P D	14		15
	Hams, & D Bides, & D Shoulders, & D DRY SALTED-	10	8	10
	DRY SALTED-	1.1	TT	10
	Sides, S D. Shoulders, S D.	6	100	1
	BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine.	00	0	1 40
l	New New York,each	0 00	ĕ	1 78
	BERSWAX, 9 D.	20	8	25
I	New New York,each. New City, cach. BRESWAX, 9 D BRICKS, Wilmington, 9 M Northern.	6 00	8	8 00
l	BUTTER, S D- North Carolina		Т	21
ł	North Carolina	15	8	20
ŀ	CANDLES, # D-		Ε	
l	Adamantine	18	8	20
	OHEZSE, # D- Northern Factory		1	15
ŀ	Dairy, Cream	11	8	14
	State	9		16
	COFFER & D- Java Laguyra	27	0	2
	Laguyra	28	2	10
	CORN MEAL, 2 bus, in sacks- Virginia Meal COTTON TIES, 2 bundle	73	æ	75
۱	COTTON TIRS, # bundle	00	10	1 1
I		6		×.,
l	Sheeting, 44, 19 yd Yarns, 19 bunch	00	ğ	8
l	EGGS, # dozen P18H-	15	P	1
I	Mackerel, No. 1, 9 bbl	00 00	2	80
I	Mackerel, No. 1, 9 bbl Mackerel, No. 1, 9 half bbl. Mackerel, No. 2, 9 bbl Mackerel, No. 3, 9 bbl Mackerel, No. 3, 9 bbl Mullets, 9 bbl Mullets, 10rk bbls N. C. Ros Harring, 9 kag.	9 00	80	11 0
l	Mackerel, No. 2, half bbl	4 75	00	50
I	Mullets, W bbl	7 80	õ	6 5
I	N. C. Roe Herring, # keg	8 00	8	18 0
l	N. C. Roe Herring, W Keg Dry Cod, W D FLOUR, W bbl-	5	ā	1
l	Western low grade	8 75		4 2
	DALCO	4 50 5 00	000	420
	City Mills—Super Family	4 00	മ	41
	GLUE P	5200	00	15 5
	GLUE, 9 D. GRAIN, 9 bushel-	-		
	Corn, from store, bags, white Corn, cargo, in bulk, white. Corn, cargo, in bags, white.	70	80	6
1	Closen annea in hang white	00	ø	7

HIDES. W D

HAY, 9 100 Da-

LIME & barrel. LUMBER, City Sawed, & M ft, Ship Stuff, resawed. Rongh Edge Plank. West India Cargoes, accord-

ing to quality.... Dressed Flooring, seasoned. Scantling and Board, com'n

Scantiling and Board. com'n OLASSES, @ gallon-New Grop Cuba, in hhds.... Porto Rico, in hhds..... Sugar House, in hhds..... in bbls.....

Syrup, in bbls..... NAILS, B Keg, Cut, 10d basis... OILS, B gallon-

Deck and Spar..... POULTRY-

PEANUTS, 9 bushels 22 ba.... POTATOES, 9 bushel—

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RAGS. # D-Country

Sweet. Irish, ¥ bbl. PORE, B barrel-City Mess. Prime.

ROPE, D D. SALT, W sack, Alum...

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North Carolin

Western

FR

5H

