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THE DAILY SUN.

By Telegraph!
 THE SUN is the only paper in Western North Carolina giving the Associated Press Dispatches.

OL. 1. NO. 128.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1888.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

ASHEVILLE COAL MARKET

CORRECTED BY
 ASHEVILLE ICE AND COAL CO.,
 T. COLLINS & CO. PROPRIETORS.

PER TON, DELIVERED:	
Diamond Lump for grate,	\$ 4.75
Nut, for Stove,	4.75
Chestnut,	9.25
Stove,	9.50
Egg,	9.25

W. DENISON,
 JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
 15 PATTON AVENUE.

WATCHES,
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 WATCHES,
 WATCHES.

BRONZES,
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SILVER AND PLATED SILVERWARE,
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GOLD AND SILVER HEADED
 CANES,
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—OPTICAL GOODS!—

GLASSES,—
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 GLASSES,—
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 —SPECTACLES,
 —SPECTACLES,
 —SPECTACLES.

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PERIOR HARD AND SOFT COAL.

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ALL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

MANUFACTURED ICE.

For the information of the public and to correct erroneous ideas on the subject of artificial ice, we give the following facts in regard to the manufacture of ice: Our manner of making ice is to distill the water by condensing steam, thus making it absolutely pure. Then we pass over charcoal to completely deodorize it and arrest any remaining traces of impurities, and after which we fill with it in frames, chilled below the freezing point, and there it remains until it is frozen as clear as crystal and almost as solid as glass. This ice is alone fit for human use. It lasts one third longer than natural ice and has all the medicinal virtues of the best table waters of commerce.

CONGRESSIONAL.

By Telegraph to the Sun.
 SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—The presiding officer announced the appointment of the select committee under Hoar's resolution as to the relations of commerce and business between the United States and Canada as follows: Senators Hoar, Allison, Hale, Dolph, Enstis and Blodgett. The conference committee was ordered on the naval appropriation bill, and Senators Hale, Farwell and Beck appointed conferees on the part of the Senate. Among the bills reported from the committees and placed on the calendar were the following: House bill granting the right of way to the Birmingham & Mobile railway company through Fort Morgan.

Mr. Beck moved to proceed to the consideration of bills on the calendar in the regular order.
 Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session. The latter motion was agreed to, yeas 24 nays 22, strict party vote, and the fisheries treaty was taken up, the question being on Morgan's motion to postpone further consideration till December next.

Mr. Riddleberger said that the vote just taken had settled conclusively the only question that could possibly be in controversy from this time on in reference to the treaty, and that was the Republican party of this country was opposed to the ratification of the treaty and that the Democratic party was in favor of it. It was being considered as a party question on the other side of the Atlantic ocean and it was proper to consider it as such on this side. When he offered his resolution, some months ago, to consider the treaty in open session he had in his hands documents which gave him the right to judge that this was the representative of the English or pro-English government. He did not propose to discuss the treaty in its details, he proposed to bring it to the attention of the Senate as a question which concerned the people of this country outside of the mere catching and curing of fish. If it involved that question only he would defer to the wishes of the representatives of the Eastern section of the country in both Houses. It concerned not only the people of the whole Atlantic coast, but also the people on the coast of the Chesapeake Bay, because Judge Levi Woodbury, a Democratic jurist of acknowledged eminence, had given it as his opinion that under the 12th article of the treaty the Canadian fishermen would have the right to participate in all the coast, bay, sound and river fisheries of the United States and that Congress or States would be precluded from passing any laws on the subject without the consent of the British government. He (Riddleberger) would be willing to risk the whole case on that one opinion, and so the Democratic party in the Senate proposed to give way the last vestige of rights of the States to protect their own interests against Great Britain and against Canadian fishermen.

On motion of Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina the Senate joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to investigate and report as to the amount due the State of South Carolina for rent of the Cit ad in Charleston.

The Senate amendments to the House bill providing for appraisers for the warehouse in New York city was non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, made an effort to secure consideration of the Senate bill to enable the executive departments to participate in the Columbus, Ohio, exposition, but a demand for the regular order made by Oates, of Ala., operated as an objection.

The Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered.
 The House then went into committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill. Hovey, of Ind., offered a formal amendment in order to get the floor and reply to the speech of Matson, of Ind., printed in the Congressional Record of Sunday last, upon the subject of pensions, which speech, Harvey said, had not been delivered in the House.

Hovey's speech started a long debate upon the question as to which of the political parties had been most liberal in its dealings with the soldiers of the late war. In reply to Hovey's claim that the Republican party alone was entitled to credit in this respect, McKinney, of New Hampshire, said that during the three years the present administration had been in power Union soldiers had received greater consideration than they had ever received in a like period during the years of Republican administration. Every intelligent man known to be true had been given a pension, but for paltry purposes the Republicans had perverted the facts and sent broadcast assertions that the present administration and party which supported it were the ene-

mies of the Union soldiers. During the last three years of Republican administration the total number of pension claims issued was 191,221; during the three years of Democratic administration these claims numbered 256,454. The Republican administration in three years disbursed \$183,393,000; in three years the Democratic administration disbursed \$213,990,000. This did not indicate that soldiers had suffered under Democratic administration. He then defended the President from the charge of being an enemy of the soldier. He had during his term of office signed 1,264 private bills as against 1,324 signed by all Republican Presidents from Lincoln to Arthur. He had signed bills carrying general pension legislation which applied to 14,435 persons, and he had vetoed only the dependent pension bill, and in that veto he was sustained by the soldiers themselves. He (McKinney) maintained that President Cleveland had really been much more considerate of the rights of the soldier than had Congress. He did not believe that these bills were thoroughly examined by committees. A Republican Representative had confessed to him that President Cleveland was right in nine cases out of ten when he vetoed private pension bills. The President had not been unmindful of the claims of soldiers, sixteen out of seventeen pension agents appointed by him were soldiers, and he had signed bills for the retirement of very many war generals, and soldiers had been removed from office, (Republican soldiers), but their places had been filled by Democratic soldiers. McKinney then declared that no rebel flags had been returned except by Republicans, and referred in that to Adjutant-General Drum, whose letter to the President on the subject he proposed to have printed in the Record.

Cutcheon, of Michigan, replying to Mr. McKinney, asserted that every pension on the rolls was there by Republican legislation, and that not a name had been added by the Democratic party except those persons whose names had been restored to rolls after participation in rebellion against the government. All pension legislation with that single exception was of Republican origin. Touching on the subject of battle flags, Mr. Cutcheon criticised the President's action in issuing the order for their return and declared that the President had been forced to rescind it by the voice of the great loyal North, which had been thundering down upon him like a cyclone. He (Cutcheon) had never heard that anybody in the late Confederacy had asked for a return of those flags. Confederates had defended their flag with courage and blood and life and when the flag went down those who had fought under it accepted the situation and never asked for the return of flags. A flag meant something. The flag that floated over the Speaker's desk meant something. It meant home, order, law and liberty; it meant children and kindred. That was what those who followed it fought for. What did the other flag mean? It meant the doctrine of secession, and men who had followed it said that that doctrine was dead. It meant that those who supported it were against the Constitution. Were they against it now? If the flags had been returned what would have been done with them? It was better that they should rot and be moth eaten in the attics of the war department building than be returned to the hands of men who had bravely born them. They could never mean again what they had once meant, and the Republican party didn't propose that those symbols of disunion and war upon the Constitution should ever go back into the hands of those who bore them on the battle field. Consideration of the bill was then resumed, and for some time ran smoothly until Dockery, of Mo., precipitated a brief tariff debate by a few remarks on the subject of the surplus. During its progress Bynum, of Md., said that he was not violating any of the confidences of the committee room in stating that when the Mills bill was being considered in the committee the gentleman from Pa., (Kelly) had made a motion to repeal the entire tobacco tax. On that motion Kelly and Reed voted in the affirmative, McKinney, Brown and Burrows voted against it. He cited this as showing a majority of Republicans as represented on the committee were not in favor of the repeal of the tobacco tax.

Mr. Dingley declared that if the tobacco provision of the Mills bill had been put into a separate bill it could have been passed at any time.

Pending further debate the committee rose and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

The new steamship City of New York sailed from Liverpool for New York Wednesday with 1,000 passengers, including Mr. Jas. G. Blaine and family.

A mad dog ran amuck through the town of Lake, Ill., a few days ago, and bit four little boys, besides frightening the many number of people half to death. The dog was finally killed by the police.

The Labor Parties Fail to Agree.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 2.—The following is the account furnished by the Local Press Bureau of the labor meeting of yesterday: The conference of the executive committees of the Union and United Labor parties was held here this evening to see if some settlement of their disagreements could not be reached. J. W. Goshorn, of West Va., W. W. Jones, of Camargo, Robert Schelling, of Milwaukee, and a half dozen other representatives of the Union Labor party were present. The United Labor people proposed to divide electors in the States between the parties. The proposition was refused. They then offered to withdraw their ticket from half the States if the Union Labor party would do the same. This was likewise declined. The United Labor party's representatives then agreed to withdraw all of both tickets and the nomination in joint convention of a new one. This was refused, and the Union Labor men demanded as a basis of compromise nothing less than the complete withdrawal of the United Labor party's candidate, without conditions, and their support of the Union Labor party. The United Labor committee bade them good day and withdrew from the room. Mr. Robert Woodruff, the United Labor party's candidate for the Presidency of the United States, has issued the following challenge to A. J. Streeter, the candidate of the Union Labor party: "There can be no excuse for the existence of two labor parties in this country, and as all efforts to unite the two parties have proved futile, I hereby challenge you as a representative of the Union Labor party to meet me in friendly debate to sustain the claims of your party that you have the remedy that will cure the evils you are complaining of, and by the showing thus made to let the voters of this country judge whether your party or the United Labor party has the true remedy for the evils that we would cure."

The War in Kansas.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, says Attorney General Bradford returned last night from Stevens county where he went to investigate the massacre of Sheriff Cross and his five deputies. He examined a large number of people in different towns and all eye witnesses of the affair. The testimony is unanimous that Cross and his party arrived at night and were out that they asked permission of the Haymakers to lie down and rest, and that they were sleeping and apprehending no danger when they were suddenly surrounded by Robinson and his men and shot down without having any chance to defend themselves. All three of these witnesses say that not one shot was fired by Sheriff Cross or any one of his men. General Bradford has gathered a large amount of testimony which he will submit to the Governor. General Myers found that no troops were needed and so the mission of the two officers is ended for the present. Business is reported to be at a stand-still at Hugotown and Woodsdale. Everybody is armed and ready for the attack and waiting to hear from Governor Martin. The Governor has appointed a new sheriff for Stevens county in place of the one killed and both towns have submitted a name for their respective places to General Bradford, but it is not likely that either one will be appointed, as that will not facilitate peace. Robinson, who shot five men, is reported as taking things coolly.

Judge Wilson was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First Minnesota District at Rochester.

The prohibition State convention of West Virginia nominated Thomas R. Clarksadon, of Keyser, for Governor.

Judge MacDonal was renominated by acclamation for Congress by the Democrats of the Third District, at Red Wing, Minn.

Jack Lawley, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Bibb county, Alabama, was murdered last Sunday night by a party of four moonshiners.

It is estimated at the Treasury department that there has been a decrease of \$3,500,000 in the public debt during the month of July. Over \$14,000,000 was paid out during the month for pensions.

The latest returns of the various branches of the International Sunday School Union make the number of Sunday School teachers in the world to be 1,502,613 and the scholars 12,600,266.

D. K. Falkner, of Athens, Tenn., fatally shot a bricklayer named Mike Chanley on Monday evening. Falkner had forbidden Chanley's attention to his sixteen year old daughter, which was not heeded, was the cause.

Mrs. Cleveland has sent to Mrs. Geo. W. Childs a full length portrait of herself, in expression of her appreciation shown the President and herself at the Chilos homestead during their visit to Philadelphia.

Two-Legged Dogs Fight.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

NEW YORK, August 2.—At 8:37 this morning the fight between Havelin, of Boston, and Murphy, of England, was declared a draw. The men had fought forty-nine rounds and were fighting three hours and a half. At the end both were entirely used up and unable to go on. The fight took place at Verplanck's Point up the Hudson.

Died Suddenly.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Suwanee Springs, Fla., says: R. B. Vonvalkenburg, associate justice of Florida Supreme Court, and one of the oldest Republicans in office in the State, died here yesterday very suddenly. He was about 70 years of age, but was quite feeble. He was a native of New York and was Minister to Japan under Lincoln.

Bond Offerings.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—Bond offerings to-day \$553,000, accepted \$25,900 four and half per cents at 107.

Produce Markets.

By Telegraph to the Sun.

BALTIMORE, August 2.—Flour slightly higher. Howard Street and Western super., 2.50@85; extra 3.85; family 4.65; city mills, super. 2.50@85; extra 3.25@75; rio brands 4.60@85. Wheat, southern, active. Fultz, 86@92. Longberry, 87@93; western, quiet, firm. No. 2 winter red spot, 90 1/4. Corn, southern, quiet, easier; white 38@61. yellow 58@60; western quiet.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 2.—Grain firm. Wheat, No. 2 red, 76; No. 2 Longberry 94. Corn, No. 2 mixed 50; No. 2 white, 57. Oats, No. 2, mixed, 35 1/2@37. Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear ribs, 8.40; clear 8.90; shoulders 6.75; bulk meats, clear ribs 7.75; shoulders, 6.1 1/2; sugar cured hams, 11.25@12.50. Lard, choice leaf, 9.50.

CHICAGO, August 2.—Cash quotations were: Flour, very quiet, firm. No. 2 spring wheat, 83 1/2. No. 2 red, 85 1/2@8. No. 2 Corn, 44 1/4. No. 2 oats, 28 1/2. Mess pork, 14.37 1/2. Lard, 8.75@80; short ribs 8.50; shoulders, 7.25@40. short clear 910@20. Whiskey 1.20.

FOR RENT.

The two story brick tobacco factory just in rear of the First National Bank in Asheville, and recently occupied by Mr. B. M. Perrow, is for rent on reasonable terms. Also the two large rooms on second floor in rear of the offices in the new Johnston building recently erected on the site of the old Western Hotel, are for rent for purposes which will not annoy other tenants of the building. Apply to GEO. A. SHUPFORD, aug3-4w

TIMBER LANDS.

I am now giving special attention to the sale of large tracts of Timber Lands. Parties wanting such lands would do well to correspond with me.
 D. S. WATSON,
 Real Estate Agent,
 Asheville, N. C.

aug.1-6m

The Shoe Store!

HERRING & WEAVER'S

Is the place to buy

FIRST CLASS GOODS

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REASONABLE PRICES.

We buy direct from manufacturers, and in large quantities, and are therefore able

to sell close FOR CASH.

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WHITLOCK'S

Midsummer Special Clearing of Summer Dry Goods.

Prices Cut in Half.

A cut of 50 per cent. on Millinery Goods and Straw Hats.

25c. Hat for	15c.
50c. " " "	25c.
\$1.00 " " "	50c.
\$1.50 " " "	75c.
5c. Lawn " "	2 1/2c.
12 1/2c. Gingham for	6 1/2c.

 The same cut on Gents' Light Scarfs, Ties and Underwear.

25c. Scarf for	15c.
50c. " " "	25c.
75c. " " "	40c.
\$1.00 " " "	50c.
25c. Gauze Shirt for	15c.
50c. " " "	25c.
\$1.00 Balbriggan Shirt and Drawers for	50c.
\$1.50 Balbriggan Shirt and Drawers for	75c.

 OTHER LIGHT SUMMER GOODS IN SAME PROPORTIONS.

 This is bona fide to clear the line out to make room for

—EARLY FALL GOODS!—

Call and inspect bargains. Call before they are picked over, at

WHITLOCK'S,
 46 S. Main Street. jy26

—SPECIAL—
Mark-Down Sale

—AT—
 —W-H-I-T-L-O-C-K'S—
-CLOTHING-

—DEPARTMENT—

In order to make room for an immense stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, now being manufactured expressly to order, and preferring to give our patrons the benefit of such desirable goods as they can use at the present time, than to carry them for another season, we have decided to

—MARK THEM DOWN—
 at prices that will attract everybody who wishes to buy clothing cheap.

 Remember that our store is small and it is imperatively necessary to clear out the most of the stock at the approach of a new season.

 The stock comprises Dress Suits for men, boys and children. Business Suits, School Suits, Children's Knockabouts and the best stock of extra pants in the city, and they are marked down low to sell.

 \$5 and \$6 suits only \$3.50; \$7 and \$8 suits only \$5; \$10 and \$12 suits only \$8; \$12.50 and \$15 suits only \$10; \$16 and \$18 suits only \$12.50; \$20 and \$22 suits only \$15. Seersucker and Alpaca coats at half price. Seventy-five dozen neckties at 15, 25 and 50 cents; former prices 25, 50 and 75 cents. Call early before they are sold.

General mark-down on all goods except Dunlap and E. & W. goods, because of contract, at

WHITLOCK'S.