SUGAR DEBATE CONTINUES.

LITTLE HEADWAY BEING MADE WITH THE SCHEDULE.

TWO DEMOCRATIC AMENDMENTS REJECTED—SENATORS ALLEN AND PETTIGREW STILL DECLAIMING AGAINST TRUSTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 14.—The Senate spent another fruitless day to-day on the Tariff bill, progress with the sugar schedule being temporarily blocked by the failure of the Republican caucus of Saturday to map out a definite policy toward Hawaiian sugar. One important amendment, that of Mr. Lindsay, striking out the differential on refined sugars, was beaten by a vote of 32 to 29, and another, offered by Mr. Mills, fixing a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on all sugars, was rejected without a division.

Most of the afternoon was taken up by Senators Allen and Pettigrew, who both inveighed with Populistic vehemence against trusts and other combinations of capital. On Wednesday the regular 11 o'clock sessions will begin, the Senate sitting each day until 5 p. m. The present outlook is that the sugar schedule will be disposed of within the next two or three days.

The debate to-day was enlivened by a sharp passage-at-arms between Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina. Mr. Tillman again referred to published charges of irregularity in connection with the sugar schedule and asserted that the Senate would stand convicted before the American people if it failed to investigate the charges. Mr. Hoar calmly and impressively repelled this statement, his tone and language being intended as a rebuke. He declared that the vague charges of irregularity were preposterous and infamous. Mr. Tillman reiterated that Senators would stand convicted by the people if they sought to hide behind the Senatorial toga. Mr. Allison also made another speech in defence of the schedule, presenting tables, which, he declared, proved that the sugar refiners received less protection under the Senate schedule than under existing law.

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

TILLMAN REBUKED BY SENATOR HOAR—MR. ALLISON DEFENDS THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Washington, June 14.—The Tariff bill was taken up with little delay for morning business in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, asked for an agreement that the daily sessions of the Senate begin at 11 a. m. on and after Wednesday next. Mr. Vest preferred to have the agreement conditioned on an understanding for daily adjournments at 5 p. m. Mr. Allison said that there would be no difficulty about that, and the agreement for early sessions was effected.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) then reverted to the colloquy last Saturday, in which he held that it was the right and duty of the Government to take legal steps to dissolve the Sugar Trust. He argued that injunction, quo warranto and other legal process could be invoked against the trust. He declared that the right of the Federal courts to oust a State corporation engaged in interstate or international trade was undoubted. If Havemeyer and his associates went to New-Jersey to procure a charter, as a mere shield for improper proceedings and not to conduct business in that State, the act was fraudulent, the charter void, and the Federal courts had jurisdiction over the subject. Mr. Allen next spoke in favor of abrogating the Hawaiian treaty.

Mr. Pettigrew followed in support of his amendment proposing that articles made by a trust be put on the free list. He asserted that it was a serious question how the present "Government by the trusts and for the trusts" could be thrown off. There were trusts in coal, sugar, oil, glass, steel, chemicals, crockery and all other great staples, stifling competition and setting up the rule of monopoly. No tariff bill would be successful, he said, without some defence of the people against the Trusts, and such a bill would meet with popular commendation. As a protectionist he offered this amendment, believing that with it the Tariff bill could be defended against assaults.

When Mr. Pettigrew closed the Senate was brought back to the pending amendment offered by Mr. Lindsay to strike out the distinction as to Dutch standard in the first paragraph of the sugar schedule, placing all sugars on an equality at 1 cent per pound and 3-100 cent additional for every degree above 75. The amendment was defeated—ayes, 26; noes, 29—Mr. McEnery voting with the Republicans in the negative, and Messrs. Mantle and Pettigrew, silver Republicans, with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. Mills moved to strike out Paragraph 206 and insert a uniform duty of 40 per cent ad valorem. Rejected without a division.

A SUGAR COMMISSION PROPOSED.

Mr. Hoar offered his amendment for the appointment by the President of a commission of five to investigate the subject of sugar production and the best means of supplying the American market at the least cost. He said the raising of revenue from sugar had been a subject of contention for 150 years in England and this country. He did not think any considerable portion of the people believed that the men who had framed these and former tariff schedules were impelled by any other than honorable motives. But the men who make these tariffs are met by subtle and conflicting questions which had already broken down one of the Senators (Mr. Aldrich). Mr. Hoar urged therefore that his proposed commission would command the best talent of the country in presenting to the Senate the fullest information concerning sugar. Next to the development of the virgin wheat fields, the development of the sugar beet would be the greatest boon to agriculture. Reverting again to published statements of irregularity in connection with the sugar schedule, Mr. Hoar said that although it had been suggested in the press that somebody had been bribing Senators these statements were received by serious people throughout the country "with absolute contempt."

Mr. Allison suggested that this was such an important question that it ought to be considered by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hoar agreed to the reference of the amendment to the committee, and this was done.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, said that the Tariff Commission appointed in 1883 at the instance of Republicans had accomplished no good.

Mr. Tillman answered Mr. Hoar. He said he had the deepest respect for the integrity of the Senator from Massachusetts. But perhaps he had become callous in his long service, as was indicated by the statement that the best people of both parties treated with contempt the reports that there was irregularity in making the sugar schedule. But when published statements were made that Senators were in touch with sugar barons, when circumstantial evidence was at hand that a huge monopoly levied tribute on the public, that the American people were helpless in the grasp of this octopus—then it was strange, indeed, that any Senator should assert that the people treated with contempt these charges. On the contrary, the people wanted an investigation; they wanted the honor of the Senate vindicated or the men who slandered it punished. For that reason, Mr. Tillman said, he had contemplated an amendment to Mr. Hoar's proposition so that the commission would not only inquire into the mere machinery of sugar-making, but also "whether the Sugar Trust has used undue means to control legislation, and to get at the root of how it is and why it is that the American Senate can't touch sugar without getting contaminated."

MR. HOAR'S CASTIGATION OF TILLMAN.

Mr. Hoar was again on his feet and, speaking with great deliberation, made his response to Mr. Tillman. Turning to the South Carolina Senator, Mr. Hoar said there were some men who seemed to think that down beneath the body of the people there was a great mass of seething people eager for extremes. He knew through and through the character, purposes and opinions of the men who get their living from the farms and factories of Massachusetts. He had sprung from a yeoman, his associations had been with that class, and he knew what they were thinking about. "They are," he proceeded impressively, "simple, sincere, honest, liberty-loving, God-fearing men. They think no evil, and the appeal to vile passions falls on deaf ears with them.

"Will the Senator permit me"— broke in Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Hoar went on without pausing. The men of the farms and the factories were the same the country over, he said. Their kinsmen had turned Westward, building up a new empire there, a larger and a more glorious New England. "And I hold," concluded Mr. Hoar, "that to the great body of these people these charges are not only preposterous but infamous."

Mr. Tillman again was ready with a reply. "As to the seething mass of ignorance, as the Senator from Massachusetts has designated the masses," he said—

But the Massachusetts Senator promptly interrupted him. "I deny that statement," said Mr. Hoar. "I said just the contrary, and my statement is perverted."

"Very well," answered Mr. Tillman, "you are the last man I would be willing to misrepresent to his face." While he claimed no special mission, he went on, yet he claimed to have come from the farm and from the people, and to have come to the Senate more recently than the Massachusetts Senator. He knew, he said, "that the only thing infamous in this transaction, in the view of the people, was the refusal to investigate, and this effort to hide behind the Senatorial toga." If the Senate persisted in this, then it was disgraced before the people. Public charges had been made that bribery was abroad in connection with this subject. "And unless you investigate you stand convicted," asserted Mr. Tillman.

MR. ALLISON'S STATEMENT.

After this diverting incident, the Senate came back to the bill, and Mr. Lindsay moved to strike out 1.95 cents and insert 1.80 cents as the rate on sugar. He argued that the rate of the bill was too high and gave exceptional advantages to the refiners.

This drew from Mr. Allison an animated defence of the paragraph. The Senate paragraph differed from the original House provision, he said, in only one particular, viz.: The substitution of 1.95 for 1.875, which difference amounted to only 7½ cents per 100 pounds. He asserted that the ascending scale of three-hundredths of a cent on each degree above 75 was not an excessive benefit to the refiner. He submitted tables showing that the differential under the Wilson law is greater than that of the Senate provision now under consideration. He challenged contradiction of these tables, for, he declared emphatically, he was tired of these accusations that the committee had increased by 50 or 60 per cent the protection to the sugar refiners.

Mr. Allison incorporated in his speech an interesting table, giving the first detailed explanation from the Republican side of the new sugar schedule. In commenting on it, he said: "I have the absolute calculations here, and when it is said there is a protection or differential lying in this scale running from 75 to 100 degrees, I reply that that differential is not to be seen."

Mr. Allison then presented a table showing the differential in the law of 1894, the House bill and the proposed Senate schedule from sugars of 75 degrees up to refined sugar. The main rates are shown as follows:

Seventy-five degrees—Differential, 1894, 55.29; House, 40.82; Senate, 42.99.

Eighty-eight degrees—Differential, 1894, 28.48; House, 17.35; Senate, 24.85.

Ninety-six degrees—Differential, 1894, 19.82; House, 12.38; Senate, 19.83.

One hundred degrees—Differential, 1894, 21.82; House, 12.50; Senate, 20.60.

When Mr. Allison was asked why his figures differed from those of Mr. Aldrich, who made the original statement, he answered that his scale was based on the price of sugars in bond in New-York, while Mr. Aldrich's statement was based on the price of sugar in the Philippine Islands and Egypt.

"Upon these tables I have demonstrated, at least to my own satisfaction," he added, "that the rate as it is proposed here is a less rate of duty than that in the existing law. In a good many cases I agree that it is only a fraction less, but in every case except two it is less."

When Mr. Allison referred to the fact that the committee had pursued largely the course of the Democratic Finance Committee, Mr. Tillman came in with the remark: "Do you emulate or imitate the villanies indulged in by your Democratic colleagues three years ago?"

"I did not indulge in epithets. I did not say villany," answered Mr. Allison.

"No, I said it," responded Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Lindsay asked Mr. Allison how it was, if the refiners received so little benefit, that sugar stock had advanced from 5 to 10 points, standing on Saturday at 126.

Mr. Allison replied that he was not to be drawn into the issue. He said the serious question was to provide such duties as would keep the refining of sugars in this country, instead of sending it abroad.

Mr. Allen asked if it was possible to frame a sugar schedule which would not confer some benefits on the Sugar Trust.

Was it wise, Mr. Allison answered, to turn over the business of sugar refining to other countries? If not, then a differential must be allowed to the refiners to keep the business from being done abroad. It was plain to him that, unless a duty was placed on sugar, as on iron, or chicory, or anything else, then Senators might fold their arms on the protection principle, as no one could tell how soon foreign capital and labor would do the refining now done in this country.

Mr. Caffery again criticised the Sugar Trust, pointing out that it needed no protection, according to its own admissions. Everywhere, he said, was felt the baleful influence of the trust. "It invades the Senate, and wherever it goes it blasts and shrivels and burns. It ought to be put out of the domain of legislation," he asserted.

The bill was laid aside without a vote on the pending Lindsay amendment, and at 5:10 the Senate held an executive session, adjourning soon after.

BIDS FOR INDIAN CLOTHING CANCELLED.

COLLUSION ON THE PART OF BUREAU EMPLOYES CHARGED.

Washington, June 14.—The bids for furnishing clothing supplies to the entire Indian service have been finally cancelled, and new bids will be called for by Commissioner Jones, to be opened in New-York City on July 15 or 17. The investigation of the way in which the old specifications were framed, by which one of the bidders, it is alleged, would have secured the contract through useless technical requirements, has almost been finished. Collusion of certain employes has been charged, and it is possible that several removals may result in the Indian Bureau. The examination made by Commissioner Jones has been careful and thorough, and has practically succeeded in tracing the responsibility for the condition of affairs to several employes. The result of the investigation will be reported fully to Secretary Bliss.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, June 14.—One hundred and thirty-six appointments of fourth-class postmasters were made to-day. The changes include:

Connecticut—Westville, D. C. Monson, vice W. B. Isbell, removed.

New-York—Chenango Forks, J. E. Weller, vice B. P. Harper; Coventry, F. A. Kelly, vice G. C. Lewis; Lisle, Dwight French, vice F. P. Edmister; Nanticoke, W. D. Fuller, vice D. B. Monroe; Pine City, L. B. Bush, vice Austin Edsall, all resigned; Smithville Flats, Dacre Kinnier, vice H. L. Rhodes, removed; Strykersville, C. S. Dellinger, vice Owen Bennion, resigned; Triangle, A. R. Wittner, vice G. P. Sibley, removed; Turner, William Rake, vice D. M. Hollenbeck, removed.

A FLOOD OF PENSION APPLICATIONS.

Washington, June 14.—The war veterans are rushing forward their applications for pensions, and the increase in the volume of business has been so extraordinary as to cause the detail to-day of thirty additional clerks to the record division of the Pension Bureau to look after the claims. In the ten days ending last Saturday the number of applications of all kinds for pensions aggregated 14,500. In the eighty-three days subsequent to March 8 the record division of the office disposed of 84,100 applications. The approximate number of such claims now pending in the Bureau is 35,000.

MR. WHITNEY RETIRES FROM OFFICE.

Washington, June 14.—Assistant Attorney-General Edward B. Whitney retired from office to-day. He has had charge of the litigation arising out of the tariff laws, and argued in the Supreme Court the income tax case, the sugar bounty case, the Debs case, the Long pension case and the recent interstate commerce and filibustering cases. Mr. Whitney will return to New-York and be succeeded by a Yale classmate, Henry M. Hoyt, of Philadelphia.

NO VACANCIES FOR WEST POINT CADETS.

Washington, June 14.—Adjutant-General Ruggles has returned to Washington from West Point, where he distributed the diplomas to the graduates of the Military Academy. The graduating class numbered sixty-seven young men, and the officers are disturbed over the fact that there is not at present a single actual vacancy for the boys, who must content themselves with commissions as additional second lieutenants until, in the course of time, they may be assigned to second lieutenancies occurring through resignations, promotions or retirements in the higher grades. At the present time six of the graduates of last year are awaiting their turn for vacancies in the undesirable places of additionals. The officers at the Department are disposed to attribute this unsatisfactory state of affairs to the appointment of an undue number of men from the ranks to commissioned places, which the present law appears to require. This year's graduating class from West Point is said to be unusually strong at all points, as an evidence of which seven of the boys have been recommended for assignment to the Engineer Corps. The nominations of the graduates as additional second lieutenants probably will be sent to the Senate soon.

MAY IMPORT AND EXPORT STATEMENT.

Washington, June 14.—The monthly comparative statement of imports and exports issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that the exports of domestic merchandise in May amounted to $76,302,082, as compared with $64,587,491 for May last year. The imports of merchandise in May amounted to $79,321,827, of which $26,683,770 was free of duty. The increase in the total imports of merchandise over May, 1896, was over $22,000,000. For the eleven months ended May 31 the exports of domestic merchandise exceeded those for the same period last year by over $162,000,000, while the imports fell off in the same period about $44,000,000.

The exports of gold in May amounted to $9,466,711, as against $19,103,913 for May, 1896. The imports of gold in May aggregated $559,958, a decrease, as compared with May last year, of about $4,500. In the eleven months the imports exceeded the exports by about $48,271,000.

The silver exported in May amounted to $4,337,342, and the amount imported to about $767,000. In the eleven months the exports of silver exceeded the imports by about $46,000,000.

TO PHILADELPHIA AND RETURN FOR $2 50, VIA ROYAL BLUE LINE, FOR THE 18TH NATIONAL SAENGERFEST.

For this occasion the Central R. R. of New-Jersey will sell round-trip tickets from New-York to Philadelphia and return on June 19 to 23 inclusive for $2 50. These tickets will be good to return until June 26. Station in New-York foot of Liberty street.

Cashmere Bouquet

TOILET SOAP and PERFUME.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

Washington, June 14.

A MISFIT SENATOR.—"There is one Senator, at least, who is not getting any fun out of the tariff debate, and he is Caffery, of Louisiana," remarked a Southern Congressman to-day. He continued: "Caffery, these days, somehow reminds me of my last 'coon hunt when I was a youngster. The dogs treed the 'coon, an old gray-bearded fellow as cunning as a fox, and we had to fell the tree. Even then he would not yield without a struggle, and he fought after he was attacked both in front and rear and on both flanks. Caffery is in that sort of a box. There is Hoar, who seems to take a fiendish delight in stinging Caffery in front with his shafts of irony, and there is Bacon hanging on his right flank and McEnery gnawing his left flank, while in the rear is the Sugar Planters' Association of Louisiana, composed of both Democrats and Republicans, making the remnant of his political life miserable. They have a nickname for him which will be likely to stick. They call him 'Louisiana's Misfit Senator.'"

SULZER'S LIVELY IMAGINATION.—Sulzer is again in Washington, and his imagination is as lively and exuberant as ever. He had planned to signalize his return by a dramatic entry after the House of Representatives assembled to-day as the custodian of a mammoth petition in favor of Cuban belligerency, which he proposed to use as the text of a speech then and there, but the plan miscarried, because the rules of the House would not permit that sort of a performance. The petition was mounted on a frame fashioned like the steering wheel of a vessel, the sheets on which the names were written being pasted lengthwise on a band of canvas or linen and wound round the axle, and this was deposited in front of the clerk's desk. Of course everybody wanted to know what it was and how much there was of it, and Sulzer was the man to satisfy their curiosity. He regards himself as a specialist in the matter of Cuban freedom, and, as before hinted, he has an imagination as rich and riotous as the vegetation of Santiago or Puerto Principe. "It is," he said, as his eyes sparkled, "a petition signed by six million citizens of the United States demanding belligerent rights for Cuba." Now, that would have been satisfactory as far as it went if it had not gone entirely too far—too far, that is, in the estimation of persons who lack Sulzer's imaginative powers. Among these prosaic individuals were the clerks who had to handle this monster petition. Some of them figured that a petition containing six million signatures would weigh several thousand pounds, and that when unrolled it would stretch over a distance of twenty or thirty miles. And so when two men—not Sandows, either—picked up the frame and easily carried the petition to the fileroom to be registered, curiosity grew, and when it was deposited there an examination was made. The paper was unwound from the wheel and measured, and it was found to measure 924 feet, of which 196 feet consisted of the printed headings of the various sheets and 728 feet of signatures and blank pages. A careful count was made of the number of signatures on one rod (sixteen and one-half feet) of the paper, exclusive of the printed headings, and it yielded 251 names. This was undoubtedly a fair average of the whole, and the total number of petitioners, therefore, was only 14,665. Sulzer must have counted himself as equal to 5,985,944 in order to make the round six million.

THE DUTY ON RAW COTTON.—Speaking of the tax voted by the Senate last week on raw cotton, P. M. De Leon, a leading cotton broker of Atlanta, said to-day: "In 1896 we raised in this country about 33,000,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton and imported 55,000,000 pounds of Egyptian. The president of the New-York Cotton Exchange, Gustavus C. Hopkins writes me: 'Egyptian cotton certainly does compete with our long staple.' Again he says: 'Although a free trader, I do not see why, if the North is to have protection on her wool and other articles, the South should not have it on her cotton and rice.' A prominent merchant, whose firm were the first importers on any scale of Egyptian cotton, tells me that every pound of Egyptian cotton displaces so much of our Sea Island cotton and the extra staple cotton of the Yazoo delta and Brazos bottoms. It does not affect our ordinary uplands. Yet ex-Governor John Gary Evans, of South Carolina, and Senator Chilton, of Texas, tell us it does not compete with any variety of our cottons. The country will hardly accept their testimony on the subject of cotton in preference to the authorities I quote. My own State, Georgia, raises two-thirds of the Sea Island crop, and our Senators did a wise and patriotic thing when they ignored party lines and voted for a tax on cotton. Having the approval of their constituents as they do, they will scarcely care for the criticisms of Mr. Evans. His remarks were evidently aimed at Senator McLaurin, whom he desires to succeed."

THE IMAGINATIVE CAPITAL GUIDE.—Guide stories are proverbially good where they are based on humorous exaggeration rather than the simon-pure ignorance of the guide. Here is one of the former kind, the exaggeration being out of the whole cloth. Colonel "Bill" Sterritt, the well-known correspondent of a Texas newspaper, was standing not long since in the hall of the House during one of its long recesses. Near by and in front of a portrait at the right of the Speaker's desk was a bridal party in charge of a facetious guide. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, in the most impressive style of the Capital cicerone, "here is one of the noblest paintings in the world. It was by a great master and once hung in the palace of the Vatican. Thence it was transferred to Paris, and was for several years exhibited among the splendid trophies of art to be found in that renowned city, noted for its devotion to high art. It was seen and appreciated at once by that distinguished virtuoso, the Horace Walpole of our country and generation, Colonel William Sterritt, of Texas. With that patriotism and magnanimity which always characterizes the wealthy Texan, he paid $10,000 cash for the picture, had it brought to this country and presented it to the House of Representatives. Ladies and gentlemen," continued the eloquent guide, "this shows what the refined American spirit, when illuminated by patriotism"— Here Colonel Sterritt moved rapidly away, and did not hear the conclusion of the matter. The guide had been aiming from the start to get rid of his embarrassing presence and took the most direct means to accomplish the result.

NEVER HEARD OF THE SPEAKER.—What follows is not a guide story, but is told to a Tribune correspondent by one of the Capitol's habitues. A party was enjoying a glance at the portraits in the members' lobby of the House. One of the number—a gentleman evidently unfamiliar with the oft-painted and oft-printed lineaments of our Presidents—said to the ladies who accompanied him: "These are the pictures of the Presidents past and gone." "No," interrupted the habitue, "these are not the portraits you think they are. They are the portraits, however, of the Speakers of the House of Representatives." "The Speakers!" exclaimed the visitor. "Will you please tell us what a Speaker is?" When this anecdote was related to Speaker Reed the latter's ample sides shook with laughter.

SENATOR JONES'S SUNDAY DINNER.—An informal Sunday dinner party at the home of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, yesterday, happened by "chance, the usual way." But it was none the less interesting, because William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, were the guests of honor, and there met for the first time since the political battle of last year. Mr. Bryan arrived from New-York in the morning to spend Sunday in Washington, and Mr. Sewall had been in town several days on a return trip from Central America. Senator Jones, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has his home in a roomy, old-fashioned house in M-st. What could be more natural, or at least more agreeable, than that the three central characters of the Democratic side of the contest should meet in this happy manner, without previous thought or plan? All three declared there was no political significance in the dinner party, and Mr. Bryan, who said his health was excellent, never looked better in his life. "I am not going to Europe this summer, as some of the newspapers state," he said, laughingly. "This country is big enough for me, and until I have met the people from one end of it to the other I am content to travel here and read about Europe." What with college and high-school commencements, to say nothing of free-silver speeches, Mr. Bryan is likely to meet a good many people on this side of the water. Mr. Bryan's Sunday visit in Washington reminded a Nebraska man of a Nebraska woman's determination to possess a Bryan souvenir. It was during the height of the campaign last fall at Lincoln, when the silver candidate made a speech, that a little woman in the crowd pushed and elbowed her way ahead of the strongest men until within a foot of Mr. Bryan's back. Then, suddenly whipping a pair of scissors out of her pocket, she reached, found, seized the skirt of his coat, and like a flash cut off a little piece of the cloth. That was all, and before the two or three astonished people near could speak, the woman with her Bryan souvenir had disappeared in the crowd. The Nebraska man, when telling the story, adds: "I have always entertained a high opinion of that little woman on account of her nerve."

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NO CLEW TO THE MISCREANTS.

OFFICERS OF THE SEA BEACH ROAD HAVE NOT FOUND THE PEOPLE WHO TRIED TO WRECK A TRAIN.

The officers of the Sea Beach road and the Brooklyn police who investigated the attempt to wreck a passenger train returning to Sixty-fifth-st. from Coney Island on Sunday night, believe that at least four persons are mixed up in the affair. No arrests had been made up to a late hour last night, but the company has detectives at work, and it is probable that the guilty people will be caught.

Superintendent R. A. Larke of the road thinks it was the work of malicious boys from Bath Junction.

Investigation showed that a thirty-foot rail, weighing nearly six hundred pounds, had been fastened in the stonework under the bridge at Fifth-ave. by placing the ends of the rail in apertures in the wall which are provided as outlets for moisture. The distance between the walls under the bridge is twenty-seven feet, and the thirty-foot rail reached across nicely by dropping the ends into the apertures. This left the obstructing rail about a foot above the tracks. The rail designed to throw the locomotive from the track was broken into three pieces. The middle piece was bent U-shaped by the engine pilot doubling it up. The wall of the bridge is scarred where the ends of the rail tore across it, and the engine pilot shows that it received a hard blow when it rammed the obstruction.

Captain Kenny, of the Fourth-ave. station, says he is in the dark regarding a motive for the crime, unless it be that some of the sufferers by the accident on Labor Day two years ago instigated it after having failed to get damages from the company in the courts.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"General Hancock was in advance of his time," says "The Yonkers Statesman," edited in a seat of the carpet industry; "his remark that the tariff was a local issue is emphasized now by the way every free-trade Senator clamors for protection for his local industries."

Governor Black recently signed an act appropriating $25,000 for the encouragement of the beet sugar industry, and his decision has been generally praised. Commenting upon this law, "The Olean Times" says: "As New-York State lies in good territory for sugar-beet growing, it is believed that the test will be most successful, and that next year many of the farmers will devote considerable time and land to this product. All Central and Southern New-York is ripe for this industry, and even some of the more northern sections."

The recent pronunciamento of Frank Campbell, of Bath, the New-York member of the National Democratic Committee, in which he favors limiting the Democratic campaign this year in this State to local issues and dodging the silver question, is believed to be David B. Hill's production, for Campbell has no spontaneous thoughts of his own on political matters. Moreover, the fact that Campbell travelled all the way from Bath to Albany before he thought he ought to say something about the political situation is another bit of evidence tending to show that Mr. Hill was the actual man behind the Campbell mask.

The Primary Election law passed by the last Legislature pleases "The Cortland Standard." "The new law," it says, "if faithfully enforced, will effect a salutary reform. It will compel scoundrels to keep their hands off the primaries. It provides that those, and those only, who are entitled to vote shall take part in caucuses or similar gatherings; it puts a stop to bribery, intimidation, repeating, tampering with returns and cognate offences against government of the people."

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff's speech at the banquet of the Geneva Board of Trade on June 11 is praised in many Republican newspapers of the State, and especially his characteristically buoyant expression of confidence that "good times" are coming: "The agitation of the tariff is soon to be eliminated for the next four years. The propaganda of free and unlimited coinage of silver will receive a deadly sunstroke under the meridian horizon. I do not hesitate to say this, even if there be within the range of my voice an advocate of free silver, for I am sure he will admit that, as between 'free silver' and 'better business,' he prefers the latter, and if he can have good times, is willing to forego the success of his most cherished financial theories."

Owners of property in New-York State continue to suffer severely from the competition of Western farmers. "It is being continually demonstrated," says "The Ontario County Journal," "that New-York farmers cannot compete with their Western brethren. A Watkins newspaper states that one malthouse, which has malted 140,000 bushels of barley during the year, has used only 1,000 bushels of State barley. And yet the poor brewers claim they are persecuted by hayseed legislators and attempt to hold the farmers responsible for all adverse legislation. Whether they are or not, it becomes more and more apparent that the New-York farmer needs some legislation in his interest as well as do the trusts, the politicians and the corporations."

A candidate for Assembly has been nominated in Washington County, and there is talk about candidates in various counties. "The Lyons Republican" says that George S. Horton, chairman of the Committee on General Laws of the Assembly, who now represents Wayne County, "has not yet announced himself a candidate for renomination" and may be a candidate for Senator in 1898. The Republicans who are seeking the nomination for Assemblyman are Frank Closs, of Rose; Marvin I. Greenwood, of Newark, and Flynn Whitcomb, of Ontario.

Judge Davy of the Supreme Court, having decided that Sunday baseball playing is illegal, "The Auburn Bulletin" says: "Every one recognizes that there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the injurious effects of Sunday ball games. A majority of the advocates of Sunday ball playing in this city are men who believe in the enforcement of the law, and they have been honest in their belief." The restriction of ball playing in Rochester, it is said, may affect the vote for Mayor this fall, the lovers of Sunday ball playing holding the Republican party responsible for stopping the sport.

BRIEF SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Washington, June 14.—In the area in front of the Speaker's rostrum, when the House met to-day, was a monster petition appealing to Congress to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. It was alleged to contain over 6,000,000 signatures. It was wound about the hub of a wheel framed so as to allow it to revolve freely. It had been in circulation throughout the United States for about six months and was sent to Congressman Sulzer, of New-York, for presentation to Congress by Franz Mayer, a resident of his district.

After the journal had been read and approved Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill for the relief of the people of Greer County, Oklahoma.

Mr. Henry (Dem., Tex.) objected, whereupon Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) demanded the regular order. "I do so," said the Tennesseean, "in order that we may proceed with the consideration of bills reported from committees in accordance with Clause 6 of Rule 24."

There was a broad smile on both sides of the House, and Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) immediately moved an adjournment. The opposition, pursuing the policy announced by Mr. Bailey a week ago, demanded a roll-call, but the motion was carried—88 to 78; present and not voting, 15; and at 12:45 the House adjourned until Thursday.

KILLED BY A FLYING LOG.

THE LOG WAS HURLED BY A POWDER BLAST, AND SPLINTERS PIERCED A COLUMBIA LAW STUDENT'S LUNGS.

Utica, N. Y., June 14.—In Boonville, Oneida County, this forenoon John J. Burroughs received injuries from which he died at 1 o'clock. He was twenty-four years old and was a student in the Columbia Law School. He had been home for several weeks on account of ill-health, and was out this morning to see the operations of men engaged in building waterworks. They were blasting in Charles-st., and Burroughs stood under a tree seventy-five yards away. The chain that held the covering of a blast broke, and a piece of log weighing twenty pounds was hurled through the air, striking the young man with great force. Splinters penetrated his lungs.

One of Burroughs's brothers died while a student at Hamilton College a year or two ago, and another brother died at home recently.

Grain-O is all nourishment and the children and adults can drink it with great benefit.

READY TO ANNEX HAWAII.

A TREATY AWAITING PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S SIGNATURE.

FRAMED ON THE LINES OF THE ONE WITHDRAWN BY MR. CLEVELAND AND LIKELY TO BE SENT TO THE SENATE IN A FEW DAYS.

Washington, June 14.—A treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States will be sent to the Senate soon after the return of the President, unless present plans are altered. The treaty had been drawn up and all its details were fully agreed upon before the President and Secretary Sherman went to Nashville. There is no doubt, it is said, of the President's acquiescence in the terms of the treaty, for the reason that he was made fully aware of them before he left Washington.

The treaty is on the general lines of that negotiated during the Administration of President Harrison and withdrawn by President Cleveland. It provides for annexation without the exaction of conditions as to the form of government to be vouchsafed to Hawaii, leaving that question to be disposed of by the Government of the United States. The United States will agree, however, to assume the debt of the present Hawaiian Government, but will acquire all the Hawaiian crown lands and other possessions.

Officials at the State Department refuse to make any statement about the treaty, and at the Hawaiian Legation the same silence is observed. It is known, however, that the treaty, though not yet signed, is drawn up, and as the President is fully aware of its scope, there is no reason to doubt that he will authorize its signature. It is expected that the document will be sent to the Senate soon—even within a week, it is said in some well-informed quarters. If this is the case, it may be taken for granted that the President has taken steps to assure himself of a favorable reception for the treaty in the Senate, and to guard against such a mishap as befell the Arbitration Treaty.

TO HEAD OFF JAPAN.

The present conditions in Hawaii, it is said, have had much to do with favorable consideration of the treaty of annexation. The Government and the people who support it are greatly concerned about the Japanese situation. Private information received by Hawaiians in this city is to the effect that the Japanese at any time may take some action looking to acquisition of the islands. Official advices are of much the same tenor. The sentiment in the Senate seems to be that Japan in no way should control the islands or get a foothold there. This argument has been used to prevent notice of abrogation of the present treaty in the Tariff bill. It is said that such notice might be followed by Japanese occupation, and the islands could not be regained by the United States without a struggle. The conversations among the most prominent Japanese residents of Hawaii which have been reported to the representatives of the islands in Washington have been of a threatening character, and the American residents have more concern than has been shown in the published accounts.

RATIFICATION THOUGHT TO BE CERTAIN.

Several Senators have received definite information concerning the existence of the treaty and are well acquainted with its terms, though they refuse to discuss the matter, having received the information in confidence. The knowledge of the existence of the treaty has been communicated to the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Finance Committee. In the Republican caucuses the subject has been hinted at, but in a rather vague manner. Senators asserted that negotiations looking to annexation were in progress, but they would not acknowledge that they knew a treaty had been drawn, nor would they give any assurances that it would be sent to the Senate soon. In private conversations with other Senators, however, they gave information that was definite enough to satisfy those with whom they talked that the treaty was already drawn and only awaiting the signatures of the officers of the two Governments to complete it. It is known that the consent of the Committee on Foreign Relations is assured, as eight members of the committee have approved its terms. This will enable the committee to report the treaty speedily to the Senate, so that it may be taken up immediately after the Tariff bill is passed.

The Senate has been canvassed to a certain extent by those who favor anexation, and while some of the Senators are non-committal, the supporters of the proposition believe that they can count upon the two-thirds vote necessary for ratification. The especial friends of the President in the Senate say that the treaty has been made to accord with his views, and that it would have been sent in some time ago except for his exactions as to details.

DISCUSSED IN THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators were in caucus for more than three hours to-night, and when adjournment was reached not much progress had been made. The Hawaiian treaty proposition was passed over, to be considered at another caucus, as several Senators expressed the opinion that if a treaty of annexation were to be sent in it would be absurd to enact legislation looking to the abrogation of the treaty of reciprocity. Senators who were aware of the existence of the annexation treaty did not feel at liberty to give the caucus full information. Although much reticence was observed, it was believed the President would be consulted tomorrow on the subject of the proposed treaty.

The caucus was in session from 8 until 11 o'clock, and only three propositions were under consideration. These were the question of what to do with the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, the advisability of giving a bounty on beet sugar, and the question of an anti-trust amendment. The Hawaiian treaty question was passed over, the beet sugar bounty proposition was withdrawn, and the anti-trust amendment was referred to the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee.

SAILORS ON STRIKE IN BOSTON.

THEY REFUSE TO WORK FOR THE COAL CARRIERS AT REDUCED WAGES.

Boston, June 14.—The sailors who ship from the port of Boston, nearly every man of whom belongs to the Atlantic Seamen's Union, struck for an increase in wages to-day. It is asserted by the union that the falling-off in shipping in the coal-carrying trade, where larger barges have been employed and the railroad companies have given lower freight rates, has influenced ship-owners to endeavor to increase profits by a reduction of wages. The sailors are of the opinion that the reduction of their wages will not overcome this competition.

Every thoughtful man whether he be an artist or a business man, a mechanic or farmer, feels that he has a certain work to do in this world, and he wants to complete it. A brave man's principal fear of death is because it compels him to leave his life-work unfinished.

He fears sickness for the same reason. He feels that he might as well break his neck and be done with, as to have his best working powers hampered and wasted away by disease.

To have the brain dulled and the body enfeebled by impure bile-poisoned blood, is no better than a living death, with all its horrible accompaniments of dyspepsia, nervousness and melancholy.

The best thing in the world to restore clear-headed energetic vitality and working power is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts directly upon the liver and digestive organs, giving them power to manufacture rich, healthy blood free from bilious poisons and morbid impurities.

It fills the blood with the red life-giving elements which nourish every organ and tissue. It replaces wasted tissue with healthy flesh and solid muscular strength. By feeding the brain and nerves with vital energy, it banishes neuralgia and nervous weakness and sleeplessness.

It is better than malt extracts or oily emulsions. It is not a mere temporary stimulant but a genuine and lasting nutrient, easily assimilated by the weakest stomachs.

Ralph Green, Esq., of Williamsburg, Callaway Co., Mo., writes: "Before I commenced your treatment I could not take a drink of water without great suffering in my stomach. I could not eat. I was fast sinking. I had five different doctors examine me, and each one treated me without doing me any good. At last I took four or five bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and to-day am in better health than I have been for five years. I weigh 157. Whenever I see any of my friends suffering I tell them of your medicine and advise them to write to you."

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