THE WOOL SCHEDULE NEXT.

SURPRISING PROGRESS MADE WITH THE TARIFF BILL YESTERDAY.

The Spirits and Wine Schedule Passed with but Little Debate, and the Cotton Schedule Disposed of Without Opposition, Mr. Aldrich Declaring that It Is the Most Scientific Schedule Ever Prepared, Although the Rates Are Not High Enough to Suit the Manufacturers—An Amusing Debate Over the Jute Schedule, Especially Over the Item of Collars and Cuffs—Jute Bags Put on the Free List—Senator Quay to Read Another Section of His Speech To-day Begun Weeks Ago.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The progress made by the Senate to-day in the consideration of the Tariff bill was not only exceptionally good, but was "amazing" to those senators who had had no idea of what was going to happen. Schedule H, the spirits and wines schedule, got through in less than three hours, with very little discussion and with no serious friction. Then came the cotton schedule, which had been looked forward to as the one around which the fight would rage longest and fiercest, but it was the unexpected that happened. Paragraph after paragraph was put through without question and without discussion, and it was not till after the last paragraph in the schedule was reached and disposed of that the rapidity of the pace gave a chance to Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) to catch his breath and express his amazement at this legislative rapid transit. Ten pages of the bill, he said, had been rushed through in thirty minutes without a single New England Senator opening his mouth in opposition. Their silence, he thought, was significant. The mystery which puzzled the Senator from Oregon was dissipated when Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) confessed that the schedule had been most scientifically framed, and that the Finance Committee deserved the thanks of the cotton manufacturers for having consented to an arrangement which, while the duties were not high enough, was perfectly satisfactory.

The jute schedule, which was next in order, had not such smooth sailing as the cotton schedule had, which fact provoked the sarcastic remark of Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) that the Finance Committee had not paid so much attention to the pacification of the manufacturers of burlaps as to that of the manufacturers of cotton.

There were some amusing and interesting passages in a discussion over the collar and cuffs paragraph, but the committee amendment was carried without its opponents being numerous enough to second a call for the yeas and nays. Then the jute section was finished and the wool schedule taken up for to-morrow, when Mr. Quay is to reopen his portfolio and deliver another installment of the speech begun by him on the 16th of April and of which numerous parts have already been delivered.

When the Tariff bill was taken up at 10:30, the question was on the first paragraph of the Spirits and Wine Schedule 1. The paragraph as passed by the House, and reported by the Senate Finance Committee, puts a duty of $1.80 per proof gallon on brandy and other spirits not specially provided for. Before the adjournment on Saturday, Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) had moved to increase the rate to $2.50, as under existing law. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 27. Among the Senators voting "nay" was Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.), who had been reported as dangerously ill at his home in New Jersey.

There was no contention over the next paragraph, which declares that every wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon. Nor was there any contention over the next paragraph, providing for a duty not less than that upon distilled spirits, upon all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value.

The next paragraph, as passed by the House and reported by the Senate Finance Committee, puts a duty of $1.80 per gallon on cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds containing spirits, and not specially provided for. An amendment was offered by Mr. Aldrich to make the duty $2.50. After argument the amendment was rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 29; and the duty remains at $1.80.

No changes were made in the four succeeding paragraphs fixing duties on imitations of brandy or spirits or wines, $1 per gallon; on bay rum, $3 per gallon; on champagne and other sparkling wines, $3 on quarts, $4 on pints, and $2 on half pints per dozen; on still wines, including ginger cordial, 50 cents a gallon, except that the proviso in the paragraph relating to such wines containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol as spirits and requiring them to pay duty accordingly, was modified, on motion of Mr. Allison, by reducing the 25 per cent. to 24 per cent.

Paragraph 245, as it came from the House, put a duty on ale, porter, and beer (in bottles or jugs) of 50 cents a gallon, and of 15 cents a gallon when imported in barrels. The amendment of the Senate Finance Committee was to reduce the 15 cents to 10 cents. An amendment was offered by Mr. Aldrich to make the rates 40 and 20, as under existing law.

In supporting the amendment Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) intimated that in this paragraph, as in the whole schedule, the mark of the reporter's hand was visible. This insinuation was repelled by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.), who declared that not one single human being had approached the committee in relation to this duty. He withdrew the Senate amendment.

Mr. Aldrich's amendment was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 29—and the duty remains as in the House bill, 30 cents and 15 cents.

No amendment was offered to paragraphs 246, 247 and 248, putting a duty on malt extract of 15 cents per gallon in casks, 30 cents in bottles or jugs, and 50 per cent. when solid or condensed; on cherry juice and other fruit juice of 50 cents per gallon when containing 18 per cent. or less of alcohol, and $1.80 per proof gallon when containing more than 18 per cent. of alcohol; and on ginger ale or ginger beer of 20 per cent ad valorem.

The last paragraph in the schedule was changed by making the duty on all imitations of natural mineral waters and all a ficial mineral waters from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) moved to insert as an additional paragraph the provision of existing law as to all mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters. After some discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 28.

This brought the Senate up to Schedule I—cotton manufactures—the amendment of the Senate Finance Committee being to strike out paragraph 250 of the House bill and to insert in lieu of it a provision putting a duty on cotton thread and corded yarns, warps, or warp yarn, in singles, whether on beams, or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, not colored, bleached, dyed, or advanced in the conditions of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, of 3 cents per pound on all numbers up to and including 15; one-fifth cent per number per pound on all numbers from 16 to 30; and one-tenth cent per pound on all numbers exceeding 30; but in no case is the duty to exceed 8 cents per pound on yarns valued at not over 25 cents per pound, nor 10 cents per pound on yarns valued at over 25 cents a pound, and at not over 40 cents; with a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem on all yarns valued at more than 40 cents a pound. The amendment was agreed to without discussion.

Paragraph 251 was amended by making the duty on spool thread of cotton 3½ cents a dozen instead of 4.

No amendment was offered to paragraph 252, fixing the duty on cotton cloth, not bleached or dyed, at 1 cent per square yard, and when dyed or printed, 2 cents.

Paragraph 253 of the House bill was struck out and the Senate substitute for it was adopted. It fixes the duties on cotton cloth, varying according to fineness, &c., from 1½ cents per square yard to 3½ cents—with ad valorem rates on cotton cloth valued at over seven cents per square yard.

Similar changes were made in paragraphs 254, 255 and 256, the rates being fixed according to the technical descriptions.

No changes were made in paragraphs 257 or 258, declaring what is meant by the term "cotton cloth" and putting a duty of 40 per cent. on cotton clothing ready made.

The duty on plushes, velvets, &c., was increased from 35 per cent. ad valorem to 40; and on all such goods, if bleached or dyed, from 40 to 45 per cent.

Paragraph 260 was changed by making it read: "Sleeve linings or other cloths composed of cotton and silk, whether known as silk stripe sleeve lining, silk stripes, or otherwise, 45 per cent. ad valorem."

In paragraph 261 the duty on stockings, hose, and half hose was fixed at 30 per cent. ad valorem, cotton shirts and drawers being struck out.

In paragraph 262, the duty on seamless stockings, hose or half hose, and knitted shirts or drawers was increased from 40 to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

In paragraph 263 the duty on cords, braids, &c., was made 45 per cent.

This was the last paragraph in the cotton schedule, and the rapidity and ease with which the schedule was disposed of attracted the attention and provoked the criticism of Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.). He expressed his surprise and amazement at seeing ten pages of the bill rushed through in thirty minutes without a single New England Senator opening his mouth. Their silence was significant, and he would like to know what it meant.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) supplied the information desired by Mr. Dolph. The cotton schedule, he said, was the most scientific cotton schedule ever prepared. The rates were lower than the cotton manufacturers desired, but it was impossible to have the rates fixed in accordance with their notions, and so they yielded to the inevitable. He thought that the Finance Committee deserved the thanks of the cotton manufacturers of the country for having consented to an arrangement which, while the duties were not high enough, was perfectly satisfactory.

After some further remarks on this point schedule J was taken up—flax, hemp, and jute and their manufacture. Duties were fixed as follows:

Un flax, hackled, 1½ cents a pound.
Hemp, hackled, 1 cent.
Yarn, made of jute, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
Collars, cordage, and twine (except binding twine) of New Zealand hemp, or of like grade and quality of Manila hemp and sisal carpets and carpetings, 4 cents per square yard (Mr. Peffer had moved to exempt them from duty; rejected).

The next paragraph was: "Burlaps containing not over 40 threads to the square inch, 15 per cent. ad valorem; bags for grain, made of such burlaps, 25 per cent. ad valorem."

Mr. Aldrich having complained of this burlaps paragraph, comment upon that fact was made by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), who suggested sarcastically that the Finance Committee had not paid so much attention to the pacification of the manufacturers of burlaps as it had paid to the pacification of the cotton manufacturers. He thought that the committee should have drawn an average between the two interests and thus satisfied both. Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) also participated in the discussion, he and Mr. Aldrich favoring free jute bags.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) congratulated the Democratic party on the new accessions to its free trade doctrine from the Republican ranks, referring to the remarks by Senators Aldrich and Allison favoring free jute bags, and he moved to strike out the last phrase of the paragraph, putting a duty on grain bags, so that they might be afterward placed on the free list. Mr. Vest's motion was agreed to, and he then said, sarcastically, that he had now enlisted under the free trade banner the Senators from Rhode Island and Iowa.

The paragraph now reads: "Burlaps containing no over forty threads to the square inch, 15 per cent. ad valorem."

The next paragraph (271) puts a duty of 15 per cent. on bagging for cotton, composed in part or in whole of hemp, flax, jute, or jute butts. An amendment was offered by Mr. Peffer to exempt it from duty. Agreed to—yeas, 24; nays, 19; and cotton bagging was made exempt from duty.

In paragraph 272 the duty on flax gill netting, nets, seines, and seines, was increased from 30 to 40 per cent.

In the oilcloth paragraph (273) the duty was fixed at 25 per cent. ad valorem when valued at 25 cents or less per square yard, and at 35 per cent. when valued at above 25 cents per square yard.

The duty on yarns or threads of flax or hemp (274) was fixed at 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Then came the paragraph on collars and cuffs. The House bill made the duty on collars and cuffs and shirt and all linen wearing apparel 35 per cent. ad valorem. The amendment of the Finance Committee was to make the paragraph read "collars and cuffs composed in part or in whole of hemp, flax, jute, or jute butts, 30 cents per dozen pieces, and in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem; shirts and all other articles of wearing apparel of every description, not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of linen, 50 per cent. ad valorem."

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.), in a satirical speech, congratulated Democratic Senators for giving not only an absolutely protective, but a prohibitory, duty on collars and cuffs. He congratulated the men and women and girls engaged in that occupation in Troy that there would be no necessity for the reduction of their wages. He hoped that these high rates of duty would be preserved for that "radical Democratic city of Troy." He wanted the Senate amendment to stand in the House bill as an instance of the fact that the tariff reform, on a discussed subject, meant McKinley duties pure and simple. "There was an old saying that if you scratch a Russian you find a Tartar; and so his observation led him to discover that when you find a protective paragraph in the bill you find a Democrat under it. He concluded by paraphrasing Bret Harte's lines that

For ways that are dark
And tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar. [Laughter.]

Mr. Aldrich—In the absence of the Senators from New York, I would like to hear from the Senator from Missouri whether this was a revenue duty or a prohibitive duty? I received a letter the other day from a responsible importer that the duty would be 150 per cent. on ordinary collars and cuffs. I should be glad to have the Senator from Missouri confirm or contradict this statement.

Mr. Vest—It seems to me that a Senator whose political stomach can stand a duty of 30 or 40 per cent. on common woollen clothing ought not to gag at this duty on collars and cuffs.

Mr. Aldrich—But the Senator from Missouri has a more sensitive stomach than that, and I ask to be let out what he thinks about this duty.

Mr. Vest—I associated with the Senator from Rhode Island so long that I have got a few of his habits, and if he will excuse me I will leave him to vote on this bill for himself.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) recalled Mr. Vest's remark the other day about the Republican "cackle" over the Oregon election, and said that there seemed to be a gander on the other side of the chamber. It had been sitting twelve weeks over cuckoo's eggs and did not seem disposed to cackle just now, or even to crow. [Laughter.] He also recalled the statement in Mr. Voorhees's opening speech about the Indiana farmer having to pay one sixth of a cent on the pearl buttons of his shirt, and twitted Mr. Voorhees on consenting to make the same farmer pay over 100 per cent. duty on collars and cuffs. He turned to Mr. Mills and said: "Will not the Senator from Texas tell us"

Without waiting for a close of the sentence Mr. Mills broke in: "With the greatest pleasure in the world. I knew that you would come to me, and I was waiting for you to do so. [Laughter.] We found ourselves in a situation where it was necessary to make this concession. In order to prevent some other barons engaged in plundering the people of the United States about $300,000,000 a year on woollen goods and $125,000,000 a year on cotton goods, and in order to reduce the plunder on woollen goods about $150,000,000 and the plunder on cotton goods—well, not so much—very little laughter—we had to stand a little rise on collars and cuffs."

The question being on the committee amendment to the collars and cuffs paragraph, Mr. Chandler called for the yeas and nays. The call was not seconded, only three Senators sustaining it, and the amendment was agreed to without a division.

The duty on laces, edgings, embroideries, insertings, &c., was fixed, as in the House bill, at 40 per cent. ad valorem, of the manufacture of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fibre (except cotton) at 35 per cent.

That finished the flax and hemp schedule and brought the Senate up to schedule K—wool and manufactures of wool—and then the Tariff bill was laid aside for the day, after three schedules and nineteen pages had been disposed of.

Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would to-morrow ask the Senate to go back to paragraph 188—"Spectacles, 40 per cent. ad valorem"—which had been left open.

Mr. Peffer (Rep., Kan.) gave notice that when the wool schedule is taken up to-morrow he would move the provisions of the existing law—reduced about 40 per cent.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) gave notice of an amendment putting raw wool on the dutiable list at forty per cent. It includes all wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, noils yarn, waste, card waste, hair waste, rags and flocks, including all waste or rags composed wholly or in part of wool.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.) gave notice that he would to-morrow take the floor and continue the speech begun by him on April 14.

At 6:10 P. M., after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Several of the members of the House were in ill-humor to-day, so that requests for consideration of private bills by unanimous consent, to which the first half hour of the session is usually devoted, were met by demands for the usual order, and no bills were passed.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) was reported favorably and agreed to, providing for the printing of 6,000 copies of a compilation of the messages, proclamations, and inaugural addresses of the Presidents of the United States from 1789 to 1894 inclusive. The rest of the day was devoted to the consideration of bills relating to the interests of the District of Columbia. Three measures were discussed, no conclusion being reached with respect to any of them. A vote by yeas and nays developed the lack of a quorum, and at 4:25 o'clock the House adjourned.

OREGON'S ELECTION.

The Republican Legislative Majority on Joint Ballot Is Fifty-two.

PORTLAND, June 11.—Complete returns from twenty-five counties and nearly complete returns from the remaining seven give the following vote for Governor: Lord (Rep.), 40,029; Pierce (Pop.), 25,481; Galloway (Dem.), 16,875; Lord's plurality, 14,548. The best acting returns yet to come in will probably increase Lord's plurality. Herman (Rep.) for Congress in the First district, has 9,085 plurality and Ellis (Rep.), in the Second district, has a plurality of 6,328. The Legislature stands as follows:

Senate—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 8; Populists, 3. House—Republicans, 52; Democrats, 11; Populists, 6. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 52.

THE SUGAR TRUST SCANDAL.

MOORE & SCHLEY'S PARTNER'S CASE TO BE SENT TO THE GRAND JURY.

Senator Caffery Tells of Interviews with Mr. Havemeyer at Senator Brice's Residence—A Boston Sugar Refiner Who Saw Senator Jones and Several Other Senators in Regard to the Sugar Interest.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The session of the Senatorial Sugar Trust Investigators to-day was devoid of any sensational developments, but action of interest was taken by the committee in two cases. A discussion of the testimony of Mr. Elverton R. Chapman of the stock brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, who refused on Saturday to answer questions asked him by the committee, resulted in a decision to certify the refusal of Mr. Chapman to the Vice-President with a view to having him indicted by the Grand Jury under the law applied against Messrs. Shriver and Edwards, the other recalcitrant witnesses.

The committee also discussed the question of holding sessions with open doors, but the decision was in the negative. The ostensible reason given by the committee for this action is that it has no accommodations for those who might come if the doors were opened. There was some talk of allowing representatives of the press associations and no others to be present at the sessions, but the argument was made that this was discrimination and would cause dissatisfaction.

Senator Caffery of Louisiana to-day made a statement before the committee with reference to a remark in the testimony given by him. "I was requested to see Mr. Havemeyer, who happened to be in the House," he had said in telling of a visit to Senator Brice at his residence. In correcting any false impression that may have arisen from this remark, Mr. Caffery said:

"Prior to seeing Mr. Havemeyer, there was a discussion between those present and Senator White and myself as to the comparative merits of the ad valorem and specific rates of duty on sugar. There was a good deal of difference of opinion on this point, and Senator Brice said that there was a gentleman in the city, at the Arlington Hotel, who knew more about, or who ought to know more about the operation of any rate of duty on sugar than, perhaps, any other man in the United States, and that if it were agreeable he would send for him. That man was Mr. Havemeyer, who was then, according to Senator Brice's statement, at the Arlington Hotel. Senator Brice desired to know of me if I had any objection to meeting Mr. Havemeyer and having a discussion with him on this particular point. I told him I had not. The discussion went on.

By Chairman Gray—Did Senator Brice send for him and tell him that suggestion? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did Mr. Havemeyer arrive afterward? A—He did.

Q—Was it then that you had a discussion with him in a room by yourself? A—It was then I had a discussion with him in a room by myself in Senator Brice's library, where I was invited by Senator Brice to meet Mr. Havemeyer and discuss this sugar schedule with him in the subject of ad valorem and specific duties. I simply desire to state that Mr. Havemeyer came to the house in pursuance of the invitation of Senator Brice as above stated.

Only one witness was examined by the committee to-day. He is Mr. Henry H. Rogers of Boston, the sugar refiner. He is a member of the firm of Nash, Spaulding & Co., sugar importers, and one of the owners of the Revere Sugar Refinery, "an independent company not connected with the trust, but the competitor of it," to quote Mr. Rogers. The witness told the committee that he had not been in Washington in connection with the business of the trust. "I am not a member of the trust," he said; "not in the counsel or confidence. I have been here for my own interest only; no other." He had been here many times since February, and had seen several Senators in regard to the sugar interest. He had called on Senators Sanderson, Voorhees, Jones, Brice, Allison, and Platt.

By Chairman Gray—What was the object of the conversation and what was the line of communication between you and the Senators, so far as this legislation is concerned? A—So far as this legislation is concerned, I should say—so far as that this schedule is concerned, I should say—that I had no conversation on any subject, having no interest in it—I should say I have had more conversation with Senator Jones than any other, for the reason that when first called on him, he asked me a great many questions about the business. He asked for facts and figures. I got them for him and gave them to him. I took occasion to give him some other figures relating to the business, of a very confidential nature, and I gave them to him that he might form his own opinion about the matter.

Q—What was that information so given designed to accomplish? A—The object I had in giving the information was that he might form his own opinion as to what was proper.

Q—As to what was proper? What do you mean by that? A—As to what would be the difference between an ad valorem and a specific duty.

Q—Did you contend there were certain rates that would be ruinous? A—I contended that the bill as it came from the House, free raw and free refined, meant ruin to me in my business.

Q—Did you use any other argument? A—No, sir.

Q—Did you make any statement as to the indebtedness of the Democratic party, or of any party, to the Sugar Trust for contributions by them to the campaign fund of the last two years? A—No, sir.

Mr. Reed said he had never contributed to any political party to influence legislation. He had been a frequent visitor to Mr. H. L. Terrill's room at the Arlington and remembered meeting Senator Brice there on one or two occasions and Senator Smith once.

Q—Was any such conversation in relation by Mr. Havemeyer, or any one else, in the presence of Senator Brice or Senator Smith or any other Democratic senator, in regard to the indebtedness of the Democratic party for campaign contributions? A—No, sir.

Q—Do you know of any Senator of the United States engaged in speculations in sugar certificates or stock, or whatever they call them? A—Not of my own knowledge whatever on that point.

Q—Were you ever in the Capitol or any room of the Senate wing of the Capitol during the pendency of this bill, just before or just after, or about the time that the bill was reported from the Finance Committee, with Mr. Havemeyer, Mr. Terrill, Mr. Ben Le Ferre, and others? A—Never.

The witness told the committee that he had not discussed any plan with the members of the Sugar Trust nor with anybody else to be introduced as a substitute for the Tariff bill. He had talked with members of the trust about the bill, and the substance of the conversations was a unanimity of opinion that if the sugar schedule was not improved the refiners would have to engage in some other business. He had heard of the growing of beets and any Senator had speculated in sugar stock during the last two or three months; and he had never advised any Senator or member of the House to buy any stock or been approached by any Senator asking that stock be bought or sold for him. He did not know of any contributions made by the American Sugar Refining Company or any refining interests to the campaign fund of the Republicans or Democrats in 1892, nor by any person, directly or indirectly, in the interest of the refining business.

Mr. Reed said that he had been in the sugar business all his life. He was unable to tell what portion of every hundred dollars of benefit arising to the refining interests through the system of taxation to-day goes to the laborer, and would not undertake to say that he could give that information. He said that about 6,000,000 shares of the stock of the American Sugar Refining Company's stock is in New England. The remainder of the stock is held all over the country, Mr. Reed presumed. He did not know.

Senator Allen—Do you know of any United States Senator or Representative in Congress, or any officer of this Government who owns any sugar properties, stocks, or bonds, or is a stockholder in any of these companies? A—I have not the slightest knowledge on the subject.

Q—And have no means of ascertaining? A—None that I know of.

Q—Do you know of any such Senator or Representative who is or has been the counsel of these companies or any of them under pay from the companies for their services? A—No, sir.

Q—You have no means of knowing? A—I have not. I can only say that I have never employed any, and have declined to.

The committee meets again to-morrow.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest In and Outside the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Secretary Gresham, who intended to go to Chicago this afternoon to stay away from Washington for about ten days, may not be able to leave until later in the week. The peculiar complication of affairs in Salvador, where twenty members of the late Government are refugees on the cruiser Bennington, is said to be the reason for the delay. Yesterday and to-day Secretary Gresham and Secretary Herbert had important conferences with the President, during which a number of subjects not connected with Salvador were discussed, including the samoan matter and Bluefields dispute. It is understood that the Government will not deliver to the temporary rulers of Salvador any one who has received asylum on the Bennington, but has directed Commander Thomas to place them on board a merchant vessel bound for Columbian or Mexican ports. The consulate has also been reached to send no ships to Ramon for the next month at least. The Bluefields affair is in an apparently inextricable tangle and further from settlement than it was a month ago. It is said at the State Department that no advices of importance have been received from Hawaii for some time, and that Secretary Gresham is anxious to see the contents of the mail from there, which is expected here on Wednesday.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin left here this afternoon for an extended trip through the Western a tour of inspection of Custom Houses. He will confer with the Collector of Customs at New York, and then proceed to Chicago, visiting as he travels West St. Louis, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, San Diego, Portland, Or., the Puget Sound district, and Vancouver, B. C. At San Francisco he will decide whether he will extend his trip to the seal islands in Alaskan waters. Secretary Carlisle has requested him to do so, as no high Treasury official has ever been there. His private secretary, J. W. McGrath, will accompany him.

Secretary Lamont returned to his desk at the War Department to-day, after spending a week at West Point, taking part in the graduating exercises at the Military Academy. It is understood that while he found the academy in a most commendable condition, he also found that several improvements might be made, and he intends to consider the matter very thoroughly this summer. The Secretary will not leave Washington again this month, as he has an enormous amount of work to complete before July 1, when his first department reorganization order goes into effect.

The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was thirty, of which eighteen were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths. Among the appointments were the following:

New Jersey—E. S. Quin, Carteret, vice J. J. Cook, removed.

New York—W. C. Bauter, Towlesville, vice H. C. McChesney, removed.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo of the Navy Department left yesterday for Newport, where he will deliver an address at the opening of the Naval War College to-morrow afternoon.

War Department officials are struggling with the proceedings of the Maney court martial, which is understood to present conflicting points, principally of a sentimental nature. The Judge-Advocate-General is carefully examining the testimony to determine whether the findings are fully borne out by the facts in the specification charging insubordination, upon which the accused was said to have been found guilty and sentenced to suspension from rank for one year on half pay. This portion of the case will be completed in a few days, when what is considered of more importance in army circles—the recommendation for Executive clemency—will come before Secretary Lamont and the President. Here the question arises as to how an officer who has been dismissed from the service and reinstated, as Capt. Maney was, should be treated by fellow officers. Capt. Hedburg was never received with any cordiality after his reinstatement, but on the contrary, he was made to feel constantly that his official orders might be observed, but he himself could not be respected by his fellow officers. The relentless manner in which the dead man's wife has sought Maney's punishment, and numerous other considerations make the President's action in the case one of unusual interest.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Buchanan Schley to be Surveyor of Customs at Baltimore.

W. Oscar Hamilton, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas.

William B. Morgan, Postmaster at Northumberland, Pa.

Reuben W. Springer of Illinois to be post chaplain and several other army promotions.

When Senator Teller was asked this morning if he took the nomination of himself for the Presidency, as made by Mr. Bland on Saturday, seriously, Mr. Teller replied that it was all nonsense; that he is ambition did not run in that direction. "I am not a candidate on any platform," he said, "nor would I accept a nomination from any party, even if I thought I could be elected."

Mr. John H. Wyatt, who for many years has been directly connected with the Surveyor's office in New York city, visited the Executive mansion and Treasury Department to-day, in company with Senator Hill, R. B. Creelman, in connection with the surveyorship for the port of New York. Friends of Mr. Wyatt are of the opinion that the chances for his securing the office are good.

Senator Shoup of Idaho is said to be the latest victim to the letter-writing habit. Some time ago, according to the statement of one of his associates, in an unlucky moment he wrote a letter to a personal and political friend in Idaho, saying that he would not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Shoup is very popular in Idaho, and he is in Washington, and his announcement was quite a surprise to his constituents, as they had supposed that everything had been arranged for electing him to a second term. One of the men upon whom the letter was sent gave the impression was Representative Willis Sweet, to whom he mentioned it to bring himself into the field as a candidate for Senator. Shortly after Mr. Sweet's ambitions were made known, Senator Shoup was said to change his mind and to come to the opinion that he had been a little hasty, and that he would like to be a Senator again. Mr. Sweet's candidacy has progressed so far, however, that Senator Shoup's change of heart is very embarrassing to both. The Senator will stand by his second decision, however, and is now making speeches in the Senate or home consumption that leaves no doubt that he has hopes of getting on the track again and having the letter of resignation accepted merely in a Pickwickian sense.

GUATEMALA SENDS A PROTEST.

She Objects to the Proposed Abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaties.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The republic of Guatemala has forwarded to the State Department a written protest against the two provisions in the sugar schedule of the pending Tariff bill that continue in existence the Hawaii reciprocity treaty of 1875 and abrogate all of the so-called reciprocity treaties negotiated under the terms of the McKinley act. This protest is probably the forerunner of others that will come from the other South American countries with whom reciprocity arrangements were made by the Harrison Administration.

Ever since the Tariff bill came from the House a mystery has surrounded the motives that led to the adoption of the language relative to the existing reciprocity treaties. In the first of the several editions of the Tariff bill that have emanated from the Senate Finance Committee, there was a provision absolutely abrogating the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and the language regarding the so-called McKinley treaties was so ambiguous as to lead to a controversy as to whether the bill abrogated them or continued them in force. In the later editions of the bill the language was changed, so that provision was made in express and unmistakable terms for the continuance in force of the Hawaiian treaty and the abrogation of the others. This was a direct reversal of the original proposition, and has since remained in the bill unchanged.

It is impossible to learn from inquiry at the Senate who caused these amendments to be made, or why the committee were led to make any recommendation in direct conflict with what had been originally provided for. The report, however, that Secretary Gresham is inclined to agree with the claim set forth in the protest of the Guatemalan Government, and to see surmise that it was he who arranged the original provision of the committee which abrogated the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty of 1875. It is said to be a fact, moreover, that the State Department would be quite willing now to impress its views upon those in charge of the Tariff bill, and have it again amended, so as to provide for the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty and put all countries on the same footing, and thus remove the charges of unfair discrimination as contained in the protest of the Guatemalan Government.

But right here comes in the question of the danger of an attempt on the part of the State Department to seek to further amend the bill which the Democratic Senators are already finding too heavy a load to carry. An investigating committee is already endeavoring to ascertain whether the Secretary of the Treasury drew up that part of the sugar schedule fixing the rates of duty, and it is said he would hardly like to be charged with having further interfered in an effort to amend the bill so that it would be acceptable to foreign Governments with whom the State Department has amicable diplomatic relations, and with whom the people of the United States have important commercial transactions. Secretary Gresham no doubt hesitates to add to the sorrows of the members of the overworked Finance Committee by forcing them to the humiliation of asking the support of the Republican side of the chamber to help them out of another blunder. The Democrats in charge of the Tariff bill are already fearful that the truce which they have managed to patch up by making all sorts of concessions to everybody who asked for them will break down before the discussion of the bill is finished in the Senate, and the whole campaign end in the ignominious defeat of the patchwork bill.

Unwilling to Give Prendergast a Continuance.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Additional complications may arise in the case of Assassin Prendergast. The agreement was to continue the hearing until September. When the trial was called to-day Judge Chetlain was not sitting in the Criminal Court, and the case came before Judge Tarpey. When the case in question was put upon the docket and the motion was made for a continuance, Judge Tarpey refused to enter the order, saying that he knew no reason why a continuance should be granted. The matter went over temporarily.

Mrs. Lease Wants to Go to Congress.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 11.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, while still sick at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Olathe, is strong enough to sit up and hold a conference with her political friends. She has sent word to her associates in this city that she will make a special effort to be here on Tuesday to attend the Populist Convention, and that she expects to be a candidate before Congressman at large. Mrs. Lease says she is entitled to a nomination, and expects to get it.

SENATOR QUAY DENIES IT.

HE SAYS HE IS NOT IN A COMBINATION TO CORRUPT CONGRESS.

He Made the Mistake of Saying that The Sun Made the Charge, but He Confirmed Many of the Statements Which The Sun Credited to the Washington News.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Soon after the Senate met this morning Senator Quay arose to a question of personal privilege and sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of THE SUN of Sunday containing a Washington despatch on the subject of the alleged corrupt combination in Congress to give the so-called Philadelphia syndicate of capitalists control of the street railway system of Washington. Mr. Quay evidently had not read the despatch closely, for he assumed that the charge that he was the Congressional manipulator of the syndicate and that he and Tom Dolan of Philadelphia were bribing Congressmen to vote for a bill authorizing the construction of a cross-town overhead trolley road that was to be an entering wedge for a general overhead trolley system, had been made by THE SUN. The fact is that the only allegation made in the despatch to THE SUN was that Congress would be asked to investigate the charges of corruption made by the Washington *News*, and give the substance of those charges. THE SUN despatch did not endorse the charges or make any statement of its own whatever, except that there would be a Congressional investigation. THE SUN was accurate in this statement, because the investigation has already been ordered by the action of the Senate in referring the whole matter of Senator Quay's complaint to the Gray Sugar Scandal Committee.

Inadvertently, perhaps, Senator Quay during his remarks confirmed many of the statements made in the original articles of the *News*, and furnished the investigating committee a basis for beginning their work. He admitted that Mr. Dolan has endeavored, under his guidance, to interest Lena or McMillan of the sub-committee on Street Railroads in the District and other Senators in the overhead trolley system, and also that he (Quay) had sought to have Pennsylvania members in hand to-day to vote for the cross-town bill. The proceedings in the House later in the afternoon also served to corroborate, in a measure at least, the charge in the *News*. Representative Heard, Chairman of the District Committee, changed his programme and refused to call up the Cross-town Trolley bill, although challenged to do so by Representative Henourn and others, who desired a chance to kill it.

It is probable that the sensitiveness of Senator Quay and Mr. Dolan is due in a large measure to the fact that the Philadelphia syndicate, being unable to obtain authority to use the overhead trolley system, find the roads of which they have already secured control a white elephant on their hands. Mr. Dolan was not at all pleased when Senator McMillan told him it is, in his opinion, there is no need of a cross-town road in Washington, and that he will never lend his assistance to the attempt to ruin the beautiful streets of the capital with overhead trolley wires and put the lives of the citizens in constant danger. The two roads which the syndicate have purchased and those which they are charged with endeavoring to get by depressing the stock would be a profitless venture, so far as their extensions across the city to the parks and other important objective points.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.) rising to a question of personal privilege said he had seen in the Clerk's desk and had read a newspaper article connecting his name with a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists said to be trying to obtain possession of street railroads in Washington. He asserted that he only consulted with Senators in the matter was that he introduced Mr. Dolan of Philadelphia (supposed to be the chief of the syndicate) to Senators McMillan and Faulkner of the District Committee. He had also asked some friends in the other House to request some of the Pennsylvania members to be present to-day to constitute a quorum. That was the extent of his knowledge of or connection with the scheme referred to. He mentioned it at all but for the fact that Senator McMillan was understood to be the authority for the article.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) said that he had heard of a syndicate of the formation of a traction company to obtain control of street railways in Washington. That was all he could say on the subject, except that he might have talked with newspaper men on the subject and asked them questions, and they might have asked him some questions. He had not until this moment heard Mr. Dolan's name connected with any such project, and he certainly had made no remark attributing any interest or any improper relation to any Senator, certainly not to the Senator from Pennsylvania, and he had no reason to doubt the exact truth of Mr. Quay's statement.

Mr. Quay suggested facetiously that the subject might as well be referred to the select committee investigating the connection of the Sugar Trust with the Tariff bill; and the Vice-President, treating the suggestion seriously, asked whether there was any objection, and as there was none he declared that the suggestion was agreed to, and the matter was referred to the select committee.

THE LOCOMOTIVE JUMPED THE TRACK.

Engineer Dodge Applied the Brakes and Lost Control of the Train.

BIDDEFORD, Me., June 11.—Vestibule passenger train No. 64, from Portland to Boston over the eastern division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was wrecked within fifty yards of Biddeford station yesterday afternoon. Engineer Clarence Dodge had shut off steam and was just applying the brakes when the engine jumped the rail. He was thrown to the bottom of the cab. Fireman Charles Thomas falling on him. The locomotive rolled on its side and tore up the roadbed, stopping at the edge of a steep embankment.

The engineer, fireman, and baggage master were bruised, but not a passenger was hurt. The locomotive was demolished.

An Army of Tramps in Ulster County's Fruit Belt.

KINGSTON, June 11.—At no period in the history of fruit growing in the southern Ulster fruit belt has the army of tramps been so large as it has been up to this time of the season. Men who have a respectable appearance are marching the streets in Marlborough, Highland, Milton, New Paltz, and elsewhere south of this city, with nothing to do and nothing to eat. So great has been the annoyance to fruit growers they have been considering the advisability of making application to Judge Fearing for relief. At an early hour this morning a large squad of the more desperate in appearance was placed under arrest by an officer of the West Shore Railroad and brought to this city in a cattle car and sidetracked at Marlborough, in which village the arrest was made. The news of the "gathering in" soon spread, and in an hour thereafter fifty men or more were marching southward and toward the Orange county line. Thus far no trouble of any kind has been reported that can be traced to these men.

Run Over by the Cars and Killed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 11.—Peter Ward, a young man employed in the Erie yards at Avon, N. Y., visited Ontario Beach