THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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MIKADO TEA

19 Cents A Pound.

It's a basket fired tea, and it's better than the tea stores sell at 50c per pound. For today and tomorrow 19c per pound. Mind you, if not perfectly satisfactory, return it and get your money refunded.

We suppose you know who gives the best values in Seattle.

Cinder Path Benefit.

The elegant Ladies' Bicycle is racing against a 5-cent piece.

$150 to 5 cents.

The cyclometer will be sealed at 10 p. m. today by the committee.

220½ hours yet to run. Get your lead pencils and watches ready.

They Tell Not, But How They Do Spin.

Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.

A Word About **TEAS.**

It looks very promising for a sharp, big advance in the price of Teas. In fact, there has been a general advance already of 5c per pound; but we have bought very heavy lines of Teas, and shall give our customers the advantage.

LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO., 815-817 First Av.

Moran Bros. Company,
MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS
Mining Machinery.

GLADIATOR BICYCLES.
Strictly High Grade.
ALBERT HANSEN, 706 First Avenue.

GARDEN HOSE
Sprinklers, Nozzles, Hose Reels.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The Washington Rubber Co. (Inc.) 714 First Av., Seattle, Wash

M. LEVY & CO. 111 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, Terry-Denny Building.
Importers and Jobbers of Telephone Main 57
Cigars and Tobacco, Smokers' Articles, Etc.

Telephones Sold
For private and main line service. Sold outright.
Complete stations installed. Write us for prices.
NORTHWEST FIXTURE CO., Electrical Supplies, No. 1018 First Avenue.

SEATTLE WOOLEN M'F'G CO.,
No. 1119 First Avenue.
New Goods From the Mill Daily.

FRISCH BROS.
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry,
720 FIRST AVE.

FOURTH OF JULY. Headquarters for FIREWORKS. Wholesale and Retail. Direct Importers.
Fire Crackers, Rockets, Candles, Bombs, Cannon at lowest prices.
Write for Price List. WA CHONG CO., South Fourth Av., Seattle, Wash. P. O. Box 224

M. FURUYA CO., 303 Yesler Way, 802 Second Av.
During the stay of our man-of-war Hiyei we shall have a special reduction sale. Come and see our stocks.

FLY ON THE FLYER!

SEATTLE-TACOMA ROUTE.
Four round trips daily, except Sunday. Leave Seattle 7:45, 11:15 a. m., 4:45, 6:15 p. m. Leave Tacoma 9:30 a. m., 1:00, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Fare, 25 cents; round trip, 35 cents. Time, 35 minutes; unsurpassed.
Sundays—Flyer or State of Washington: leave Seattle 7:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 5:00 p. m. Leave Tacoma 9:30 a. m., 2:30, 7:30 p. m.
U. SEELEY, Jr., Agent.
Seattle Telephone, Main 176. Tacoma Telephone, 511.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Seattle Shipwrights' Complaint Are Investigated.

MAX PRACHT GETS A SMALL JOB.

Walla Walla Will Not Be Selected as the Site for a Regimental Army Post—Democratic Postmasters in This State Resigning—New Postal Schedules—Some Account of the Public Services of Hon. Eldridge Gerry Spaulding, the "Father of the Greenbacks"—Pensions and Pending Claims.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The secretary of the navy has made a thorough investigation concerning the recent complaint lodged of discrimination against the shipwrights of Seattle in the matter of the work done at the dry dock at Port Orchard. The matter had been brought up some time ago by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and the chief of the bureau of construction and repair, at that time, gave the question full and careful consideration. He states that a board was appointed to investigate the subject of the docking of merchant vessels and to consider the question of labor. This board reported that no difficulty whatever was expected in securing sufficient skilled labor to dock the largest merchant vessels likely to require that service.

It also stated that it was not the intention to employ other workmen than those in the vicinity of the station, except in cases of necessity, as in the recent docking of the Oregon. Until the station at Puget sound is placed on a working basis, however, with a complete and competent organization, he says it will be necessary to send to that station at times a few experienced workmen in order that the safety of heavy vessels may not be endangered.

Secretary Long says he is in full accord with the views expressed by the chief constructor, and that there was no intention of discriminating against the resident shipwrights of the city of Seattle.

An effort is again being made to increase the number of troops at Fort Walla Walla and make that station a regimental post. The commanding officer of the department of the Columbia, however, has reported against this, stating that it is not a proper place for a regimental post, and it is now understood that such are to be established at Spokane and at Seattle. Meanwhile the people of Walla Walla are again alarmed because two troops of cavalry have been moved from there to the Yellowstone National Park, and while the post has quarters for five troops of cavalry, two now only remain there. An urgent request has been made to the secretary of war to send at least two more troops of cavalry to replace those who were taken away.

Another attempt is being made to get the court of claims to pass upon the Indian depredation claim of Thomas Hoyne, of Napavine, Wash., which was filed March, 1874, with the secretary of the interior, for $7,100. His claim is that property to that amount was taken by Cheyenne Indians July 6, 1867. This claim was disallowed January 7, 1881. A special agent, Charles F. Ashley, says the Indians were not in the neighborhood of Fort Hays, Kan., at that time, that they were at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, in July, 1867. Another special agent had reported against this claim, and it was rejected January 29, 1886. Timothy Hoyne, a brother of Thomas, testified that Thomas lost about $400 or $500. All this investigation took place in the interior department. In January, 1896, the claim was filed in the court of claims, and the papers were sent there. In January, 1896, affidavits of J. J. Malone and Peter Riley were filed. Nothing appears to have been done since.

Friends of A. H. Kohne, of Coupeville, Wash., desire that he shall retain his position as postmaster at that place, at least until the expiration of his term. Mr. Kohne was not appointed until Mr. Cleveland had been president about a year, and it is represented to the department that he has been a satisfactory man in every way. But Mr. Kohne is a good silver Democrat, and there are quite a number of Republicans who think he ought to be removed at once on that account. Mr. Kohne is only one of several thousand who are in the same boat, and if he is removed, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has plenty of company.

A very needy case has recently been called to the attention of the pension commissioner. Henry C. Stinson, of Chehalis, who had a claim pending in the department, suddenly died, leaving a widow and three small children in destitute circumstances. Efforts are now being made to have the claim allowed in behalf of the widow.

Democratic postmasters of the state of Washington still make the mistake of resigning. When they do their successors are immediately appointed. Here are three more cases: Maria Deighton, at Burlington, succeeds Charles Vance; Thomas Perdon, at Fern Hill, Pierce county, succeeds Peder Jensen, and D. B. Hale, at McMillan, Pierce county, succeeds B. F. Gloyd. Albert S. Dickens, of Waitsburg, has filed his bonds, and his commission has been issued.

The general superintendent of the railway mail service has issued the following order, which is now in effect:

"The Canadian office having concurred therein, establish a direct daily exchange of the mails between the Havre and Spokane railway postoffice and the Helena and Spokane railway postoffice on the side of the United States, and the postoffices of Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo and Trail on the side of Canada; the exchange to be limited, for the present, to mails made up in said railway postoffices for the Canadian offices above named; said mails to contain articles for the Canadian destinations, articles for which are now included in mails made up in the United States for the same Canadian offices."

Through registered mail pouches between New York, Washington, D. C., Chicago and Seattle are now being dispatched via the Chicago and Minneapolis route instead of the Chicago and Burlington, with direct receipt and delivery at St. Paul, Minot, Butte, Havre, Spokane and Seattle.

After July 1 the Star service between Vancouver and Hopewell will be increased to three times a week, and the service between Canyon and Blockhouse to twice a week.

Original pensions have been granted to George Thompson, Palouse, Whitman county, and to John W. Dixon, Ellensburg, Kittitas county.

The death of Hon. Eldridge Gerry Spaulding, the millionaire banker of Buffalo, New York, recently, recalls incidents of the most important epoch in the financial history of the country, and also a period perhaps of the darkest gloom.

It required millions of money to carry on the war. The treasury was exhausted. The business men of the country needed relief. Mr. Spaulding, who was then in congress, besides having served a term in the national legislature, 1849-1851, was one of the most successful bankers in the Empire state. After accumulating a fortune in the practice of law, he turned his attention to banking. Upon the passage of the Federal banking law, he reorganized the Farmers and Mechanics bank of Buffalo, and attached the word national to it. He soon became its president and principal owner.

The future "father of greenbacks" was then in the midst of the second great era in which financial and industrial questions assumed supreme importance before the country. He was born in the midst of the first era of the political history of the country, when foreign relations engrossed public attention, 1809. In 1853 he was the Whig treasurer of New York, and was among the last prominent officials of that party at its dissolution and absorption by the Republican party, for in 1855 he was elected to congress as a Republican, and served until 1863.

He was a member of the ways and means committee and chairman of the sub-committee that was entrusted with the duty of preparing legislative measures. The result of Mr. Spaulding's shrewd business sagacity and financial ability was the passage of the greenback or legal tender act and the national currency bank bill, both of which were drawn by Mr. Spaulding as war measures, and was claimed to be the best financial system that was conceived or adopted by any government, although criticised by some financial writers as premature.

Mr. Spaulding's impress upon this important legislation a third of a century ago has passed his name into history as the "father of greenbacks."

"Nearly every one has heard of Max Pracht, of Oregon," said a Western senator in one of the cloak rooms the other day, "for he has been traveling all over the country for the last four years shouting for McKinley and a protective tariff. Max is what we call out West a hustler, and he has hustled pretty lively, building up McKinley sentiment prior to the St. Louis convention and working for votes subsequent thereto. Max has had the confidence of the leaders in Oregon and elsewhere, and was prominent enough to be given the position of assistant sergeant-at-arms at the St. Louis convention. In all his hustling he has had one eye on the personal future of Max Pracht in the event of Mr. McKinley's success. Just after the election, nothing but a $5,000 a year job would do; ever since then he has been coming down, until I see by the papers that he has finally landed in a $1,200 a year job in the interior department.

"How was it that he was transferred from the treasury to the interior department? Why that is simple enough; he held a position in the treasury department under Harrison, and was an old soldier, so he was reinstated; but there being no vacancy in the treasury department he was shifted to the interior. Pracht has always enjoyed the personal friendship of Mr. McKinley, and it is a clear case of the president having some influence in this adminstration."

"That last remark," said another senator, "reminds me of an incident in one of the Grant administrations. Grant had a friend like Pracht, whom he wanted to provide with a good position, and he gave him a letter to Postmaster General Jewell, which was nothing more or less than a command to give the man a place. Jewell was a business man—he had been running a leather factory before he went into the cabinet—and had already begun to pride himself upon the business administration he was going to give to the postal affairs of the country. He read the president's letter and tossed it aside rather contemptuously and told the man, 'I have no place for you.'

"Of course, the man went promptly back to the White House. The next day was a cabinet meeting. Gen. Jewell came bustling in, highly important, but before he could greet the president, the latter said, 'Jewell, I would like to have your resignation.' The postmaster general argued the matter, but Grant was a man of few words. He put the request in the imperative mood, and added, 'I want it now. Sit right down and write it.' That was the end of Mr. Jewell's hopes of great reforms."

"I remember another story about Jewell," said a third senator, who has been in Washington longer than either of the others. "He gave an elaborate reception one night, and divided the sheep from the goats. That is, he stretched red ribbons throughout the dining hall leading from the entrance up to the tables, and carefully ushered the senators and members on one side of the ribbons and the 'common people' on the other side. The reason for this was seen a little later, when wine was served at the tables where the senators and members congregated, while nothing stronger than water appeared upon the table at the other side of the room. Every old resident will remember reading about this in the papers at the time."

Senator Morrill has not given up hopes of getting his bill through congress to condemn and purchase land lying to the north of East Capitol street, sufficient to form a square like that upon which the library building stands. His object is to have the government erect a building which shall be equal in architectural appearance and in magnificence of its interior decorations to the new library building, for the initiative in building which the aged senator from Vermont is responsible. The plan contemplates a building which shall hold not only the supreme court of the United States, but also the court of claims, the district court of appeals and all other district courts, besides furnishing a place for such international courts as may from time to time be created to settle disputes between nations. This is the style of building which has been built in Belgium's capital, and is one of the finest examples of modern architecture in the world.

Senator Morrill's plan is gaining advocates daily. The universal praise and admiration accorded the magnificent library building by every one who visits it, and the knowledge that it was honestly built without a dollar being misspent, under the watchful care of the committee on library, has given strength to the proposition to supplement it with another equally impressive and useful, directly facing the senate wing of the capitol, as the library faces the house wing. The beauty of the capitol grounds, practically inclosed on two sides by beautiful buildings, would be incomparable in the capital of any nation in the world.

Heretofore, most of the talk relating to the second building has been heard among the senators. Now the representatives are taking it up, and even the economists of the house are making inquiries and gathering statistics to show that the amount of money paid out by the government for rent, and what will be necessarily expended in new buildings for the district courts or for the court of claims, would in a few years pay for another such a building as the library, and therefore be an absolute saving to the government instead of an expense.

Representative Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, rode to the capitol in a street car with Speaker Reed the other day.

"What is the house going to do today, Mr. Speaker?" he asked. "Oh, I can't answer that," said Speaker Reed, good naturedly. "I don't know yet what sort of a new leader the Democrats may develop after the house is called to order."

A little later the conversation turned upon the question of appointment of committees. Mr. Reed dryly remarked: "It has been suggested to me that I may placate some of the Democrats by appointing the elections committee and doing a little work in that line, while we are waiting for the tariff bill to come back from the senate."

Representative McMillin still frets considerably over the policy of inaction forced upon the house by Republican leaders.

"It reminds me," he said yesterday, "of a little passage from Young's 'Night Thoughts':

"'A soul immortal
Wasting its hours in strenuous idleness,
* * * * * *
Resembles Ocean in tempestuous night,
To waft a feather or to drown a fly.'"

Following are the reclassifications and readjustments of presidential postmasters' salaries, to take effect July 1:

Washington — Increases: Davenport, $1,000 to $1,100; Mount Vernon, $1,100 to $1,200; Olympia, $2,000 to $2,200; Palouse, $1,300 to $1,400; Spokane, $3,000 to $3,100.

Decreases: Centralia, $1,400 to $1,200; Fairhaven, $1,500 to $1,400; Hoquiam, $1,200 to $1,100; New Whatcom, $2,200 to $2,100; Oakesdale, $1,100 to $1,000; Pomeroy, $1,100 to $1,000; Puyallup, $1,200 to $1,000; Snohomish, $1,500 to $1,400; South Bend, $1,200 to $1,100; Sprague, $1,500 to $1,300.

This table will serve to show aspirants for the offices under the present administration what salary to expect.

ALLAN B. SLAUSON.

IN THE HOUSE.

Monster Petition on Behalf of Cuba Presented.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The house today adjourned until Thursday, after a session that lasted forty-five minutes. The only attempt to transact business was a request by Lacy of Iowa for unanimous consent for a bill for the relief of citizens of Greer county, Oklahoma.

Henry of Texas promptly objected, and then, after the usual Democratic protest against the Republican policy of not appointing committees, the house, by a vote of 88 to 78, with 15 present and not voting, decided to adjourn.

Before the session began a wheel, wound round with a monster petition, said to contain 6,000,000 signatures, appealing to congress to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, was wheeled into the space in front of the speaker's rostrum.

It had been in circulation throughout the United States for about six months and was presented to congress by Representative Sulzer of New York.

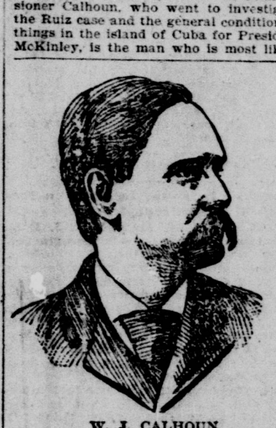
John F. Gowey Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The senate today confirmed John F. Gowey, of Washington, as consul general at Kanagawa, Japan.

FOR MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Commissioner W. J. Calhoun Reported to Have Been Selected for the Important Post.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says that ex-Commissioner Calhoun, who went to investigate the Ruiz case and the general condition of things in the island of Cuba for President McKinley, is the man who is most likely



W. J. CALHOUN.

to be named for minister to Madrid, and not Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

Secretary Sherman said today: "No, Gen. Woodford's name has not been mentioned to me by the president in connection with the post of minister to Spain. I know Gen. Woodford, and he would be an excellent man for the place, but, as I understand it, Mr. Calhoun, who has just returned from Cuba, is to be sent to Madrid as the representative of this country at the Spanish court. There have been a good many conflicting reports made in regard to this mission, owing to its importance at this time and because the president has really had in mind several gentlemen for the place."

FILIBUSTER GETS AWAY.

The Dauntless Sails From Key West, Unmolested by the Cruiser Marblehead.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Key West, Fla., says: The tug Dauntless was released from custody by the collector of customs late last night. Word was soon passed among the faithful, and thirty of her original passengers gathered on the wharf with bundles and packages, from the ends of which machete handles and muzzles of revolvers could be seen.

In the meantime steam was hurriedly gotten up on the Dauntless, and the little tug cast off from her dock and proceeded to sea. The Marblehead being at anchor in the stream only a short distance off, either did not see her or did not care to intercept her. Instead of proceeding to sea through the regular ship channel, the Dauntless gave the Marblehead a wide berth, passing her far astern, and passed out through the northwest channel into Florida bay. A local pilot was taken aboard to carry her into the gulf, either through Knights' key or the Bahia Honda channel, where it is alleged a vessel with arms and ammunition awaits her.

The revenue cutter Forward left yesterday, and the McLane has sailed to try to intercept the expedition, which, it is reported, will leave for Cuba from some point on the Florida coast.

NEW BIDS CALLED FOR.

A Job Had Been Put Up in Aid of Certain Contractors.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The specifications for furnishing clothing supplies to the entire Indian service have been canceled and new bids will be called for by the commissioner of Indian affairs, to be opened in New York, July 15. An 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 concluded. The collusion of certain employes has been charged, and it is possible that several removals may result in the Indian bureau.

The Postal Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The delegates to the universal postal congress devoted today mostly to sightseeing. The last work of the congress will be done tomorrow, when a plenary session will be held to sign the general treaty, which is now in proper form, for signatures. It will take effect on January 1, 1899.

Insurgent Leaders Not Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Spanish minister has received an official communication stating that the report coming from Havana, via Key West, that the insurgent leaders, Rivera and Bacalos, are in danger of being shot is false. Not a single insurgent leader is under the death sentence.

Battleship Oregon Goes to Victoria.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The secretary of the navy has ordered the battleship Oregon to Victoria, B. C., to be present at the festivities attending the celebration of the queen's jubilee.

Some people are constantly troubled with pimples and boils, especially about the face and neck. The best remedy is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expels all humors through the proper channels, and so makes the skin become soft, healthy and fair.

All kinds sewing machines repaired, 1096 Second avenue.

TREATY WITH HAWAII.

One Negotiated and Ready for the Signatures.

IT PROVIDES FOR ANNEXATION.

The Story Comes From Washington That a Full Annexation Treaty Has Been Completed and Will Be Submitted to the Senate as Soon as the Tariff Bill Is Out of the Way, and a Sufficient Number of Senators Will Support It to Secure Its Adoption.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A draft of a treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States is being prepared by Judge Day, the assistant secretary of state, and Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian minister to Washington. It will be presented to President McKinley for approval soon after he returns to the city.

It does not follow, however, that it will be immediately sent to the senate. On the contrary, the president will adhere to his determination not to complicate the tariff situation by the introduction of any foreign questions.

The proposed new treaty will not contain any provision for a pension to the late queen or a gift of money to the princess, but it will probably be provided that the princess shall receive a pension out of the territorial revenues. It is interesting to know that the proposition to pension ex-Queen Lilliuokalani did not come from the Hawaiian commissioners, but was suggested by the then Secretary of State Foster. The same is true in regard to the gift of money to Princess Kaiulani.

A leading member of the senate committee on foreign relations said that two plans are under consideration by the administration. One is to annex the islands and admit them into the Union as the territory of Hawaii. The other is to make them a county of California. No decision has yet been reached.

The treaty will be sent to the senate soon after the return of the president, unless the present plans are altered. The treaty had been written and all details agreed upon before the president and Secretary Sherman left for the South. 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.

The treaty is on the general lines of the treaty negotiated during the administration of President Harrison and subsequently withdrawn by Cleveland. It provides for annexation without exacting any conditions on the part of Hawaii 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 to assume the debt of the present Hawaiian government, but will come into possession of all Hawaiian crown lands and other possessions.

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. A knowledge of the existence of the treaty has been communicated to members of the foreign relations and finance committees.

In the Republican caucus the subject of the treaty had been hinted at, but in rather a vague manner. Senators assert there are in progress negotiations looking toward annexation, but would not aver that a treaty had been drawn. In private conversation with other senators, however, they gave information definite enough to satisfy those with whom they talked that the treaty was not only to be sent in, but that it is now drawn and only awaiting the signatures of the two governments to complete it. It is known that the approval of the committee on foreign relations is assured, as eight members of that committe have approved its terms. The senate has been canvassed to a certain extent by senators favoring annexation, and supporters of the proposition believe they can count upon the two-thirds vote necessary to insure ratification. Friends of the president say that the treaty has been made in accordance with the president's views.

Officials of the state department refuse to make any statement as to the negotiations of the treaty providing for the annexation of Hawaii, and at the Hawaiian legation the same silence is observed.

Spain Anxious About It.

A Herald dispatch from Madrid says: The reports of an intended annexation of Hawaii by the United States causes anxiety as forshadowing President McKinley's Cuban policy.

English Press on Annexation.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times, commenting editorially on the Hawaiian question and a dispatch from Mr. Smalley, its New York correspondent, says: "There is but little enthusiasm in the United States, according to our New York correspondent, for or against annexation. The enterprise, however, is not without points appealing to the imagination of the American public."

IN THE SENATE.

Warm Debate Over Sugar Schedule—Tillman Encounters Hoar.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The tariff bill was taken up in the senate with little delay.

Allison asked for an agreement to have daily sessions begin at 11 a. m., but preferred to have the agreement conditioned on an understanding for daily adjournments at 5 p. m. Allison stated there would be no difficulty about that, and an agreement for early sessions was effected.

Allen reverted to the colloquy of last Saturday in which he had stated 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 processes could be invoked by the Federal courts against 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 to improper proceedings, the act was fraudulent, the charter void, and Federal courts had jurisdiction over the subject. Allen next spoke in favor of abrogating the Hawaiian treaty. The senator said the sugar investigation in which he took part disclosed that Havemeyer and Claus Spreckels had an agreement by which Spreckels controlled the territory west of the Missouri river, while the territory east of the Missouri was subject to the American sugar trust. His vote and the votes of Populist senators would be cast to cancel the Hawaiian treaty as a means of development of the beet sugar industry.

Pettigrew said, in support of his amendment providing that articles made by trusts be put on the free list, that no tariff would be successful without some defense of the people against the trusts. As a protectionist he offered this amendment, believing that with it the tariff bill could be defended against assaults. He contended that his amendment would not seriously diminish the revenues, as the bill was not framed to get revenues from trust articles, the American markets being in effect turned over to the trusts. He charged that the trusts in the last campaign all opposed Mr. Bryan's election, and that many of them closed down some of their factories to influence their workmen. He named eleven trusts, and said they were capitalized at $462,000,000 and bonded at $43,000,000, while representing an actual investment of only $171,000,000. He spoke of the trusts as "modern pirates." The assertion that if the anti-trust amendment prevailed the revenue designed to be provided by the tariff bill would collapse, he said, was absurd, and he submitted figures to show that the proposed duties on articles controlled by these eleven trusts, based on present importations, would be but $3,000,000. If some remedy against trusts was not adopted, then the extreme remedy of government ownership would loom up as a practical question. While that, said he, is socialism, yet socialism is preferable to despotism.

The senate then voted on the pending amendment, by Lindsay, to strike out the distinction as to the Dutch standard, in the first paragraph of the sugar schedule and placing all sugars on an equality at 1 cent per pound and 3-100 cent additional, on every degree above 75. It was defeated, yeas 26, nays 20. McEnery, Democrat, of Louisiana, voted with the Republicans in the negative, and Mantle and Pettigrew, Silver Republicans, with the Democrats, in the affirmative.

Mills move a uniform duty of 40 per cent, ad valorem on sugar. Rejected, without division.

Hoar of Massachusetts offered his amendment for the appointment by the president of a committee of five members to investigate the subject of sugar production, and the best means of supplying the American market at the least cost. Hoar urged 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 our virgin wheat fields, the development of the sugar beet would be the greatest boon to agriculture. The framers of the tariff bill were honorable men, and although it had been suggested in the press that somebody had been bribing senators, those statements, said Hoar, are received by serious people throughout the country "with absolute contempt."

The amendment was referred to the finance committee.

Tillman then answered Hoar. He said he had the deepest respect for the integrity of the senator from Massachusetts. But perhaps he had become callous in the long service, as was indicated by the statement that the best people of both parties treat with contempt the statements that there was irregularity in making the sugar schedule. 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, Tillman said, he had contemplated an amendment to Hoar's proposition, so that the committee 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 cannot touch sugar without getting contaminated."

Hoar was again on his feet and, turning to the South Carolina senator, 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 their farms and factories of Massachusetts.

"They are," he proceeded, impressively, "simple, sincere, honest, liberty-loving, God-fearing men. They think no evil, and the appeals to vile passions fall on deaf ears with them.

"The men who make up the farms and factories were the same the country over," he said. "And I hold," he continued, "that to the great body of these people, these charges are not only preposterous, but infamous."

Tillman again made a reply. While he claimed no special mission, he had come from the farm and from the people and 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 the senator.

The senate then came back to the Bland amendment. Lindsay moved to strike out 1 95-100 and insert 1 8-100 cents as the rate on sugar. He argued that the rate of the bill was too high and gave exceptional advantages to the refiners.

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

Was it wise, Allison answered, to turn over the business of sugar refining to other countries? If not, then a differential must be allowed our 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. Allison incorporated in his speech a very interesting table, giving the first detailed explanation from the Republican side of the new sugar schedule. In commenting upon 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."

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

75 degrees—Differential 1894, 56.2; house, 40.82; senate, 62.99.

88 degrees—Differential 1894, 28.48; house, 17.35; senate, 24.85.

96 degrees—Differential 1894, 19.82; house, 12.33; senate, 19.89.

100 degrees—Differential 1894, 21.82; house, 12.59; senate, 20.00.

When Allison was asked why his figures differed from those of Aldrich, who made the original statement, he answered that his (Allison's) scale was based upon the price of sugars in bond in New York, while 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 has 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."

Caffery again criticised the sugar trust, pointing out that it needed no protection, according to its own admissions. Everywhere, he said, was felt the baneful influence of the trust. It invades the senate, and wherever it goes, he said, 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.

Will He Be "Doctored?"

PRINCETON, N. J., June 14.—In reference to the rumor that an honorary degree of LL.D. will be conferred upon Grover Cleveland next week, the university authorities are reticent in giving information, and a confirmation or denial cannot be obtained.

Rain in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Rain showers visited this section of the state this morning unexpectedly, and were general from Santa Cruz and Stockton, north. The heaviest fall recorded so far was at Eureka, where .6 of an inch was registered.

Bank Charter Prolonged.

PARIS, June 14.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted clause one of the Bank of France bill, prolonging the charter of that institution until 1920.

DIAMOND KING DEAD.

Barney Barnato Commits Suicide In Mid-Ocean.

PICTURESQUE CHARACTER GONE

From a Circus Performer He Becomes One of the Richest Men in the World, a Leading Financier and Stock Company Promoter, and Was Foremost in the Development of the Rich Mines of South Africa and the Richer Ones Found in English Capitalists' Pockets.

LONDON, June 14.—Midnight.—A special dispatch from Buchal, island of Madeira, off the west coast of Morocco, says that on the arrival there today of the British steamship Scot, which left Table bay (Cape Town) on June 2 for Southampton, it was announced that Barney Barnato, the South African diamond king, who was among the passengers, had committed suicide by leaping overboard. His body was recovered.

The late Barney Barnato was in many respects the most remarkable speculator of the century. Of all the Englishmen who have taken part in the development of South Africa, two only have acquired

MR. BARNEY BARNATO AT HOME.

a worldwide reputation. These have been Cecil Rhodes and Barnett Isaacs, more often and less respectfully styled Barney Barnato. Barnato was an assumed name, a sort of stage name, for he began his life in South Africa by exhibiting a trick donkey some twenty-five years ago. He was then about 20 years of age.

Barney Barnato was an English Jew. Up to the point where his fortunes began to decline he made money by leaps and bounds, and in 1895, when his good fortune was at its zenith, it was estimated that he controlled interests worth in the neighborhood of £100,000,000. It was the fashion to call him the richest man in the world. At that time he was virtually the king of the London money market. In the autumn of 1895, when the boom in Kaffirs, the shares of the comparatively new gold mines of the Transvaal, South Africa, was at its height, every man, woman and child in London, with money to invest, invested it in Kaffirs. The crash was the last of those financial fevers which periodically attack conservative England, the "South sea bubble" being the first. For months it was the controlling passion in London, and it was most rampant in Paris and Berlin. The shares went to unheard of figures, and fortunes were made in a day.

The center of this tremendous financial outburst was Barney Barnato, and he was conservatively estimated at that time as worth between $60,000,000 and $150,000,000. Among his assets was a bank originally capitalized at $12,500,000. In a very few months its capital stock rose in value to $45,000,000. Barnato was born in London. Little is known as to his early life, except that he received his instruction from a private tutor, instead of attending the public schools. He was a younger son, and at the age of 20 went to South Africa, then a much more unknown territory than it is now, thinly populated by Englishmen or persons of English descent. The Kimberley diamond mines were just beginning to be productive. With his few pounds of capital he began dealing in diamonds in a small way. He was clever and pushing. Everything he touched he made successful. In five years he had earned enough in the retail sale of diamonds to purchase shares in the mines from which his merchandise had come. Before another five years had elapsed his holdings at Kimberley had become very large, and when the Transvaal gold fields were discovered he had profits to invest in them.

In 1886 Barnato was a definite money power in South Africa, and began to be spoken of as the rival of Cecil Rhodes. Unlike in temperament, the two men started out to be opponents, but in 1888 they reached the conclusion simultaneously that their respective interests could be best promoted by combining forces, and the De Beers consolidated mines were the result, one of the most valuable pieces of property in land in the world.

Although Barnato represented Kimberley twice in the Cape legislature, he had little time to give to politics, and little interest in that field of activity. Cecil Rhodes used wealth only as a means of political control; Barnato aspired only to such control of men as comes from being fabulously rich. His record in the Cape legislature was quite devoid of incident. When the tremendous increase in his mining interests called for the establishment of a London branch, this took the form of the Barnato bank. From that date he spent most of his time in London, lived at first in Earl Spencer's town residence, but moved finally into a more magnificent mansion overlooking Hyde park.

While in Africa he married and had three children, two sons and a daughter. He always had, or professed to have, boundless faith in the future of the Transvaal, and his personal popularity among all classes of Afrikanders was great. In London, where he was constantly besieged by flatterers, beggars and projectors of all sorts of enterprises, he finally became quite inaccessible to all except his most intimate friends.