The Times.

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THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The Bill is Rapidly Assuming Shape Under Direction of Capt. George Wise.

POSTAL STATIONS FOR RICHMOND.

Captain Wise to Urge a Free Delivery for Manchester—The Memorial Bridge Across the Potomac.

TIMES BUREAU, RAFLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, June 20, 1894.

The subcommittee of which Capt. George D. Wise is chairman is now holding daily sessions, and the Nicarague Canal bill is rapidly assuming definite shape. The committee is following very closely along the lines of the Morgan bill, and is considering each point as they reach it in the text of this measure. The proposition to build the canal upon the issue of $70,000,000 of Treasury notes was unanimously defeated in the committee, and this sum will now be raised by an issue of bonds for this express purpose, bearing a rate of 3 per cent. interest. The Morgan bill provides for the issuance of 10-30 bonds and for the entire $70,000,000 at one time. The committee has, however, submitted to Secretary Carlisle a request for his opinion as to the length of time the bonds should run, and also as to the desirability of issuing the full amount or dividing the issue into periods of a few years a part.

The committee has decided that eleven directors shall govern the affairs of the canal—eight to be appointed by the United States Government and three by Nicaragua and the stockholders of the former maritime company.

HILL AND THE INCOME TAX.

The end of the tariff discussion in the Senate is practically in sight, and Senator Voorhees said this morning that the final vote would be taken by Saturday of this week. There is no doubt that Senator Hill will make a determined fight against the income tax, and will offer a number of amendments to this feature of the bill, but it is equally certain that his efforts will all be in vain, and that the income tax will remain as it came from the House.

The Wilson tariff bill, as amended by the Senate, will then come back to the House for its endorsement. A discussion of the amendments will be had in the House, and as that body will surely fail to accept all the Senate amendments, a conference will be asked for, and in this committee the final battle between the Wilson bill and the Gorman-Brice compromise will be fought. It is not generally believed, however, that a great many changes will be made in the Senate bill, as the House members of the conference committee will be plainly told by the senators that this is the very best bill that could be had, holding together enough senators to pass it, and that it is a question of adopting their amendments or passing no bill. In fact, it is well known in the inner circles that when the Wilson bill reached the Senate the Democratic majority was divided hopelessly in regard to passing that measure.

WHERE GORMAN CAME IN.

Then right here was where Gorman and Brice began to figure. They are both members of the Democratic steering committee which has in charge party matters. The task then devolved largely upon them to find out what changes were demanded by the different senators; for those from North, East, South, and West all have made some demands for the benefit of their respective localities. These two senators are sometimes charged with having been interested with the manufacturers in placing certain articles on the dutiable list, but those Democrats who know are fully advised that their duties were alone in the grouping of the various interests demanded by the different senators, and that this measure now embraces the lowest tariff reductions which a majority of the present senators would have supported.

The greatest fight in the conference committee promises to be over the sugar schedule and the duty placed on coal, both of which items are liable to be slightly changed.

RICHMOND'S POSTAL STATIONS.

The report of Dr. Brown, the inspector in charge of the plans for the establishment of postal stations in Richmond, has been formally submitted to the department, and was referred to Congressman Wise this morning. The report was accurately outlined in this correspondence yesterday, and recommends two carrier and two substations, and the establishment of a fourth-class office at Barton Heights. Congressman Wise had a long interview with the First Assistant Postmaster-General this morning in reference to the matter.

Captain Wise is waiting for the census returns showing the population of Manchester. As soon as these are received he will urge the establishment of the free delivery system for that city.

Congressman Meredith will appear before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce next Friday to urge a favorable report on the memorial bridge which it is proposed to erect across the Potomac at this point. This bridge will extend from a point near the Naval Observatory grounds across to the Arlington estate, and will be a great convenience to the Virginia residents between the two bridges already erected.

NORTH CAROLINA MATTERS.

Some time ago bills were introduced by Congressmen Bower and Alexander, of North Carolina, for the relief of Messrs. C. J. Coles and H. B. Hannah. These gentlemen were assayers at the mint at Charlotte, N. C., and, the Congress of 1876 failing to make any appropriations for paying their salaries, they performed the duties assigned them without pay, expecting relief, of course, from succeeding Congresses. Bills for that purpose have been introduced several times, and have been reported favorably from the Committee on Claims in two Congresses. When the last favorable report was made the present chairman, Captain Bunn, was at the head of the committee. In the present Congress these bills had already been reported favorably from the subcommittee to which they were referred; so it was with a great deal of confidence that Congressman Bower appeared before the whole committee this morning and urged that these gentlemen be allowed to go to the Court of Claims with their case. The committee, however, thought otherwise. Under the leadership of Chairman Bunn, who made a vigorous speech against them, this committee reversed the action of the two previous committees and reported adversely to the bills. Messrs. Coles and Hannah have a just and honest claim against the United States Government, and should not be prevented by technicalities from collecting it.

MR. GORMAN SURRENDERS.

The fight over the supervising inspectorship of steam vessels was practically ended yesterday by Senator Gorman throwing up the sponge. Captain Cooper came over from Baltimore yesterday and was closeted with the Maryland senator for some time. The Senator agreed to make a last effort this morning, but, hearing that the matter was informally mentioned at yesterday's Cabinet meeting and that the President had expressed his approval of Secretary Carlisle's recommendation of Captain Murdaugh, he abandoned the idea of further interference in the matter.

It is due to Captain Cooper to state that he was never a candidate for the position, but was requested by Senator Gorman to allow his name to be used.

THE HARBOR BILL.

The Senate Committee on Commerce will commence to consider the river and harbor bill Monday next. About one hundred and fifty amendments, aggregating in round numbers nearly three million dollars, have already been offered in the Senate, and it is very probable that more will follow.

Senator-elect Martin, of Virginia, was in the city for a few hours this morning. He was summoned here on legal business, which he transacted and left for his home before many of his friends knew of his presence here.

He spoke confidently of Democratic success in the State this fall, but said that politics were yet in no shape to express an opinion.

CONSUL PROSKAUER.

Congressman Wise this morning received a letter from Consul Proskauer, of Richmond, which stated that he would sail for his post about the first of August.

C. E. Huffstetter was appointed postmaster to-day at Begonia, Gaston county, N. C., vice S. C. Johnson, removed, and W. L. Freeman at Ether, Montgomery county, vice Hiram Freeman, resigned.

The only Virginia appointment was that of C. E. McNiel at Longfield, Lee county, vice W. W. McNiel resigned.

H. L. W.

WIMAN GETS FIVE AND HALF YEARS

The Fallen King of Staten Island Sentenced for Forgery.

NEW YORK, June 20.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning Justice Ingraham sentenced Erastus Wiman, convicted of forgery in the second degree, to an imprisonment of five years and six months.

Mr. Wiman, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Brown, came down from the Tombs to the court-room at 9:30 o'clock. The walk through Centre street was unmarked by any demonstration, for none, perhaps, in the crowded street knew that of these two men one was the most conspicuous prisoner of the day.

On reaching court Mr. Wiman chatted with his two sons freely, and was apparently oblivious of his surroundings. With the exception of an unusual pallor that may be attributed to his days in the Tombs, as well as to the contemplation of his position, the fallen financier showed no change.

As the Judge seated himself, Gen. Tracy stood before him and began an earnest appeal for his client. General Tracey based his motion for a new trial on these grounds:

1. That the court had misdirected the jury. 2. That the verdict was clearly contrary to law. 3. That the verdict was clearly against the evidence.

Judge Ingraham denied the motion for a new trial, and then began to speak in a tone which was so low that it could not be heard at the reporters' table, which was not six feet away. As he progressed, however, he was heard to mention that for a long period Wiman had appropriated the money which was the property of his associates, and that he had finally resorted to forgery, not in one, but in several instances. He spoke of the letter—the letter of confession which Wiman wrote, acknowledging the forgery, but passed it off with a mild criticism.

In speaking of the jury's recommendation to mercy, Judge Ingraham announced that he was willing to give full force and effect to that recommendation. Then, after a few remarks relative to the standing of the condemned man in financial circles, the Court proceeded to give sentence, and said:

"The sentence of the court is that you shall be imprisoned in the State prison at Sing Sing for the term of five years and six months at hard labor, which will bring your term of imprisonment, with the usual commutation, to an end in the spring of 1898."

As soon as sentence was passed Mr. Tracy made an appeal for stay of execution, on the ground that Mr. Wiman had a great deal of business to attend to, and Judge Ingraham told Deputy Sheriff Brown to instruct Sheriff Sexton not to take Mr. Wiman to the State prison at Sing Sing until Tuesday next.

A formal motion of an appeal was made, but the closest friends of Mr. Wiman do not believe that it will be urged.

When sentence was passed Wiman made no demonstration of any kind. He was at once taken back to the Tombs, where he said to a reporter that he had no statement to make, except that he left his case entirely in the hands of his attorneys.

YALE'S MEN DEPART.

Representative Athletes Who Will Meet the Englishmen.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Yale team of nine men who are to compete with Oxford University on July 16th next for the college athletic championship of the world, left for England to-day on the American Line steamship New York. A number of Yale men were at the pier to see them off. All are in first-class condition, and are in high hopes of scoring a victory in the first international track and field tournament ever held between students of the new and old worlds.

Great preparations have been made. Some weeks were spent in the selection of the men, and even up to last week some changes were made in the hope that only the best men should represent the collegiate amateurs.

The team as finally made up is as follows: Runners—Pond, Woodhull, Sanford, and Morgan. Hurdlers—Cady, Sheldon, and Hatch. Hammer throwers and shot putters—Brown and Hickok. Charlie Sherrill, the famous runner, will accompany the team and stay until its return.

All the members had arrived in town last night and stopped with friends in this city. Runner Pond said that the boys would leave in the best of condition, and would be, he believed, not much the worse for their voyage. They will go into active training upon their arrival.

FOR A LABOR "TRUST".

The Farmers' Alliance to Join the Knights of Labor and Railway Union.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A morning paper says: One million men, members of the Farmers' Alliance, are on the point of allying their forces with the Knights of Labor and American Railway Union. T. B. McGuire, a member of the general executive board of the knights in Chicago, yesterday held a brief conference on this subject with President Debs, of the American Railway Union. A tripartite agreement is soon to be entered into by these three great organizations, whose united forces will number 1,500,000 citizens of the United States at the end of the current year. It has for its primary object the formation of a party for independent political action. As an indication of this the determination of the general officers of the American Railway Union to send representatives to the convention to be held at the Capitol building, Springfield, Ill., July 2d, 3d, and 4th, is particularly suggestive.

The Eckington Hotel Burned

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Eckington Hotel, in the suburbs of this city, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. A number of congressmen were guests of the hotel, and it is thought some lost part of their personal effects. The main building was formerly the old Gales mansion, occupied many years ago by Joseph Gales, one of the proprietors of the National Intelligencer.

Operators Break Away from the Union.

PITTSBURG, PA., June 20.—It is announced that Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, operating the largest iron and steel mill in the United States in which the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has a footing, has declared war on the workingmen's union, and will operate the big brownstone plant, which employs about four thousand men, without regard to practices of the union.

No Duty on Raw Wool.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—There has been considerable talk during the past few days of a possibility of a small duty on raw wool, but there appears no good reason why such belief should exist. The leaders on the Republican side do not expect it, and the Democratic managers of the bill assert that under no circumstances would such a proposition be countenanced.

Another Degree for Mahan.

OXFORD, June 20.—The honorary degree of DCL. was conferred to-day on Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the United States cruiser Chicago, by the University of Oxford at its commencement festivities.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: John B. Gorman, of Georgia, United State consul at Matamoras, Mex. Postmasters: Florida—David C. Lee, at Kissimme; W. H. Perry, at Lakey City.

PHENOMENAL PROGRESS

THE FIGHT OVER THE INCOME TAX FEATURE BEGINS TO-DAY.

Allen and Chandler Have a Tilt Over the Lumber Schedule—Senator Hill to Speak on the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The progress made by the Senate to-day in the way of getting through the tariff bill might almost be called phenomenal. Beginning at 10:30 A. M. on the 153th page of the bill, it had reached in five hours the 135th page. Then, at one jump, with hardly an impediment or objection, forty-five more pages were wiped out, and all the administrative sections of the bill were eliminated.

Another half hour's work brought the Senate up to the income tax sections of the bill, and then a halt was called. The heat of the chamber and the fatigue to which senators had already been subjected led to the acquiescence in a proposition of Mr. Hoar's that the consideration of the income tax features of the bill be postponed till to-morrow morning, when Mr. Hill is to open the fight in opposition to the income tax.

In the morning half hour the Senate bill to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral purposes from one State or Territory into another State or Territory by express, was taken from the calendar and passed. It extends to express companies the provisions of the existing law upon this subject relating to carriage by mail.

THE PARAGRAPHS ACTED UPON.

The tariff bill was taken up at the paragraph placing salt on the free list. Mr. Peffer moved to strike it out and to put a duty of five cents per hundred pounds on salt.

He was supported by Messrs. Quay, Platt, Hawley and Allison, but the motion was voted down—24 to 33. Messrs. Allen and Kyle, the two other Populists, voted against Mr. Peffer's amendment.

Paragraph 615 was amended so as to read: "Shrimps and other shell fish, canned or otherwise."

Paragraph 641, "all sugars," having been reached, and the amendment of the Finance Committee being to strike it out, Mr. Aldrich demanded the yeas and nays, saying he wanted to know who was in favor of free sugar and who not. The paragraph was struck out—yeas, 33; nays, 22. Two Populist senators (Allen and Kyle) and one Republican (Quay) voted with the Democrats to strike out the paragraph.

Mr. Kyle stated that the vote which he had just given was not to be taken as an indication that he would vote in the same way when all the schedules of the bill were made up and when the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Allen made a statement to the like effect and almost in the same language, with the addition that he had thus far voted with the Finance Committee on the subject of sugar for the purpose of getting speedy action on the bill.

In the next paragraph (642) the word "refined" was struck out after the word "sulphur."

In the next paragraph (643) sulphuric acid, a proviso was added that upon sulphuric acid imported from any country which imposes a duty upon sulphuric acid exported from the United States the present rate of duty shall be levied.

ALLEN AND CHANDLER HAVE A TILT.

Mr. Allen moved to insert as a new paragraph lumber of any sort, planed or finished. After some colloquy he withdrew it and moved to add to paragraph 676, "sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber," the words, "Rough or dressed."

Mr. Chandler, in one of his extremely bitter speeches, recalled Mr. Allen's statement of half an hour ago, that he had not yet made up his mind what his final vote on the bill would be. The Senator now wanted free lumber, and, of course, he would get it, because that was the understanding. He (Chandler) did not expect to prevent this transaction that was now going on, but he did have a curiosity to know whether the bargain was yet completed; whether the transaction might be considered as closed, and whether the Senator from Nebraska had finally concluded how he would vote finally on the bill? Or had he notified the other side of the chamber that he had not yet concluded what his final vote would be, and that he would move to put something else (not produced in Nebraska) on the free list, and would have to get that as a consideration for the vote he was to give? He (Chandler) was anxious to know if the Senator from Nebraska was entirely foreclosed by the other side of the chamber.

Mr. Allen desired to say in as polite language as he could use to the Senator from New Hampshire, that his statement or insinuation that there was any bargain between himself and any Senator in charge of the bill was entirely untrue, and he was inclined to think that the Senator knew it to be untrue at the time he made it. He (Allen) had made no bargain, and proposed to make no bargains, and he proposed to vote as he saw fit.

After some further personalities between Messrs. Allen and Chandler, Mr. Allen's amendment was adopted—yeas, 28; nays, 21.

It made paragraph 678 (of the free list) read "sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber, rough or dressed."

The vote in detail was:

Yeas.—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Caffery, Call Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gray, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jarvis, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Murphy, Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Pugh, Roach, Vest, Voorhees, Walsh and White—28.

Nays.—Aldrich, Allison, Chandler, Cullom, Dubois, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Mitchell (Ore.), Morrill, Perkins, Platt, Power, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Teller and Washburn—21.

Mr. Allison moved to add to the paragraph as amended, the words, "except board, planks, deal and other lumber, of cedar, lignum vitae, lancewood and all other cabinet woods." Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) assented to the amendment, and it was agreed to.

CHANGE IN THE WOOL SCHEDULE.

Paragraph 685, placing raw wool on the free list, was amended so as to read:

"All wool of sheep, hair of the camel, alpaca and other like animals; all wool and hair on the skin, nolls, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and all waste or rags composed wholly or in part of wool."

The proviso at the end of the paragraph as to when it should take effect was struck out.

The amendment proposed by the Finance Committee to strike out of paragraph 684 (works of art) the words "including stained or painted window-glass or stained or painted glass windows," was withdrawn, and those words are retained in the paragraph. This disposed of the free list. In the succeeding portions of the bill the administrative features, sections 25 to 49 inclusive, were stricken out. They are reproductions from the existing law (McKinley).

The paragraph in section 53 for an internal revenue tax of $1 a thousand on cigarettes was, on motion of Mr. Jones, struck out of the bill.

At this stage of the consideration of the bill it was suggested by Mr. Hoar, on account of the intense heat and of the fatigue of the senators, the income tax sections (a few pages farther on) should be allowed to go over till to-morrow. The proposition was assented to, and it was ordered that those sections should be printed as they would read if the pending amendments to them were adopted. Several amendments which Mr. Vest proposed to offer were sent up, read and ordered also printed for use to-morrow.

Notices of amendments were also given by Messrs. Peffer and Hoar, the former for a graduated income tax and the latter to exempt the compensation of United States judges from the tax.

Mr. Hill gave notice of his purpose of addressing the Senate to-morrow in opposition to the income tax, and then, at 4:15, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

ANTI-OPTION BILL TALK.

Several Speeches Pro and Con—The Final Vote to be Taken Friday.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Mr. Bailey (Texas) was again appointed by a letter from Speaker Crisp to discharge the duties of the Chair to-day.

Committees were called for reports, and the House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, in the chair, to further consider the anti-option bill. By unanimous consent it was agreed that all debate on the bill should close with to-morrow's session, and a vote on the bill and pending amendments be taken after the morning hour Friday.

The first speaker was Mr. Goldzier (Dem., Ill.), who opposed the bill. He said he was not the representative of the Chicago Board of Trade, never had a deal on it, and never expected to have. In his district the Chicago and New York Boards of Trade were as little in favor as they were in the district of the gentleman from Missouri (Hatch), and if he (Goldzier) should incidentally in what he had to say seem to champion the practices of the Board of Trade it would be unpopular in his district. But, believing his duty required him to clear the interest of the whole people, he would do as he had done. Some had asked if Congress should do something for the farmers.

"I answer no," said Mr. Goldzier, "and in so answering the question stand upon the broad bottom of the Constitution, which has never authorized you nor any of your predecessors to select any class of any kind and do something for them, good, bad, or indifferent."

Such legislation as that proposed in this bill, he said, was not new. From time immemorial there had been mountebank statesmen who believed or made themselves believe they could do something for them which would stop the working of this law or accelerate the working of that law.

The speaker then proceeded to review historical instances of this class of legislation, and followed that with an argument against the bill.

Overproduction, owing to the introduction of destructive competition by machinery, Mr. Goldzier said, was largely responsible for the reduction of prices to the farmer. "Is he any more entitled to be protected by the Government against competition than the lawyer?" he asked.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.), followed Mr. Goldzier also in opposition to the bill. In every respect save one, he said, the bill was to be condemned. Its purpose to restrain or prevent wrong doing could not be criticised, but in every other respect it was open to criticism.

THE OTHER SIDE HEARD FROM.

The next speaker was Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.), who advocated the bill as a measure of relief for the farmer. That class had been discriminated against in Congress for many years, but they were opening their eyes to the advantage of being represented on the floor, and the speaker warned his hearers, if they did not now harken to the demands of farmers there would be soon enough of their representatives here to compel a hearing. Mr. Talbert interspersed his remarks with several stories to illustrate his points. The speaker said he was a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and he stood in his place as a representative of that organization with no blush of shame mantling his cheek at the avowal; and he expressed the opinion that prosperity would not return to this country until the demands of the Alliance platform were enacted into law. Discussing the provisions of the bill, Mr. Talbert asked Mr. Grosvenor his opinion as to the legality of speculative sales of grain, assuming that he was an antagonist of the bill.

Mr. Grosvenor replied that they were illegal under the common law. Now, if the gentlemen from South Carolina would permit, he would say that he intended to vote for the bill.

"When did you get converted?" asked Mr. Talbert in surprise.

"Well, I want to say, Mr. Chairman," he continued, "that while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return, even so vile a sinner as the gentleman from Ohio." (Laughter.)

The unoccupied portion of Mr. Talbert's hour was taken by Mr. Richardson (Dem., Mich.), who spoke in favor of the bill.

HARTER'S HUMOROUS SPEECH.

Mr. Harter (Dem., Ohio,) followed him in a speech against the bill. He attacked it from the standpoint of its practical effect upon the revenues of the Government. Mr. Harter argued that the option market was the highest market, the Chicago price of wheat being six or seven cents higher than the world's parity. It was to preserve these markets to the farmer and prevent the stigma of the passage of the bill from attaching to General Hatch that he opposed the bill.

"Should these markets be destroyed," said Mr. Harter, "General Hatch would not be a welcome guest at any county fair in the United States. I want the farmers when he goes amongst them to cry 'Hall Hatch!' not 'Damn Hatch!' I am the best friend General Hatch has on the floor of the House."

Mr. Harter referred to Mr. Sibley's speech yesterday, and denominating him as the "chaplain of the new democracy addressing the camp-meeting," and he told Mr Pence (Pop., Col.,) in answer to a question, that Mr. Sibley was a better authority on the Bible than he was on these matters.

Describing the effect of the destruction of the market for "futures," compelling producers to sell for whatever they could get at the time he said: "Why, of course, down would go the prices of cotton, like Mr. What's-his-name to the bottom of the sea. The element in the bill which was intended to elevate the morals of the business men of the country, Mr. Harter said, reminded him of the effort in Maine to keep men sober by law. "Yet a total abstainer, like myself, can not stay a day in that State without getting dizzy until he can escape over the State line into New Hampshire."

Addressing himself to the Southern representatives, Mr. Harter asked them how they could justify themselves in advocating this bill, which violated every principle of constitutional legislation for which they had fought.

"I knew you were defeated," he said, "but I never supposed you would come back here like whipped men, and support the very principles which you fought so gallantly and so long to crush out."

Mr. Harter closed with a presentation of the letter he had written to the chairman of the meeting held to sympathize with the Coxey movement, in which he gave his views upon the question.

"What can Congress do to bring about a return of good times?" he asked, which was received with mingled satisfaction and amusement.

At 5:10 the committee arose and the House adjourned.

JUDGE PHELPS BURIED.

Funeral of the Diplomat, Statesman and Jurist.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 20.—The funeral of Judge William Walter Phelps took place at 11 o'clock this morning from the Presbyterian church at this place.

Previous to the public service in the church, a private service was held in the Phelps residence at Teaneck, which was attended by the mourners, immediate friends, and the employes of Judge Phelps.

The remains were followed to the church by four coaches. In the first coach were Mrs. Phelps, the widow; Baroness Von Ruttenburg, daughter of Judge Phelps, and Capt. John J. Phelps and Sheffield Phelps, sons of the deceased. The other carriages were occupied by the immediate relatives and the pall-bearers. The latter were William E. Brown, manager of Mr. Phelps' New York office; Thomas R. White, Mr. Brown's assistant; A. T. Herrick, William W. Brennan, manager of Mr. Phelps' Teaneck estate; Patrick O'Neill, the head coachman, and Donald Matheson, head gardener.

Rev. Henry M. Booth, former college classmate of Mr. Phelps, and at one time pastor of the Englewood Presbyterian church, was to have conducted the service, but he was unavoidably detained at his home in Auburn, N. Y. Rev. James E. Ells, pastor of the church, officiated in the absence of Rev. Mr. Booth.

Gold for Export.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Treasury Department is informed that $2,250,000 in gold was withdrawn from the New York subtreasury to-day for shipment to Europe. This gold, Treasurer Morgan is informed, will be replaced by New York banks to-morrow, but if it is not done the Treasury gold will stand at $64,703,047.

Speaker Crisp Much Better.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Speaker Crisp is sitting up to-day, but the attending physician advised another day of rest before returning to congressional work.

BUTLER SCORED TILLMAN.

In Plain Language He Refutes Some of the Governor's Charges.

GIVES HIM THE LIE WITHOUT CEREMONY

The Senator Makes a Profound Impression by His Bold and Candid Statements. Tillman's Defence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 20.—There was some pretty lively sharpshooting at the campaign meeting in Chester to-day, and Senator Butler did the shooting. To explain it is necessary to go back to the first meeting, which was held at Rock Hill Monday. There was a large crowd there and it is estimated that Butler's supporters were largely in the majority. In accounting for the apparent disparity of their forces the Tillmanites charged that the Butler contingent was composed of men who had been taken to Rock Hill by Bunch McBee, superintendent of the Richmond and Danville road in this State, and they did not represent the people of Rock Hill. In his speech at Yorkville Tillman referred to Butler's Rock Hill supporters as the Coxey army, and gave utterance to the following sentiments:

"Possibly some of General Butler's overzealous friends may have engineered this. If Bunch McBee, as Superintendent of the Richmond and Danville, is prostituting his authority by hauling people free, we ought to know it. If there is a corruption fund raised in New York, then you ought to know it, for it is talked about."

To-day the campaign meeting was held at Chester, and Senator Butler made Governor Tillman's statement the text of his speech. He was excited and aggressive, and made a deep impression by the spirited manner in which he resented Governor Tillman's insinuations. He was received with great applause, and started out quietly, by saying:

BUTLER EXCORIATES TILLMAN.

At Rock Hill I announced that I would do nothing to provoke trouble. Governor Tillman said he wanted the issues discussed, and yet at Yorkville, where he had the reply, he put an insult on my character that I permit no man living to do without resenting it."

There was great confusion at this point and indications of a storm. Senator Butler walked across the platform and raising his voice said: "He must take his punishment like a man. He said yesterday, or if he did not say so, he adopted a meaner form by insinuating and suggesting that I had a corrupt fund from Wall street, or elsewhere, with which to buy my seat into the Senate."

Then turning around towards Governor Tillman, he said: "I say in reply that if Governor Tillman or anyone else makes that charge against me he is an infamous liar."

The crowd was dumbfounded. It looked at Senator Butler and Senator Butler looked at Governor Tillman, and everything was as quiet as the calmest sea, when all of a sudden there was an outburst of applause for Butler. When order had been restored Senator Butler continued:

"When he has charges to make against me, let him make them like a man of courage and truth; let him specify, and not indulge in the innuendo of a blackguard and bully. The man has never lived and ever will live who imputes dishonesty to me." (Hurahs for Butler and Tillman. Voice in crowd. "Give him h—l.")

"Governor Tillman may go to the Senate, but he shall not go there slandering me. Let him go there on his merits, and not by villifying, lampooning, and misrepresenting better men than he is. Talk about my having a corruption fund. He says I am not in sympathy with you men." (A voice: "Were you at Brandy Station?") "Yes, I was, and I am here to-day, and will be with the Governor every day. I hope I haven't some defects of his character, whereby he accuses a man behind his back and the next day denies that he said it. He talks of my friends at Rock Hill being Coxeyites. There is one of my gallant friends from Edgefield (pointing to a man in the crowd) as true a man as ever lived. He would no more undertake to tell that man he was a tramp if he was on equal terms with him than he would attempt to fly. These men simply got the permission to do as they please from "Marse Ben."

TILLMAN FLATLY CONTRADICTED.

"I did not provide these men with transportation, and had nothing to do with their coming. I could have nothing to do with it. Governor Tillman, perhaps, thought he had been bossing this State long enough to think he had a right, title and interest to it. Governor Tillman says I declined to make speeches in 1890. I don't believe the committee ever made the request in the first place. They ignored me, and Governor Tillman does not tell the truth when he says I was invited to speak in that campaign. I was systematically ignored. General Hampton went to Aiken, where he was invited, and was howled down by Tillman's myrmidons, and they tried to disgrace and humiliate that old man. I did not go because I was not invited. Then, too, in 1892, although I offered my services, there seemed to be a design to keep me away from the people. There never seemed to be any place for me. Governor Tillman says I was elected because of the Hamburg riots, and that he, too, was there. Maybe he was, but I was there and did not see Tillman, and I have been told that when the shooting began he could not be found. ("How about Brandy Station?" was again asked by a man in the crowd.)

"I was there, but Tillman was not. He says he was too young, yet I had comrades as young or younger."

After discussing some matters of Tillman's administration, Senator Butler took up the free pass business.

"Governor Tillman," he said, "admitted yesterday some of his friends went to Rock Hill on free passes."

Senator Butler then carefully took out of his pocket pass No. 1, in favor of B. R. Tillman and family, good until December 31, 1892, and signed by Colonel A. B. Andrews.

Turning to Governor Tillman he said: "I want to know if you deny it?"

Governor Tillman: "No indeed, sir; and the man who gave it to you passed your friends."

Senator Butler: "I think he had better stop on this matter. Like a thief with stolen goods, when the Governor was caught with the pass, he gave it up and threw himself behind his wife for protection."

THE COSTLY DISPENSARY BUSINESS.

Senator Butler then took up the dispensary question and showed by the official figures that instead of the State being ahead in the business, it was about $19,000 in arrears.

He then took up Tillman's charge that Congress is bought and the Senate is controlled by Wall street. He charged men at a distance with corruption.

I wonder if he stays there six years if any of their money will stick to his pockets. But he is perpetrating a deliberate slander when he is continually talking of bribery and corruption. I don't believe any of them can be bought half as easy as the man who stigmatizes them. For there are from the South such true, honest men as Gordon, and Walsh, and Vest, and Cockrell, and Morgan, and Pugh, and Blackburn, and Lindsay, and Berry, and Jones, and Jarvis, and all the others, against whom the foul breath of suspicion has never been hurled except by the man who is hundreds of miles away.

Senator Butler criticized Governor Tillman's administration in plain terms, and made a very effective speech. What its effect will be no one can tell. It evidently pleased the crowd at Chester to-day. There is general thankfulness that there was no disturbance at the meeting to-day, and efforts will be made by conservative men on both sides to keep the peace. Butler opened his opponents' eyes by the boldness of his charge to-day. As one of the correspondents on the ground says:

"It was the first time Tillman had ever been caught by the collar, so to speak, and shaken up."

TO EXONERATE SENATORS.

Some Bought Sugar, But There Were No Improper Influences.

WASHINGTON June 20.—The prospects are that there will be no further testimony heard before the sugar trust investigating committee, except that of a few senators, whose absence from Washington prevented their answering to the "drag net" questions.

One by one as the senators return to the town they will be examined. The committee has heard a large number of witnesses, including newspaper men, officers of the American Sugar Refining Company, and stock brokers, and all but about half a dozen members of the Senate.

WHAT HAS BEEN FOUND OUT.

The result is summed up in this way: Several senators have told of talks they had with President Havemeyer, Secretary Searles, of the American Sugar Refining Company, and with Mr. H. L. Terrell, whose testimony was not clearly established, but there has been no direct evidence of any formal conference between the sugar men and senators. The allegations that Senator Brice had speculated in sugar stock, and had been thus improperly influenced in helping the refining interest, were not supported by the evidence.

Those allegations were contradicted by the testimony of Senator Brice himself, corroborated by Broker E. K. Chapman. While the committee ascertained that the Sugar Trust had contributed to the Democratic and the Republican parties in State campaigns, it failed to secure any evidence showing that contributions were made to either party in national elections.

Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles denied that such contributions had been made, and Senator Gorman, a member of the Democratic National Committee, and the manager of the national campaign in 1884, and several other senators said they had never heard of any.

One senator (Quay) told the committee point blank that he had speculated in sugar prior to the time the tariff bill came to the Senate, and that he had a perfect right to do so. Another senator (McPherson) said he had inadvertently become involved in sugar speculation during the pendency of the bill through the blunder of a servant in sending a telegram directing the purchase of sugar stock after the Senator had decided that it would be improper for him to buy the stock. It was also shown that the son of Senator Ransom and messenger to the Senator's committee had placed small bets on sugar without Senator Ransom's knowledge. Senator Ransom's testimony was enough to show that he was blameless in the matter.

TWO CASES DUE TO BE PROSECUTED.

To-day Senators Gray and Lindsay, the Democratic members of the investigation committee, have been busy arranging the case of Havemeyer and Searles, which will be reported to the Vice-President for certification to the District Attorney because of their refusal to answer questions.

So far the committee has reported and the Vice-President certified three recalcitrant witnesses, Correspondents Shrives and Edwards and Stock Broker Chapman. Other witnesses who refused to answer questions were Havemeyer, Searles, Macartney, a stock broker, and Fisher, a telegraph operator. The latter will probably not be certified for criminal prosecution.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, appeared before the committee this afternoon and answered all the drag-net questions in the negative.

The expected formal indictments of the newspaper correspondents Shriver and Edwards, were not handed into court to-day by the grand jury. The reason, as given at the District Attorney's office, is that no similar cases are on record, and the office, in the absence of precedent, is exercising great care in framing indictments that will hold water.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Controller Eckels Says Their Condition was Never Better.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Controller of the Currency Eckels is in Chicago, to remain the entire week. To-day Mr. Eckels had a conference with a number of national bank receivers of the West.

"The conference is of a private character," said Mr. Eckels. "I thought it best while I was home to call these receivers together to talk over the condition of their banks, rather than to have them make the journey to Washington.

"The banking business of the country was never in a better condition than at the present time, so far as money on hand is concerned. They have a plethora of it now and are as much worried to put it out as they were last year at this time to keep it in their vaults. I look for a resumption of general trade as soon as Congress adjourns and the tariff schedule is settled. The stocks of the country are pretty well used up, and I look for a healthier condition of trade than we have had for some years."

UNCLE SAM'S EXPENSES.

For the Year the Receipts will Reach $234,000,000 and Expenditures $372,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Figures obtained from the Treasury makes it possible to accurately approximate the receipts and expenses of the Government for the present fiscal year, the end of which is now only ten days distant. So far, for two-thirds of this month, customs receipts have been $5,500,000, indicating a total for the month from this source of $9,000,000. Internal revenue receipts $8,000,000, indicating a total of $12,000,000. Miscellaneous receipts $3,000,000, indicating a total of $3,000,000, and making the aggregate government receipts for the fiscal year, $234,000,000. The expenditures have been $19,500,000; making the aggregate for the year to June 30th, the next ten days being estimated, $372,000,000, or an excess for the last fiscal year of $78,000,000. The internal revenue receipts for the first eleven months of the fiscal year show a decrease from last year for the same time, $14,351,000.

COAL MINE ON FIRE.

Three Men and a Boy Suffocated—The Other Workmen Escape.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 20.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon fire was discovered in a vacant room in the Mary Lee mines, six miles from this city. There were about fifty men working below, where the fire originated, and fully three-quarters of a mile from the entrance. With the exception of three men and a boy, all escaped. Whalen, the mine boss, and two other men and a boy were suffocated. No explosion occurred, and the fire is supposed to have been set by a striker who went into the mine ostensibly to work. A fire engine and hose reel with a thousand feet of hose was sent from this city, but this being insufficient, three hundred additional feet of hose have been sent out. What the extent of the damage is and the condition of the fire cannot as yet be ascertained.

Republican State Nominations

SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 20.—M. M. Estee was nominated as candidate for Governor on the first ballot by the Republican State convention here to-day.

MONTPELIER, VT., June 20.—The Republican State convention was held here to-day, and S. A. Woodbury, of Burlington, was chosen as candidate for Governor, and L. M. Mansur, of Pland Pond, for Lieutenant-Governor.

Another Shake-Up Promised.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—It is understood that an entire reorganization of the clerical forces of the various divisions of the Interior Department will shortly be made. The reorganization will be complete, and will involve reductions, promotions, and in many instances if not dismissal, transfers to other divisions.

To Preserve Fort Moultri.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Mr. Izelar introduced in the House to-day a bill appropriating $50,000 to enable the Secretary of War to protect and preserve Fort Moultri, on Sullivan's Island, S. C.

Walter Evans Nominated.

LOUISVILLE, TENN., June 20.—The Republicans of this district have nominated Walter Evans for Congress. Evans was an internal revenue commissioner under President Arthur's administration.

HARRY HILL TESTIFIES.

LAWYER GOFF FURNISHES HIS PROMISED SENSATION

Before the Lexow Committee in the Person of the Famous Gambler—The Evidence Bad for Captain Murphy.

NEW YORK, June 20.