The Times.

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A DUTY PLACED ON COTTON.

A Tax of 20 Per Cent. Ad Valorem on the Product in a Raw State

AT THE INSTANCE OF A DEMOCRAT.

The Matter Was Debated at Length and Developed a Great Difference of Opinion Among the Democrats—Slow Progress on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—By the decisive vote of 42 to 9, the Senate to-day adopted an amendment to the tariff bill placing raw cotton, the great product of the South, on the dutiable list at 20 per cent. ad valorem. It is the first time in the history of tariff legislation that a duty on cotton has been incorporated in a bill. The amendment was proposed by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) on his individual responsibility and without the approval of the Finance Committee, which thus far has been requisite to the success of every amendment except a minor one which went through by default.

DEMOCRATS DON'T AGREE.

The amendment led to a spirited debate, Democratic Senators disclosing a wide difference of views and at times exchanging sharp personal criticisms. On the final vote six Democrats, Messrs. Bacon, and Clay, of Georgia, McEnery, of Louisiana, McLaurin and Tillman, of South Carolina, and Rawlins, of Utah, voted with the Republicans for the Bacon amendment, while the negative vote was wholly Democratic, with one exception, Kyle (Populist).

The debate on cotton took up the most of the day and but little progress was made on the bill. Early in the day the sugar schedule was passed over and the agricultural schedule taken up. Less than two pages were disposed of during the day. The paragraph on cattle went over but the balance of the agricultural schedule up to and including paragraph 228 was agreed to as reported, all amendments except that of Mr. Bacon, being rejected.

SUGAR PASSED BY.

When the tariff bill was taken up at 12:01 P. M. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, requested that the sugar schedule be passed, stating that it would be considered to-morrow. The agricultural schedule being next in order, a number of amendments were offered by Democratic Senators, but all were rejected until Mr. Bacon offered his amendment to be known as paragraph 227 1-2, placing a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on raw cotton.

Mr. Bacon said the omission of this article from the dutiable list was a violation of the principle of the Democratic platform that tariff taxation should be so imposed as to discriminate against no section. The tariff as a whole fell like a dead weight on the producers of cotton raising the price of all articles essential to his use, and on the article of production, raw cotton, he was left in the lurch. Last year the statistics showed that [illegible] pounds of cotton were imported into the United States valued at [illegible]. The amount of foreign cotton was increasing constantly. Mr. Bacon said he addressed himself particularly to his Democratic associates. Why should they be excluded from the benefits of a revenue duty, if all other agricultural products were to have the benefit of these duties. Under the rule of consistency there should be an unanimous vote for a duty on cotton.

Mr. Platt (Rep., of Connecticut), who was in charge of the bill pending Mr. Allison's return, indicated a readiness for a vote favorable to the amendment and Mr. Gallinger (Rep., of New Hampshire) added: "We are not going to support the minority's amendment." [illegible]

MR. CHILTON OBJECTED.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., of Texas) said the amendment would not raise the price of cotton. According to the Georgia Senator (Mr. Bacon) there would be no diminution of the importations of Egyptian cotton so that the only effect would be to give additional revenue on cotton without taking away the competition from foreign cotton.

Mr. Chilton said it was impossible to increase the price of cotton by a tariff so long as it was necessary to find a market for the surplus of American cotton [illegible] in Liverpool or in any other foreign market. It was with cotton as with wheat, the foreign price would fix the domestic price. Hence the only benefit would be to increase the price on cotton goods.

Mr. Vest said the amendment would be [illegible] as he believes it was calculated to cause dissension in the Democratic party. He claimed that the addition of 20 per cent. proposed would simply add that amount to the finished product. He took issue with Mr. Bacon on the contention that the amendment was in line with the platform adopted at Chicago.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

"If," he said, "I had thought the platform meant what the Senator from Georgia says it does, I would not have [illegible] it any more than I would have [illegible] rattlesnake knowing [illegible]." [illegible] the new evangelist is to preach.

He expressed surprise at Mr. Bacon's statement that the cotton manufacturers needed assistance. He said it had been generally understood the cotton manufacturers were exceptionally prosperous.

In conclusion, Mr. Vest said that he had been a southern Democrat, always pointed with pride to the fact that cotton was admitted free of duty, as showing the Democratic consistency in supporting free raw materials. Hence his disappointment that this amendment should be proposed by a southern Senator, as it would justify and open the way for a duty on wool, lumber and all other articles classed as raw materials. Indeed, he exclaimed, "It leaves us naked without argument."

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, opposed the amendment in an incisive speech. He agreed with Mr. Vest that the Republicans would support the amendment in the hope of creating dissension in the Democratic party, and added that they would also support it for the purpose of securing an excuse for increased compensatory duties on cotton manufactures. He argued that the small importations could not affect the price of the entire domestic crop, and said that the duty would only add to the price of cotton goods. Mr. Jones said the cotton growers would not be misled and deceived by a proposition so palpably thin as this.

Mr. Bacon answered briefly that if positiveness of assertion and vehemence were to control in this subject, then the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) would have his views prevail. But the Senate was a forum of argument, and no Senator was to be put down by the mere vehemence of the Senator from Missouri, however long and eminent his services might be.

MR. BACON IMPATIENT.

Mr. Bacon became impatient at one point over frequent interruptions, the last one coming from Mr. Caffery. "I think the Senator has enough to do to answer the questions addressed to him yesterday by the Senator from Massachusetts as to sugar," answered Mr. Bacon sharply. The Senator went on to say that the objectionable feature of the tariff in the past was in its sectionalism and its discrimination of one part of the country against another part. But the Democratic platform, recognizing a revenue tariff, insisted that it be free from sectional benefits and that there be perfect equality in burden or benefit. This was the only "new evangelist" to which the Senator from Missouri had referred.

Mr. Gray asked if Mr. Bacon believed in a tariff for revenue only. Mr. Bacon answered he believed in a tariff for revenue, but not for tariff "for revenue only." He insisted that the tariff platform of the Chicago convention did not contemplate revenue duties which utterly ignored questions as to the justice or injustice of sections or classes. He insisted that the fundamental principle of the Democratic party was to restrict the tariff to revenue purposes, and to give equal benefits and equal burdens to all sections.

In closing Mr. Bacon referred to statements that his tariff views were shaped by the interests of his own State. He was not, he said, indifferent to the fact that his people might be benefited or injured by the character of the rates imposed. As it was recognized that the country was to have a revenue tariff bill, he intended to see to it that his State received an equal share of its benefits, for, in the words of the Bible, the man who does not care for his own household is worse than an infidel.

TWEEDLEDEE AND TWEEDLEDUM.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) created amusement by declaring that the hair splitting and distinctions between a revenue tariff and a protection tariff was all "tweedledee and tweedledum."

He had followed this subject for thirty years and he did not understand this new language relating to the tariff. The Georgia Senator (Bacon) was right, Mr. Stewart said, in saying that his State should receive the same benefit as other sections.

"What are we here for," asked Mr. Stewart vehemently.

"To get the offices," suggested some Senator jocularly, in a stage whisper.

"No, not all of us," continued Mr. Stewart. "We are here to represent our own constituents and see that our States have equal rights under the tariff and all other laws."

Mr. Stewart insisted it was time the raw materials of the South and West received equal benefits with the manufactured products of New England.

The discussion had evidently aroused much feeling among Senators and this was given expression soon after Mr. Caffery began speaking. He said the position of Mr. Bacon had been clearly expressed as one favorable to protection for interests of his own State with revenue as a mere incident.

"How about sugar," inquired Mr. Bacon mockingly.

Very deliberately Mr. Caffery answered: "Twice the Senator declined to answer my questions and now I decline peremptorily to yield."

"I accept that status between us," answered Mr. Bacon.

"You made the status yourself," said Mr. Caffery.

"It is a very great deprivation," continued Mr. Bacon, in mocking tones, "but I will endeavor to bear it with equanimity."

MR. CAFFERY ANNOYED.

Mr. Caffery was soon interrupted with another inquiry as to sugar this time from Mr. McLaurin (Dem., of South Carolina). The galleries were much amused, and Mr. Caffery said:

"I see the bad precedent set by the Senator from Massachusetts (Hoar) to put me in a hole is being followed by more associates on this side of the chamber."

"Before you are out of the hole," interjected Mr. Hoar.

The vote was taken on Mr. Bacon's amendment, placing raw cotton in the bill at 20 per cent. ad valorem. There was great excitement when it became evident that Republican Senators were voting in the affirmative. It resulted: yeas, 42; nays, 15.

Paragraphs 226 to 228 inclusive (oatmeal, oats and oat meal) were agreed to as reported.

When the rice paragraph (229) was reached Mr. Allen (Pop., of Nebraska) took occasion to speak sarcastically of the differences among Democratic Senators as to what constituted Democratic doctrine. These Senators, he said, should go into caucus and endeavor to arrange some line of action on which they could proceed together.

The tendency on the Democratic side, he said, was to abandon Democratic tenets and adopt the plan of every man for himself, and the devil take the hindermost.

Mr. Allison stated that the house rates on rice would be retained, but the paragraph went over without final action.

At 5:20 the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

M'KINLEY AT STAUNTON.

He Will be Given an Informal Reception When En Route to Nashville.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Special.—General Walker, in response to a communication from Staunton, called on the President this morning and notified him that a reception would be tendered him on the arrival of his train at Staunton on his way to the Nashville Exposition.

The reception will be entirely informal, its principal feature being a serenade by the famous Stonewall Band, of that city, and will be tendered by Hon. S. Brown Allen and other citizens of Staunton.

The resignation of the postmaster at Saltville, Va., has been accepted by the department, and his successor will be appointed in a few days.

Mr. Verlin M. Scott has been recommended by General Walker for the position and will doubtless be appointed. As this is a presidential appointment it is not probable that it will be made until after the return of the President from his Nashville trip.

The following fourth-class postmasters were to-day recommended for appointment by General Walker: John M. Tengley, at Newberne, and Mr. Taylor, at Allisonia, Pulaski county, and Mr. H. M. Jewett, at Ivanhoe, Wythe county.

The removal of B. F. Cook and the reappointment of Mrs. Mary E. Blankenship as Postmaster at Jonesville last week was demanded by General Walker for the reason, it is said, that the lady was removed by the Cleveland administration for political reasons.

Ex-Representative Woodward, of North Carolina, is here to inquire into the charges that have been preferred against Marshal Carroll, of the Eastern District of North Carolina. He called at the Department of Justice to-day.

Appeal in the Three Friends Case.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The United States will take an appeal from the decision of Judge Locke yesterday in the case of the suspected filibuster, Three Friends. As soon as the decision was announced the United States attorney who had charge of the prosecution telegraphed the facts to the department, recommending an appeal and asking instructions. The department at once directed that an appeal be taken to the United States Court of Appeals at New Orleans, where, it is expected, the case will be tried at an early date.

THE CAR BUILDERS IN SESSION

Governor O'Ferrall Delivers a Most Eloquent Address of Welcome.

PRESIDENT CRONE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

He Makes Some Important Recommendations—Mr. J. N. Barr Makes a Happy Response to the Governor—A Number of Interesting Exhibits.

OLD POINT, VA., June 8.—Special.—At 10:15 o'clock this morning the big assembly hall of the Chamberlin was crowded with members of the Master Car Builders' Association, and their friends and families.

At this time Governor O'Ferrall, escorted by Col. Royal T. Frank, commandant at Fortress Monroe, and Rev. Mr. Sheppard, of the Phoebus M. E. church, entered the hall and took seats on the rostrum.

President Crone, of the association, then brought forward Mr. Sheppard, who lead in a fervent prayer for the welfare of the convention.

Col. Frank then gave a brief and cordial welcome on behalf of the military men to the assembly, and paid a tribute to the marvelous growth and development of the railroads of the country.

GOV. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL.

(Who Delivered the Address of Welcome to the Master Car Builders.)

To the skill and enterprise of the men present, he said the public was indebted. Mr. Crone replied in a pleasant and well-worded manner, and then introduced the orator of the occasion, Gov. O'Ferrall.

The closest attention was accorded his utterances, and several times he was forced to wait for the applause to cease before proceeding. His speech in full follows and presents thoughts worthy the attention of all.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

The Governor spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Master Car Builders' Association:

I am very happy to meet and greet you. I appreciate the honor you have done me and shall treasure it in my memory. I am pleased that you have come to Virginia to hold this, the thirty-first convention of your Association.

You are here not as statesmen to legislate upon the affairs of a Nation, not as politicians to formulate a party policy, not as instructors to promote the cause of popular education, not as warriors to map out lines of coast defense or pass upon the merits of ordnance, not as agriculturists to discuss the composition of soils and crops, not as commercial men to devise means for the expansion of trade, and not as lawyers to deliver essays upon intricate questions of legal jurisprudence.

You are here as an organization most unique—an organization composed of men to whom all the classes I have named are indebted in a degree which cannot be calculated to consider matters in connection with the great public carriers of the progressive world. You are men with practical as well as theoretical minds; you are hand-workers as well as brain-workers; you are mechanics who have risen in the scale of excellence until you are ornaments to your country and benefactors of mankind.

Speaking of the mechanic generally, who can estimate the benefits he has bestowed? Who can describe the material comfort, joy and happiness he has given? Who can figure with pen or pencil the wealth he has created? Who possesses the gift of eloquence to portray in befitting terms the credit that is due him and the meed of praise he has so richly won?

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

Think for a moment how puny and weak is man naturally. Without assistance he can raise from the ground little more than his own weight, but give him the appliances of the mechanic and quickly he can lift Heavenward the huge boulder or place the towering pillar of marble on its granite base. How snail-like is man's pace on the motors Nature has given him—four miles an hour on the land is his speed and then only for a short time for his strength will leave him and his tired system will pant for breath; but place him on the mechanic's motor and he will glide over the glassy waters of our inland seas or ride the ocean waves at the rate of fifteen knots every revolution of the clock's dial and on land he will climb mountains and sweep over valleys and plains with the swiftness of the eagle's flight.

Think of primitive man with his crude implements and rude manner of living; his plough for stirring the ground; his contrivances for grinding his corn and cooking his food; his covering for his body and his shelter from the sun and storms and his device for transportation, and then think what the evolutions of time have brought and what progress has been made by the mechanics' brain and hand.

Agriculture heads the list of industrial vocations; it furnishes manufactories, for it supplies the material products and it gives a nation riches, but what would agriculture be without the mechanic with his "greasy apron, rules and hammers." Withdraw from it the mechanic's support and it would relapse into its primal state and be as feeble as when the Lord made for Adam a garden eastward in Eden.

All winds are now the servants of commerce, and all climes are her tributaries, but take from her the supporting skill of the mechanic and international commerce would no longer exist and internal commerce would drop back to its original condition.

THE MECHANIC'S POWER.

We hear much of the husbandman, not too much, for he is worthy of all plaudits. He is justly extolled for his virtues, his patience, his constancy and faithfulness. But the mechanic is the husbandman's right arm and mainstay; he eases his burdens, lessens his toil, multiplies his crops. Who can contemplate the invention and introduction of the cotton gin, the reaper, mower and threshing machine without feelings of the warmest gratitude toward the geniuses who invented them and the mechanics whose skill bestowed upon the world these mighty benefactions.

The mechanic. What has he not done in the march of progress? His handiwork tills the soil, garners its fruits, prepares its products for human use and transports them to the markets. He builds the cottage and the palace, the factory and the mill, the holy sanctuary of the living God, and the retreat for the afflicted, the temple of justice, and the prison of the condemned, the ocean steamer and the white-winged crafts, the fortress for a nation's defense and the cannon-crowned man-of-war, the powerful and fleet locomotive engine, with its serpentine line of cars, and the monument, cenotaph and mausoleum erected to the distinguished and illustrious.

When "the blast of war blows in a nation's ear" all eyes are turned to the skilled mechanic and in him the hope of a people is almost centered. He must prepare his country for her defense. If the engines of warfare are not equal at least to those of the enemy, he must make better ones; if the means of defense are not sufficient, he must improve them.

Recently we have had rumors of foreign complications and impending troubles. I am of that number who would hail with delight the day when war is no longer regarded as the work of civilized and Christianized people, except under the most stringent necessity.

There is much truth in the German proverb: "A great war leaves the country with three armies—an army of cripples, an army of mourners and an army of thieves." War should never be accepted by any ruler when it can be honorably avoided, for, speaking from experience, I say with Wellington, that "the next most dreadful thing to a battle lost, is a battle won." I favor most heartily and shall ever advocate the settling of all international differences by arbitration, providing those differences do not involve the perpetuity or safety of our system of government or our Republican institutions.

These I would never submit to arbitration but rather stand the shock of battle and clash of arms, though our land might be crimsoned and our waters reddened, feeling that the spirits of the fathers were hovering over us and the favor of the God [illegible] was resting on us.

THE RAILWAY MECHANIC.

Earnestly trusting that no such calamity will befall our united and happy country, we should war ever come, we fear no nation or alliance of nations, for American soldiery on the shore and on the billows will see that the honor of this Republic never suffers and the flag of this Union never trails, while American genius and American skill will be equal to any emergency in supplying ordnance and war vessels, ships and land carriers, and whatever may be necessary for our defence. If any power on earth thinks we will not be prepared she will soon learn to her sorrow that the United States is always ready to rebuke insults, maintain her rights, preserve her dignity and defend her institutions and that she can rely upon the brain and hands of her skilled mechanics with the same confidence as upon the muskets, brave hearts and active arms of her citizen soldiery—each loyal in their respective spheres.

Mr. President and gentlemen, no human intellect, as expansive and grasping as it may be, can by research and study comprehend the age in which we live. The eye must see and the ear must hear, before there can be a full realization of the strides which mechanism has made. The Machinery Hall and the Transportation Building at the Chicago Exposition was a revelation to the millions who passed through the gates of the "White City," as astounding as was the discovery of the Western Continent to the doubting crew of Columbus. In the palace of nations exhibiting there, America was indeed a shining star, making her every son proud, and teaching him that grand as were the conceptions of the founders of this Republic, they had builded better than they knew." In an international contest this young nation carried off the prize and upon her brow was placed the laurel wreath.

But, Mr. President and gentlemen, while I have been speaking of the mechanic in general I want to speak now particularly of the branch of mechanism to which you belong.

Of all the things that have come from

MR. S. A. CRONE.

(President of the Master Car Builders' Association.)

the workshop of genius, a moving railroad train to me is unsurpassed in its beauty and grace, and unequalled in the impression it creates of strength and power.

It would surely be an exhibition of vanity of which I am not capable, if I were to attempt to enlighten you upon the history of the steam engine or to trace its improvements since the days of Watt. It would be presumption in the superlative degree for me to stand before you and attempt to talk learnedly of the locomotive engine when I could sit as a scholar at your feet and acquire more knowledge in an hour than I have in a generation as to the labors of Trevithick and Vivian and Blackett and Hedley, and the glories of Stephenson with his "Rocket," the parent of the swift and mighty locomotives that this hour are speeding their way with their human freight, or drawing with ease their immense tonnage of the fruitage of the mines, fields and forests. Neither would I dare consume your time by describing the evolutions in car-construction; they have simply been wonderful. From the unsightly and uncomfortable travellers' cabin and cruel boxes for the brute creation, we have advanced gradually until we have delightful parlors,

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

REPUBLICANS GET TOGETHER

They Determine in Caucus to Vote as One Man on the Tariff.

SUGAR SCHEDULE FINALLY ADJUSTED

The Caucus Agreed Upon a Rate of One and Ninety-Five Hundredths of a Cent Per Pound on Motion of Mr. Spooner. Hawaiian Treaty Not Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The Republican caucus to-day was well attended nearly every Republican Senator in the city being present. Great interest was manifested in the caucus because it was known an effort was to be made to secure a new sugar schedule and one which all Republican senators could support. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, was present and after the caucus adjourned said it was very successful and that he felt that the Republicans were going to stand together on all schedules of the bill and that an agreement would be reached where differences of opinion existed.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Almost the entire time of the caucus was devoted to consideration of the sugar schedule. Other features where there are differences were not reached. No agreement was reached in regard to the Hawaiian treaty and the committee is expected to report some amendment that will not leave the matter in any uncertain condition, or absolutely abrogate the existing reciprocity provisions of the treaty.

An important feature of the caucus was the determination reached to vote together as a party, which insures favorable action on all important schedules and the passage of the bill as approved by the majority. This determination was reached upon a suggestion made by Senator Thurston. The suggestion led to the most interesting incident of the caucus. There had been several references to the meeting as a "conference."

Mr. Thurston objected to this designation saying that conferences never bound any one and that he wanted it definitely understood whether this meeting was to be binding or a friendly chat without further results, for if it was not to be binding on all Senators he would not agree to abide by the decision upon the sugar question.

This speech brought Senator Hanna to his feet with an earnest plea for party harmony and united effort on all the features of the bill. He referred to the apparent diversions as present existing in the Senate and said it was high time that a perfect understanding was reached.

THE CAUCUS BINDING.

Senator Thurston then put his suggestion in the shape of a motion to the effect that the agreement of the caucus should be binding upon all Republican Senators, and it was carried by a large majority.

The main propositions as the sugar schedule were those fixing the rate on refined sugar. There were three of these propositions. The one adopted, fixing the rate at one and ninety-five hundredths of a cent per pound in place of one and eight hundred and seventy thousandths, as fixed by the House bill, was suggested by Senator Spooner.

Senator Perkins suggested one and one hundred and thirty-six thousandths, and Senator Wellington the rate of the House bill. The last two amendments were voted down viva-voce, and the Spooner amendment accepted by an almost unanimous vote.

Senators Allison and Aldrich expressed the opinion that the schedule as prepared by their committee was equitable and its provisions were misunderstood.

Mr. Aldrich is generally credited with the authorship of the Finance Committee provisions, but he did not do so. He said that his interest in the success of tariff revision as a whole was superior to his interest in any particular schedule; that he had no pride in the rates fixed by the committee, and that, notwithstanding his conviction that the committee rates were equitable and in the line of public policy, he was willing to subordinate his judgment to that of the majority.

The announcement was received with demonstrations of approval. Speeches were made by almost all the Senators present. Mr. Hoar made a vigorous plea for unity of action, but said the sugar schedule should be definitely agreed upon at this time and put in such shape as to terminate the unfriendly criticism that had been aroused.

HAWAIIAN QUESTION LOST.

Senator Frye asked the caucus to consider the necessity of protecting the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty and made a speech in that behalf. This occurred early in the proceedings, but the Hawaiian question was apparently lost sight of in the subsequent proceedings over the main features of the schedule.

The caucus was compelled to adjourn at noon, when the Senate met, and was unable to take up any other question. Indeed, Senators were generally of the opinion that with the Hawaiian question undisposed of the sugar question was not finally settled, but there was no agreement for a future caucus. The text of the new sugar schedule is as follows:

"Sugars not above number 16, Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees one cent per pound and for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic test three one-hundredths of one cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion and on sugar above number 16, Dutch standard in color and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining one cent and ninety-five one-hundredths of one cent per pound; molasses testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees and above, six cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar as the case may be, according to polariscopic tests sugars tank bottoms, syrups cane juice, or beet juice, melada, concentrated melada and concrete and concentrated molasses, the product of any country which pays directly or indirectly a bounty on the export thereof, whether imported directly and in condition as exported therefrom, or otherwise shall pay in addition to the foreign rates, a duty equal to such bounty, or so much thereof as may be in excess of any tax collected by such country upon such exported article, or upon the beet or cane from which it was produced."

THE NEW PARAGRAPH.

A new paragraph is added reading as follows: "That the duty on molasses clayed, joggery and other sugars testing not above 87 degrees by the polariscope shall be one tenth of one cent per pound less than those imported by the preceding paragraph on the corresponding tests of sugar."

The failure of the caucus to take steps looking to the protection of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty has caused considerable comment, but the friends of Hawaii in the Senate say that the omission was due to no other reason than the want of sufficient time. They feel confident that if the point had been raised an amendment similar to that proposed by Senator Davis, continuing the treaty in force, would have been accepted. They base this assertion upon the manner in which Senator Frye's speech was received and the side remarks made upon the subject. They now express the utmost confidence that the Finance Committee will accept the amendment without caucus action.

Senator Frye's speech was a zealous appeal for the maintenance of the treaty. He said that Pearl Harbor was ceded to the United States in exchange for the concession to Hawaiian sugar by this country, and declared that its abrogation at this time would be an act of bad faith.

SENOR MENDONCA'S SPEECH.

He Sounds a Warning to the United States Tariff Tinkers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Special. The subject of reciprocity with South American countries which has yet to be determined by the two Houses of Congress, is certain, it is believed, to cause a prolonged discussion, and probably a heated controversy.

It is thoroughly appreciated by those who understand the situation, that if the tariff bill makes no provision for reciprocity treaties, the South American republics will endeavor to retaliate and may discriminate in favor of Europe.

The speech delivered by Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister at the unveiling of the Washington Monument in Philadelphia last week clearly intimated this. The speech while it attracted but little attention, and has so far occasioned little comment, was the most significant address of the day.

It was evident that Senor Mendonca had carefully prepared himself for the effort and proposed as a representative of the leading South American nation, to sound a note of warning not only to the Congress of the United States, but to the people also. The upshot of Senor Mendonca's utterance was that the South American republics do not intend to be intimidated by the threatened abolishment of reciprocal trade relations between themselves and the United States. On the contrary, they are much more likely to adopt a policy of retaliation and impose high duties on goods from this country.

If, in short the United States Congress and the Republican party, intend to abandon the policy of reciprocity with the republics to the south of the United States, those republics will find it to their interest to establish and cultivate closer and more friendly commercial relations with Europe. Regarding this statement, Senor Mendonca was clear and emphatic.

The importance of his address was added to, it is understood, by the fact, that he spoke not only for Brazil, but for the other South and Central American Republics also.

These are prepared to make a most vigorous protest against the tariff bill as it has been amended by the Senate, nor are they willing to accept the specific provisions of the House bill regarding reciprocity for certain articles.

They claim that if there is to be reciprocity at all it should be brought about through commercial treaties. Knowing how these treaties are negotiated by this country, they ask that a provision be inserted in the tariff bill authorizing the President to negotiate these treaties. They assert also, and in this are thoroughly justified, that they have a right to state what articles of export and import shall be made the subject of the treaties.

The House bill they say, approaches the subject with a club and assumes that, whatever articles the American Congress decides, shall be admitted, free or at a low rate of duty, to the respective Congress must be accepted by the South American republics, as a final judgment in the case.

This the South American diplomats are by no means willing to admit. They have represented to the State Department, and through that department to members of the Senate and House, that they will not submit to dictation, but will insist that the question of reciprocity be left open to diplomatic negotiation.

This position seems to be both a proper and a just one. Assuming that in the negotiations of such treaties as they propose the best interests of both countries would invariably be considered, and that the primary and ultimate object would be the strengthening of commercial relations only results mutually beneficial to all concerned might be expected.

This is the view of the situation taken by a number of members in both Houses of Congress, and the sentiment in favor of the proposition advanced by the South American diplomats is likely to be strengthened by those in this country, most interested in the extension of our South American trade, who will doubtless urge its adoption.

MARTIN UNDER HEALER'S SPELL.

Rouss' Substitute Apparently Not Affected by Prayer.

NEW YORK, June 8.—For a reward of a million dollars in case of success Miller, the "Divine Healer," of Atlanta, has started in to perform a miracle. He came to this city to restore the sight of Charles Broadway Rouss. His only credentials were two well thumbed newspaper clippings relating his exploits among Georgia crackers. His earnestness led Mr. Rouss to give him permission to try his powers upon his substitute, John E. Martin, and the "Healer" yesterday began operations.

His experiments were apparently without result. He operated by the laying on of hands and by prayer. He told his patient that he must not expect relief at once, and that it might take a week or more to cure him of his blindness.

Major A. J. Smith, Mr. Rouss' confidential representative, told me that he had asked Miller why he did not produce a living witness of his ability to cure.

"I told him," said Major Smith, "that I would give him a check for $10,000 if he would cure any one in this establishment, and that he would be in such demand that the police would be obliged to lock him up to keep the crowd from him. I also told him that I was surprised that the authorities permitted him to leave Atlanta until all the sick had been cured in that part of the country."

Major Smith said that Miller had not been asked to come here by Mr. Rouss.

The affliction of Mr. Rouss' substitute, Martin, is paralysis of the optic nerve, and is exactly like that which has deprived Mr. Rouss of his sight. Martin has already been operated upon, without result, by mesmerists, magnetic healers and mind curists, as well as by men and women with ointments, powders, salves and poultices.

Miller looks like a farmer. He is not particular as to his dress nor as to the cleanliness of his linen.

Virginia Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The following fourth-class postmasters were to-day appointed for Virginia: Eggleston, L. B. Williams; Fairfax, Job Hawxhurst; Johnson, I. J. Willis; Kimberling, L. K. Marchead; Riley, D. M. Fitzgerald; Saint Clair Bottom, J. H. Rouse; Skipwith, H. P. Hope.

RICHMOND TO RIDGEWAY.

Removal of the Charter of the Richmond, Blackston and Southern Railroad.

RAILS AND BRIDGES FOR BUILDING.

Dr. Arlund, of Petersburg, the Moving Spirit in the Enterprise—The Route as Short as That of the Virginia and Carolina Road.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 8.—Special.—I learn on the best authority that Dr. P. Arlund, of this city, has obtained possession of the charter of the Richmond, Blackstone and Southern Railroad, and that he has conveyed all the rights of way which he has acquired to this corporation.

Dr. Arlund also obtained possession of the rights of way which were owned by Mr. R. J. Montgomery in Mecklenburg county, and these also have been conveyed to the Richmond, Blackstone and Southern.

A BROAD CHARTER.

It is understood that the charter of this railroad is one of the broadest that has ever been granted in Virginia.

It is empowered to combine with other companies to hold the stock and bonds of other companies and other companies are allowed to hold its stock and bonds. It can further build branch lines for a distance of fifty miles, and the charter will allow the railroad to be built by way of Petersburg, should the stockholders see fit to do this.

TO BUILD AT ONCE.

Dr. Arlund at present intends to proceed at once with the building of this road and thinks that he will build the same by way of Blackstone.

He has already commenced negotiations for the purchase of the rails and bridges for the building of the road.

The contemplated route it is said, will give as short a line to Richmond from Ridgeway, N. C., as would the Virginia and Carolina.

PASTOR SEIZES THE PULPIT.

Goes Off With It, the Organ, and Hymn Books When He is Discharged.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., June 8.—The Rev. Ernest Fridow, formerly pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Union Course, is 38 years old, and lives with his wife in Brooklyn. He was pastor of the Union Course church for about two years, but got into some misunderstanding with the congregation and they parted. The church is in the fire engine house. The meeting room contained an organ, portable pulpit, and other church accessories, including a number of hymn books. Charles Menken, President of the Board of Trustees, and Ernest Hackman, Treasurer, charged the minister with removing the church furniture on last Saturday in two trucks. They say that he took the articles to Brooklyn and stored them.

The dominie was arraigned before Justice Lauer this morning. He told the Court that he owned an interest in the furniture and had a right to remove it. He was held for examination in bonds of $300 which he furnished. The complainants say that the organ cost $85 and that the minister paid $15 of the amount, but has been reimbursed. The other articles were bought upon the installment plan, but the trustees assert that the former pastor had no financial interest in the church furniture.

ENGINEER FORGOT HIS ORDERS.

A Head-On Collision the Result—Jumped for Their Lives.

ASHLAND, VA., June 8.—Special.—At 5:40 o'clock this morning a most destructive wreck occurred on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad one mile north of Ashland. A collision of engines Nos. 8 and 12, attached to freights was the cause of the catastrophe.

When the crash came the northbound train was running thirty miles an hour down grade, while the speed of the southbound was about twenty miles an hour.

The enginemen of both trains jumped and thus probably saved themselves from terrible deaths.

The engines and five cars telescoped, three of the cars being totally wrecked.

Two cars were loaded with potatoes, one with blackberries and peaches, one with watermelons and one with merchandise. Some of these were strewn in every direction.

The wrecking crew was soon on hand and at work and by noon trains passed on schedule time.

A large crowd from Ashland visited the scene of the wreck.

Engineer J. L. Young, of the northbound train, forgot his orders, and to his door and that of his fireman, Hugh Hoskins, is laid the responsibility of the wreck. It is probable that both men would have been instantly killed but for the heroic action of a colored brakeman named Luke Patterson, whom the conductor C. A. Page, after exhausting every effort to stop the train, sent to the engine to notify the engineer of his awful mistake.

He rushed forward, knowing the impending danger, and reached the engine just in time to give the warning.

The crew on the southbound train, J. E. Young engineer, John Jones (colored) fireman, and Conductor F. J. Taylor, also made narrow escapes.

The first mail to reach Ashland to-day was by the 12:30 train from Richmond, as the morning trains went over the Chesapeake and Ohio to Doswell.

NORFOLK PRESBYTERY.

To Convene in Newport News—Dr. Charles for Collector.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., June 8.—Special.—The Norfolk Presbytery will convene at the First Presbyterian church to-morrow evening.

Rev. Drs. Hoge, Hersman, Moore and others are expected to attend and speak.

Dr. Joseph Charles is reported to be the choice of the local members of the Bowden faction of the Republican party for the Collector of Customs of this port. Dr. Charles was a warm personal and political friend of the late Col. H. DeB. Clay, who would undoubtedly have been appointed to the office.

Newport News is agitating the question of a free delivery system. The income of the postoffice exceeded the required amount by $6,000 last year and the business of the office continues to grow.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Forecast for Wednesday—For Virginia: Showers on the coast, threatening weather probably without rain in the interior, northeasterly winds. For North Carolina: Rain, clearing in western portions; easterly winds.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

The following is the range of the thermometer at the Times office yesterday:

9 A. M., 66; 12 M., 70; 3 P. M., 70; 6 P. M., 68; 9 P. M., 60; 12 M., 60. Average, 64 5-6.