

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, fair Saturday; light southerly winds.

NO. 1,180.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1897—EIGHT PAGES.

ONE CENT.

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To Buy \$10 and \$12 Suits for \$5



There's going to be a rush TODAY and TONIGHT for these odd sizes of Summer Suits. Those who get here first will be the lucky ones. We can't fit everybody—but the chances are we can fit you if you will get right up and come now! Sale ends tonight.

\$5

These are broken sizes of \$10 and \$12 suits remaining from our great quarter-off sale. They are made up in neat checks and plaids, stylishly tailored and trimmed. If your size is here you will find a bargain that will help you to remember this store. See how quick you can get here!

M. Dyrenforth & Co.,

20th Century Clothiers, 923 PENNA. AVENUE N. W.

VICTORY FOR HAND LABOR

The Commissioners Award the Street Sweeping Contracts.

LIKE THE "WHITE WINGS"

Daggett and Dugan, the Successful Bidders, Will Employ an Increased Force of Men and Some Side-Sweeping Machines—Attorney Thomas' Interpretation.

The Commissioners yesterday awarded the contract for sweeping the streets, avenues and alleys of the city for the ensuing two years to Messrs. Albert Daggett and Michael A. Dugan. The prices to be paid will be 32 cents per 1,000 square yards for all work done by hand labor exclusively and 24 1/4 cents per 1,000 square yards for sweeping by side machines and hand labor.

The Commissioners had hesitated in making the award for some days on account of the question whether they had the authority to accept the bids of Messrs. Daggett and Dugan, which were much higher than some others. The other bidders all were to use "pick up" machines and the Commissioners did not want to make the experiment for the reason that they found from an exhaustive investigation made by Commissioners Wight and Black that these machines would not do the work satisfactorily. They paid several visits to New York while the contract was pending to study the methods in use there, and the result was that their determination to have the work done by hand labor as far as their limited appropriation would permit became more fixed. The board has always favored the hand labor method for the reason that, in its opinion, many idle men could find employment, and this was one of the potent reasons why the selection was finally made. There was a question as to the authority of the Commissioners to award the contract to separate bidders, and the attorney for the District was called upon for an opinion, which was received yesterday afternoon.

THE PRICES

For children's suits in the Rogers & Co. New York stock, now being sold by us for SIXTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, run like these:

Table with 2 columns: Suit Price, Discounted Price. Rows include \$2.50 suits for \$1.50, \$3.00 suits for \$1.80, etc.

A full assortment of Wash Suits, Percalé, Flannel and Outing Shirt Waists, Boys' Shoes, newest styles in Boys' and Children's Cloth and Straw Hats, and all other wearables for boys. The right qualities at the right prices. The lowest quoted anywhere for goods of equal value.

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12-Inch Boards, 1 Cent a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

ESCORTED BY BOYS IN GRAY

Ex-Confederates Turn Out to Do the President Honor.

IN THEIR BAND UNIFORMS

Ten Thousand People Fill the Auditorium of Exposition and Give the Ruler of the Country Royal Welcome to the Sunny Southland. Story of the Day.

Nashville, Tenn., June 11.—President McKinley and party, who reached the city this morning to be the guests of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition until tomorrow, was greeted by more than half the population of the city, and thousands came from every portion of the State to add to the volume of welcome. The demonstration was such as Nashville has rarely given before to any man in public or private station, and included in its significance a patriotic pride in the great exposition which he was invited to inspect. The weather was all that could be desired, and at an early hour the streets in the vicinity of the Union station were crowded with people assembled to greet the President and those accompanying him. When the Presidential train entered the station and stopped hearty cheers were given, and these were repeated by the thousands who blocked the sidewalks from the station to the Maxwell houses, the scene of a quartet of addresses as the carriages containing the guests passed along. Cheer after cheer was given as the visitors entered the hotel, and the throngs continued to increase in size as the morning wore on. As soon as the train came to a stop in the station Mr. Van Lee Kirkman, chairman of the committee of arrangements, boarded the Presidential car, and presenting himself to the President, introduced President J. W. Thomas, Director General Lewis and the members of the Centennial executive committee. The visitors were preceded to their carriages by a detail of Nashville patrolmen. Fifty Nashville patrolmen in command of Chief Clark, headed the line, followed by as many of the Cincinnati police. Next came the Cincinnati Marine Band, discharging martial music along the entire distance. Then came the carriage bearing the President, having as his immediate escort a detachment of ex-Confederate cavalry, riding, some in front, others on either side and others in the rear of the handsome equipages, dressed in the regulation uniform of the Confederate army, with drawn sabers. It was a strange and thrilling spectacle—the nation's ruler voluntarily and agreeably in the hands of the enemy, giving him safe and cordial conduct to the hospitality of the city's heart. In the carriage with the President were Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Saxton and President Thomas. Mrs. McKinley won the hearts of the women by her graceful, delighted acknowledgments of the smiles and handshakes, and the way in which they greeted her from the street, the steps of residences, and the upper windows of houses along the way. Following the President's carriage came the members of the Cabinet and the ladies of the party, together with Gen. Grover, Hon. H. Clay Evans, Mrs. F. J. Square, Hon. James P. Smith, Dr. Bates, Secretary Porter and the steward and maid. Behind these came the carriages bearing the officers and executive committee of the exposition and Capt. Ward, of the Army. The thousands cheered the President, keeping him engaged in bowing his acknowledgments. He looked extremely well, and his face wore a pleased expression. The band played " Dixie " as the distinguished guests entered the hotel, where breakfast was served in their dining room, which was elaborately decorated in the national colors and beautiful with flowers and plants. At 9:30 o'clock Gov. Taylor and his staff called on Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, and staff, at the Duncan Hotel, and shortly afterward the two governors and their staffs called on President McKinley. Shortly before 11 o'clock a detachment of ex-Confederates, in full uniform, drew up in front of the ladies' entrance of the Maxwell and formed in cavalry column. In a few minutes the President, attended by Maj. Thomas escorting Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Van Lee Kirkman, emerged from the hotel and were seated in a magnificent open carriage. As soon as the crowd saw the President a tremendous and long-continued cheer was given. He lifted his hat again, and again as the cheering continued. Then there was a crack of the whip and the spirited squad that drew the equipage dashed forward, preceded by the Confederate escort, some of whom rode in front and others at the side of the carriage. There were no police on hand, but the President himself was made virtually the head of the procession. The procession moved through Church street to Spruce and thence to Broad. Here a pause was made and the cheering continued. Troop A, ex-Confederate cavalry, Capt. George F. Hanson, commanding, had twenty-five old Johnny rebels in line. The march was too rough for Company B, ex-Confederate infantry to undertake it. At this point also the battalion of United States troops, under command of Col. Hiner, joined the procession, headed by the military band. The cavalcade then resumed its march to the exposition. An immense crowd awaited the arrival of the party at the exposition grounds. The auditorium was packed to its utmost capacity. There were probably ten thousand people present in the great building. The Centennial Chimes were rung as the party entered the grounds. The entrance of the distinguished visitors into the auditorium was greeted with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs. The audience standing Maj. J. W. Thomas, president of the Exposition, delivered an address of welcome, and was followed by

TURKEY'S DEVIOUS WAYS

Talks of Peace, But Is Making Active Preparations for War.

YAST ARMY IN ROUMELIA

The Transportation of Troops From Asia Minor to Europe Hampering Ordinary Traffic—The Government Orders 150,000 Maauser Rifles—Peace Far Distant.

THE PORTER'S FINAL TRIAL

Proves She Is One of the Finest Boats in the World.

New York, June 11.—The torpedo boat Porter had her final trial this morning, when she demonstrated again that she is one of the finest boats of her class in the world. With only one boiler under steam she slipped down through the Narrows into the lower bay at a seventeen-knot rate. When started ahead again, it is said, she reached her full speed in one-quarter of her length. Then she was maneuvered to find her tactical diameter; that is, the diameter of the circle she could make when turning around at seventeen knots. This was found to be 1,200 feet. This done, the engines of the little craft were subjected to a severe test. She was sent ahead at full speed, and then her engines were reversed and put at full speed. She was brought to a dead stop, it is asserted, in one-half her length. When started ahead again, it is said, she recovered her full speed in one-quarter of her length.

OLIVER USED DYNAMITE

Attempt to Assassinate Gov. Smith, of the Soldiers' Home.

His House Partially Destroyed. Miraculous Escape of His Wife From Serious Injury.

Leavenworth, Kans., June 11.—This morning at 3:30 an attempt was made to assassinate Gov. A. J. Smith, of the National Soldiers' Home, of this place. A dynamite bomb was used, and Mrs. Smith was painfully injured, and part of the family residence was destroyed by the would-be assassin. Joseph W. Oliver, until two weeks ago an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, is under arrest, charged with the crime, and there is plenty of evidence to show that he is guilty. Oliver is an eccentric seaman, whom many people believe to be insane. He has been in trouble several times, and only last winter shot at a street-car conductor over a trifling dispute. The bomb was placed on the sill of the bay window on the north side of the residence. Only a few minutes before the explosion Mrs. Smith was aroused by hearing some noise, but seeing nothing returned again. Just as she lay down a terrific explosion occurred, and it seemed as though the house was falling on her. Mrs. Smith was bruised in several places, but her injuries are not serious. Her system was badly shocked, and it will be some time before she fully recovers. The bomb destroyed property worth at least \$5,000. The headboard was torn off the bed in which Mrs. Smith was sleeping, and everything in the room wrecked. How the escaped wife, being killed is considered remarkable. From the first Governor Smith suspected J. W. Oliver of being the guilty party. Oliver committed some offense against the discipline of the home two weeks ago, and was sentenced to the "dumpp." He refused to serve out his sentence and took the "gate." On receiving orders to arrest Oliver the police went to his boarding house on Cherokee street shortly after 4 o'clock, and found that he was away and that his bed had not been disturbed during the night. They watched for him, and when he came sneaking in the back way at 6 o'clock they placed him under arrest. Oliver's shoes and stockings were wet, showing that he had tramped through a lot of damp grass. At police headquarters Oliver expressed his sorrow when informed that Gov. Smith had not been killed. Oliver has threatened to kill Gov. Smith several times.

A LOVER'S BAD FORTUNE

Gets a Load of Buckshot Instead of a Bride.

Richmond, Ky., June 11.—Dempsey Wilder, of Clay county, while attempting to take his fiancée, Miss Betsey Jones, from the house of Thomas Berry, near Red House, this county, to elope with her, was fired upon by Berry, and severely wounded by a load of buckshot taking effect in his side. He fell from the ladder on which he was trying to reach the young woman's room, but managed to pick himself up and escape, leaving a bloody trail behind.

THE WINTERSTEEN CASE

The Jury Has Not Yet Agreed Upon a Verdict.

Bloomington, Pa., June 11.—The jury in the Wintersteen case went out at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon. Up to 11 p. m. the jury had not reached a verdict. At that hour the jury was said to stand eleven for acquittal to one for conviction.

TEN KILLED, MANY INJURED.

Fatal Accident to Miners in the Garth Colliery.

Cardiff, June 11.—A fatal accident occurred today at the Garth colliery in Glamorganshire. A large cage full of miners fell to the bottom of the shaft. Ten men were killed and many injured.

A Double Murder.

Graville, Ill., June 11.—On the Washburn river this morning Harmon Woods and John McKay, fishermen, got into a quarrel with Fabe Hensley, also a fisherman, and Hensley killed both. Hensley claims he killed the men in self-defense. Hensley has disappeared.

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London, June 11.—The telegrams received today from Constantinople are less hopeful in their tone than those of yesterday. The alleged conciliatory disposition displayed by the Porte on Wednesday shows no sign of further development. Rumors are current to the effect that Abdul Hamid is inclined to excite an Islamic agitation. Riza Pasha, minister of war, reports that at the end of June there will be 205,000 troops in Roumelia, and that this number will be increased to 300,000 by the middle of July. The government has ordered 150,000 more Maauser rifles. It is estimated from many quarters that the Porte explain the continued flow of troops from Asia Minor to Europe. The Asiatic garrisons are being virtually drained and the transportation of the troops is hampering ordinary traffic on the railways. A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople, referring to the peace negotiations, says that peace is yet distant. The dispatch significantly adds that the formal conclusion of peace is less important than the cohesion of the concert of the powers.

THE FAIR WILL CASE.

Damaging Admission Forced From Mrs. Nettie Craven.

San Francisco, June 11.—This was a stormy day in the Fair will case, as Mrs. Nettie Craven, who says she has a million-dollar debt her paying property worth \$1,500,000, and also married her by contract, was badgered all day on the witness stand. The Fair herself recently came into possession of a contract by which Mrs. Craven promised to give 5 per cent of all the property she owned to the fair. Judge Alken, in consideration of her services in recovering it. The peculiarity of this contract is that it is dated four days before the alleged debts were filed for record. What makes the contract more significant is that Alken was one of the chief witnesses for Mrs. Craven expected to prove the genuineness of the debts. In court today, Lawyer Wheeler spent several hours laboriously extracting from Mrs. Craven admissions that she had made this contract with Alken four days before she filed her debts, and that she had conspired with Gov. Budd and with Martin Kelly, the Democratic State boss. She admitted, also, there was an interlineation in this contract which provided that Alken should testify to having seen the debts. These admissions placed Mrs. Craven in a serious position, and she showed the speedy end of the will contest.

MARCHING ON HUNTSVILLE.

Serious Trouble Apprehended From a Mob of Lynchers.

Montgomery, Ala., June 11.—Gov. Johnston received a telegram tonight from the sheriff of Madison county, saying that he has information that a mob from Decatur was marching to Huntsville to lynch the negroes under arrest there for assaulting a child. The sheriff wired that he had arranged with the circuit judge to hold a special term of court next week to try the negro, and this action had appeared to appease the mob to such an extent that he had relieved the Birmingham troops from duty. Before they could leave the city, however, the report that large reinforcements were en route from Decatur, revived the sheriff's fear and he ordered the Birmingham companies on duty again. Governor Johnston wired the sheriff to protect the prisoners at all hazards. The dispatch from Huntsville says the situation there at 10 o'clock tonight is still ominous. If the mob attacks the jail a bloody fight is bound to ensue.

THE TORNADO IN MINNESOTA.

Cyclone From the Northwest Swept All From Its Path.

St. Paul, Minn., June 11.—Few particulars of the tornado at Lytle, Minn., last night can be obtained, as the wires are still down. Only one death is known to have occurred, that of Henry Hanson. Couriers from Lytle report today that twenty persons were more or less seriously injured, and that several are still missing. The storm struck the village from the northwest and demolished everything in its path. It is thought that the damage will reach \$100,000. Several physicians from neighboring villages went to Lytle on a special train over the Illinois Central Railroad to care for the injured.

A RASCALLY COUNT.

He Is Missing With \$50,000 of Other People's Money.

New York, June 11.—"Count" Ernest Victor Marschall, who has figured in a number of notorious cases, is still missing, which he claimed would produce enormous returns, is missing, together with about \$50,000 of cash belonging to people who invested their money with him. An attachment against the person of Marschall was issued today in favor of Chief White Bull of the Kiowa Indians, who entrusted over \$30,000 cash to Marschall for investment in the United States Guide and Information Company, of which he is general manager. She is far the heaviest loser through the "count."

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

A Big Audience Grets Bryan at Lansingburg.

Troy, N. Y., June 11.—William Jennings Bryan was given an enthusiastic reception by an audience of 3,200 people at Bolton Hall, Lansingburg, tonight. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Central Bimetallic League of Troy, and from a financial standpoint, it was a big success.

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EXECUTION OF GORDY.

Dies With Protestations of Innocence on His Lips.

NEW YORK NOT GONE TO CUBA

Secretary Long Declares the Boston Story Untrue.

The Cruiser Only Going As Far As Hampton Roads—No Extraordinary Preparations for the Trip.

The sensational story published in the Associated Press papers yesterday, to the effect that the cruiser New York sailed from Boston Thursday under sealed orders, with Cuba her probable destination, is pronounced by the officers at the Navy Department to be a pure and unadulterated "fake." The Naval officials say that Admiral Sigsbee, by virtue of his position, has a right to move without orders any vessel to any port within the limits of his command at any time he may deem proper. He some time ago concluded to take the New York to Hampton Roads, where the expense is much lighter than it is at Boston. He notified the Bureau of Navigation that he would sail for Hampton Roads last Monday, but the bad weather caused him to delay leaving port, inasmuch as there was no hurry. Secretary Long was also anxious to reduce expenses and to have the New York at Hampton Roads as soon as possible, and Wednesday he telegraphed to learn if the New York had sailed, for he had received no report to that effect. Admiral Sigsbee reported that the New York was still at Boston waiting for the bad weather to subside, and that as soon as it did he would sail, and he did so. At the bureau of navigation the glowing descriptions of the great preparations for a long voyage that had been made by the New York afforded much amusement because of the ignorance displayed by the writer. The officers said that the New York's preparations were precisely the same as any vessel would make whether going to Hampton Roads or to Gibraltar. The vessel was previously coaled and all her hatches were placed on board; nothing more than would be done if she were going for a day's cruise. The New York will remain at Hampton Roads about two weeks, and will then go North again. She will, during the time, go to Newport News for additional coal. When Secretary Long was asked about the report he positively declared that the New York was not going to Cuba, and was not going to cruise about the coast of New Jersey or Delaware, further than the sail needed to take the vessel to Hampton Roads. The news as published was everywhere denounced by naval officials as untrue.

SPAIN FEARS INTERVENTION

The Reason Why Castillo and Weyer Have Been Retained.

Queen Regent Deems Them the Ablest to Show a Bold Front to This Country.

London, June 11.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent says that there are signs of a renewal of the strained relations between the United States and Spain. Most Spaniards are daily becoming more convinced that the Queen Regent retained Prime Minister Castillo and retained Captain-General Weyer chiefly because she deemed them the ablest to show a bold front, especially President McKinley intervene, should with an offer of mediation between Spain and the rebellious Cubans. The writer asserts that such action on the part of President McKinley would immediately put an end to the existing relations between the political parties, for even the Carlists and Republicans would rally to the support of the Cabinet in defense of Spanish rights in Cuba. The correspondent further says that despite the affected official confidence in the friendly disposition of the United States it is easy to detect that there is much anxiety concerning the news from Washington.

INDIAN TROUBLES SETTLED.

Yellow Hair and Sam Crow Placed Under Arrest.

Miles City, Mont., June 11.—Sheriff Gibb and Stock Inspector Smith reached this city this evening, having in custody Yellow Hair and Sam Crow, the Cherokee Indians implicated in the Bowser murder. Chief White Bull is still at liberty, but can be arrested at any time, having expressed himself as willing to appear in court when wanted. The decided action of the War Department settled all the trouble. As soon as the Indian learned orders from Washington had been received to arrest them they realized that it was useless to put up a fight, and no further trouble is anticipated.

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MILLIONS FOR THE TRUST

A Test Vote in the Senate on the Sugar Schedule.

PASSES BY A NARROW MARGIN

Mr. Caffery Shows That the 8-Schedule Means \$20,000,000 Profit Annually to the Trust—Mr. White Indicts the Republicans Out of Their Own Mouths.

The test vote on the sugar schedule was taken in the Senate shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was on the amendment proposed in the recent Republican caucus making the differential on sugar 0.95 cent a pound instead of 0.875. The opinion was expressed by Democrats that this meant a sheer gift to the Sugar Trust of anything from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000. This caucus amendment, it should be understood, gives more to the trust than the Dingley bill, the Senate amendment, and, of course, than the Wilson bill. The vote was as follows: Ayes—Allison, Barkers, Carter, Cullom, Davis, Deane, Ellis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Fry, Gallagher, Hanna, Harshbarger, Hawley, Hoar, Johnson, McKim, McPherson, McMillan, Mason, Nelson, Perkins, Platt, of Connecticut, Pritchard, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Street, Wallbridge, Wetmore and Wilson—32. Nays—Bacon, Hale, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chittenden, Clay, Cramer, Fairbank, Gorman, Gray, Hutton, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lindsay, Mallory, McMillen, Miles, Mitchell, Newcomb, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rouse, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Waldron and Wilson—47. The debate was opened by Mr. Jones, who had sent to the clerk's desk certain letters and statements, to which he referred in debate on Thursday. He also presented a table showing the difference between raw and refined sugar under the present bill, and under the present proposed amendments; also a table showing the differences between the Dingley bill, the Wilson bill, and the present amendments. One of the comparisons was that at 88 the Wilson bill tariff was 16-1/2, and by the pending schedule, 5-7-1/2; another was that under the Wilson bill, 13-1/2; proposed amendment, 5-1/2. Mr. Caffery resumed his argument, introducing bulky documents relating to stock, etc., of the sugar trust as a part of his remarks. Mr. Caffery asked Mr. Allison if he could produce any statement from Treasury officials to show how many pounds of raw sugar it required to make 100 pounds of refined sugar. Mr. Allison did not have any to produce, but he believed that the tables revealed in the Senate had been prepared on information furnished from Treasury experts. Mr. Caffery said that it was well known that the secrets were known only to the sugar trust. They had refused them to census officials, giving only what the trust desired. Mr. Caffery demonstrated the result of this statement in which he showed that the Treasury figures indicated that it took 125 2/3 pounds of raw sugar, at 87 test, to make a hundred pounds of refined. On the contrary, he showed that it required only 100 pounds of raw sugar, at a difference of eleven pounds of raw sugar being in favor of the trust. He made the interesting remark, based on data, that the trust had already imported an excess over the usual amount necessary to supply the trade for six months, the inference being that the trust thought the coming legislation a good thing. He also showed that, notwithstanding the claims of the Sugar Trust for favors, its percentage of labor cost was only 1 5/16-100, and, including salaries, was only 1 7/8-100 on the profit. It was a wonder, he said, that Jones, of Arkansas, changed his mind on the point as to whether a differential was needed to sustain the trust. Mr. Caffery read a long statement from the State Zeitung to show that the least possible differential, taking all things into consideration, would be 48-100, the rate that meant \$20,000,000 profit on the annual consumption. This was for the only trust in the world sustained by a government. But now was the time to refuse its demand if it were shown that it did not need this differential. He said that the Secretary of the sugar scandal in 1894 was a political matter. If it was not why should there be one now, when the differential is greater than it was under the Wilson bill. He was not personal in his attack on the trust, but opposed it on behalf of the consumer. Mr. Caffery thought that 38-100 differential was sufficient. Mr. Platt—that is equal to the German export bounty. What would become of the industry, if the German bounty were repealed? Mr. Caffery said that the trust was, of all industries, the most able to take care of itself, and besides the 38-100 would stand as protection. Mr. Caffery repeated that a duty on sugar was the ideal Democratic duty for revenue only; and on that ground he would sustain a duty on sugar. But if it were for protection he would not support it. He had been charged with personal interest in legislation. On the contrary, he had no interest whatever in the Caffery Company. He only owned 500 acres of land and made last year only 700,000 pounds of sugar. He did not think that any Senator with personal interests in legislation could honorably sit in the Senate chamber. Mr. White addressed the Senate, beginning by reminding the Republicans of the change of base. They had held that sugar should be free, and now they were the other way. Mr. Platt of Connecticut, for instance, said in 1894 that the proposed legislation raised sugar stocks 15 points. The same criticism could be made of the caucus amendment. In 1894 the Republicans held that the only remedy for the sugar industry was a bounty. He quoted in this connection Senators Gallinger and Sherman, the latter saying that a differential was an outrage. Such authorities are now in opposition to these views. Senator Chandler was against it in 1894. He said that a duty would "put a monopoly that a duty would 'put a monopoly on the households of America.' Senator Chandler was now in opposition to bipartite. "Entaxed sugar" was what the Republican party cry; they are now leaving a greater gap than they proposed in 1894. Senator Allison was quoted as saying that the sugar tax, stating that he would strike every vestige of a tax off the books. He also quoted Senator Quay in the same way. The Republicans claimed that the Democrats

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