THE WASHINGTON TIMES

VOL. 1. NO. 151. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1894. ONE CENT.

DIRECTORS NOT CONSULTED

Ignored in the Transfer of the Endowment Association.

GOT PAR VALUE FOR THE STOCK

They Had Faith in What Was Told Them by Gardner—Promise to Co-operate With the Committee of Nine—Whole Matter in the Hands of the Lawyers.

There was no abatement yesterday of the intense interest exhibited on Tuesday night at Willard Hall by the large element of the stockholders of the Beneficial Endowment Association, who, at that meeting, filed their public and indignant protest against their transfer into a New York corporation. On the contrary the interest is increasing as the case is developed.

The committee of investigation has found some important allies who will, no doubt, facilitate their investigation and probably bring the case to a head sooner than was expected.

Tuesday night a committee of nine was charged with a specific duty. Certain advice was also given to the stockholders for performance yesterday. The committee and stockholders carried out their instruction to the letter, showing the faith reposed in the deliberation of the action and judgement of the stockholders. A resolution was passed that the stockholders should contribute one dollar each as a fighting fund. Mr. Horatio Browning was elected treasurer of this fund. So anxious were the stockholders to contribute to their cause that they appeared numerously and early at No. 610 Pennsylvania avenue and cheerfully paid him.

It was also the sentiment of the meeting that the stockholders should pay the assessments now due. In consequence of this advice the stockholders paid up in large numbers yesterday at the office of the company. The information was given at the cashier's desk that the payments up to 1 p. m. exceeded the payments up to that hour on any day of payment since the company's organization. It would thus appear that those who favor the transfer and those who are opposed to and are fighting it came up promptly with their assessment. It was also stated that the receipts were entered in the name of the Beneficial Endowment Association.

THIRD SCENE OF ACTIVITY.

A third scene of activity was the law office of Mr. W. C. Miller, on Louisiana avenue. The committee met there at 11 o'clock. All the members were present except Mr. Gieskking, who, however, has given assurance of his co-operation. On the committee table were several exhibits, going to prove statements made orally at the stockholders' meeting. Two of these letters were addressed to W. I. Miller. Extracts from these letters will be sufficient to explain their connection with the subject, as follows:

"In reply to your inquiry as to why a policy of this company, submitted to you, should not have been issued at the age you were at the time you joined the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association, we beg to say that as this company's risk begins at your age now it could not issue a policy at the age you were when you were originally insured in said association." This letter is signed by E. H. Bogert, actuary of the new company.

There is also a letter from the treasurer, A. W. Wolford, granting Mr. Miller an extension of time for payment of premium until September 30. The first letter shows, the stockholders think, under what a grave disadvantage they are invited or sought to be forced into a new company, as they claim, with a consequent great pecuniary loss to the old members of the Washington association. The second letter, they claim, purports to be a special favor, when in fact it is a stereotype circular-letter.

INVESTIGATION AND OBSTRUCTION.

The committee, having elected Mr. Percy Myers secretary, went promptly to work and mapped out two policies of investigation and obstruction. There was some question as to the admission of representatives of the press, which was, however, decided in favor of their admission, with the proviso that they should use due discretion as to the selection of the matter published. There was one law book on the table, "Acts Referring to Incorporate Bodies," and there were two of the receipts for assessments issued in the morning by Mr. Parks, treasurer of the Beneficial Endowment Association. Judge Claughton was chosen vice president.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Browning, who said substantially that there was something due the directors of the company. He said that such men as Somerville, Given, and others (trustees) stood very high in the community, and that it was the duty of the committee to seek a conference with them, the old board of directors, with the view of determining whether they could not be placed back again where they were eighteen days ago. "It is an established fact," said Mr. Browning, "that the company, in attempting to buy us, cannot get a single policy-holder to accept their terms. Hence they have an elephant on their hands and would be glad to get rid of it. It is our business to exert ourselves in every way to restore our company to its old status, that we should be exonerated from all blame, and that the responsibility should fall for a failure in the proper place.

"He contended that it was preposterous to suppose that the New York company would pay out twenty or thirty thousand dollars for a company, knowing that there would be no results; and the men who are dealing with us are," he said, "no slouches in business."

Judge Claughton wanted to know if Mr. Browning believed that money had passed between the companies. Mr. Browning said he believed so, a small amount.

ESTIMATE OF THE TRUSTEES.

Mr. Miller rose with a paper in his hand, from which he read the names of the trustees of the local company. He agreed with the estimate of character placed upon them by Mr. Browning. "Since thinking the matter over I agree with Mr. Browning that much good can be accomplished by meeting these gentlemen and calling their attention to the facts. Mr. Gardner seems to have been criticised very severely yesterday. Now, whether he is the cause of all this is a question. I would, therefore, suggest that a committee be appointed to call upon the trustees and officers and find out from them the true state of affairs." This motion was carried, and it was agreed to invite the directors personally to meet the committee yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in Room 1, Central National Bank.

After this action there was some informal discussion on one or two matters, chief among which was whether it was the best or legal policy to have paid up the assessments yesterday. Judge Claughton held that it was neither necessary nor advisable. He certainly did not propose to pay assessments to a company with which he had an express contract and which broke it. The company, so far as his obligations to it were concerned, was dead. He would have no further dealings with it.

Mr. Mackey and others agreed with Judge Claughton in the legal aspect of the matter, but thought that it was the safer policy to be in position to say that if any wrong was perpetrated it was all on the side of the company.

Mr. Ball made some sharp criticisms of Mr. Gardner's admission; that he had made a commission on the deal, and that a great many stockholders were willing to go into the new company. Mr. Ball said that such statements were in strict keeping with other misrepresentations of Mr. Gardner.

In subsequent discussion reference was made to section 566, general incorporation acts, which section is that every such company shall annually, within twenty days from the 1st of January, make a report, which shall be published in the newspapers of the District, stating the amount of capital, liabilities, etc., etc., the same to be signed by the president and other officers, and filed in the office of the recorder of deeds. It is claimed that this was not done and that the stockholders have been kept in the dark as to the true status of the affairs of the association.

The committee resolved itself into three sub-committees—bookkeepers, lawyers, and creditors—and adjourned to meet again at 5 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON MEETING FRUITFUL.

The afternoon meeting was fruitful of results and incidents. The committee met promptly at 5 o'clock in Room 1, Central National Bank. There was no doubt that some of the directors would appear before the committee and "testify," the obtaining of "evidence" being practically the object of the committee. A few minutes after 5 o'clock Directors Somerville and Edson appeared. These two and Mr. W. H. Wetzel are the only ones now in the city. It appears that Mr. Lawrence Gardner was not included among those invited to the conference. Although Mr. Wetzel was not present at the meeting, it can be stated on authority that he was made aware of what Directors Somerville and Edson had done and said at the conference, and that he indorsed fully their statements and position which appear below.

There was a surprise in store for the representatives of the press when the meeting was convened, and after a whispered conference within the conference Chairman Wolf announced that the directors were unwilling to answer in the presence of representatives of the press the questions to be propounded by the committee. He would therefore ask that the reporters withdraw, which they did, the chairman further announcing that an abstract of the proceedings would be furnished for publication.

The conferees then went into session behind closed doors, and remained so for about two hours.

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS.

When the doors were opened the press was invited to enter, when the chairman addressing the reporters, gave the following oral abstract of the proceedings:

"Gentlemen, I wish to say that the request to have this meeting without your presence was not a matter of our seeking nor was it made by the two gentlemen (Somerville and Edson), who are here, from any desire to control anything. They were very sensitive about the matter, and, therefore, they thought they could talk more unreservedly in the absence of newspaper men. Both of them were before us and have given us a complete statement, so far as they know or according to their knowledge, of the business for which this committee was created.

"We feel satisfied from their statements that neither they nor any other members of the board of directors were consulted in any way whatsoever in the transfer of the policy-holders to this company——"

Judge Claughton interrupted to say: "Nor did they have any knowledge of the transfer of the property."

The chairman: "Yes; we learn from them that there was no meeting of the directors for the transfer of the policy-holders or the property."

"These two gentlemen—as to the others we don't know—were simply asked to surrender their stock, for which they were to get so much as was its par value, and this is all they know about it. They had faith and unlimited confidence in what was told them. They thought that everything was bona fide, and they now express themselves as feeling as much chagrin and regret at this condition of things as we do."

PROMISE ABSOLUTE CO-OPERATION.

"They have promised absolute co-operation with us in all things necessary to bring about a clear understanding of the whole business. I believe that I have now given you a correct statement of what occurred."

The chairman, however, went on and made the following significant addition: "Our committee has instructed its law committee to do, at its discretion, what may be necessary, after a consultation to be held to-morrow with not only the two gentlemen present this afternoon, but other trustees of the Washington Beneficial Endowment Company. Such steps will then be taken as the law committee deem proper."

The question was asked if the two directors who had been present had received the cash par value of their stock. The chairman replied that one of them had received his check and the other had not. One of the directors present said, it is learned, that the board was never called together on this business; that everything was done by Mr. Gardner without his knowledge, and that it was only last Thursday that he received the first intimation of what was going on.

Although the law committee would not anticipate their proposed action, it is not improbable that one of two courses will be taken. If the directors of the company were necessary to a transaction of the nature in dispute, that is if the transfer, sale, etc., by Mr. Gardner should have been made jointly with the directors to give them legal value, then the directors will be asked to nullify what has been done, to check the operation at once, and restore the status.

On the other hand, if the president could act independently, then the stockholders, through counsel, will probe the transaction with a view of determining whether there be sufficient grounds to have the transfer, etc., set aside in the court by summary process.

NEW YORK COMPANY MAY BACK DOWN.

There are some of the stockholders who believe that the policy already inaugurated of obstructing the transaction by refusing to be dumped en masse into the foreign corporation will end in the latter backing down from its implied agreement or, as it was expressed yesterday, the New York company and the consolidators would find themselves with an elephant on their hands.

The whole matter appeared last night to be altogether in the hands of the lawyers. The next move may take the issues into court.

In view of the severe strictures made by several of the speakers on Tuesday night upon Mr. Lawrence Gardner, the president of the association, he was asked yesterday if he had anything to say in the way of a rejoinder. Mr. Gardner was just as serene and unruffled as if there had been no meeting, no speeches, no charges of mismanagement on his part, and no statement that he had wrecked the association. He was as suave and his manner as debonair as if he were asked the least significant question imaginable.

"Oh, no," said he, "I have nothing special to say.

"Well," he was asked, "considering the nature of the charges made against you by the speakers last night don't you think that your friends would like to hear from you?"

"No; not at all. I am too well known in this community for credence to be placed in such charges. However, I will prepare a statement in a few days on advice from counsel and give it to the press. Until then I shall have nothing in the nature of a reply."

"I want to say that I am very much gratified at the manner in which THE TIMES has treated this whole matter and especially as only one side of it is before the public."

"I am confident that my statement will set all doubts at rest, and as to the investigation, the more they investigate the better I will appear before the public."

McKinley on the Tariff Bill.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 15.—Governor McKinley said to-day, in discussing the new tariff law with Representative Hard, of Scioto county, that the action of Democrats on the tariff put the question of protection before the country as the great political issue in a more pronounced way than ever before.

The friends of protection must see that proper protection is promptly restored to every industry that suffers from this legislation.

VOTE NOT TO BE ALLOWED

Opposition Senators Will Bitterly Fight the "Popgun" Bills.

THE QUORUM DISAPPEARING

It Is Predicted That There Will Soon Not Be Enough Senators in the City to Transact Business—Error That Will Cost Millions—Tariff Bill Now in the President's Hands.

The events of yesterday did not make clearer the probable result of the effort on the part of the Senate to follow the lead of the House in trying to secure the passage of the supplemental tariff bills.

The first supposition after Senator Harris offered his motion to refer the bills to the Finance Committee was that he was acting for a united party, but it was proven that the Democratic Senators were very much divided upon it. It appears that the Republicans will also divide upon the motion, but a majority of them will oppose it. The situation may be still further complicated to-day by the withdrawal of the Harris motion.

Whether the bills go to the committee or are considered on their merits without reference they will be bitterly fought. There is no purpose on the part of the Senators who are opposing them to allow a vote to be taken. When the fight begins in earnest the bills will be resisted by every means known to parliamentary tactics—by long speeches, amendments, and dilatory motions of all kinds.

Senator Hill's example to amend by repealing the income tax was followed yesterday by Senator Quay with amendments which included the entire McKinley law. Others of a like nature will follow. The conservatives will move indefinite postponement. They will try to prevent the Senators from the Western mining States from voting for free sugar by amending the bill so as to provide for free lead ore.

USELESS TO ATTEMPT IT.

It is thought that the resort to these tactics for a few days will convince all of the inutility at this late day of the effort to pass the bills, and that it may be abandoned. They also count upon the speedy disappearance of the quorum. Several Republican Senators have left the city and others will follow to-day and to-night. Some of the Democratic Senators are also preparing to go. Consequently it is predicted that after to-day, and at latest Friday, there will not be a sufficient number of Senators in the city to transact business. In that event it is not believed that any effort would be made to compel attendance, but all business except that done by general consent would cease.

In the tariff bill as it passed an unfortunate accident occurred, which will cut the Treasury from eight to ten millions unless corrected. The error was in making "alcohols used in the arts, medicinal prescriptions, and other like compounds free." The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at once visited the Capitol to explain the error, and as a result Representative McMillin, of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced a bill as follows:

"Section 1. That all laws which authorize the rebate or repayment from the Treasury of the United States of the tax on alcohol used in the arts or in any medicinal or other like compounds are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 2. Be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

DELIVERED TO THE PRESIDENT.

A few minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a horse drawing a smart looking phaeton entered the White House grounds at a lively trot and a heavy-eyed men carrying a large roll of parchment stepped nimbly out when it reached the White House and ran upstairs.

The man was Representative Pearson, of Ohio, and the roll was the famous tariff bill. He was admitted at once to Mr. Thurber's office and delivered his precious burden into the hands of the private secretary, just as is done with other bills. After exchanging a few courteous words with the bearer Mr. Thurber took up a rubber stamp and impressed upon the bill characters indicating that it had been received by the President at 1:15 o'clock August 15, 1894.

That was all of ceremony there was about the reception of the bill. Mr. Pearson would have liked to have handed it to the President in person, but Mr. Cleveland was getting ready for his luncheon, and no exception was made to the usual practice. Then Mr. Pearson, looking relieved of a heavy duty, started back for the Capitol.

Before leaving he confided to the reporter that he had not closed his eyes in two days and nights, but had been steadily at work pushing the enrollment of the bill. When asked if he expected to get away in a few days he replied: "Maybe, but I am ready to stay until the other tariff bills are passed."

OHIO WORKMEN AROUSED.

An Independent Political Organization Proposed by Labor Representatives.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 15.—One hundred and fifty delegates, representing organized labor in Ohio, responding to the call of John McBride, of the United Mine Workers, met in convention here this morning to form an independent political organization and adopt a platform severing union labor men from the old parties. John Braunschweiger, of Toledo Central Labor Union, was made temporary chairman, and Charles P. Martin, of Tiffin, secretary. The delegates express a determination to cut loose from old party affiliation, and a strong effort will be made to form a coalition with the Populists, whose State convention opens here to-morrow.

Big Damage to a Grocery.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Fire which caused a loss of $250,000 broke out this afternoon on the top floor of the five-story brick building on the corner of Hudson and Thomas streets. The building was occupied by R. C. Williams & Co., wholesale grocers, and the damage to their stock will amount to about $225,000, while the building was damaged to the extent of $25,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Chauncey I. Filley in Line.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 15.—The State Republican convention, held here today, nominated for supreme judge, Hon. W. M. Robinson, of Jasper county; for superintendent of public instruction, J. R. Kirk, of Jackson county; for railroad commissioner, Joseph Florey, of St. Louis; Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, chairman.

Body Will Be Brought Home.

COWES, Aug. 15.—The body of Charles Hill, the seaman of the United States cruiser Chicago, who was killed by a fall from aloft on Saturday as the Prince of Wales was about to board the vessel on a visit, has been embalmed and will be sent to New York on the steamer Aller.

Prepared for the Kreigerbund.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—The arrangements for the Tenth Annual Kreigerbund festival, which will be held in his city from August 18 to 21 inclusive, have been completed. A fine programme has been arranged.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Action of the Conferees Affecting the Government Printing Office and the Ford Theater Indemnity.

The sundry civil bill finally agreed upon at the second conference appropriates $34,209,776, which is $1,991,390 less than the bill passed by the Senate and $1,696,398 less than the House bill.

The House gained its point in aid of the Atlanta Exposition, the bill containing the substance of the original appropriation of $200,000.

The House amendment for the Government Printing Office site was stricken out.

The item of $105,000 for heirs of the War Department clerks who were killed in the Ford's Theater disaster is stricken out, and a joint commission to report upon the claims is provided for.

The provision for the Bureau of American Republics is reduced from $16,000 to $5,000.

SHOT BY HER LOVER.

Mystery Surrounds the Murder of a Fifteen-year-old School Girl.

HENNIKER, N. Y., Aug. 15.—About 7 o'clock last evening Arthur McLean, aged seventeen, engaged a livery team here, and with Miss Nettie Douglass, aged fifteen, the daughter of Peter Douglass, a farmer, started for a ride in the direction of Contoocook, evidently the best of friends.

About 3 o'clock this morning the team, without a driver, entered the stable yard. In doing so the carriage tilted partly on one side and out of it fell the dead young girl's body. A bullet had pierced her temple, another had crushed through the top of her head, and a third passed through her jaw. Her clothing was covered with blood, and it was evident that she had been dead but a short time. The carriage was saturated with blood.

The stableman gave the alarm and a searching party set out to look for McLean. He was found lying face downward by the roadside about three quarters of a mile from the village on the road to Warner, but was neither wounded nor unconscious. He refused to say anything whatever, about the shooting and was taken in custody.

Investigation showed that the shooting took place about a mile from this place on the road to Coon Lock in an opposite direction from where McLean was found. Shots were heard by the people living there about 2:30 this morning. It is supposed that after committing the murder McLean started the team toward the village and then walked across the fields to the place where he was discovered. The weapon with which the shooting was done has not yet been found. Nothing definite is known as to the cause of the crime, but it is supposed to have been the result of a lover's quarrel.

McLean's father can give no facts to shed light on the mystery, and offers no theory as to the cause of the shooting.

The girl's parents also state that they cannot account for the crime. McLean has always borne a good reputation. He has never shown symptoms of insanity, and his actions are wholly unaccountable. He is cool, but absolutely refuses to talk about the shooting. The Douglass family is well known in the village and highly respected. The girl was a student in the high school. About 10 o'clock last night a resident of Hopkinton met McLean and Miss Douglass near West Hopkinton, apparently on their way home.

WILL KEEP OPEN HOUSE.

Board of Trade Preparing to Greet the Business Men's Convention.

At a meeting of the board of trade held yesterday afternoon representatives of Southern interests were heard with special reference to the prospects of the Southern business men's convention, which it is proposed to hold in this city.

Among the speakers was Edgar Rogers, of this city, who developed the necessity and value of bringing the resources of the South to the attention of the North.

He said that there had been some dissatisfaction with the manner in which the promoters of the enterprise had been received, notably in New York, where a lack of hospitality was complained of. He expressed the hope and conviction that due attention would be given to those interested who were now in in the city.

Col. Colquitt, of Georgia, a brother of the late Senator Colquitt, spoke next. He referred to the causes which had prevented earlier development in the South, mentioning the failure of the Baring Brothers and the subsequent money and general depression.

"The South can show to the world," said he, "that we have the most resourceful, yet undeveloped, region in this Union." He said the very fact that the capital of the nation is located in the South is one reason why the meeting should be held here. More representative business men of the South can be called together on short notice in Washington than in any other place in the country. Seventy-five per cent. of the business men of the South have never been to the Capital of the nation, and I think there is a great desire on their part to come here."

The board of trade offered the use of Willard Hall, which Col. Staples said should be without cost, and supplemented the offer by a tender of parlor 10 of Willard's Hotel for committee meetings.

The board of trade rooms will be kept open for the accommodation of visitors, and the members will constitute themselves a reception committee.

ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Two Suspects Held at Rochester for Alleged Arson and Murder.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Jennie Coe and Timothy Covert were arrested at Spencer Port to-day on the charge of arson in the first degree. The prisoners are held at the Rochester jail in default of $10,000 bail.

Three children were burned to death in a recent fire at Spencer Port under circumstances that gave rise to suspicion that the fire was of incendiary origin.

The warrants were sworn out by Cornelius Blace, the father of the children. The coroner's jury has been investigating the facts for several days.

Strikes and Strikers.

ASHLAND, Ky., Aug. 15.—After nearly six months the Ashland Coal and Iron Company is starting their mines with miners from Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia, the strikers still refusing to go back. Fearing interference the company has secured an injunction against the local mine workers. The strikers are still firm.

LUNAVILLE, Fla., Aug. 15.—All the miners at the French Phosphate Company's works struck to-day. The strikers number about 150. They give as a reason for striking that they have not been regularly paid. The miners are in an ugly mood and refuse to allow new men to take their places.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 15.—At 9 a. m. a strike of motormen on all lines of the San Antonio street railway was inaugurated. The strike is for higher pay and a discharge of boy conductors. Twenty-seven miles of road are tied up.

Hawaiian Commissioners Depart.

The Hawaiian Commissioners who came to Washington about ten days ago left the city last evening for Chicago, presumably on their return home. So far as is known they departed without imparting their secret except to the officials of the government. They had interviews with Secretary Gresham and of members of Congress, but during their visit the President officially recognized the new republic of Hawaii, so that if the commissioners attempted to have recognition deferred, their efforts were futile.

VEST TURNS ON THE LIGHT

His Criticism Includes the President, Gorman, Hill, and the Senate.

NO QUARREL WITH CLEVELAND

Glad That His Advice Regarding Missouri Patronage Is No Longer Desired—His Position Has Been Unendurable—Why Continue Longer the Sugar Trust Scandal.

Senator Vest turned on the "calcium lights" in the Senate yesterday. The result was that what promised at the outset to be a very quiet day developed into a highly sensational one. His criticism included the President, Senator Gorman and his conservative allies, Senator Hill, the House conferees, the sugar trust, and finally the Senate itself.

It was 12:30 o'clock when the first sensation was sprung in the shape of Secretary Carlisle's letter. Senator Harris prefaced this action by having the four free material bills read and secured time. Then the letter was sent to the clerk's desk and read. When the passages were read which declared that without the duty on sugar in the Senate bill there would be a deficiency in the Treasury the Republicans smiled broadly.

At its conclusion Senator Harris arose and moved to refer the bills to the Finance Committee. He could not permit the Senate to adjourn without providing sufficient sources of revenue to meet any deficiency.

Senator Berry asked for immediate action on the bills. "Why," said he, "should the Senate delay action when everybody understands the question now; I do not want the bills buried in the Finance Committee. I believe the Senators should be allowed to put themselves on record."

Senator Harris then declared that the bills would not be buried in committee. Rather than have that happen he would ask to have the vacancy on the committee filled. But he thought, in view of the danger of a deficiency, the Finance Committee would consider the bills. At this point Senator Cockrell brought in the general deficiency bill, which was agreed to, excepting the Southern Pacific amendment.

SENATOR VEST AROSE.

Then Senator Vest arose. He began his remarks by saying that the reference of the bills to the committee meant their death. Then he pointed out the grave inconsistency between the President's letter to Mr. Wilson and Secretary Carlisle's letter, just read. "I am ready," he declared with vehemence, "to fight under the banner of the President for tariff reform to the death. But the criticism that has been heaped upon me and the position in which I have been placed during the past five months is unendurable."

From this he turned to the criticism of the Senate. "No wonder," said he, with uplifted hand, "that the public declares the Senate lags superfluous on the stags when we sit here day after day, while almanacs, statistics, even novels, are read to us under our rules, and we are powerless to help ourselves.

"The Finance Committee prepared a bill which gave no differential benefit to the trust; and yet," said Mr. Vest, with bitterness, "the newspaper correspondents call us the creatures of the sugar trust."

Then he paused for a moment and with intense earnestness shouted: "Liars, slanderers, infamous libelers!"

Senator Vest then discussed Senator Gorman. He told how he had written some time ago to the Greystone Club in 1892 indorsing Mr. Cleveland for President and stating he could not support the tariff views of the Senator from Maryland.

"But," continued Mr. Vest, "I belong to no man. I belong to no faction. I am neither Montague nor Capulet, York nor Lancaster. I can never follow one who does violence to the principles of the Democratic party."

After declaring how Senator Jones and himself had fought the sugar trust in the committee came a severe criticism of the House conferees for their vacillating course. He defended the Senate bill as containing some good features in reducing duties, with all its imperfections.

Then he closed with an appeal to settle the sugar question now. "Who does not know all about the duty?

"Why not leave the 40 per cent. on raw and refined and strike out the differential in favor of the trust? Why not take the responsibility and strike out that protective duty? Why not take Theodore Havermeyer, the president of the trust, at his own words, when he stated in 1880 that the refiners of the United States could hold their own against the world? Why continue this scandal longer?

NO QUARREL WITH THE PRESIDENT.

"Recurring again to an unpleasant subject," he continued, "I hope for the last time, I wish to say I have no quarrel with the President of the United States. I made no attack upon the President of the United States. The Senator from New York (Mr. Hill) did me an injustice when he put me in the role of the envious Casca, who stabbed Cæsar at the foot of Pompey's statue. I simply defended the motives of myself and my colleagues upon the Finance Committee. No man, no matter how high his position, has a right to perpetuate an injustice upon another.

"Mr. President, it is not pleasant ever to indulge in personality, but my attention has been called recently to an infamous statement, coming from a generally reputable source, made in the public press, to the effect that my action in regard to the letter of the President to Mr. Wilson in regard to the bill had been dictated by a feeling of revenge against his excellency because he had ignored me in regard to the patronage of my State.

"Mr. President, I have no private grief. If there is anything in my public life which has afforded me any pleasure, real and substantial, it has been the fact that the President, in the exercise of his constitutional right, of which I do not complain, informed me that he no longer desired my advice regarding Missouri patronage. Not again will I be damned at country post-offices, upon village corners as an ingrate who has given no offices to his friends. Sir, were it not for this tariff debate and this tariff discussion I would now indulge in the ecstacy of that well-known hymn:

"'Then shall I bathe my weary soul
In seas of endless rest,
And not a wave of trouble roll
Across my peaceful breast.'

"Sir, when any man living accuses me of personal motives in what I have done in connection with this bill—but my connection with it is now ended—I simply answer him as Marmion to Douglass:

"'Lord Angus, thou hast lied.'"

MILLS' BITTER SPEECH.

Senator Mills then delivered a bitter speech against the Senate bill, declaring his belief that the sugar tax was unnessary for revenue.

Mr. Harris said that at this time he would prefer to take Secretary Carlisle's judgment to that of Mr. Mills, and would insist on his motion.

Senator Vilas then made one of his typical speeches in defense of the administration, which did not receive much attention.

After a vote on going into executive session, which was voted down, Senator Palmer started in on a tariff speech, defending the Senate bill as better than the McKinley law.

The session concluded with a humorous passage at arms between Mr. Harris and Mr. Chandler. As Mr. Harris was about to move an adjournment Mr. Chandler arose, and imitating the manner and almost the words of the sturdy Tennesseean during the tariff debate, when he would complain of the Republican delay, asked Mr. Harris if he was willing to fix an hour to-morrow when a vote should be had on the free sugar bill.

"I always regret," replied Mr. Harris, "when I cannot give a frankfull and satisfactory answer to the Senator from New Hampshire."

"But the country is suffering," persisted Mr. Chandler.

"I admit that the country is suffering," responded Mr. Harris; "it suffered many months from the conduct of the Senator from New Hampshire. I will now move to adjourn, unless the Senator desires to prolong this exceedingly pleasant colloquy."

"I only wish to ask," interjected Mr. Chandler, "if the Senator is willing to fix a day when the country shall be relieved of both of us."

"Whenever the Senator from New Hampshire will consent to be absolutely silent, that time will come." [Great laughter.]

The Senate then adjourned.

CARLISLE'S LETTER.

Deficiency Would Be $29,000,000 if the House Bills Were Passed.

Secretary Carlisle's letter to Mr. Harris, read in the Senate yesterday, was in general a review of the Treasury condition and the estimated revenues for the next fiscal year. According to his figures, the Senate bill would result in a surplus of $15,000,000, while if the House bills were passed the deficiency would be $29,000,000. The revenues from the sugar duty Mr. Carlisle placed at $43,000,000, and from coal, iron ore and barbed wire, $1,000,000.

Speaking of sugar he says, in conclusion:

"It will be seen, therefore, that if sugar alone is placed upon the free list the expenditures during the present fiscal year will exceed the receipts to the amount of $28,478,058; and if the duties are removed from all the articles specified in your letter, the deficit will be $29,478,058, not including any expenditure on account of the sinking fund or the payment of $2,363,000 of Pacific railroad bonds which will mature during this fiscal year.

"In view of the existing and prospective requirements of the pulic service, I am of the opinion that it would not be safe to place all the articles enumerated in your letter, or even sugar alone, upon the free list without imposing taxation on other articles or subjects sufficient to raise an annual revenue of about $30,000,000."

IN GOODMAN'S BEHALF.

Evidence Favorable to the Defendant Presented Before the Court.

COVINGTON, Va., Aug. 15.—The sessions of the Goodman-Parsons murder trial were today occupied largely with the testimony of witnesses called to support Capt. Goodman's reputation for veracity. The result of the testimony was very gratifying to the defense.

The principal witnesses called were Dr. William E. Hatcher, of Richmond; Engineer George Fisher, of the C. and O.; Capt. E. P. Hulce, of the Richmond police force; Real Estate Dealer C. A. Rose, of Richmond; Chief Clerk M. L. Akers, of the general manager's office, C. and O. R. R.; Assistant Supt. Eugene Davis, of the Richmond water works; J. T. Allen, of Buena Vista; Brakeman Henry Saunders, of the C. and O.; Hon. A. F. Withrow, of Bath county; Chief Engineer F. I. Cabell, of the C. and O.; G. W. Kyle, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. B. Smith, freight agent of the Cheapeake and Ohio; Clifton Forge; Capt. B. H. Davis, Clifton Forge; Brakeman L. S. Wood and ex-Mayor Bowles, of Clifton Forge; Station Agent E. D. Mitchell, of Springfield; C. B. Antrim and C. H. Eppes, of Richmond; Major R. C. Sedden, of Goochland, and G. M. Carper, of Galawater, Va.

Train Dispatcher Cooper, of Clifton Forge, in his testimony contradicted the statement made by Trainmaster Bryant, who testified that Goodman, when he came to Bryant's office to give notice to get another conductor, said: "I collared him and gave him all I had."

This afternoon the evidence was concluded and to-morrow the argument will begin as soon as Judge Moore gives his instructions to the jury. The case will probably be submitted Friday afternoon. A verdict may therefore be expected by the end of the week.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS MEET.

Cleveland's Administration Indorsed, While Gorman and Brice Are Censured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—At the Indiana State Democratic Convention to-day Gov. Matthews made a lengthy speech, vigorously denouncing the Republican party. The platform adopted approves the present administration and condemns the attitude of Gorman, Brice and Smith in their position on the tariff question.

The income tax is approved, favors direct election of the United States Senators, declares the principles of the A. P. A. illiberal, unwise, unpatriotic, undemocratic, and un-American.

The ticket as nominated is as follows: For judge supreme court, First district, George F. Reinhard, of Spencer county; judge supreme court, Fourth district, Joseph S. Daily, of Welles county; secretary of State, William R. Meyers, renominated; auditor of State, Joseph T. Fanning, Marion; treasurer of State Morgan Chandler, Hancock county; attorney general, Francis M. Griffith, Switzerland; clerk of supreme court, C. W. Wellman, Sullivan county; superintendent public instruction, Charles Thomas; State statistician, Alexander Fulton.

AFTER VALUABLE INFORMATION.

Important Investigation to Be Made Relative to the South's Internal Affairs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The executive committee of the Southern Exchange Association has requested the bureau of legislation of the association to ascertain whether the statutes of the Southern States affect, favorably or unfavorably, the investment of capital and influx of settlers in the following particulars:

1. Equality of the administration of the law among all citizens.
2. Enforcement of obligations and collection of debts.
3. Rate of taxation and mode of assessment, State and county; valuation of real estate for taxation, as between resident and non-resident owners, and comparative practicability and results of laying and collecting taxes on realty and on personality.
4. Legislation affecting corporations.
5. State and municipal debts and legal rate of interest.

In the Field of Politics.

The Republicans of the Third Missouri district have nominated H. G. Ordin for Congress.

S. W. Brandenburg has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth Kansas district.

The Prohibitionists of the Fourth Maryland district yesterday nominated Rev. J. J. Bentley for Congress.

The People's party convention of the First Maryland district has nominated James E. Tull for Congress.

Congressman McKeighan has been renominated by the Populists of Nebraska and will receive the Democratic indorsement.

Major Peter J. Otey, of Lynchburg, Va., was yesterday nominated by the Democracy of the Sixth Virginia district as their candidate for Congress.

Hon. Charles M. Cooke, of Franklin county, N. C., was nominated by acclamation to represent the Fourth district, for the past six years represented by Hon. B. H. Bunn.

Judge John S. Little, of Greenwood, Ark., has been nominated for Congress to fill the unexpired term of C. B. Breckinridge, who resigned, and also for the new term beginning next March.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional district, Indiana, now represented by William S. Holman, will hold their convention at Shelbyville on the 22d. There is talk of selecting a new man and a hot fight is looked for, as the opposition is organizing.

MONS. DIEBLER KILLS SANTO

President Carnot's Assassin Executed By Guillotine at Lyons.

ASSISTED TO THE SCAFFOLD

Trembled as He Emerged from the Prison—His Face Was Deadly Pale—Cried "Vive l'Anarchy" as He Was Being Fastened Down—Death Was Instantaneous.

LYONS, Aug. 15.—Caserio Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was executed this morning at 4:55 o'clock.

The city is so crowded with visitors who came to be present at the execution that Diebler, the official executioner, after several hours of fruitless search for lodgings, was obliged to invoke the aid of the authorities to procure quarters.

Owing to various hitches the guillotine did not arrive from Paris until 6 o'clock last evening.

The people appear to rejoice at the approaching end of the detested assasin. Santo appeared to be unconscious yesterday of his speedy fate. His demeanor has been stolid. He occupied his time yesterday in reading Don Quixote, which he will never finish.

At 1 o'clock this morning the police commenced to clear the people away from the vicinity of the prison. When the troops marched to the square called Cours Suchet, in which the execution will take place, hardly a score of onlookers were in it.

The municipal guards, during the past two days and last night, have been engaged specially in the vicinity of the prison in searching for suspected persons.

ASPECT OF LYONS AT DAWN.

The aspect at dawn was most dismal. Nobody is permitted to walk the pavement around the prison. Black figures pass through the deserted streets and after an exchange of words with the soldiers cross the square to the prison. These are detectives and journalists, who show their credentials to the prison officials. Only the procureur, the judge, a notary, and priest are allowed to enter.

At 3 o'clock in the morning, from a prison window, not Santo's, a prolonged sigh, followed by the cry, twice repeated, of "Vive l'anarchy," breaks the stillness. This is followed by a dead silence. Perhaps it is a signal to warn Santo of his approaching doom.

Just at this moment a wagon arrives from the prison with the guillotine.

After the guillotine had been brought out of the prison shortly after 3 o'clock it took but a short time to put it in readiness for the execution.

Newspaper reporters were allowed to take up a position inside the cordon of troops.

The crowd outside the lines at 3 o'clock was small, but from that time it quickly swelled, until toward 4 o'clock, the time at which the execution was expected to take place, it had grown to large proportions.

SURROUNDED BY TROOPS.

When the preparations of Diebler had been completed he tested the guillotine and pronounced it satisfactory. It was then 4:25 o'clock. The troops then closed in around the guillotine.

When daylight arrived the streets nearby were thronged with people.

Diebler and his assistants doffed their working clothes and put on coats of black, then, escorted by a squad of gendarmes, the executioner and his men entered the prison at 4:30 o'clock.

M. Raux, the governor of the prison, awakened Santo, saying to him: "Courage Santo, the hour has arrived."

The condemned man with a great effort raised himself, his face turned livid, and his hands and limbs trembled convulsively, despite his efforts to appear careless at his fate.

This trembling continued until the last moment. He could hardly stand, and his limbs were so stiff with cold and fright that his clothes were put on him with the utmost difficulty.

In reply to the question of the governor whether he would have breakfast Santo declined either food or drink. He also refused religious consolation from the priest.

At 4:50 a. m. Santo was led out of his cell by the guards. He trembled as he emerged from the prison. He had to be assisted to the scaffold. His face was deadly pale. As he was being fastened down, he cried "Vive l' Anarchy." His death was instantaneous. There was no unusual demonstation.

WALTER WELLMAN IS SAFE.

Arrival of the Polar Party Without Further Accident at Tromsoe.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 15.—Mr. Walter Wellman and party have arrived here from the arctic regions, where their steamer, the Ragnvald Jari, was recently crushed in the ice, compelling them to abandon their attempt to reach the North Pole.

Mrs. Wellman was called on last night by a TIMES representative at her home in this city. She had received a copy of the Associated Press dispatch announcing the safety of her husband, and was much pleased, although, as she said, she had been satisfied that everything would be all right