

A ROW AMONG REPUBLICANS

OVER COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS TO THE WOOL SCHEDULE.

Senators Carter and Foraker Attack the Finance Committee—A Heated Discussion With Senator Allison—Charges of a Combination—Senator Foraker Speaks of an Agreement Broken—The Agreement Denied, but Proven—Senator Allison Surrenders.

Washington, June 22.—An exciting debate marked the consideration of the wool schedule, which began in the senate today. It developed the first open disagreement on the republican side of the chamber led to a warm personal exchange between Senators Carter, of Montana, and Foraker, of Ohio, on the one hand and Senator Allison, of Iowa, in charge of the bill, on the other.

As soon as the wool schedule was taken up, Senator Mantle, of Montana, submitted a substitute for paragraphs 347 and 361 inclusive, covering the three classes of wool and the rates thereon.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, gave notice of a further amendment providing a horizontal reduction of 33 per cent. on the rates reported by the committee.

The paragraphs were then considered as reported, being agreed to on the provisions to the classes of wool up to paragraph 355. On the latter paragraph, the committee amendments were struck out at the request of Senator Allison. They referred to skirted wools imported in 1890, and prior thereto.

This brought the senate to the rates on the three classes of wool. On the first class the house rate was 11 cents per pound, the senate committee rate 8 cents per pound. Senator Allison moved to substitute 10 cents per pound.

Senator Mills, of Texas, demanded a separate vote on each proposition and the first vote was taken on Senator Allison's motion to make the rate 10 cents per pound on first class wool.

There was some question as to the form of the motion, whether it should be to reduce the house rate from 11 to 10 cents or increase the committee rate from 8 to 10 cents. The former was the form of the motion, which, being a reduction, secured an unexpectedly heavy affirmative vote. The motion to reduce from 11 to 10 cents prevailed—yeas 55, nays 13.

The announcement of the vote was the signal for an unexpected outburst on the republican side of the chamber. Senator Carter, of Montana, arose and speaking deliberately and impressively, said the vote just given disclosed a purpose to make reductions in the rates on wool. There would be a day of reckoning for such action. In view of what had been done, he asked that the consideration of the wool schedule be now suspended.

This declaration, coming from a republican senator, caused a mild sensation, which was but the prelude to a dramatic scene in which Senators Foraker and Allison, representing the finance committee, participated.

Senator Carter alluded to a "combination" to reduce rates which, he said, would bear more about the matter before the agreement was reached.

Senator Foraker, with great positiveness in his tones, said he had supposed there was an agreement as to the manner of dealing with this wool schedule. Unless this agreement was respected then, declared Senator Foraker, vehemently, every senator must act for himself.

"Every senator appears to have acted for himself," answered Senator Allison.

"This senator has," added Senator Foraker, defiantly. He added that there was an agreement in writing and not until he had entered the chamber today did he know of the changes which were contemplated. "And I do not propose," concluded Senator Foraker with energy, "to be bound by any such action."

Senator Allison, still preserving his outward calm, said there was no written agreement that he knew of, and he wished to resent, in mild terms, he said, the suggestion of a combination, that had been made by the senator from Montana. The amendments now offered, he said, were an increase on the original committee rates on first and second class wool, although a reduction from the house rates.

Senator Foraker proceeded to explain that an agreement had been made relative to certain kinds and grades of wools.

Senator Allison discussed the subject of postponement and said he was willing to pass over the schedule in dispute. "I want to suggest," he said, "that senators are not to be driven, and that the senate is not a good place to drive."

"And that is why I won't be driven" retorted Senator Foraker.

Senator Foraker had remained on his feet, and with biting scorn he replied to Senator Allison: "If anybody is excited," he said sarcastically, "we have only to look about the chamber and see who the excited persons are." He proceeded to show that entirely new features had been proposed on the wool schedule which senators had not had an opportunity to examine.

Senator Quay, republican, of Pennsylvania, came in to inquire as to what the agreement was to which Senator Foraker had referred.

The Ohio senator said the agreement was informal, but Senator Quay was informed as to it, having been invited to attend a meeting when senators considered what could be done toward an agreement on certain features of the wool schedule.

Subsequently the results of this meeting had been laid before the finance committee. "In fact, you were present and a party to the agreement," said Senator Foraker, blandly to Senator Quay.

The Pennsylvania senator sat down and shook his head.

Senator Platt, republican of Connecticut, who with Senator Allison, shares in the management of the bill, here arose and declared that the finance committee had never heard of this proposition.

"I suggest that the senator did hear of it," insisted Senator Foraker, "he may have forgotten it. I carried it to the committee room and the senator himself (Platt), wrote it down with a blue pencil in his copy of the tariff bill. The senator from Iowa, (Senator Allison), also wrote it in his copy."

There was much laughter at the circumstantial detail of Senator Foraker's statement. He added that some twenty senators were present at the time and every item of the agreement was gone over and written down in the bills of Senator Allison and Senator Platt. Thus reminded, Senator Platt said he would modify his statement. There was a meeting at which certain suggestions were presented as to what was wanted, but these were not assented to.

Senator Foraker asserted that Senator Allison had said that in case special wool was placed on third class wool, the duties on scoured wools would be tripled.

Senator Penrose took part in the debate to briefly state that the agreement which the senator from Ohio said existed could not have been, as he and Senator Foraker had been up until after midnight last night trying to adjust differences.

Senator Foraker replied that the difference last night was not on third class wool, but another matter.

Senator Hale, republican, of Maine, now entered the debate as a peace-maker. He suggested that the senators were not so very far apart and perhaps with a little time all differences could be adjusted and united action secured.

This appeared to meet with general approval and Senator Carter thereupon asked that paragraphs 370 to 376 inclusive, covering carpet wools, go over.

Senator Allison assented and it seemed as though the storm had passed.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Senator Teller, of Colorado, however, objected to postponement.

Senator Mantle assented to the bill to be full of loopholes and snares for the unwary.

Senator Allison then offered an amendment requiring scoured wool of the third class to pay three times the duty of unscoured wool of that class. After a rather extended debate, the amendment was adopted.

When paragraph 357, relating to the rate on third class wools, was reached the bill was laid aside.

A joint resolution was agreed to appropriating \$100,000 for the immediate duty of drydock No. 3, at the New York navy yard.

At 4:40 o'clock p. m., the senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

DIAMOND DAY JUBILEE.

THE DAY THAT BRITONS CELEBRATE THE WORLD OVER.

The Grand Parade From Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's—The Magnificent Ceremony—At the Start the Queen Flashes a Message of Greeting to All Parts of Her Empire—The Beacon Fires Simultaneously Lighted Over the United Kingdom

Buckingham Palace, London, June 22.—The queen breakfasted at 9 o'clock and informed her physician that she was not fatigued by yesterday's ceremonies.

Already at this hour, in the great quadrangle of the palace, there were many signs of the coming ceremonial. Gorgeously attired servants gathered near the scarlet carpeted stair case, which was lined by rare flowers, while the strains of the national anthem, as a band passed the palace, announced that the colonial procession had started.

At the same time the special envoys who were to take part in the procession began arriving in the great quadrangle.

The United States special envoy, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, was the first to appear. He drove in, accompanied by one of the royal equestrians, the latter while Mr. Reid was quietly attired, wearing an Inverness coat, and opera hat and a white tie. He drove up to the great door of the palace, where he was saluted in passing by a dozen men in gold and was escorted to the waiting room by the master of ceremonies, Colonel Sir William James Colville.

A minute or so later General Nelson A. Miles, representing the United States army, rode up on a splendid horse and in full uniform. He lingered for a moment there without any one attending to him and then rode out. After leaving the quadrangle, General Miles took his place in the procession with the naval and military attaches, in alphabetical order, beginning with Austria and ending with the United States.

General Miles, representing the United States army, rode with General Lagron, representing the United States navy, and these two officers bringing up the rear of the portion of the procession formed by the military attaches.

By 10:20 o'clock the envoys' carriages were loaded and took up their position in the centre of the quadrangle. Shortly after 10 o'clock the queen's superb coach arrived and it had hardly come to a standstill when the landaus with the ladies and lords in waiting and the princesses were in their allotted positions. All the ladies wore light toilettes of blue, green, lilac and pink, the latter being the color of the day.

The envoys landaus started. The princes next mounted their horses and ranged themselves in groups of threes.

At 11:10 o'clock a bustle on the main staircase announced the coming of her majesty, Queen Victoria, slowly descending the stairs, she wore a scarlet clad and white turbaned Indian attendant. She was dressed in black, wore a black bonnet trimmed with white, and carried a white sun shade.

At the foot of the stairway her majesty paused for a minute and touched an electric button, and a queen's superb telegraphic systems throughout the British empire, and it flashed around the world the message: "From my heart, I thank my beloved people. May God bless them."

Her majesty then slowly seated herself in the carriage, the trumpeters sounded a fan fare, the princess of Wales joined the queen and then the Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, joined the party.

The procession was the most brilliant affair of its kind ever witnessed in London, and the queen's landaus, with all due obeisance, presented the hill of the city's pearl sword which was undrawn. This was the ancient ceremony of dutiful submission. The queen lightly touched it, thus returning it to the lord mayor in token that his submission was graciously accepted by his sovereign. Her majesty then commanded the lord mayor and sheriffs to proceed. The sheriffs took their places with the aldermen and commoners, immediately after the field marshals; the lord mayor rode backwards immediately before the first guard of the sovereign's escort of Life Guards and the procession moved towards St. Paul's amid roars of cheers that seemed in the narrow streets to be echoed and re-echoed.

After the services at St. Paul's in which the archbishop of Canterbury and other leading clergymen participated, the queen returned to the palace. She was very much pleased and smiling and not overfatigued. The whole affair passed off without a hitch.

Tonight London was illuminated on a grand scale. With illuminations, which are universal in every city, town and hamlet of England, Wales and Scotland, and in some parts of Ireland, there yet remains to be mentioned the final touch—the lighting of the empire's torch—the ancient form of giving warning or sending joy—the beacon fires. At 10 o'clock struck at the Greenwich observatory a tongue of flame shot upward from great Malvern, "the backbone of the midlands. It was the jubilee beacon fire. Hardly had the spectator time to look on it before another flared in the distance on the right, then against the left, and the north, south and west. Peak answered to peak until from Berwick-on-Tweed to Rough Tor and Brown Willie in Cornwall; from the cathedral towers of Lichfield, Worcester, Ripon, Lincoln and Durham; from Skiddaw to St. Heliers; from Hastings to Cedar Hill, and across the water to Donegal and Dublin, 1,000 beacon fires blazed up their message of loyalty to the sovereign. Half an hour later the lowlands, the highlands, the wild Hebrides, even to Ultima Thule, sent answering signals to the sky. And then slowly as the night fell from day to evening, round the world the empire's torch was lit.

THE GREAT SUBURBAN.

One of the Most Exciting Races of the Season—The Dwyers at Last Victorious. Their Ben Brush Wins Half a Length.

New York, June 22.—At last luck has changed and the Dwyers have won one of the big handicaps. They tried for years together, and were beaten time and again, and then tried separately after dissolving partnership, and now, after many years, the younger of the pair, Michael F. Dwyer, has carried off the great race of the year, the Suburban, with his son of Bramble, Ben Brush, in the fast time of 2:07 1-5.

It was a victory for the favorite, and consequently a popular one and, as far as could be seen, was a true run race. The attendance was enormous, even larger than on Brooklyn handicap day, which was the largest crowd at a race track in the east in several years. Fully 20,000 people packed the lawn, the two tiers of the grand stand, the roof and the paddock, and from the shout that went up when Ben Brush landed the race and Simms was hoisted into the floral jockey's chair, it would seem as if all had backed the winner. The day was a perfect one, the track was fast and a better race could not have been desired.

The horses rounded the turn in safety and straightened out for home. Then Simms began driving Ben Brush, while Lewis was driving but little on Havoc. The crowd began to shout "Havoc," and it did look for a moment as if the Canadian representative might win. Simms heard it too, and worked all the hand upon the reins of Bramble. The colt responded to every lash and inch by inch narrowed the space between him and Havoc. Now he was at the horse's saddle, at his withers, at his ears and now his nose shot in front and Simms knew that all he had to do was to keep on driving to the end as he would win the race. The danger was not all over, for the crowd dropper the shout of "Ben Brush," which it had taken up when his nose was in front, and Simms heard the winner's name in frantic yells. He glanced over his shoulder and saw the determined Sloan driving The Winner as only he can, and rapidly gaining ground. Then he looked ahead, saw the finish only a sixteenth away and dug his spurs into Ben Brush's sides, madly flogging him as if his life depended upon it. It was a desperate race. Nearer and nearer drew the finish line, and nearer came The Winner. One vicious cut to Ben Brush, one frantic push with knees and heels and he was over the line in safety, winner of the coveted Suburban with The Winner half a length away.

Havoc stopped at the third place, five lengths in front of the rest of the field, and badly beaten with Belmar leading them.

The Confederates Veterans' Reunion. Nashville, Tenn., June 22.—Many special trains arrived today with ex-confederate soldiers and friends who came for the purpose of attending the annual reunion of the confederate veterans. The regular trains were run in sections, in order to accommodate the very heavy demand for transportation. The ex-confederate soldiers spent the morning in attending the reunion at the tabernacle and meeting old comrades. There were many prominent confederates on the stage: Robert E. Lee, Jr., a grand son of General Robert E. Lee also occupied a prominent place on the platform, and a son of General Hood was present. Both of these young men were shown marked attention by the veterans.

The assemblage was called to order by General Gordon, and prayer was offered by Dr. Jones, the chaplain. Governor Taylor delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the state; Judge Ferriss spoke for the county and Bishop Fitzgerald, who represented Mayor McCarthy.

Many names were suggested for his successor, among them General Simon Bolivar Buckner, General Joe Wheeler, General Stewart and others.

A FOUL MURDER. Mrs. A. A. Springs of Lexington, N.C., Shot and Instantly Killed by a Burglar in Her Bedroom.

Raleigh, N. C., June 23.—Mrs. A. A. Springs was murdered at Lexington at 3:30 o'clock this morning by an unknown white man. Mrs. Springs was awakened by a noise in her bedroom. She raised up in bed and, seeing a person in the room, screamed and as she did so the man fired a pistol. The ball crashed through her brain killing her instantly. The murdered escaped by jumping through an open window. Searching parties have been out all day looking for suspicious characters. Two blood hounds were sent from Burlington to Lexington today. There is no clew to the murderer. Mrs. Springs was 49 years of age. She was the wife of Mr. A. A. Springs, proprietor of the Midway hotel and was a most estimable lady. If the guilty party is captured a lynching is almost certain to follow.

Reply to Japan's Protest. Washington, June 23.—The state department has practically completed its reply to the Japanese protest against the Hawaiian annexation treaty, but has not yet delivered it. The reply is understood to be dignified in tone, a strong legal defense of our position, which, without in any sense abating our claims, still does not disdain to support them by much citation of precedent and international law.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

GREAT INCREASE IN THE COST OVER FORMER YEARS.

The objection to giving it out on lowest bid—Superintendent of Penitentiary Smith's Great Liberty Toward the Southern Railway—Convicts Escaping From the State Farms—A Silk Factory for Salisbury—Public School Day at Teachers' Assembly.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel. Raleigh, N. C., June 22.

The public printing question is now of special interest in view of the fact of the meeting this week of the committee. It is not probable that the latter will award any contracts or that any bids will be asked for. In 1891-3 the contract price of the printing was \$34,439, and there was a bonus of 15 per cent. to the state printer, who did no work, the balance going to the printers. In 1893-5 the sum of \$59,633 was paid, with 15 per cent. bonus as before. But in 1895-7, under the present arrangement \$43,000 has been paid, all going to the state printers, who did the work. Nor does this include the bills for the laws and journals of the legislature of 1897, the bills for these not being in yet, but they will bring the total up to something like \$50,000, making the printing cost from \$15,000 to \$16,000 more than under the old contract. The job work will be given out here to Barnes Bros., for the sake of convenience, and as to the larger work bids may be asked for, if it is thought best. When bids are asked for the gap is opened to people who are not union printers. Those who pay their printers only \$6 a week have a great advantage over those who pay union wages. The chances are that not as good work will be done. The Code of 1883 is an example of this fact. The binding of that was done out of the state and half of it had to be done over again.

State Treasurer Worth says that over half the sheriffs in the state will attend the sheriff's institute at Morehead City.

Superintendent Smith, of the penitentiary, says he is willing to let the Southern railway have some of the space at the northeast corner of the penitentiary grounds for the side tracks which it desires.

Deputy Revenue Collector J. A. Thomas made a raid near Apex, last night and captured a 60-gallon illicit distillery in operation and about 1,000 gallons of beer. The moonshiners escaped.

The resignation of Colonel Meserve as a trustee of the institution for the blind is accepted by Governor Russell.

It turns out that it was the barn of Vanstony and not his stables, at Greensboro, which was burned Saturday night.

It is asserted that several convicts have recently escaped from the penitentiary farms and that the vigilance is not so great as formerly.

The Moorehead and Mocksville link of the Southern railway is to be built to take the place of another track between Salisbury and Greensboro.

A silk mill at Salisbury is talked of. It is now only one in the state. It is at Wadesboro.

Travel is unusually heavy on the railways. The number of excursions is even larger than usual.

The Durham paper box company will increase its plant and make boxes for all the hosiery factories in the state.

"Public school day" at the teachers' assembly yesterday was a success, with well timed addresses by Superintendent C. H. Mebane, George Butler, J. Y. Joyner, C. D. McIver, J. W. Bailey and E. A. Alderman. It was stated that North Carolina is second in the union in the amount of white illiteracy, spends \$1.66 on each child; that the school terms average twelve and three-quarter weeks, and that the pay of white teachers averages \$23.60.

The Rowan knitting mills sold under order of court have been bought by a syndicate of Salisbury people.

THE TOBACCO TRUST TRIAL. Mr. Lexow Allowed to Testify as to President Duke's Testimony Before the New York Legislative Trust Investigating Committee.

New York, June 22.—Judge Fitzgerald today overruled the point raised by counsel for the defense in the case of the indicted officials of the American Tobacco Company that Senator Lexow could not be required to testify as to the statements by witnesses before the recent legislative investigation of so-called trusts.

Senator Lexow then, in response to questions by District Attorney Olcott, testified that President Duke, who was a witness before the committee about February 20th, stated that the five manufacturers entering the American Company, did so for their mutual protection and benefit; that these firms made between 80 and 90 per cent. of the paper cigarettes on the market; there was no monopoly in the plan of conducting the business of the company; that the consignees' agreement was prepared for the purpose of fixing and maintaining prices, and was also used for the purpose of compelling consignees to live up to the agreement. Senator Lexow then testified that Josiah Brown, of the American Tobacco Company, identified certain schedules submitted to him, showing reports as to certain dealers in tobacco throughout the country who had been "blacklisted," by the American Tobacco Company for handling goods of the National Company, and admitted that, in substance, they were correct.

Upon cross examination, Senator Lexow said that Mr. Duke also stated that the terms of the consignment agreement referred only to paper cigarettes. Mr. Duke gave the impression before the committee, Senator Lexow said, that the business had increased since the organization of the American Company. The number of cigarettes increased from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000.

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