DOWN WITH THE INCOME TAX.

Continued from First Page.

while the Administration is lending its support to place this piece of class legislation upon the statute books.

Public sentiment in Washington outside of Congress and the Cabinet is strongly opposed to the income tax and in entire harmony with the spirit of the Carnegie Hall business men's meeting, with the resolutions that were there adopted, and with the policy of THE SUN in educating the people to the iniquitous nature of the proposed law. The sentiment of the citizens of Washington is well expressed in the opposition of the *Post*, *Star*, and *News*, the three strongest and most widely circulated papers in the District. One daily paper only is an advocate and defender of the income tax proposition. This is a new and unimportant paper, the *Times*, which is owned by a corporation composed of delegates from typographical unions. It is an earnest advocate of an income tax of the most sweeping kind. A large portion of the population of Washington is made up of those who reside here during the session of Congress, and whose actual homes are in the various States of the Union, and as the Washington papers are published under the very noses of the Congressmen, they have a more than ordinary influence upon the reading public, because through their columns the views of Congressmen on public questions reach the ears of their constituents.

THE SUN correspondent has talked to-day with a very large number of Senators and Representatives of all parties, including the leaders of all sides in both houses, on the general subject of the income tax question, the effect of the recent business men's meeting in New York, and the impressions created by the protests published this morning by THE SUN from all parts of the United States. The general opinion is that such a campaign as this will necessarily set the Congressmen to thinking on this question as they have not done before, and that it will have a decided effect on the action that will be taken in the Senate, and subsequently in the House, with regard to this feature of the compromise bill. Forty-eight Democrats voted against the income tax when the Wilson bill passed the House of Representatives four months ago, and the number would have been much larger had not the rules of Parliamentary practise required that the whole internal revenue section of the bill, including the proposition for an income tax, as well as other features of internal taxation, should be voted upon as a whole. Thus a negative vote meant a vote against all the internal revenue features, and as many members did not desire to cast a vote in this way, they voted in the affirmative. The number of Democrats who opposed the income tax proposition is much greater than forty-eight, however, as will be learned if the House ever gets another chance to vote upon the question, which, however, is not likely.

In view of the fact that it will be some time before the income tax section is reached in the Senate, no programme has yet been mapped out for its defeat. Senator Hill is of course the leader of the opposition on the Democratic side of the chamber, and Senator Aldrich on the Republican side. It has been claimed that there are at least a dozen Republican Senators who will vote to retain the income tax feature of the bill, and that, therefore, it is a waste of time to attempt to arrange the Democratic side of the Chamber against it. The truth is, however, well-informed Republican Senators say, that not more than seven votes in favor of the income tax can be looked for on the Republican side of the chamber. A canvass of the Senate made by THE SUN a few weeks ago demonstrated that only the Populists are insisting upon the income tax as a condition precedent to the passage of the Tariff bill, and that only one Democratic Senator is willing to admit that he would vote against the Tariff bill should the income tax feature be eliminated. The friends of this proposition make the mistake, also, of counting in its favor those Democratic Senators who, while originally opposed to it, have been argued into silence, and who agreed in caucus to support the amendments proposed by the Finance Committee. They are still at liberty to vote yes when a motion is made in the Committee of the Whole to strike out the income tax feature, and many of them will undoubtedly do so. There are a dozen different ways by which an adverse vote can be recorded without bringing these Senators to a test of caucus loyalty. The section relative to the income tax is very complicated, and contains many features, any one of which can be voted upon in such a way as to destroy the effectiveness of the whole proposition, and Senator Hill is confident that when a vote comes in this indirect way the number of Republican Senators who will support the income tax will be so small and the number of Democratic Senators who will oppose it so large that it will be eliminated from the bill or its effectiveness destroyed.

It was with genuine interest that all opponents of an income tax read THE SUN this morning, which contains the telegrams of their constituents, sent to the Carnegie Hall meeting last Friday night, and their endorsement of the efforts that are being put forth by the business men of the East to arouse public sentiment on this question and bring to bear upon Congress a pressure that will induce them to retrace their steps and unload this incubus from the already overloaded Tariff bill. Senator Hill read THE SUN to many of his colleagues, and all of them discussed the question carefully and earnestly. The Senator is not disposed to make public at present the details of the programme which he will soon put in operation to defeat this obnoxious feature of the measure, but he is strongly convinced that the protest of the business men is having the desired effect, and that it will greatly aid him and the other opponents of the income tax in their campaign against it in the Senate. On the Republican side much attention was given also to the SUN's article reflecting the sentiment of the country as brought out by the business men's meeting, and nothing will be left undone on that side of the chamber to aid Senator Hill in his work of defeating the proposition. Nearly all of the Republicans have pronounced views in oppposition to an income tax, but the Senator who expresses himself most vigorously on the subject is Mr. Manderson of Nebraska, whose views are all the more important, as he comes from a State infested with populism, and where he must soon enter a campaign for reëlection to the Senate. To THE SUN correspondent to-day Senator Manderson said:

"Yes, I read THE SUN's account of the Carnegie Hall business men's meeting to protest against an income tax, and I have also read to-day the supplemental publication of the telegraphic endorsements of that meeting received from business men all over the United States. They are right and THE SUN is right. A public sentiment should be created that will kill this obnoxious feature of the compromise bill, and this ought to be done by Democratic votes. I see that the managers of the bill claim about a dozen votes on this side of the chamber. Well, they will be badly disappointed, as the number will be much smaller than that. I don't know that we have any definite programme of action mapped out as yet, but you may be sure we will insist upon a full and free debate of this important question, and we will not be hurried to a vote. I cannot find words strong enough to denounce this un-American and unnecessary tax, and I think it is a shame that the United States Senate should at this day be seriously considering the advisability of enacting class legislation designed to set the poor against the rich. It is not time enough yet to make a division of this kind among the population of this country, and to say to one class of the people, 'You are the ones who must pay the running expenses of this government.' I have no doubt but it will be easy to find 1,000 men in the United States willing to contribute the money necessary to run the Government, if they could run it to suit themselves and be responsible for it, but the poor man is still not without his rights and his responsibilities, and the time has not yet come for setting him aside and making the rich man responsible for the expenses of the Government, as though they owned it. I shall have more to say on this subject when the income tax proposition is brought before the Senate. At present I can only wish the business men of New York and the country at large and THE SUN full success in the effective effort they are making to create a sentiment in Congress and out of it in favor of honorable and constitutional legislation."

The strongest voice that will be raised in opposition to the income tax on the Republican side of the chamber will be that of Senator Sherman. His speech on the Tariff bill the other day contained his vigorous denunciation of that sort of class legislation, and he will probably supplement it later in the debate by a speech devoted exclusively to showing the unfairness, unwisdom and evil effects of an income tax law. In the House, as Gen. Tracey, a strong anti-income-tax man, says the conditions do not seem to have changed much in the four months since the Tariff bill passed that body. A majority of the Ways and Means Committee are still in favor of the tax, and Speaker Crisp will add the weight of his influence to retaining it in the measure. As for Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee, he is still opposed to the tax, and will undoubtedly raise his voice in opposition to it if he ever gets a chance to do so. He believes, however, that the Senate will pass the bill, income tax and all, and believing this, he is disinclined to make a statement of what his course will be should the bill go back to the House. His committee is still against him and his bill has been amended out of shape. This accounts, perhaps, for Mr. Wilson's indisposition to be quoted just at present. That there may be no mistake about the attitude of Speaker Crisp, THE SUN correspondent asked him to-day for his opinion of the effect of the business men's protest, and he made the following brief statement:

"Such protests are entitled to fair consideration at the hands of Congress. I read with considerable interest the proceedings of the meeting at Carnegie Hall last Friday, and I also observed the endorsements published in THE SUN to-day. I am in favor of the income tax, however, and I believe a majority of the people of Georgia are of a similar opinion."

It was noticeable in all the talks which THE SUN correspondent had with Congressmen to-day that those who are the most radical in advocacy of the income tax are strongly of the opinion that the proposition is all the stronger in Congress because of the protests of the business men of New York and elsewhere. Such men as Bynum and Tarsney of the Ways and Means Committee think there is no doubt whatever about this. They think, as do many others of the Populistic Democrats, that if the Tariff bill is beaten a separate bill imposing an income tax will be passed. To afford the readers of THE SUN a fair idea of the feeling in Congress the following interviews with Senators and Representatives are given:

Senator Chandler, who is regarded as a shrewd political prophet, said: "Under ordinary circumstances such a protest as that reported in THE SUN this morning would probably have a very strong effect upon Congress, but it seems to me that no amount of practical reasoning or appeals from practical business men will make the slightest impression upon a majority of the Senate in regard to the income tax. The Democrats are determined to inflict that tax upon the country whether the Government needs the money or not. The difficulty about defeating it lies in the fact that eight or nine Republican Senators are going to record their votes in favor of the income tax, while there are not more than seven or eight Democrats who are opposed to it. The only way to defeat the income tax is to beat the bill. It remains to be seen whether that can be accomplished. So far as the income tax is concerned, it will not provoke much discussion on the Republican side of the chamber. Senator Hill made the strongest argument against it yet presented, and the Republicans are disposed to rest their opposition to it upon his speech. It is possible that Senator Sherman may desire to be heard on the subject, but aside from that I do not believe there will be much debate from this side of the chamber. We will discuss the sugar and wool schedules, and there may be some debate on the whiskey and tobacco features of the bill."

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, who is not favorable to the income tax, says he is fully convinced that the protest made against the tax in New York on Friday night will fall upon deaf ears in the Senate. Whether right or wrong, there is a powerful sentiment in both Houses of Congress, he says, in favor of the income tax. He does not believe the protests from the business men all over the country will change the vote of a single Senator when the roll is called.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts said that he had read with a great deal of interest the report of the proceedings of the meeting at Carnegie Hall on Friday night, and he was greatly impressed with the powerful marshaling of protests against the income tax in THE SUN to-day, as he perused the telegrams from leading business men in all parts of the country. He could not refrain from experiencing a temporary feeling of sympathy for the Democratic party. Said he:

"I am amazed that the Democrats propose to hang so many heavy weights about their necks. Here they propose to put a tax on sugar, which will affect every poor man in the country, and which will place them at a disadvantage whenever they go upon the stump to appeal to the working classes for their votes. On the other hand, they propose to exact an income tax from the very men whom they must look to for financial assistance to defray the expenses of their campaigns. Here in a single measure they cut themselves off from the poor as well as the rich, and yet some of them are blind enough to imagine that such impracticable and illogical proceedings will be commended by the intelligent people of the United States. The only way the income tax can be defeated is by the defeat of the bill. Whether that can be accomplished is a question yet to be determined."

Gen. Tracey is of the opinion that the chief effect of the vigorous protest of New York business men against the income tax will be to keep those who voted against the bill when it was before the House, solidly in line. "There were three members from New York city who voted against the income tax, three from Kings county, and two outside," said Gen. Tracey, "and these, I presume, may be counted upon to oppose it when the bill again comes before the House. Graham and Straus, while opposed to the income tax, will, I believe, vote for the bill. As for myself, I have always said I should vote for a tariff bill whether it contained the income tax or not. I am opposed to the income tax, but consider the tariff of too great importance to our business prosperity to jeopardize it by antagonizing the income tax."

John De Witt Warner said: "Congress always gives heed to protests coming from the business men and business interests, but in this particular instance the matter has been so thoroughly discounted that in my opinion these petitions against the income tax will have little or no effect."

Representative Isidor Rayner of Baltimore believes that the Tariff bill with the income tax feature will surely become a law. He is opposed to an income tax, but does not think the protests against it by business men and others will have much effect. "It is too late to successfully petition Congress on this subject," concluded Mr. Rayner.

Representative Talbott of Maryland said that he did not believe that the protests against the adoption of an income tax would have the slightest effect upon the House. "I have been opposed to the income tax from the very beginning, but we were obliged to finally swallow the pill in order to save the Tariff bill. The agitation against an income tax comes too late, and can now have no effect whatever."

Representative Powers of Vermont is of the opinion that the protests of New York business men and others against the income tax will have no material result upon the final action of Congress. "I do not believe," said Powers to-day, "that the supporters of an income tax can be dissuaded from their purpose to enact it into law by any manifestation. They are so thoroughly wedded to this section of the bill that I do not believe they can be shaken by the public demonstrations of protest which have been held in New York and elsewhere."

Mr. Sperry of Connecticut does not believe protests against the income tax will have any effect upon Congress. "The strength of the supporters of this method of raising revenue," he said, "is drawn from the West and South, and it is a popular measure. The only way I can see to defeat the bill is for the New York and other Eastern representatives opposed to it to vote solidly against it as a whole. I am, however, doubtful if such a course could succeed in defeating the income paragraph."

Representative Straus of New York said: "I am as much opposed to the income tax as any man who attended the meeting at Carnegie Hall, or any of those who sent their telegraphic protests against that unjust and undemocratic tax. There is, however another cardinal question, which to me is paramount—that is, tariff reform. I will go to any length to separate them, but I will not do anything to drown one simply to kill the other. I believe the proper policy for the Democrats to pursue is to get the best possible tariff bill that can be passed, and after it is passed to trust to the early future to correct such abuses as the real friends of tariff reform had to submit to, much to their chagrin, in order to carry out in part, if not in its entirety, the pledges upon which the voters in 1890 and 1892 placed them in power."

Senator Smith of New Jersey, who made such an able speech against the income tax, said: "I sincerely trust the protests of the business men of the country, set forth in THE SUN to-day, will have some effect upon Congress in dealing with this question. My views on the income tax are well known in New Jersey and New York and I can only hope that good results may follow the meeting at Carnegie Hall and the echoes from all parts of the country."

Senator Brice of Ohio, another original opponent of the tax, said: "I do not know what effect the protests published in THE SUN will have upon the New York and New Jersey Senators, but it is clear to my mind that the other Democratic Senators have made up their minds to support the income tax as provided for in the pending bill, and the fight is over so far as that feature of the measure is concerned."

Senator Gray of Delaware—I am against the income tax because I regard it as injudicious and undemocratic, but I am convinced that it cannot and will not be eliminated from the bill. The protests made against it in New York are strong and will appeal to the business interests in New England, but there is a sentiment in Congress favorable to it that will not be overcome. The fact that these protests come from New York commercial men and bankers from other parts of the country only incites the hostility of some of the representatives of the South and West, who delight to talk and vote against those whom they term the "Gold Bugs."

Senator Gibson of Maryland—The protests from the business men of New York and other sections of the country will have no effect upon the income tax feature of the bill. New York spoke through her Senator, when Senator Hill delivered his able speech against the proposed income tax. The sentiments expressed at the meeting in Carnegie Hall and the formidable array of telegraphic protests published in THE SUN to-day show that he not only rightly represented the views of his constituents, but that he expressed the sentiments of a large portion of the business community in other parts of the country. I am opposed to the income tax, but I fully realize that a majority of the Democratic Senators do not agree with me. They are just as honest in their approval of it as I am in my opposition to it. The tax is in the bill to stay, as the Southern and Western Senators will never consent to its elimination.

Representative Dunn (Dem., N. J.)—I am and was very much opposed to the income tax, and only voted for the Tariff bill with that feature in it because I preferred to see the bill pass, even with that objectionable feature, than not to pass at all. Am afraid that feature will not be taken from the bill by the Senate, because there are so many Western Republicans who will help to keep it in the bill, as they did in the House. If the Democratic platform had been followed strictly, and individual and sectional interests ignored in making up the Tariff bill, no income tax would have been necessary. It is a very bad feature and ought never to have been put into the bill, yet I fear it will be retained.

Representative Harter (Dem., Ohio)—I am not able to say what result those protests will have on the income tax part of the Tariff bill, but, unfortunately, the protests of business men have far too little influence upon Congress.

Representative Davey (Dem., La.)—I am very much opposed to an income tax and voted against it, as I would again. I am not able to judge what effect the protests of the business men against it will have on the Senate, but I believe if it were to be taken off by that body it would result in the defeat of the bill when it comes back to the House.

Representative Coombs (Dem., N. Y.)—Judg-

ing by the history of the past, the Senate is not likely to respond to any demand the people may make against the income tax, but those protests ought to be heard and heeded. I have enough faith, however, to believe that before the Tariff bill can be passed by the Senate the income tax feature must be materially changed and stripped of many of the objectionable features as they now exist in the bill. Nobody wants to tell all the secrets of his business to any man who may be appointed and delegated to ask him questions. An income tax can never be made wholly unobjectionable, but can be made much more so than the proposed one now pending in the Senate Tariff bill.

Representative Geissenhainer (Dem., N. J.)—To my mind the income tax proposition is a most objectionable, iniquitous, and shameful feature of the pending Tariff bill. I have been hoping something would come up to defeat that part of the bill but I fear no such good fortune is in store for the business interests of the country. Men who will be perfectly willing to pay any tax the Government may impose are decidedly and unalterably opposed to the inquisitorial feature by which the law is to be made operative, if passed. Facts thus obtained about one man's business and wealth are very likely to be turned over to his business rival by dishonest officials, and untold trouble and business complications are likely to thus arise. The defeat of the proposition is, however, barely possible, for it is hinted that unless the income tax feature goes off the bill the sugar schedule will not go on, and that without the sugar schedule there will not be a new tariff law. So I have a very slight hope that the iniquitous income tax feature of the bill will be defeated; yet nobody can tell what the Senate will do until it is done, nor what the six conferrees, who will really have the final decision to make, will decide.

Representative McKaig (Dem., Md.)—I was one of the comparatively few Democrats who voted against the putting the income tax feature into the Tariff bill. I so voted because I feared it would give the opponents of the bill just so much more chance to do what they are now doing and work against the whole bill. Judging by the vote that put it in the bill I feel sure nothing could defeat it in the House, if the bill comes back here with the provision still in. I do not know enough about the Senate to even guess as to its fate in that body. If the Populist Senators vote as they have said they will, the Tariff bill will pass the Senate, income tax and all. This, I expect, will be the final result.

Representative McCall (Rep., Mass.)—The New York meeting will have a good educational influence, but I doubt if it will change any votes. It is a pity, but it is true, that the gross inequality of this proposed tax constitutes its chief political strength. The great display of wealth at a meeting like that only increases the rapacity of the members out of whose constituents this tax will take scarce a thousand dollars, while it will take a half million out of mine. The only way to defeat the income tax is to defeat the whole bill, which is founded upon purely cutthroat principles.

Representative Cousey (Dem., Del.)—I very much hope the vigorous and timely protests of the business men of the country, as reported in THE SUN, will have the effect to defeat the income tax, but I doubt if they will.

Mr. Tarsney (Dem., Mo.)—All the protests that can be made against the income tax will not affect the passage of the Tariff bill, income tax and all, either in the Senate or House. These meetings that are being held in New York to protest against the income tax feature of the bill are not entitled to any more weight with Congress, and will not have any more influence than would a protest sent by a meeting of Coxeyites. The tax feature is in the bill to stay and the bill is bound to pass.

Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.)—It strikes me and many others with whom I have talked that the so-called business men's meeting to protest against an income tax was a magnificent failure. They certainly made a herculean effort to create sentiment against that feature of the Tariff bill, but it can have no other effect than to strengthen it, both in the Senate and House. The income tax is sure to remain in the bill as it will finally become a law.

Mr. McMillan (Dem. Tenn.)—In my judgment nothing can defeat an income tax. I believe it is stronger than any other feature of the bill, and as a separate proposition would receive more votes than any other part of the bill. I have no doubt but that it will remain in the bill, which is sure to pass.

Congressman Bland, as Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, rather brusquely said: "I don't know what effect the protests of New York business men against the income tax may have on the House, but I can say empathetically that it will have no effect on me. I think, too, that the Senate proposition does not go far enough, and I would like to see the income paragraph restored to the shape in which it passed the House."

ARMOR PLATE FRAUDS.

Testimony of Lieut. Cowles, the First Inspector at the Carnegie Works.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs, after a recess of five days, this morning resumed its inquiry into the alleged armor plate frauds.

Lieut. W. C. Cowles, who was the first inspector at the Carnegie works, was put on the stand. He was assigned to duty there in May, 1891, he said. The company were then installing their plant and experimenting. The first armor plate deliveries were made about January, 1892. His instructions on going to the works were to see that the contracts were carried out according to specifications. He was at the works with Lieut. Gill, his assistant, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. He was seldom, if ever, at the works at night. He began to inspect the plate after it was rolled, and did not see the treatment of each plate after being rolled, but watched it as closely as possible. The method of testing was to cut four specimens for physical test. These specimens were designated by the Government inspector and cut by the company. After the specimens were stamped by him the company prepared them for test. The company could have re-treated the specimens without his knowledge, as it had charge of them until the physical test was made. He had no knowledge that they had done so, and did not think that they had.

The plate was selected for the ballistic test a week before it was shipped. When selected he placed his private mark on it. It could have been re-treated without destroying or affecting the mark, and it was possible for the company to re-treat the plate without his knowledge. The plates were re-treated several times in the course of manufacture, and it did not change their appearance to any extent. While it took about thirty-six hours to thoroughly re-treat a plate, it could be partially re-treated in from five to ten hours. He had inspected the plates for the Monterey and the side armor for the New York, and all of them had passed. He always selected the medium plate of a group for the ballistic test, and not the poorest, as has been stated. He also always inspected the plate before it was shipped to the proving ground, and it would have been impossible to change plates on the inspector. Re-treatment would not change a plate's appearance, but if it had been retreated after selection he would not have known of it from its appearance. He never had cause to suspect that plates were being re-treated.

Mr. Cummings called his attention to statements regarding the re-treatment of test specimens and the manipulating of the test machine by the men.

Lieut. Cowles replied that the specimens after being cut were in the possession of the company until they were tested. It was in the power of the company to re-treat them, but he had no reason to suspect that this had been done. He did not think that the Government inspector could be imposed on by the men working the testing machine. He was satisfied that he had never been imposed upon in this way, as he watched those working the machine closely. This he considered the duty of an inspector.

The committee adjourned until Wednesday. In reply to Mr. Cummings, he told of the plugging of blow holes in the plates of the Monterey. This was done under directions from the Navy Department. He had inspected all the plates on the Monterey, and was of the opinion that they would meet the contract requirements, notwithstanding the haste in which they were made.

Mr. Cummings called his attention to the charges made by several of the workmen regarding the re-treatment of plates, and asked him if his attention had been called to them at the works or if he had any knowledge regarding them.

Lieut. Cowles replied that he had no knowledge of them, but admitted that the irregularities referred to might have occurred.

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THE DAMAGE TO THE COLUMBIA.

An Intimation that it Occurred at the Acceptance Trial in November Last.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Rear Admiral Staunton has been selected as President of the court of inquiry which was to-day ordered to meet at Philadelphia next Thursday, June 7, to investigate the circumstances of the grounding of the Columbia, and the extent, time, and place of the accident. Capts. Allen V. Reed and George C. Remey, with Lieut. Walter J. Sears as Judge Advocate, complete the detail of the court.

In the orders to the court there is one clause which is sure to attract attention. It contains an intimation that the ninety-foot dent in the Columbia may not have occured on the recent trial trip at all, but existed while the vessel was in the hands of the contractors, in which case the Government will not have the expense of repairs. The attention of the court is particularly invited to Rear Admiral Belknap's report of Nov. 23 last, on the occasion of her acceptance trial. The Belknap Board reported as follows:

"When near League Island, coming up the Delaware, Capt. Matthews of the Board reports that the ship touched bottom slightly, and it seemed as if she was dragging over gravel for about fifty or one hundred feet. Such incident, he says, did not seem to affect the vessel's speed in any degree."

Capt. Matthews is now Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, and will go to Philadelphia to testify.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The attention of Edward S. Cramp was called to-night to the clause in the order of the Navy Department to the court of inquiry to investigate the injury to the cruiser Columbia, intimating that the dent in the cruiser's bottom may not have occurred on the recent trial trip, but existed while the vessel was still in the hands of the contractors. Mr. Cramp was indignant at the insinuation and said that it was "unqualifiedly false." In explanation of the impossibility of such a dent having been in the cruiser's bottom perhaps for weeks or months until discovered, Mr. Cramp said that it is the duty of the chief engineer of a man-of-war to examine daily the hold of the vessel for any evidence of leakage and cracks in the cement around the engines. This was done, Mr. Cramp said, daily while the Columbia was at their yard, and no evidence of a dent was ever found while the cruiser was in their hands.

Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—At the beginning of the debate on the bill to repeal the State bank tax in the House to-day, Mr. Holman, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the House to take up the Indian Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895. This will, however, under an agreement made later in the day, be postponed until Thursday morning. The debate on the Bank Tax bill was continued by Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.), who made an elaborate legal argument in favor of the constitutionality of the law now on the statute books, asserting that the States had no right nor power to issue bills, and by Mr. Rayner (Dem., Md.), who declared against the authority of the National Convention to bind his vote upon a matter not within its jurisdiction. Messrs. Cobb and Oates (Dem., Ala.), supported the proposition to repeal the law imposing a tax on State bank issues.

A Senate bill, with amendments, was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Bridge Company. A conference with the Senate was asked on the amendments.

A Senate joint resolution was passed just before adjournment appropriating $10,000 to meet the expenditures caused by the investigation of the Sugar Trust and its relation to the tariff now in progress. Owing to the exhaustion of the Senate's contingent fund, an emergency existed for prompt action, and the resolution was agreed to without the usual reference to the Appropriation Committee.

J. Lowrey Bell's Successor.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The President to-day nominated Charles Neilson, at present Assistant General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of J. Lowrey Bell, resigned. Mr. Neilson's residence is given as Maryland. Senator Gibson of that State says that he does not know the nominee, and was not aware that such a person was in the Post Office Department or elsewhere. It is understood that Senator Gorman is in a like state of ignorance regarding the identity of Mr. Bell's successor. A few months ago President Cleveland appointed Major Thomas B. Ferguson of Washington to be Minister to Norway and Sweden and accredited him also to Maryland. The nomination was confirmed, however, and that of Neilson may be.

The Cases of the Recalcitrant Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The District Attorney will not lay the cases of the two newspaper correspondents, Shriver and Edwards, who refused to answer certain questions asked by the Senate committee investigating the charges about the sugar schedule, before the Grand Jury until to-morrow. He expected to do so this morning, but was unable to procure the necessary witnesses. He says, however, that all his proof will be ready by to-morrow morning.

OSGOOD BREAKS A RECORD

And Ramsdell Equals One in the University of Pennsylvania Sports.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The commencement athletic games of the University of Pennsylvania, held this afternoon, were in every way a grand success. All of the performances were good, particularly so in the running high jump, when four men cleared the bars at 5 feet 10 inches, the one-mile run, and the two-mile bicycle race, in which the intercollegiate record was beaten, and in the 100-yard dash, when the record was equalled. The results:

One-hundred-yard Dash, Handicap—Won by E. D. Ramsdell, scratch. Time, 10 seconds.

Half-mile Run, Scratch—Won by G. W. Orton. Time, 2 minutes 1-5 second.

One-mile Bicycle Race, Scratch—Won by W. D. Osgood. Time, 2 minutes 44 2-5 seconds.

One-mile Run, Handicap—Won by G. W. Orton. Time, 4 minutes 28 2-5 seconds.

Putting the Shot, Handicap—Won by H. D. Oliver, 4 feet, with an actual put of 36 feet 1 inch.

Running High Jump, Handicap—Won by J. D. Minor, Jr., 4 inches, actual jump 5 feet 10 inches.

Two-hundred and twenty-yard Hurdles, Handicap—Won by J. W. Sylvester, 14 yards, time, 27 2-5 seconds.

300-yard Dash, Scratch—Won by E. S. Ramsdell. Time, 31 4-5 seconds.

Two-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap—Won by W. D. Osgood, scratch. Time, 5 minutes 10 seconds.

Pole Vault, Handicap—Won by A. Conrow, Swarthmore, 3½ inches, with 10 feet 6¼ inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap—Won by I. D. Winsor, with 21 feet 6 inches.

Model Yachts Race on the Sound.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 4.—Capt. Lewis R. Younge, the Bridgeport sparmaker, who challenged E. Stern Wheeler to a race on the Sound with model yachts, was met by Mr. Wheeler in a contest off Hendricks Point to-day, and the Saugatuck boat won with comparative ease. The course was from a point near Hendricks Point to the shore opposite Dr. Henry C. Eno's house, thence eastward to Great Marsh Canal, a distance of three miles.

G. G. Club V in the First District.

"Good Government" clubs R. S. T. U. and V have been organized within the last week. V is in the First Assembly district. The Second district will probably get X, Y, or Z.

TILLMAN TO TEETOTALERS.

HE GETS THEM TO ENDORSE THE DISPENSARY PLAN.

Incidentally He Exhibits a Flask of Whiskey to the Temperance Congress, and Says He'll Be Senator From South Carolina.

Gov. B. R. Tillman of South Carolina, champion of the dispensary plan of selling liquor, addressed the International Temperance Congress in Prohibition Park, Staten Island, last night. His subject was, "The State Agency Plan of South Carolina." When he arose the 2,000 persons present gave him an ovation. After a few words of preliminary, he said:

"I have noticed that you have a great deal to say about backbones and sand. Some people are kind enough to say I have a backbone. I am not specially conscious of the fact, but I will prove to you that I have one. I believe you are all prohibitionists. Now, I am going to controvert and antagonize your themes. That, I think, you will acknowledge takes a great deal of backbone.

"I have looked among you for long-haired men and short-haired women cranks, but I haven't found any. I believe I am the only man in the audience who is actively engaged in politics. You see, I am a candidate for United States Senator, and let me tell you right here I am going to win.

"If I hadn't seen the word temperance in your invitation I don't think I would have come. Let me tell you a little story. Once there were two knights who saw a shield. One said it was gold and the other silver. They fought, and the fight ended in death. Now both were right, for one side was gold and the other silver.

"That is just our position. If we can't agree on prohibition we can agree on temperance. I said I was in active politics. I don't acknowledge that I am a politician. I despise the name. Let me introduce myself. I have had more free advertising in the newspapers than most men living. For it I did not pay a nickel. I believe in speaking earnestly and fearlessly. I was a farmer, and went from the plough handles to public life.

"Now let me tell you, you can't prohibit the sale of liquor. Prohibition never has worked and never will."

Here the speaker stopped, felt in all his pockets and exclaimed:

"Say, by the way, I have left my bottle over in the hotel."

Somebody handed it to him from the platform and he smiled when he held it in the air.

"Here I have a bottle of old Palmetto Bourbon whiskey, three X, honest if any whiskey is honest, and with the State Commissioner's seal upon it."

He then went on and explained the South Carolina system.

"You consider this liquor a curse," he said. "So do I. I am a practical Prohibitionist. I don't think I have drunk over four gallons of whiskey in my life."

This assertion was greeted by a storm of "Oh, mys!" from the women in the audience.

He declared high license was bad because it made men autocratic, while low license made men "get full of mean whiskey and do mean things."

He gave the figures which showed the decrease in the number of police arrests during the working of the new system. He was frequently interrupted by Prohibitionists, who, becoming excited, challenged him to debate. They were howled down by the rest of the audience.

He declared that one great disadvantage they worked under was that juries and courts were indifferent to the enforcement of the laws.

"But I am powerless," he said. "If I could do so, I would give them a more bitter dose of prohibition than has ever been seen."

He said the State system was growing in favor and was more popular than ever before. This in despite of the Supreme Court declaring the act unconstitutional.

Toward the end of his speech Gov. Tillman declared the Prohibitionists would some day be willing to accept the South Carolina plan. This assertion was hissed, and cries of "No, never!" were heard on all sides.

"You believe in fighting the use, I believe in fighting the abuse," he cried.

"Don't set your faces like flint because you cannot get all the way, when you can get half way."

"Now I want those of you," he said in conclusion, "who are willing to accept our plan to raise their right hands."

Up went several hundred hands, a majority of those present. A call for a contrary vote met with favor from but few persons.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE.

Robert Fleming Makes a Report to the London Committee of Bondholders.

Mr. Robert Fleming, the representative of the London committee of the bondholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, has made a report to his principals. He says that he has not been able to obtain a statement of the floating debt nor one showing the value to the main line of controlled properties and the revenue account of the company. Mr. Fleming says:

"In my judgment no scheme should now be finally adopted without a thorough investigation by an expert appointed by the creditors. I have had opportunity of meeting those who have recently been over the main line and attach special importance to the testimony of General Manager Robinson. All agree that the road has not been allowed to run down and that equipment has been well maintained. I have met representatives of the bondholders of controlled properties and it seems certain that a large reduction in fixed charges can be equitably demanded.

"In reorganization, any assessment that is to help the second mortgage bondholders must be real; that is, it must be without compensation beyond stock in the new company, or in some security entailing no additional fixed charge. It seems to me that $10 a share assessment is the maximum that can be depended upon being received and the minimum that will be required. In return for this assessment, and in view of the earnings, it will be necessary that the second mortgage bondholders should modify their rights to some extent.

"Probably three-quarters of the bonds of Atchison are held in England and on the Continent. The bondholders ought not to leave control in the hands of the common stockholders. They can secure a fair plan of reconstruction if they support their representatives. Otherwise they must take what the stockholders offer them."

Mr. Stephen Little has notified the Atchison committee that he is ready to begin his examination of the books and accounts of the company.

EXTENSIONS OF SURFACE LINES.

Proposed Routes of the Metropolitan and Columbus Avenue Lines.

ALBANY, June 4.—The Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company has filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany a statement of a proposed extension of its line east and west through Ninety-sixth street to Eighth avenue or Central Park West, and thence northerly along Eighth avenue to Ninety-seventh street and the westerly terminus of the transverse road; also from Columbus avenue and 100th street, to connect with the Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, easterly through 108th street to Manhattan avenue; thence to the southerly side of Cathedral Parkway, formerly 110th street, to unite with a branch of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company.

The Metropolitan Street Railroad Company certifies that it will extend its line westerly through Ninety-sixth street from Lexington avenue to Madison avenue, and upon Madison avenue to Ninety-seventh street, thence to the easterly terminus of the transverse road in Central Park; also another extension to run northerly through Manhattan avenue from 110th street to St. Nicholas avenue, to the Kingsbridge road or Broadway, across the proposed new bridge over the ship canal and the bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to Riverside avenue, to the Kingsbridge station of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; also from the Kingsbridge road and the Boulevard at 10[illegible] street, along the Boulevard to 125th street to Amsterdam avenue, to connect with the existing road on Amsterdam avenue.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

FOR BOTH

Family and Manufacturing Purposes.

Noiseless and Light Running.

Three distinct types for family use.

Singer Vibrator, } DOUBLE THREAD
Singer Imp. Family, } LOCK STITCH.
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THE SINGER MFG. CO.

MANFG. SALESROOM,
[illegible] BROADWAY, N. Y.
ART ROOMS.

Bright's Disease,
The Gouty Diathesis, etc.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
Nature's Great Remedy for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, the Gouty Diathesis Stone of the Bladder, &c.

Dr. M. M. Jordan, *Boydton, Virginia. [A communication from the "Virginia Medical Monthly" for March, 1888.]* "Three years ago, without having been previously sensible of impaired strength or any deterioration of health, I found myself suffering from Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. My attention was first directed to the existence of renal trouble by Dropsy making its appearance as Œdema on the face, particularly around the eyes, and simultaneously in the lower extremities. Examination showed that the urine contained two and a half per cent. of albumen, there was a heavy sediment, and casts of urates were deposited in abundance. This state of things was soon followed by **Uræmic Poisoning, manifested by Coma and Delirium,** and I was confined for many months to my bed, **everything pointing to a fatal termination.** Treatment failing of any permanent good results, I was, in this condition, put upon

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

the good effects of which were soon apparent in a notable diminution of the albumen, a partial disappearance of the Dropsy, and a gradual subsidence of the Coma and Delirium. Under the continued use of the Water there was slow but constant improvement in my condition, until **I was so far restored as to be able to enter actively upon the practice of my profession,** in which I have now been engaged for some two years without any interruption of moment on account of my health. There has been, occasionally, some manifestation of unpleasant symptoms, but I have found them promptly disappear under the influence of the Water. With this experience I cannot do less than commend this Water to the profession as worthy of trial in other similar cases."

Dr. David E. Smith, *of Bronxville, Westchester, N. Y. [Extract from communication in the "Medical Brief" of May, 1881.]* "Several months since I was called to see a patient, a lady suffering from hereditary **Rheumatic Gout.** Her limbs were very Œdematous and would pit on pressure, leaving an indentation long after the finger was removed. This led me to inquire as to the condition of the urinary organs. Microscopical examination showed that the urine was loaded with urates; and also revealed casts, and by heat and nitric acid I found **twenty-five per cent. albumen, showing a marked case of Bright's Disease complicated with Rheumatic Gout.** My first object was to get rid of the gravel, which was rasping and tearing the kidneys. I put dry cups over the kidneys and ordered

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

four goblets a day. In a few days she passed a stone (egg-shaped) five-eighths of an inch long by one-quarter of an inch in diameter. I continued the cupping and the use of the Water, and she continued steadily improving, until now the urine is nearly normal. No casts can be discovered, and she is scarcely sensible of the gouty trouble."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is for sale by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles $5.00 f.o.b. at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address. Springs open June 15th.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.
Park & Tilford, Eisner, Mendelson Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit, New York city, Gen. Agents.

BROOKLYN'S BIG REGATTA.

The Local Yachting Season Successfully Opened.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club, one of the oldest yachting organizations in the country, started the local yacht-racing season going yesterday by holding their thirty-seventh annual regatta on the lower bay. There was a fine westerly breeze, and the twenty-six starters furnished some excellent sport in the various classes. The iron steamer Cygnus, freighted down with pretty girls, accompanied the yachts over the course, while the tug Henry Hoehn was used as a committee boat, and in addition Theodore Krombach was on hand in his pretty little steam yacht Ruby, gayly bedecked with bunting, as were a number of smaller boats. The regatta was in the hands of an efficient committee, consisting of Louis Wunder, Chairman; Frederick W. Bobbett, and Frank L. Townsend, and in some respects was one of the most successful ever held by the club. The only criticism that could be made was that there were too many courses, which divided the classes too much.

The starting line was between two stakeboats anchored off the entrance of Gravesend Bay, and the yachts sailed over courses of various lengths, as follows:

OPEN BOATS.

Mainsail—Class A, 21-foot L. W. L. and under. To stakeboat south of Fort Lafayette, to black bell buoy, West Bank, and return to starting line; length of course, 9 miles.

Class B—Over 21 feet to 25 feet L. W. L. To stakeboat south of Fort Lafayette, to black buoy No. 7, and return to starting line; length of course, 11 miles.

Jib and Mainsail—Class I, 25 feet L. W. L. and under. To stakeboat south of Fort Lafayette, to black buoy No. 7, and return to starting line; length of course, 11 miles.

CABIN YACHTS.

Mainsail—Class D, 24 feet, L. W. L. and under. To Orchard Shoal Light, to red bell buoy, Swash Channel, and return to starting line; length of course, 15 miles.

Class E, over 24 feet, L. W. L. To Orchard Shoal Light, to red buoy C No. 4, and return to starting line; length of course, 17 miles.

Sloops, Cutters, and Yawls—25-foot class, 25 feet L. W. L. and under. To Orchard Shoal Light, to red bell buoy, Swash Channel, and return to starting line; length of course, 15 miles.

Thirty-foot Class, over 25 feet to 30 feet L. W. L. To Orchard Shoal Light, to red buoy C No. 4, and return to starting line; length of course, 17 miles.

Thirty-five-foot Class, over 30 feet to 36 feet L. W. L. To Orchard Shoal Light, to red buoy No. 10, and return to starting line; length of course, 19 miles.

The wind, which had been light and puffy early in the morning, increased in strength toward noon, and by the time the starting signal was given at 12:40 o'clock the majority of the yacht skippers had put in from one to two reefs. The Tigress, however, with Eddie Fish at the helm, carried her full sail, as did one or two others.

The preparatory signal was given at 12:35 o'clock, and five minutes later the larger boats were sent on their journey. The Tigress was the first to cross at 12:41:52, followed at a short interval by the Aliris and Ileika. The others all came in a bunch two minutes later, and the result was one of the prettiest starts seen in many years. This second division was headed by Frank M. Randall's new 20-foot cabin cat Win or Lose, one of the smartest-looking boats ever seen in these waters. Next came the Christine, followed by the Vida, Nomad, Mizpah, Adele, Millie, Tabitha, Kittie, Forsythe, Arrow, Golden Hope, Juanita, Almira, Mary, Faustina, Exile, Lester, Folly, Paul and Stella, Edda D., Lizzie, and Nettie in the order named.

All except a few of the smaller yachts crossed close hauled on the starboard tack and luffed sharply under the stern of the western stakeboat. From here to the first mark off Old Orchard Shoal Lighthouse was a dead beat to windward, then a run before the wind and a reach home. The Tigress outclassed the Aliris and Ileika to such an extent that there was really no contest in this class, so the interest centred in the Almira-Mary and the Win or Lose and Kittie race. The Mary, which is owned by young Will Elsworth, though handicapped at the start 40 seconds through some of her running gear fouling, was sailed in beautiful shape, as was young H. W. Hanan's Almira.

The Almira through shaking out her reef managed to beat the Mary 1 minute and 10 seconds to the outer mark, and finally crossed the finish line 51 seconds ahead. As neither boat has been measured yet, the Regatta Committee were not able to make a decision in this class, and their owners will have to await the official figures before one can be rendered.

The Win or Lose, however, romped home an easy winner in her class, defeating both the Kitty and Tabitha with ease. The leaders' times in rounding the first mark were: Tigress, 1:52:10; Ileika, 2:08:50; Almira, 2:13; Mary, 2:14:10; Win or Lose, 2:15:50; Tabitha, 2:20. A slight rain squall, which knocked down the wind for a while, drenched the crews on the yachts off Old Orchard Light. The wind then shifted more to the westward, and as it was by no means strong, reefs were shaken out, and all hands finished under full sail. The larger boats finished in the following order: Tigress, 3:24:10; then the Ileika, Almira, Mary, Win or Lose, Tabitha, Kittie, and Golden Hope. Summary follows:

CLASS A—OPEN MAINSAIL BOATS 21 FEET AND UNDER.

Name.	Owner.	Length. ft. in.	Elapsed time. h. m. s.	Corrected time. h. m. s.
Edda D.	R. W. Rummell	18 4	1 52 46	1 37 43
Nettie	Schwerdfeger	18 6	Did not finish	
Paul and Stella	James Riley	16 8½	1 43 11	1 40 08
Folly	Chas. J. Earl	16	Did not finish.	
CLASS B—OPEN MAINSAIL BOATS 21 TO 25 FEET.				
Lester	Furgurson	24 6	1 49 25	1 49 25
CLASS D—CABIN CATS 24 FEET AND UNDER.				
Tabitha	I. Smith	21 6½	3 07 35	3 07 35
Win or Lose	F. M. Randall	20	3 00 17	2 59 52
Juanita	C. F. Lazeiere	23 4½	Did not finish.	
Kittie	Ralph Morse	20	3 07 30	Not m'd
CLASS E—CABIN CATS OVER 24 FEET.				
Almira	H. W. Hanan	25 4	2 51 53	Not m'd
Mary	W. E. Elsworth	25	2 52 44	Not m'd
CLASS I—JIB AND MAINSAIL BOATS 25 FEET AND UNDER.				
Exile	F. M. Randall	20 9	1 28 24	1 28 24
Faustina	R. C. Hopkins	24 5	Did not finish.	
Lizzie	E. O'Brien	....	2 52 57	Not m'd
25-FOOT CLASS—SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS.				
Golden Hope	F. Prentiss	24 9	3 14 54	3 14 54
Christine	E. R. Baker	24 6	Did not finish.	
Nomad	W. R. Gro'tage	23 3	Did not finish.	
Adele	C. H. H'm'p'ys	22 9¾	Did not finish.	
Arrow	H. W. Brett	25	Did not finish.	
Vida	W. Schumac'r	21 3	Did not finish.	
30-FOOT CLASS—SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS.				
Forsythe	Alex Roe	28 6	3 22 48	3 22 48
Mizpah	Chas. Solheim	26	Did not finish.	
Millie	C. H. Benson	26 2	Did not finish.	
35-FOOT CLASS—SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS.				
Ileika	E. H. Converse	35 10	3 01 00	
Aliris	J. A. Constant	30 10	Did not finish.	
Tigress	James Weir, Jr.	35 8	2 53 18	not m'd.

The winners were: Class A, R. W. Rummell's Edda D. Class B, H. M. Ferguson's Lester, a walkover. Class D, F. M. Randall's Win or Lose. Class E, between W. E. Elsworth's Mary and H. W. Hanan's Almira. Class I, F. M. Randall's Exile. Twenty-five-foot class, F. Prentess's Golden Hope. Thirty-foot class, Alexander Roe's Forsythe. Thirty-five-foot class, James Wier, Jr.'s, Tigress.

Mr. Duncan's 21-Footer a Flyer.

The new fin 21-footer Houira, which the Herreshoffs designed for ex-Commodore William Butler Duncan, Jr., of this city, had a trial trip at Bristol last Tuesday. While out, Nat Herreshoff fell in with C. H. Herreshoff's cat yawl, Alice, which is considered a very fast boat, but the Houira left her far behind.

The Houira then took several short turns about the harbor, sailing before, on, and with the wind abeam. She showed up well on all points of sailing and proved herself to be a very fast boat. She is beautifully canvased and very quick in stays, coming about, shooting up into the wind, and falling off on the other tack like a flash.

On the following day W. Butler Duncan, Jr., her owner, took a spin on her in company with Nat Herreshoff, going over into Mount Hope Bay and back, and on the conclusion of the trip expressed himself as very well pleased with her.

The Houira was afterward towed down the Sound, and may take part in the Larchmont regatta Saturday.

WELCH WINS BY A BIRD.

He Defeats Fred Hoey for the Riverton Gun Club's Challenge Plate.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—After a contest more marked for its closeness than for any unusual display of skill, Robert A. Welch to-day scored his second victory in a pigeon shooting match for the Riverton Gun Club Challenge Plate, at the Riverton Club's grounds. His opponent this time was Fred Hoey, the Hollywood expert, who captured the prize at the initial shoot at Riverton last May. Welch won by a score of 91 to 90, and until the last bird was shot at the match was in doubt. Despite the fact that the birds were as a rule slow, scattered through the 200 were many that would puzzle any man, and these were rendered doubly hard because the others were so easy. Welch beyond any doubt shot the race of his life, and was aided by the all-important element of luck. Hoey had considerably the worst of all the hard birds, and his last four fell dead just outside of the boundary. The match, in addition to the Challenge Plate, was for a purse, the conditions being 100 birds each, 30 yards rise, 50 yards boundary, Riverton Gun Club rules governing.

Welch, fresh from his victory over George Work last Saturday, was in prime condition, while Hoey wore a big patch of court plaster on his right cheek to cover a bruise, the result of recent hard shooting, and in the match to-day his gun frequently made the blood reappear. Louis A. Flanigan of the Riverton Gun Club was the referee.

At the end of the first half the score stood: Hoey, 48; Welch, 46. At seventy-five birds the score was a tie and both men were shooting magnificently. Hoey missed the ninety-first bird and Welch the ninety-third, and the score was again a tie. Hoey missed the ninety-fourth, and the ninety-eighth fell dead out of bounds. The score:

Robert A. Welch—
2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 0 2 2 2 1 2—24
1 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2—22
0 0 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 0 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1—22
2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 1 1 1 2 0—23
Total..........91
Fred Hoey—
1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2—25
2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 0 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0—23
0 2 1 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 1 0 2 2 2 1 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2—20
2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2—22
Total..........90

After the match was over George Work and Leonard Finletter of the Riverton Gun Club challenged Welch to shoot for the Plate, but as the latter sails for Europe on Wednesday, he will not accept any challenges until he returns in December.

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Some things you gain by buying from our factories; some you lose. You gain: Solidity, good construction, unusual beauty in the furniture, and a knowledge of the high standard which it maintains.

You lose: Shams of every kind—the furniture is sold for what it seems and is; all imperfections of make or material; the high prices of the ordinary furniture dealer.

We sell entirely at factory prices. It pays to deal with the Maker.

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL IN AUGUST TO OUR NEW BUILDINGS, 43, 45, AND 47 WEST 23D ST., ALL STOCK MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

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104, 106, AND 108 WEST 14TH ST.