

The Weekly Messenger.

ESTABLISHED 1867

WILMINGTON, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

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Sampson's Justices Assemble.
[Correspondence of the Messenger.]
CLINTON, June 4.
Sampson's magistrates assembled to-day to select county commissioners and independent of public instruction. Well-wishers and harmony everything passed off.
At 10 o'clock the Democratic magistrates assembled in caucus to agree upon candidates, which was done without a dissenting voice.
The Third partyites held their caucus in the *Caucasian* office, as I saw them pushing that way.
Mr. George E. Butler, a worthy young lawyer and eager young Democrat and brother of Marion Butler, was elected independent of public instruction by unanimous vote, and we feel assured in saying no more worthy young man could have been found in Sampson county.
Messrs. A. Hobbs, A. J. Johnson and J. E. McPhail, all worthy Democrats, were elected commissioners and Mr. A. Hobbs was elected also to fill the unexpected term made vacant by the resignation of J. C. Shocumb, chairman.
W. E. Stevens was re-elected chairman of board of magistrates by a unanimous vote.
Among the many wise resolutions adopted was one looking forward to the best system of working the public lands.

Rockingham Notes.
[Correspondence of the Messenger.]
ROCKINGHAM, N. C., June 5.
At the June meeting of the magistrates of Rockingham county on yesterday the board of county commissioners were elected without any opposition at all.
Masey L. John was elected county superintendent of public instruction by a majority of all votes cast, notwithstanding five candidates were put forward for the position.
The Democratic Executive committee of the Seventh Judicial district meets here to-morrow to determine upon a time and place for the judicial convention. The county executive committee meets here to-morrow also.
Superior court is in session, Judge Spragg presiding. This is a one-week term and is usually devoted almost wholly to criminal matters. There are cases of great importance on the original docket. To-day a case is in progress involving testimony judged by the ears of the young. Justice Bryan very wisely excluded all boys from the court room.

For Solicitor of the Seventh District.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 5, 1894.
MR. EDITOR—As the time approaches when the candidates for the several offices in the gift of the people next November, will be selected, the Democrats of "old Cumberland" are calling together the leaders and getting in fighting trim. They fully realize that good and capable men must be nominated. For the very responsible office of Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial district it is everywhere conceded that our countryman, H. L. Cook, Esq., is eminently fitted; and it is generally believed that he will be the nominee of the party. Mr. Cook is a descendant of good old Scotch stock and has inherited to a marked degree, the best traits of the Scotchmen. He is plain and unassuming in his bearing, and honest and sincere in his dealings. These traits, combined with his decided ability and large experience at the bar, make him well fitted to be our Solicitor.
Mr. Cook is also a strong stump speaker and is very popular with our people, and wherever known. Without question, his nomination will prove a strong one.
"Me."

Ups and Downs of Wife Hunting.
ROCKINGHAM, N. C., June 1.
[Editorial.]
The winds and threatening clouds of last night did not prevent a good audience from going to the hall in the school building to hear Capt. W. B. Kendrick's classic and famous lecture which was fully appreciated. It abounds in poetic thoughts, humor of a high order, and is rich in satire. There is much to interest a cultured audience, and to keep his hearers in the best of humor from the beginning to the end. The picture of his youthful existence, pictured by the imagination, is beautiful and touching and will carry many back to their childhood days. The different phases of life as shown in pictures present themselves in nature. The captain deserves encouragement for his efforts to present something new, and of a literary and humorous entertainment. We all enjoyed his "Ups and Downs" and feel amply repaid for the pleasant and cultured entertainment.

Tarboro Notes.
[Correspondence of the Messenger.]
TARBORO, June 1.
Mr. Frank Day died here this week from an overdose of laudanum. He was the son of Mr. John W. Day, one of our most respected citizens. The remains were taken to Kentucky for interment.
There was a rumor started on the 25th day of some days ago that Judge Phillips had come over to the Populists. This was also heard in Rocky Mount and elsewhere. There is not one word of truth in it, as our county can testify. Judge Phillips, just such rumors have been started about Judge Clark and H. A. Gudger, of Asheville. Edgecombe county has a superabundance of Congressional timber this year for the Republican convention. The fight is between Mr. Martin and Solicitor Phillips.
There are a series of revival meetings going on in the Methodist church.

THE VOTE TAKEN.

THE SENATE PUTS SUGAR ON THE DUTIABLE LIST.

All Amendments to the Finance Committee's Proposition Voted Down and That Adopted—The Senate Passes the Hudson River Bridge Bill—Debate on the State Bank Tax Closed.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The first business of the Senate to-day was the passage of the substitute bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Hudson river, between New York city and New Jersey. A conference was asked and Senators Vest, Murphy and Frye were appointed conferees.
The tariff bill was then taken up, the question being on the Jones amendment to the sugar schedule, postponing its going into effect from July 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895.

Senator Higgins opened the time-killing debate. In the discussion of the position of the Louisiana Senators on the sugar question, a remark of Senator Higgins brought out an explanation from Senator Blanchard, to the effect that he had voted in the House against a repeal of the Sugar bounty, but had subsequently voted for the bill in expectation and hope that the Senate would again put sugar on the dutiable list.
Senator Aldrich sent to the desk and had read the following telegram received by him from David S. Forrist, secretary to the planters' convention recently held in New Orleans:

"LANSIRE, La., June 4, 1894.
"To Hon. N. W. Aldrich:
"The great majority of sugar planters of this State favor the bounty or demand its equivalent, as the present schedule means ruin. The sugar convention never passed any resolutions endorsing the acts of Senators Caffery or Blanchard on their present stand. We simply appreciated their services, but approve the stand of Congressmen Price, Davey, Robertson and Meyer on their vote against free sugar and in favor of bounty. I refer you to the published proceedings of the convention sent you. I authorize you to use this telegram if you wish.
DAVIS S. FERRISS."

Senator Aldrich then went into an elaborate discussion of the sugar provisions to show that they would result in large benefits to the Sugar trust.
In the course of his remarks the sugar scandal was again brought up by a question of Senator Hale, and Senator Vest recalled the condition of things during the pendency of the McKinley Tariff law. There was then, he said, a duplicate of the present condition—the same lies, the same fabrications, the same attacks upon public men, the charge that the Committee on Ways and Means in the House was receiving representatives of the refiners through the back door and the charge that the Senate Finance committee was being improperly influenced. "So that all this stuff about there being no parallel to the case amounts to nothing." He supported his assertions with extracts from Republican newspapers of 1890 condemning the action of the Senate in increasing the protection to the sugar interests from 16 cents per 100 pounds to 60 cents.

Then Senator Sherman got into the discussion in an attempt to prove that there was no Sugar trust in 1890; but he was immediately met by his Democratic colleague (Briace) who asserted positively that the Sugar trust or commission was then in existence, having a capitalization of \$50,000,000 and when the Sugar trust had made its arrangements with the Senate committee then controlling the McKinley bill, the price of stock rose from 65 to 95.
Senator Vest charged Senator Aldrich with wanting to retain the McKinley act, "paradise of the trust," with 60 cents per 100 pounds on refined sugar and with raw sugar free.

The Vice President here stated that the hour had arrived, 1 o'clock p. m., for beginning to vote on the sugar schedule and that the question was on the amendment offered by Senator Jones postponing the repeal of the sugar bounty provision from July 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895. The vote was taken and the result was—38 to 31.

A series of amendments were then offered by Senators Manderson and Allison looking to the retention and to the gradual extinction of the sugar bounty. All were rejected.

Then the question recurred on the amendment offered by Senator Jones, inserting as an additional paragraph (1824) the following:

"On and after January 1, 1895, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all sugar and on all tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melassa, concentrated melassa, concrete and concentrated molasses, a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem, and upon all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and upon all sugars which have been discolored there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of 1-8 cent per pound in addition to the said duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem; and all sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melassa, concentrated melassa, concrete or concentrated molasses, which are imported from or are the product of any nation which at the time the same are exported therefrom pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the export thereof, shall pay a duty of 1-10 cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates; (with provision that it shall not apply to Hawaiian exports); that on and after January 1, 1895 there shall be levied, collected and paid on molasses testing above 4 degrees and not above 56 degrees polariscope, a duty of 2 cents per gallon; if testing above 56 degrees polariscope, a duty of 4 cents per gallon."
Senator Peffer moved to amend the

amendment by a provision that all sugar shall be on the free list—defeated by a vote of 25 to 37.

Senator Allison moved to strike out the words: "On and after January 1, 1895," so as to make the sugar duties go into effect with the passage of the bill.—rejected by vote of 30 to 38.

Senator Pettigrew offered an amendment to strike out the provision for additional duties on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard, remarking that it would reduce by so much the profits of the sugar trust—rejected, 30 to 33.

Senator Chandler began another speech with the remarks: "The sugar show is about to close. The Populists have got free barbed fence wire and free lumber. The Democrats have got the Populists. And the Sugar trust has got them all." (General laughter.)

Senator Aldrich began in this way: "It is evident that the die is cast. The spectacle of a great party hopeless and helpless, in the control of influences outside of this Chamber, must be a humiliating one to the American people; but the fact of their existence is present and known to every man in the United States. If Senators on the other side of the aisle could vote on this schedule according to their conscience and judgment, it would receive their almost universal condemnation. Not over six Senators on that side believe in the justice or equity of it. But influences, not known to the organization of this Chamber, have demanded that certain provisions shall be put in the statutes of the United States, and the members of a great party cravenly submit to these demands."

Senator Palmer replied, with a show of indignation, to the charges aimed at Democratic Senators by Senators Hale, Aldrich and Chandler—"the licensed Thersites of this body."

Finally, the question was taken on the Jones amendment, and it was agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 28.
Paragraph 183 was amended by increasing the duty on sugar candy, etc., from 30 to 35 per cent. ad valorem and by adding the words, "Saccharine, 25 per cent. ad valorem."
That finished the sugar schedule and brought the Senate up to the tobacco schedule.

The Senate then at 6:05 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the routine morning business of the House Mr. Catchings reported from the Committee on Rules an order respecting the further consideration of the bill to repeal the State bank tax. It provided for discussion throughout to-day's session under the five minutes rule, the vote on pending amendments and passage to be taken immediately after assembling of the House to-morrow. Leave to print remarks on the bill was granted to all members, the privilege to extend over a period of ten days.

After a short debate between Messrs. Reed and Catchings the resolution was agreed to—93 to 71.

Mr. Springer presented the substitute of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the original Brawley bill as follows:

That the operation of sections 3412 and 3413, Revised Statutes and sections 19, 20 and 21 of the Act to Amend Existing Customs and International Revenue Laws, approved February 8, 1875, and other sections of the said Revised Statutes, and all acts and parts of acts imposing a tax of 10 per cent. on the amount of certain notes when used for circulation and paid out, be and are hereby suspended as to any such notes which were originally issued between August 1, 1893, and October 15, 1893; and no such tax shall be collected on the amount of any such notes; provided that nothing herein shall suspend the operation of such acts as to the tax on an amount of any such notes paid out and used for circulation after January 1, 1894.

Mr. Cox offered his amendment, repealing all laws and parts of laws which impose a tax upon State bank circulation.

Mr. Bowers said the bill was intended as a premium upon the violation of laws, a notification to the banks that, having made their pile, the penalty of the law would not be enforced against them for subsequent violations.

Mr. Livingston said the 10 per cent. tax law should be repealed because it was intended as a measure of protection to the National bank system, and that system no longer needed protection.

Mr. Talbert said he would vote for the Brawley bill and for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on the ground that the latter was in the Democratic platform. For him, he said, party platforms were made not only to get in on, but to stand on after he got in.

Mr. Broderick said the bill was obnoxious; it was class legislation of the worst sort. If the tax was a good thing when passed, it should be enforced until the law had been repealed.

The amendment sought to be made earlier by Mr. Cox was then agreed to.
Mr. Campbell had read a letter from Conrad N. Jordan, ex-United States Treasurer, and president of the Western National bank, of New York, favoring the repeal of the tax law.

Mr. Gear gave a leaf or two from his personal experience with the issues of State banks in ante-war times as reasons why, in his opinion, the people of the country would not return willingly to that system of currency.

In concluding, Mr. Harter pleaded with Republicans, upon patriotic grounds, to vote for the repeal of the tax law, asserting that with the accomplishment of that purpose would disappear the green-back craze and the free silver craze.
Mr. Bland—Not a bit of it.
Mr. Harter—I want to say that no man on the floor of the House gives up so much in voting for this bill as does the gentleman from Missouri. A candidate for the Presidency [cheers and applause] the moment he votes for this bill his platform disappears from beneath his feet nevermore to appear. [Laughter and applause.]
At 5:35 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

NINETY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS OPENING.

First Day of the Commencement—Meeting of Trustees—To Investigate Greek Letter Fraternities—Memorial Address on Dr. Deems—Class Day Exercises—Oratorical Contest—An Alumni Meeting.

[Special to the Messenger.]
CHAPEL HILL, June 5.—The ninety-ninth anniversary of the opening of the university of North Carolina is now being celebrated. This was the first day of commencement.

The trustees met, a larger number than usual being present. Governor Carr presided. The disturbing question of the existence of Greek letter fraternities was discussed. The matter is serious and the trustees created a committee out of their own number, composed of two fraternity and two non-fraternity men and one who was never a student here. This committee is to fully investigate and report to the trustees in February. The fraternities were requested to admit no freshmen to membership next term.

At noon President F. L. Reid, of the Greensboro Female college delivered a memorial address on Rev. Dr. Charles Force Deems, of New York, formerly a professor here and a great benefactor of the university. He paid a high tribute to Dr. Deems and his life work.

The alumni held a meeting at which Col. Thomas S. Kenan presided. Preliminary arrangements were made for an elaborate celebration of her opening next year and for a great alumni reunion.

Senior class day exercises were held this afternoon in Gerard hall. The class has thirty members. Its president is G. R. Little. The oration was by Hugh H. Atkinson, his subject—"Permanency of our Government." The poem was by James Sawyer, the history by T. B. Lee and the prophecy by L. E. Barnes.

This evening representatives of the Philanthropic and the Dialectic societies held an oratorical contest at which the speakers were H. H. Horne of Johnson, James O. Carr of Duplin and L. C. Brogden of Wayne, on the part of the Philanthropic and John C. Eller of Ashe, H. Bingham of Orange and A. S. Dockery of Richmond, on the part of the Dialectic.

H. H. Horne has high honor of winning first honors in all his examinations, this being the best record ever made here.

The faculty held a reception this evening. This was attended by Governor Carr, ex-Governor Holt and Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, who arrived this afternoon accompanied by his wife and two daughters and Dr. Martin Hill of Georgia and Chief Clerk Josephus Daniels.

The quaint old town is already filled with visitors. Secretary Smith is the guest of President Winston.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Many Persons Go to Chapel Hill—The Biggest Excursion Ever Out of Raleigh.—Suicide of Mr. Walton Busbee—Raleigh's Progress in Manufacturing.

MESSANGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, June 5.

Quite a crowd left this morning by the early train to attend the exceptionally attractive commencement exercises at the university. Col. Olds went up to report the commencement in full. The present schedule suits the visitors to the university very nicely.

The excursion which left here this morning under the auspices of the Baptist Tabernacle Sunday school for Wilmington was the largest Raleigh has ever sent out. The Richmond and Danville railroad handled eleven loaded coaches and the Seaboard Air Line six. They will return to-night.

The body of Mr. Walton Busbee, who committed suicide in Baltimore on Sunday, will be brought here this afternoon at 4 o'clock.—Mr. Busbee's death has cast a gloom over this community where he had many warm friends and relatives.

Quite a number of lawyers are attending the United States Circuit court, which has in session this week. I learn that as the fast mail yesterday pulled under the shed at Weldon, a wheel under the front truck of the engine broke down. Workmen had to be sent from the shops here to make necessary repairs.

Col. W. E. Richardson, the local editor of the *Daily Press* of this city, has been appointed a magistrate.

The engines, the cranes for melting the iron, and the ladles for handling the metal, for the big Lobdell Car Wheel works here, have been received. The northern part of the city and its suburbs are filling rapidly with manufacturing enterprises. Forty thousand dollars worth of stock has already been taken in the Melrose cotton mills, and they will be built out in that direction.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Stocks and Bonds in New York—The Grains and Provision Markets of Chicago.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Yesterday's activity in the railway list and the prominent part taken by London in bringing about this result led commission houses to expect an increased business in this class of stocks, especially as Congress seems disposed to deal more leniently with railroads, at least so far as the making of rates is concerned. The opening of the market, however, quickly put an end to the idea that the deal in the Industrials was over, and that their place in current speculation had been usurped by the so-called standard stocks. Sugar, which closed at 102½, started off 14 per cent. higher, 2,000 shares selling at 107. This was the key note of the day, the Industrials jumping to the front, while the railroad issues gave way to occupy a subordinate position throughout. London turned seller of the stocks it bought yesterday. This proved a disappointment to operators who had bought on the alleged change of front on the part of foreigners, and the sales by this contingent assisted in keeping prices down, notwithstanding the remarkable strength of Sugar. After the opening Sugar sold up to 105½, receded to 104½, rose to 106½, fell to 104½, advanced to 106½, and closed at 106¾, a net gain of 3¼ per cent. for the day. It figured for 116,300 shares in a grand total of 205,514 for the entire list. Chicago Gas, which was next figured for 25,700 shares. The day ended without bringing forth any new reason for the advance in Sugar. It has been contended ever since the stock has sold in the neighborhood of 90 that the Sugar refining interest would be accorded ample protection by the Senate. To-day a belated short interest finally came to this conclusion and the covering for their account was the board room reason assigned for the great strength of the certificates. Chicago Gas showed fresh signs of liquidation and sold down to 74, closing at 74. Lead, Cordage, Whiskey and General Electric were all firmer, more particularly Electric, which closed at 39½. In the Grangers comparatively heavy transactions were reported in St. Paul and Burlington within a narrow radius. One firm bought 5,000 shares of Quincy, said to be the last of a big line of shorts put out at higher figures. New York Central was weaker than the other trunk lines, but the dealings in the stock market were light. The market left off strong for Sugar and about steady for the general list. Net changes outside of Sugar show declines of ¼ to ½ per cent. The bond market was higher. Sales of listed stocks aggregated 83,000 shares; unlisted, 123,000.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Wheat scored another advance to-day, and although the bulls made complaint that the advance was not proportionate to the value of the news, still they were satisfied that prices closed ¼ higher than they did yesterday. There were many influences at work and it would not have been surprising had there been a more substantial upturn. The unseasonable cold weather of last night, the predictions of frost made by the Washington weather bureau for tonight, a bullish State report from Iowa, Kansas miners, who fear that stocks in sight will not carry them over until the new crop begins to arrive, would appear to be deserving of greater recognition than that which was accorded. Cables were also more encouraging. July wheat opened at 56½c, sold between 56 and 56½c, closing at 56 to 56½c, with the gain above noted. Cash wheat was in good demand. Prices were relatively higher at the futures.

Corn, although feeling the effects of the cold weather, and the prospective frosts, obtained most of its strength from wheat and oats, more noticeably the latter. The buying was for the most part to cover short contracts, many prominent operators acting conspicuously on that side. July opened at 38½c, advanced to 39½c and closed ¼ to ½ higher than yesterday at 39½ bid. Cash corn was in good demand and about 1c higher.

The oats market was the star attraction on the floor to-day. The nearby deliveries (June and July) were advanced to an unusual extent, the more remote options not keeping up with the pace. The decreasing stocks and the continued emphatic reports of damage to the growing crop was the animus. June oats closed 2½c higher than yesterday, July 1½c higher and September 1c higher. Cash oats were in good demand and up with the futures.

Provisions felt the stimulating effect of the buoyant grain markets. At the opening strength was derived from the yards market, where hogs were higher. Later, the encouraging condition of the wheat, corn and oats markets, was productive of a similar feeling in provisions. The trading was without feature of especial interest. July pork closed 17½c higher than yesterday, July lard 2½c, July ribs 7½c higher. There was a good cash demand for product.

An Attempt to Murder.

[Special to the Messenger.]
CLINTON, N. C., June 1.—Mr. Hinton Pigford was the victim of a dastardly crime, committed last night. He was in bed sleep in a cottage, on his father's farm, three miles north of Clinton, when an unknown villain entered his room and with some tool, presumably an axe or a hatchet, struck him a terrible blow on the forehead, cutting to the skull. Mr. Pigford's brother, Tom, was sleeping with him and was awakened by the moaning of his brother.

There is so far no clue that would justify an arrest. Dr. A. M. Lee was called to the young man's side and rendered the necessary surgical aid.
Mr. Pigford is a son of W. K. Pigford, Esq., of Clinton, one of the most prominent citizens of Sampson county. His wound is a dangerous one, but it is hoped that its termination will not be fatal.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TO GET ALONG WITHOUT ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

A Working Balance of Forty Millions on Hand—Settlement of the Tariff to Stop Heavy Decline in Receipts—Mr. Gaston Tells Senator Gray's Committee About That Sugar Conference at the Arlington.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In the course of the debate upon the bill to repeal the State bank tax and to relieve the clearing houses and other organization, which issued substitutes for money last year, of the tax imposed on them by the law, various estimates were made of the amount of revenue that would be lost to the Government by the passage of the bill. It ran as high as \$10,000,000, but no one knew anything definite about it. In a letter written several days ago to Mr. Springer, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, Jos. S. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, said the amount would be but small. Desiring to know exactly what amount was involved, Mr. Springer asked Commissioner Miller yesterday for the figures. In response the commissioner telegraphed: "No tax was imposed. No effort was made to collect any. It is stated that the administration has concluded not to issue any more bonds to re-coup the gold reserve, even if this reserve should fall many million dollars below its present figure—\$74,000,000. This announcement was semi-officially made to-day."

At the close of to-day's business, including the \$74,000,000 gold reserve, the treasurer's stated net balance was \$116,312,239. This gives a working currency balance of \$40,000,000 and even should the excess of expenditures over receipts continue, the net balance will hardly fall below \$25,000,000 before August 1st, by which time hopes are entertained that tariff uncertainty will have been removed as a factor in making calculations for the future in treasury finances. Those familiar with the effect of tariff legislation on Government finances do not anticipate any pronounced effect for six months after the bill goes into effect, but do believe that a halt will be called to such a heavy decline in receipts as compared with last year. The most pessimistic do not believe, with all the chances against the treasury, that the net balance by October 1st next will have declined to \$75,000,000. It was at this point when the last bond issue was made.

The committee investigating the Sugar trust gave out to-night the testimony of Walter Gaston, the wire manufacturer, who occupied the room next to Mr. Terrell at the Arlington hotel, and upon whose statement to a Congressman was based the article in the *New York Mail and Express*, which is one of the topics considered by the committee. The article was read to Mr. Gaston and he said:

"With the exception of the fact that I was in the room; that I overheard a conversation on sugar, that I told a Congressman next morning from what I heard that I did not believe the Wilson bill would pass, nor any other tariff unless a better bill, it is absolutely untrue that I was in the room. I told him that no Senator had been in the room. I mentioned nobody. I simply told him that from a sugar conversation the night before in an adjoining room, I did not believe the Wilson bill would pass, nor any Tariff bill, unless a much more favorable bill for the various industries of the country were framed."

He then told that upon having awakened he learned from the conversation in the adjoining room that the sugar schedule offered by the subcommittee of the Finance committee. He did not recognize the voice of any person in the room, although it was these persons who were dissatisfied with the sugar schedule. From the general course of the conversation he was sure they were interested in sugar. He denied that he arose and peeped through the key hole. The only reason he had to suppose that Senators were in the room was the familiarity they displayed in what had been going on in the sub-committee of finance that day. He had never said to any one that he recognized the voices of Senators. It was his understanding that the subcommittee had offered the sugar industry 40 per cent. ad valorem and 3c differential for refined sugar, and this was unsatisfactory to the men in the room and from what they said he was sure that the Wilson bill would be defeated. He was asked concerning many of the statements in the newspapers and declared most of them absolutely false in every particular. He knew Mr. Terrell was in the room because some one came in and said "good evening Mr. Terrell."

One of the men seemed more familiar with the subject of sugar than the others and was complimented by the other for his knowledge. There was no politics in this discussion, all sugar and some social talk.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—On application of Receiver Fellon, of the Queen and Crescent, Judge Taft, of the United States Circuit court, has issued an order to the United States marshal for deputies to protect the road in case of a strike, which seems imminent.

Take it when "awfully tired" Brown's Iron Bitters.