# Meekly

# Messenger.

ESTABLISHED 1867

WILMINGTON, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1894.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

## SENATOR GORMAN

TAKES UP THE GAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

He Denounces in Violent Terms the Action of the President in Regard to the Senate Tariff Bill-He harges Him With Seemingly Accepting the Bill After Going to Conference - An Exciting Scene.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, July 23 .- Not for many year has the Senate Chamber, rich as it is in historic reminiscences, witnessed a more stirring spectacle than that which took place there to day. The knowledge that senator Gorman was to take up the gaintlet thrown down by President leveland at the feet of Democratic senators attracted to the Capitol a large part of the visitors and people of leisure who take delight in the combats of polineal discussion.

Senator Gorman was in his best fightof trim. Never did he acquit himself fatask in connection with his senatotal duties in a manner so calculated to win praise for himself. Without a note or memorandum to refer to, or to refresh is memory, he held the floor for nearly three hours, exhibiting powers of oratory which few even of his warmest political figure on which every eye in the imassemblage of spectators and Senators was fixed, and to whose words very ear was turned in close attention.

Interest did not abate as Senator Gorman dropped for the time being the more sensational features of his speech. and gave attention to the rates of duty the bill. The floor at this time was rowded. Every Senator in town ocapied his chair and every vacant place was filled by a member of the House. So great, was the influx of Representatives that chairs for their accommodation were placed around the walls, but these were not sufficient and three score or more of them were obliged to stand. Even the usually vacant Diplomatic gallery was comfortably filled at this point, and apparently the most interested electator there was Sir Julian Pauncefete, the British Ambassador.

After the expiration of the preliminary routine business Senator Voorhees called up the conference report on the Tariff

Then the storm broke. Senator Gormin immediately arose. He began by saying that he hoped he appreciated the gravity of the situation. He said that rdinarily the situation would be easy of lution. There would ordinarily be no difference of opinion about sending the to conference where the differences letween the two Houses could be adwaited the fate of the bill, the idle facbetther to the best interests of the all I whose votes save one were necesity to pass it That one vote was lost. the Senator from New York (Hill) had from the beginning opposed the bill, benly and manfully. The Democrats, aced with such a condition, had gone le feat of adjusting these differences | favored the modified measure.' and had made the passage of any bill

in dramatic tones he delivered defiance: The infamous calumnies aped upon the Democrats of the Senate from his lips, he said, a plain unarnshed statement of the facts. He make it, he said, with malice ward none, but he would look his colagues and the American people in the and tell the truth. In patriotism Democrats of the Senate had gone to Work to save the country and keep their arry in power, when suddenly in the diest of the struggle came the Presient's letter. "It was the most uncalled the most extraordinary, the most wise communication," said he in bitlet tones, "that ever came from a Presient of the United States. It placed this My in a position where its members see to it that the dignity and honor all times that iron and coal should be on this Chamber must be preserved. It | the free list? aces me in a position where I must tell as story as it occurred. The limit of adurance has been reached."

Senator Gorman then proceeded to deall the history of the Tariff bill after it reached the Senate and the manner in which to meet the obligations and seare the support of certain disaffected pon. He stated emphatically that aring the progress of this work Senators Vest and Jones had frequent conerences with Secretary [Carlisle and ten times with Mr. Cleveland himself. material sacrifice of principle was The result was, as he had de ared on a previous occassion, a Demoratic measure which in this opinion cratic House, Senate and President. He | had been made to "try and gibbet it bebelieved then as he believed now that fore the country." These charges had he had authority for the statement. He beed "foully made from such distincharged directly that every one of the | guished sources," that they must be met Senate amendments had been seen by and refuted. The charges were echoed Secretary Carlisle and scanned by him by men who "chirped when he talked." before they were agreed upon. He These Senators who had been summoned drew from his desk and had read an in- had fought for tariff reform when "cowterview with Secretary Carlisle on April ards in high places would not show their 30th, in which the Secretary of the heads." He said he could conceive Treasury gave the Senate bill his sweep. no reason for the remarkable action that ing indorsement.

man, "softened the hard places for those | ity" in desiring to have the country rewho were trying to harmonize differ- gard him as the author of all that was ences. It did much to aid the Democrats of the Senate in getting together." He did not believe that the Democrats not been for that interview. The Secretary of the Treasury necessarily spoke in a great measure for the President in tions. matters relating to his department. On the morning following the publication of that interview the papers announced that Democratic Senators on this side of the Chamber had been misled. As a compromise, Senator Gorman asserted that the bill, as completed, was satisfactory all its details. But as a whole, the struc- is entirely correct." ture presented, as scanned by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President,

There was no suggestion anywhere either from the President or the Secretary of the Treasury that the bill as modified was a violation of Democratic | guilty of such a violation of the spirit of principle,

Gorman called upon Senators Vest, Conference committees should be free Jones and Voorhees to bear testimony as from outside influences. "The liberty mirers would have given him credit to whether his statements had varied a of the Senate should not be invaded," for all that time he was the central hair's breadth from the truth. "Let the said, in thunderous tones, "though a people have the truth," said he, as he thousand hirelings write us down and paused.

Senator Vest arose. He began by saying that he had not himself seen the to tax coal and iron. The House parrot-President since the repeal of the Sherman law last with the Secretary of the Treasury he had had frequent consulta- He argued that the House, if it had been tions. Secretary Carlisle had repeatedly and distinctly stated to him that the materials on the free list. He enumeragreatest possible calamity that could ted other raw materials which the House happen would be the failure of any bill. He had distinctly stated to him that no difference in rates should be allowed to stand in the way of the consummation of some scheme of tariff reform. His the free list. He enumerated the amount colleague, Senator Jones, had seen both Secretary Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland and they had both declared that the bill was acceptable to them The bill did not of placed wool and lumber on the dutiasuit him (Vest). He knew it must have ble list. the support of the administration to pass and he asked Senator Jones if the President would throw the weight of his influence in favor of it.

Senator Jones replied that the President had said to him: "I am willing to do anything to pass the bill through Congress." If we go into this fight the President must be behind us," I said. Senator Jones replied that he was. "Thereupon," said Senator Vest, "I gave my personal opinions up and resolved to support it. The President's letter was the first intimation to me that he was against us."

When Senator Vest sat down Senator Bed He drew a graphic picture of Jones of Arkansas, who was in charge of the anxiety with which the country the bill in the Senate, took the floor. He you. was as pale as death but showed no signs the closed work shops and of nervousness. He realized, he said, the unemployed. Further suspense was when the bill came to the Senate that it could not be passed in its then form and motry nor to the Democratic he had gone to work with infinite labor party. He hoped that the Senators and pains, to interview every Demomeet the situation as became cratic Senator. He ascertained every patriotic men and duty-bound Demo- objection they held and carefully noted A bill must be framed which them. He talked with Secretary Carwould secure the support of all Senators, | lisle about his plan and the President endorsed it as wise. Then he (Jones) prepared the amendments in consultation with Secretary Carlisle. The Secretary was thoroughly informed as to the situation and he (Jones) had said to him: "I will not go one step further if the adminitraanfully to work to harmonize the dif- | tion is not behind me," "I requested him tences, and had accomplished it by to explain everything to the President any sacrifices-almost at the sacrifice | said Senator Jones. "I saw the Presiprinciple. No legislative body in this | dent. He told me Senator Carlisle had untry, he declared, had ever been con- explained all and he (Cleveland) said he rented with such a condition. The thought we were doing the wise and Presentatives of the States of New proper thing. Among the amendlork New Jersey, Ohio and Maryland, ments thus prepared were those the outset, announced that the House placing coal and iron on the dutiable was so radical, so destructive of the list. Until I read Mr. Cleveland's letter literests of the people that they would to Mr. Wilson, I believed he cordially bot support it. He paid a high tribute approved of our action. I had expressed Senators Vest, Jones, Voorhees and to him the opinion that it must either be larris, those brave men, who with this modified bill or none at all, and he approons work had at last accomplished had replied that in the alternative he

> Gorman arose to resume, but Senator cheapen the cost of manufacturing, yet, Vilas interposed with a series of ques- mathematically free coal would not give tions to Senator Jones.

> with the President were the subjects of cost of manufacturing. There was coal and iron ever mentioned?" sation between the President and myself

coal and iron were specifically mentioned.

had difficulty in checking. that assured emphasis on each word, "the President never once uttered one solitary | with men from the United States assoword against going ahead with coal and iron in the bill, as then in the Senate bill. | a ninety-nine years least of those coal Did not the President express the hope at | into the Candian treasury 12 cents a ton.

it was the expression of a hope and the circumstances would not permit its realization.

Senator Gorman next summoned Senator Harris asia witness, who stated that in conversation with Mr. Cleveland he (Harris) had been led to conclude that emocrats, the changes had been agreed the President favored the passage of the compromise Senate bill, not because he approved this, but because it was the Gibson and Edward D. White, wanted best that could be secured.

Senator Gorman her- resumed with campaign, with no threat, with no inone of the most sensational references of | quiry except that which an honorable the day to President Cleveland. The Senator spoke of the deep regret with icy of the party was to be under the ap-which he was compelled to ask the parently free trade resolutions adopted tarned toward the radical tariff reform the time had come to speak. The limit after the most careful consideration, the

had been taken, unless perhaps the one "That interview," said Senator Gor- responsible for it was "consumed by vanright in tariff reform.

As Senator Gorman made each reference to the President there was a comwould ever have gotten together had it motion in the galleries, which compelled the presiding officer to interpose constant cautions against further demonstra-

Senator Gorman next turned his attention to Senator Hill's speech of Friday endorsing President Cleveland's letter. the President was in entire accord with | "That letter," said he, "was a Godsend his great Secretary of the Treasury. If to the Senator from New York. It was that was not true, then the forty-three the only comfort he has had from this administration." [Laughter.]

As the laughter continued, Senator Hill arose and, with good natured deliberations, said: "In the last proposition I to not a single solitary human being in | will say that the Senator from Maryland

Senator Gorman proceeded to criticise Senator Hill's course and asserted that as looked at by us, was acceptable as the New York Senator had throughout the best bill that could be past. attempted to thwart his party.

Never before since the Declaration of Independence, Senator Gorman went on, had a President of the United States been the Constitution as had Mr. Cleveland in With dramatic emphasis, Senator writing this letter to Chairman Wilson. traduce us." The President, he continued, had said it would be dishenorable like repeated the cry. "He who set up summer. But high standards," said he, should come to us with clean hands." consistent would have placed all raw had made dutiable. He denied that it was either Democratic doctrine or in accordance with the Democratic platform declarations to place coal and iron on

Democratic Congresses. Senator I [ill-The same bills you speak

Senator Gorman-They did. He proceeded to declare that the Democratic platform did not demand free raw material. We went back to the platform of 1884 on which, he said, Mr. Cleveland was elected "by the grace of God and a at noon. great deal of hard work." It did not provide for free raw materials. The bill prepared by his distinguished radical friend (Mills) placed 75 cents duty on

Senator Mills-I was in the same situation then that I am now. I was in the hands of a half dozen men who forced a duty on coal. It was not my choice.

Senator Gorman-I am not attacking

"You said I prepared a bill with taxed coal on it," replied Senator Mills hotly. Senator Gorman then gave the history of the convention of 1888, where he said the radicals were in the saddle. A resolution was adopted endersing the Mills it and stood on it. He referred to the platform declaration of 1892, prepared by Mr. Cleveland's friends, commending the House "for going in the direction of free raw materials." The radical resolution, sprung in the convention, was pushed by those who desired to defeat his nomination. But it did not defeat his nomination. No one expected Mr. Cleve- ana and proceeded so far as to say: "I land to stand on that radical plank. Mr. | understand that the accused (the Semate) Cleveland's letter was looked forward to are still answering to the indictment and with anxiety. In it he declared specifi- as a part of their plea set up complicity cally against the destruction of any industry and in favor of "freer" not "free" raw material. That letter changed the by the Speaker's gavel., Mr. Bynum tide and elected Mr. Cleveland President. | having declined to hear further of the Reverting again to the duty on coal, Senator Gorman argued that 40 cents a ton was purely a revenue duty. Free coal, he said, within five years would and nays and they were ordered. The the coal trade from Boston north. Free | ing. 2. coal would not benefit a single man or woman in the country. Who demands | quorum could not be secured, on motion | in them which ought to lead Senators to it? he asked. The professional, the the- of Mr. Bynum the House at 1:30 o'clock | believe that he was irretrivably bound As Senator Jones sat down Senator oretical tariff reformer, said it would adjourned until to morrow. the New England manufacturers Senator Vilas-"In your interviews more than 1 per cent. of the but one great concern in the Senator Jones-Yes, at every conver- face of earth that wanted free coal. In Nova Scotia there was a deposit of coal as broad and as rich as any on the face of the earth. The Government of Canada There was a burst of applause from had controlled it. Five years ago the the gallery which the presiding officer Dominion Government was induced to change its policy. The small leases were "And," continued Senator Jones, with | wiped out. The Candian Pacific, that great artery of Great Britian, together do, and he (Hill) did not propose to criticiated themselves together and secured Senator Vilas-One more question, fields, on condition that they should pay royalty. If coal were free the coal of he free list? Nova Scotia would displace that of the Senator Jones—At all times, yes; but United States in New England and the treasury of Canada would be enriched by money that ought to go into the treasury of the United States.

He said, there was only one other difficult question involved in this situation-the everlasting subject of sugar. Louisiana, through its two Senators, cupied a seat in this body, Randall Lee friend and adherent. to know, before we entered upon the man had a right to make, what the pol-

that the Democratic party was not to de- That Senator did not set up the childish that he was too sharp for them, and that stroy industries: that it should place a fair defense that he was "buncoed" into putdutyupon dutiable articles, a revenue duty; that the bill which had niet approval was the Mills bill, and on the line of the Mills bill the Democratic party would act. They said to us frankly: "We want to tell our people the truth. We do not want to press you to give a single fraction of a cent to Louisiana, but we only want to know the truth." At that solemn conclave we all said: "Yes, it is a dutiable article; it is to be and must be the cornerstone by which we will overthrow McKinleyism.'

"Mr. President," Senator Gorman said. "I would have given anything in reason for the interest of my own people whom I represent in consonance of my own views upon the subject if I could have had free sugar all along the line. But, above all, in all my public career, no man, no living being, has ever charged me with perfidy. No soul can say that I ever held responsible for every ipse dixit of made a promise about public or private matters that I did not carry out if I had the power to do it. These two Senators (Smith and Brice) and myself, carrying out the pledge of our party whose candidate was endorsed by us, have stood here and being gibbetted as three men who were in a Sugar trust. It is due to those with whom I am associated to know that no man would believe such a thing, but it is due to the man who writes the history that he shall have the

truth of the transaction.' In conclusion he said that in case of irreconcilable difference between the two Houses in an effort to change an existing statute, it had always been the rule that the House making the most radical demand always gave way. "Go into the next conference," said he, turning to Senators Voorhees and Vest, "say to them that in Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Indiana and West Virginia, which demand the Senate modifications, there are more manufacturing concerns than in all the States that ask these radical changes. If the Senate amendments are not accepted this bill is defeated. You have heard enough Senators already to

know that it is this bill or nothing.' While congratulations were being showered on Senator Gorman, Senator White, Democratic, of California, took the floor and argued that from a Democratic standpoint there was nothing to do but adopt the motion of Senator Gray to insists on the Senate amendments and to agree to further conference. The adoption of the motion either of Senator Hill or Senator Vilas would result in the of the tax on coal placed by different defeat of the measure and the perputation of the McKinley act, which was the winning card of the Sugar trust.

The question was put by the presiding officer, Senator Bate, on Senator Hill's motion, when Senator Cockrell rose and moved to proceed to executive business.

That motion was agreed to, and after a short executive session, the Senate at 3:45 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House to-day a bill to revise the boundary between the eastern and western Judicial districts of North Carolina and fixing the times of holding court at Raleigh, Wilmington, Newbern and Elizabeth City was passed.

Committees were then called for reports. This having been completed, the Speaker announced that next in order was a vote on the bill discussed Saturday, directing the re-employment, as fast as vacancies occur, of the railway postal clerks who were dismissed the service between March 15 and May 1, 1889 The vote resulted-yeas, 121; nays, 23; not voting, 3. A call of the House was bill taxing coal. Mr. Cleveland accepted | ordered to determine whether or not a quorum was at the Capitol. The call was answered by 180—one more than a

Mr. Bynum offered a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest such members as were absent without leave. Mr. Reed sought permission to make a suggestion to the gentleman from Indion the part of the grand jury," (the President)-when his voice was drowned suggestion.

On the resolution for the arrest of members Mr. Reed demanded the yeas give to a single foreign corporation all vote was—yeas, 119; nays, 19; not vot-

Being satisfied that the presence of a

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The morning business was of little interest. At 12:30 o'clock promptly the conference disagreement matter came before the Senate and Senator Hill took the floor, speaking very slowly and deliberately in the beginning. Coming to the question of the President's letter to Mr. Wilson, Senator Hill said that he would not discuss the wisdom or propriety of writing it or of making it public. The President was the judge of what it was his duty to cise him. In the discharge of his high public duty to his party and to his country the President had deemed it wise to send that letter to the chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and at the President's judgment on that point he (Hill) was content. He was here to defend the sentiments expressed in that letter. He argued that it violated no clause of the Constitution and that the President had the constitutional, legal and moral right to send that letter. It was not an official communication in the proper sense of the term. It was intended at first as a private comthen the late distinguished man who oc- munication to a long time personal

Coming to the question of the proposed duties on coal and iron ore, Senator Hill said that Senator Gorman now defended those duties.

"As revenue duties," Senator Gorman put in.

"As revenue duties," Senator Hill assented. "I accept that suggestion. The ting a duty on these articles."

Referring to the President's tariff reform message of 1887, Senator Hill approved it warmly, and said that, since then, tariff reform had increased from day to day. That message had placed the President in the advance line where he demanded radical reductions of duties or free importation of raw materials. That was the platform on which President Cleveland stood in 1897 and had taken no back track since then on that particular point. The Senator from Maryland had attempted yesterday to hold the President responsible for the unofficial utterances of the Secretary of the Treasury. That was going a great way. The President might be held responsible for the official utterance of his Secretary of the Treasury, but it was a new doctrine indeed that he should be every one of his Cabinet officers.

Reverting once more to the President's letter to Mr. Wilson, Senator Hill remarked that the President had written it, "perhaps not wisely but too candidly. too honestly, too earnestly." That was all the criticism which could be properly made of it. As to the interviews with the President as referred to by by Senators yesterday, he remarked that these Senators had "badgered" the President with their "concessions," and had striven to get him to support them. They had known how weak and tame their bill would seem to the American people if it did not have the sanction and approval | cratic Senators. And he added, taking

of the Democratic President. Alluding to the fact that Senator Gorman had read yesterday a paragraph of Washington's farewell address, Senator | pretty safe, of course, in making the Hill said that that address had been | bluff which he makes now. "quoted in vain when Senators, instead of relying on their own reserved rights, and acting on their own judgment and taking their own step independent of anybody else, sought the White House and asked the interposition of the President of their party. [Applause.] It came with poor grace from Senators who asked suggestions, and aid and help from the President to turn round and have read to the Senate Washington's farewell address, to show that the President ought not to make any suggestions pending cion and scandal attached to it; place legislation, in the form and manner that Mr. Cleveland has done.

Then Senator Hill alluded to the wonderful and unusual spectacle which Senators witnessed yesterday, "when conversations with the President were detailed, "for the avowed purpose of placing the President in a false position before the Senate and before the country." He was no defender of the President, ordinarily. He had received no favor at the President's hands. He had his grievances. He differed with the President on party politics, especially as to matters in his own State. But he thought that in this particular case it was his duty, and that he was broad minded and liberal enough defend the President when he was unjustly attacked. [Renewed and continued opplause. Coming again to the session of yesterday, Senator Hill said: "Great scenes have taken place in this Chamber for the last half century and more great speeches have been made; fierce personal denunciations have been had, encounters have taken place: great debates have been heard. Yesterday, with crowded floors and crowded galleries, we witnessed the conceded leader on the Democratic side of this Chamber, whom I personally respect and honor, call witnesses, one after another, on the question of what the President had said to them about the details of the Tariff bill. A stranger came into the Senate Chamber yesterday. He looked at the presiding officer, and heard those witnesses called, and he asked a bystander whether that was the chief justice of the United States presiding, and whether this was a court of impeachment trying the President of the United States. It was a pertinent inquiry under the circumstances. Again reverting to the President's letter, he scribed it "as an honest and manly letter to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, telling him of his doubts and his fears in regard to the bill. He had not intended to dictate to either branch of Congress. The letter could not be construed into dictation. It was a suggestion, an expostulation, a warning to his party friends not to persist in the Senate bill. As to the interviews with the President which had been detailed yesterday, he asserted that there was nothing to the Senate bill. He (Hill) had known the President for many years. He was a polariscope, and of 8-10 cent for sugar man who said little in conversation. He was a good listener. He formed his conclusions slowly, deliberately, honestly and sincerely. He permitted his party friends to disclose their plans and purposes. And it was certain to his (Hill's) mind that the President did not bind himself to the provisions of the Senate. bill and that he did not approve them. The Senator from Maryland had referred vesterday to him (Hill) as an opponent of the bill. He would let that be, so far as it applied to the bill in its present shape. The Democratic masses were against it. The President of the United States was against it, and he (Hill) was therefore in pretty good company. [Laughter.]

Senator Hill touched upon that part of Senator Gorman's speech referring to the promises made in the last campaign for them, the following four remedies to protect the interests of the sugar have reached a phenominal sale: Dr. planters of Lousiana, and said that if King's New Discovery, for Consumption, that was a proper ground for urging the | Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranadoption of the sugar schedule in the Senate bill, it would make the people for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Buck desire more than ever the provisions of | len's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, the House bill placing sugar on the free and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are list. He believed that if the duty on a perfect pill. All these remedies are sugar was defensible at all, it should be guaranteed to do just what is claimed requisite for revenue.

Coming back to the interviews of Senators with the President, Senator Drug Store. Hill told them that it was not right for them to be running to the White House seeking instructions, and he added amid much laughter: "I suggest to my The time had come to speak. The limit of endurance had been reached. The support of a Demo. Senate had been traduced. An attempt had told the public through his letter, a majority of the Senate desire it or not. Senate had been traduced. An attempt had told the public through his letter, a majority of the Senate desire it or not.

they came away with a different sort of impression from the ideas which he had is absurd. And then when the Presiden wants to clear the atmosphere and tells the Democratic masses just what the bill is and what he wants it to be, they say that they were overreached by this am-

bitious President." [Laughter.] Coming again to the question of the proposed duties on coal and iron ore. Senator Hill said that it had been suggested by Senator Gorman that there were some great interests somewhere demanding free coal and free iron ore. He Hill did not know where these interests were; and he presented a person of citizens of Baltimore asking for free iron ore. He did not know what interests were seeking for free coal. He had yet to hear any Senator suggest that the President of the United States, in making these recommendatious, had desired to subserve the interests of any monopoly or of any individual. He believed that the President had made these recommendations because they were for the best interests of the country

Senator Gorman asked him whether, if the Senate would recede from every amendment which it had placed on the House bill, and would let the bill stand. with free sugar, free coal, free iron ore and free wool, he would still vote for

the Wilson bill. "I will cross that bridge when I come to it," Senator Hill replied; and his answer was greeted with contemptuous laughter on the part of many Demono notice of this manifestation: "The Senator from Maryland has said that the

"Do not let him bluff you," said Senator Gray, without rising.

"I do not think I will," Senator Hill

President would not recede and he is

"Call him," Senator Gray suggested. "The Senator from Delaware." Senator Hill remarked, "is more used to those figures of speech than I am. I suggest to the Senator from Maryland to try me; remove the duty on these raw materials, make sugar free; take off the + cent differential; relieve this bill from the suspiall these articles on he free list, and then I will talk with you about how you vote and I vote." [Laughter and ap-

plause.] Then Sentor Hill recalled the fact that Senator Gorman had referred to him yesterday as playing the role of lago, and he said that that reference to Shakespere reminded him of the great Senatorial conspiracy of many centuries ago when a Senatorial cabal compassed the death of a great Roman Emperor. If he (Hill) were disposed to make comparisons, he might speak of the distinguished Senator from Maryland as "the lean and hungry Cassius." [Laughter.] Senators would recollect that Cæsar said of him: "He thinks too much. Such men are dangerous." [Laughter.] And he might speak of the Senator from Arkansas, Jones) as Marcus Brutus "honest Brutus." Here he paid a compliment to Senator Jones for his wonderful patience and sagacity in the management of the bill and said that that Senator had alone the esteem and respect of his countrymen everywhere, And so he would call him "honest Brutus." "Cassius," said he, with a malicious tone and loek, "I have already referred to." [Loud laughter] there was Casca, "envious Casca" (meaning Vest), who struck the first blow, Trebonius represented the Senstor from Indiana (Voorhees) and Cinna, the distinguished Senator from Tennessee

(Harris). "Mr. President," Senator Hill concluded, "when yesterday they struck at our President and sought to strike him down, they made the same plea which the conspirators of old made-'not that they loved Casar less, but they loved Rome more.' Not that they loved Cleveland less, but that they loved their party and the public more. And I can say with Marc Antony 'what private griefs they have, alas, I know not. They are all wise and honorable men. With this application of Shakespeare's play of Julius Casar to the attack on President Cleveland, Senator Hill closed his speech, resuming his seat amid acclamations of applause.

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, followed with a motion to instruct the Senate conferees to insert in the sugar schedule a provision to pay to the sugar producers of the United States for 1894 a bounty of 9-10 cent a pound on sugar testing not less than 90 degrees by testing not less than 80 degrees. He be his speech by defending the President in connection with the Wilson letter and declared that there was nothing in that letter which the President was not perfectly justified in saying and nothing in it that assailed in the slightest degree the honor of the Senate or of any Sen-

Without closing his speech, Senator Caffery gave way to a motion to adjourn, so that the Democratic Senators might hold a caucus-and then, at 3:05 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-mor row at

### Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising [claimed teed. Electric Bitters, the great remedy defended on the principle of its being for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at R. R. Bellamy's

Plants Resuming Work. CHICAGO, July 24. - Work has been resumed at the West Milwaukee shops of friends that they do as I do. Keep the St. Paul company, giving employ-away from the White House. The idea ment to 800 men. The Illinois steel plant that the President of the United States | at Milwaukee has resumed with 1,000 overreached these other politicians, who | men and the Fuller-Warren stove work s