BIG QUESTIONS TO DECIDE

Important Business Coming Before the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor.

MEETING TO BE HELD IN OMAHA NEXT WEEK

Consolidation with the Federation of Labor—Financial Aid to Debs and His Associates—Settling Differences with Powderly.

Local members of the Knights of Labor are jubilant over the fact that the general officers of the order will hold a session in this city, beginning next Monday, which will, in all probability, last for a week or more, as it is said there is considerable business to come before the general executive board which demands immediate attention.

Among other things to be considered at this meeting will be the proposition to unite the Knights of Labor with the American Federation of Labor and other kindred labor organizations in accordance with the resolution passed at the last general assembly, where it was evident by the vote that the rank and file of the order were in favor of such a move if it could be consummated in a manner that would not compromise the cardinal principles of the knights, which, the members hold, are necessary to the proper protection of its members and a people's government.

The result of the resolution mentioned has been that two meetings of a national character have been held on the question of a general unity, one at Philadelphia and one at St. Louis, where considerable progress was made in the direction desired. The snag in the way of the proposed union has at each meeting been the desire of the knights to maintain their trade assemblies, while the federation delegates demanded that the trade assemblies be turned into the federation without making any concessions favorable to the knights.

POSITION OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

The general officers of the knights have so far placed themselves on record as unalterably opposed to such a union, and have demanded that trade cards be exchanged, which has been refused by the federation delegates.

It is said now that an offer is likely to be made by the officers of the knights to form a union with the federation on the same lines as proposed by J. R. Buchanan, the syndicate writer, who proposed that the federation endorse the demands in the preamble of the knights as their own and that in this case there would be no trouble in one set of general officers attending to the whole business of organized labor in the United States. Of course there can be no definite action in this respect taken at this meeting, as about the only thing the general officers have power to do is to formulate a proposition as liberal as they deem proper to submit to a committee from the federation. Prominent knights say that the proposed union is likely to be completed before the end of the present year. The action of the general executive board at Chicago pledging support to the political demands of the Knights of Labor and the A. R. U. is regarded as evidence that the officers of the federation are now in sympathy with the effort to form a general union of the labor forces, both as trade organizations and as a political power in the interests of the toiling masses.

District Master Workman Cohen is authority for the statement that the local members will provide several meetings during the stay of the general officers where members high in the order will talk on the benefits to be derived from an organization such as the Knights of Labor are. Mr. Cohen says that Henry B. Martin is one of the best orators on the labor question in the country, and that everybody knows that Thomas B. McGuire of New York has few equals as a pleader for the toilers' rights. Mr. Cohen anticipates that many new members will be taken in in Omaha during the session, to commence Monday.

POWDERLY MAY BE HERE.

It was rumored last evening that Past General Master Workman Powderly would visit Omaha next week, and in case he should it is likely that a meeting will be gotten up for him by his admirers in Omaha, who think he has been unfairly dealt with by the general officers. If Mr. Powderly comes to this meeting of the general officers, it is likely that this visit will be made for the purpose of making a final settlement with the order, as there are still some differences between the former leader and the present general officers.

It is understood that some of the general officers are in favor of rendering financial assistance to President Debs of the A. R. U. and his associates in making a defense against the crimes they have been charged with, and in case such action receives the sanction of the general executive board all the knights in the country will be asked to contribute to a defense fund for the officers of the A. R. U.

At this meeting there will also be several appeals from locals brought before the general officers for final adjudication, all of which will be of minor importance and will only effect the locals interested at the present time.

Nearly all of the laws of the order have been made by decisions of the general master workman, but hereafter that power is not lodged with one man but in the whole number of the general officers at the regular and called meetings.

The labor world is so disturbed at the present time that the eyes of the whole country will be directed toward Omaha for the next few days, and the important meeting to be held here will draw the presence of a great number of labor leaders from all parts of the United States.

Messrs. Martin, McGuire and Sovereign have accepted an invitation to attend the Knights of Labor picnic at Sarpy Mills park next Sunday. The picnic is given by local assembly No. 374, composed of upholsterers and mattress makers. The members of this assembly are expecting a large crowd out to hear the general officers speak.

A FOURTH CLASS SNAP.

Postmasters of the Fourth Grade Fix Their Own Salaries

One of the most remarkable features of the management of our postal system, says Harper's Weekly, is that nearly all the postmasters of the country fix their own salaries. They are not permitted to draw any amount that pleases them, but they make the returns to the department without supervision, on which returns their compensation is based. The postmasters who are paid in this way are the "fourth class" postmasters—the men whose compensation is less than $1,000 per annum. When the compensation of a postmaster reaches $1,000 a year his office is raised to the "presidential" class. The fourth class postmasters are appointed by the postmaster general without the "advice and consent" of any one. Postmasters of the first, second and third classes are appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. At the beginning of this year there were 68,806 postoffices in the United States, and of these 65,382 were of the fourth class.

The postmaster appointed by the president draws a fixed salary. At one time all of the postmasters drew fixed salaries. But the sudden growth of very small towns made readjustments of salaries of these towns so frequent that congress determined on an elastic compensation, to be proportioned to the business transacted at the office. According to this arrangement, if the business of an office was twice as heavy in the latter part of the year as it was in the first part the postmaster's compensation would be increased proportionately. At first this sliding scale of compensation was based on the sale of stamps. But this offered many temptations to dishonesty. Postmasters would sell large quantities of stamps at a discount so as to realize a commission on them. The would use the stamps in making purchases, and then credit their offices with the sale of them. In particular they would send the stamps to newspapers to pay for subscriptions, which they solicited, and there was a standing advertisement in most of the big newspapers some years ago offering stamps for sale in any quantity. No doubt some of the newspapers sold stamps at a discount.

The new system gives the postmaster in the country office a commission on the amount of stamps which he cancels. That is, he is paid according to the amount of business which goes through his office. But in supervising the returns from 65,000 offices, the Posoffice department must rely on the honesty of the postmaster. It cannot keep a force of inspectors at work overseeing the cancellation at the small offices. The postmaster keeps an account of the value of the stmps he cancels each day, and makes returns under oath to the Postoffice department. His compensation is calculated on the basis of the business reported. If the cancellation for a quarter (three months) amount to $50 or less, the department pays him a commission of 100 per cent. On the next $100 the commission is 60 percent,on the next $200, 50 per cent, and on all above that, 40 per cent, until the percentage aggregates $250. Theoretically the amount of business at a postoffice fixes the amount of the postmaster's compensation, practically he fixes it for himself.

In addition to the income from cancellations the fourth class postmaster has a small income from the sale of waste paper and dead printed matter and from box rents. Under the law of 1883 the fourth class postmaster furnishes boxes for the postoffice, which are turned over to his successor as the property of the government. The box rents belong to the postmaster.

DEVASTATION IN GREECE.

Appalling Ruin Wrought by the Recent Earthquakes.

The series of earthquakes in Greece which began in the third week of April and continued for several days to devastate the country have resulted in a loss of little more than 200 lives, but the ruin and loss of towns and villages have been appalling. A number of the towns have been rendered uninhabitable and small villages and hamlets have been entirely eradicated.

The regions that have felt the terrors of this visitation most, says the New York Sun, are those which made up the ancient Phocis and Boeotia, lying on the shore of the channel which separates the island of Eubola or Negroponte from the mainland to the north of Attica.

The heaviest shock felt at Athens came on the evening of April 27 and lasted for fifteen seconds. It occurred at 9:20 in the evening, while the weekly epitaphion procession was in progress, and the cathedral was crowded. The glass rattled in the church windows, images fell to the ground and as the women began to scream and faint a voice shouted that the building was falling. A terrible panic was averted only by the coolness of Premier Tricoupis, who besought the congregation to be calm, assuring them that there was no danger imminent so long as they left the church slowly. Then he ordered the doors thrown open and the cathedral was soon emptied.

The town of Atlante, which was little damaged by the first shock was levelled by those that followed. When the earthquake had passed more than two-thirds of the buildings in the town were mere heaps of ruin. The remainder were badly injured. The whole population, which numbered about 3,000, deserted the town, and eight villages within a short distance of Atlante were abandoned.

The suffering at Atlante immediately following the shock was especially great, as the ground was so torn and the streets so seamed that the inhabitants were afraid to seek shelter in any of the ruins from the cold rain that fell for a week at the time of the earthquake.

The monasteries of St. Martinos and of Proskyna were destroyed, and the church attached to the latter fell in during a vesper service. Thirty persons were killed and as many more dragged from under the ruins maimed and bleeding. In the harbor of Pelli the pier was split in two and sank into the sea.

Larissa, Volo, Chalchis and Patros were so shaken that the walls were rent and the roofs collapsed of hundreds of buildings in the four towns. Larissa was a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, composed of Turks, Greeks and Jews. It is in that portion of modern Turkey which was the ancient Greek province of Thessaly. At one time it was a powerful city, and is now the seat of a Greek archbishopric and a Turkish pasha. Chalchis is the principal town of the island of Eubola. The city is situated in the narrowest part of the strait, with its fortress, one of the most important in ancient Greece. It had a population of 6,000. Nothing remained of its former grandeur beyond a few fragments of white marble in the modern houses and mosques.

The island of Zante, which was also the scene of the earthquake last summer, is one of the largest of the Ionian group. Syra is the capital city of the island of that name, which lies about 120 miles southeast of Athens. It is the chief commercial port of Greece, and produced wine which Homer praised. The population of the city is about 20,000, and is the residence of a Roman Catholic archbishop as well as the seat of the Greek bishop of the Cyclodes, the name of that group of islands to which Syra belongs.

The destruction of Thebes was complete. Not a house was left standing. It was one of the three cities that contested the military supremacy of ancient Greece and was the capital of Boeotia, the country lying to the northwest of Attica, of which Athens was the foremost city. The old city was built on a hill that it might be easily defended in time of war. Nothing remained of its grandeur beyond fragments of its monuments and city walls.

Modern Thebes was a place of about 3,000 inhabitants. The neighboring country was a fertile plain which supported many peasant farmers, and the prospect of draining Lake Copais and the Livadian marshes had promised to benefit and extend agriculture in the region.

AS IN A LOOKING GLASS.

The Cow Saw Her Own Reflection in a Saloon Door and Disaster Followed.

A little man with sunburned whiskers and wearing his pants in his big rawhide boots, and carrying a hoop-pole as large as himself, drove seven cows over Fifth street about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Up to that time Mike Harpiman had a saloon at 23 East Fifth street. One of the features was a very brilliant glass door. Among the cows was a red and white one, which was evidently the queen cow in her eating grounds in Kentucky. She was good looking and she knew it. As she was passing Mike's saloon some one walked out and the glass door swung in and out on the spring hinges. It attracted the attention of the good looking cow. In a minute she saw another cow in the glass. It was a good looking cow, but Miss Cow was not on to the fact that she was looking at herself. The green-eyed monster took possession of the good looking cow, so she left the herd and went at the cow in the glass. The cow in the glass did not weaken worth a cent at the approach of the belle of the herd, which angered the belle all the more. The man with the sunburned whiskers raised his pig pole and hit the belle, trying to get the belle back to the herd, but the belle said to herself: "Not on your life. I'm the prettiest cow in these parts and no common, slop-fed beast like that can size me up when I'm walking the street attending to my own business, so I'll just take a butt at her." By this time the belle was on the sidewalk.

Bang! Crash! The belle had let go with her horns, and smashed glass, frame and everything else. The cow in the glass had gone and the belle evidently thought she had gone inside, for back in the bar ran the cow. There was a looking glass on the sideboard, and the belle saw the cow in the glass once more. She made for her. The barkeeper tried to drive her out, but she would not leave it. She drove out the barkeeper and proceeded behind the bar. The looking glass was smashed with one crack of the horns. Glasses and cocktail mixers, whisky bottles and bottles of beers, cigars and cigarettes were all tossed up in the air and landed in a heap on the floor. The barkeeper by this time had reached the sidewalk, and seizing a barrel rushed in and threw it at Miss Cow, who ran back in the sitting room. She tossed over tables and such and the barkeeper locked the door. Detective Jackson came along and so did the man with the sunburned whiskers. Jackson told Mike to hold the cow for damages, and the man with the whiskers said: "Well, if yo' all think yo' kin hold 'er, why yo' all hold 'er till yo' git tired."

Then he started out. The cow heard him and began to snort. Mike hated to see the house tossed over, so he unlocked the door. Then the good looking cow walked out quietly and accompanied the man with the sunburned whiskers down the street.

$15.00 to Denver and return, via the Union Pacific, July 21, 22 and 23. Account Mystic Shrine meeting. See me. H. P. Deuel, C. T. A., Union Pacific system, 1302 Farnam street.

STOOD BY CLEVELAND

(Continued from First Page.)

which we struggled and lost in 1888, and fought and won in 1892.

"The president is right; there is no middle ground which we can occupy. No bill which does not provide for free raw materials can be permitted to become a law.

FREE, NOT FREER.

"It is unnecessary to enter into any argument to define or designate what articles constitute raw materials. Every democrat knows what they are. Any article may be considered raw material when it is in the lowest or crude state. This definition is ample and sufficient and will redeem our pledges if it is honestly applied. The party platform was for free, not freer, raw materials, as is now ingeniously contended.

"If the president in his wisdom had seen fit while the debate was progressing in the senate to have aided my efforts to secure adhesion to this principle by expressing his views in favor therof in some proper and legitimate way I should have been gratified, and it unquestionably would have been of practical benefit to the cause. I rejoice that he has expressed them even now, although I am not required to defend the manner and form of their presentation, even if they so required, for which I do not assume the responsibility.

DIFFER ON SUGAR.

"I respectfully differ from the president in his assumption that a tax on sugar is necessary at this time, conceding that an income tax is to be retained. Clearly both are not necessary for any legitimate purposes of the treasury. The president speaks of the 'democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar.' He asserts that in the taxation of sugar 'we are in no danger of running counter to democratic principle.'

"I desire only to suggest that if it was desirable that sugar should be taxed, 'as a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation,' as he now says, it seems strange that the president did not in his last annual message make some intimation, suggestion or recommendation to that effect. He endorses the Wilson bill explicitly in his message, although it provided substantially for free raw sugar. He permitted the house to pass that measure without a word of protest, suggestion or advice that there should be a tax upon sugar, which has come to be largely regarded as one of the necessaries of life.

"Secretary Carlisle, the trusted financial officer of his cabinet, speaking unquestionably ex-cathedra, outlined with great care the essential provisions of the proposed tariff reform bill, but made no recommendation whatever for a tax upon sugar. While free sugar was being carried through the house, the administration remained quiet and passive, but now after the house has acted and the country has been led to expect free sugar the administration shows its hand and declares for a duty upon it.

"I am not now antagonizing its suggestion; I am simply stating the facts of history. Under the existing circumstances, with an income tax retained in this bill, I voted for free sugar before and shall do so again. In my judgment the house cannot now honorably retreat from its position in favor of free sugar. The president's suggestion came too late. The senate must recede from its amendments."

NO INCOME TAX FOR HILL.

Mr. Hill in closing his speech called attention to the fact that the president, who had been so often quoted in the tariff debates as favoring the income tax, had at last come out in no uncertain tones against it. He trusted the president's words would have their effect. He (Hill) wanted to perfect this bill. He knew it was claimed his wishes should not be consulted because he did not intend to vote for the bill. He never should vote for it as long as it contained the income tax, but he wanted to see it made defensible.

While he was speaking of free coal and free iron Mr. Pugh created a sensation by asking Mr. Hill who owned the coal and iron ore which he (Hill) and the president desired should be placed on the free list.

"I do not know," replied Mr. Hill, emphatically. "I know to what the senator probably refers, and it may be brought out in this debate. I do not know who owns the coal and iron mines whose coal and iron would come in free. I do not care. It makes no difference."

A slight demonstration in the galleries greeted Mr. Hill's reply, which was renewed, when, with uplifted and threatening hands, he declared that unless the democrats of the senate yielded they would go to the wall and the president would go to the front.

Mr. Hill, after his declaration in favor of free sugar, proceeded to say the free sugar clause in the tariff bill had been universally endorsed by the democrats of the country. He read from a dispatch from Evansville, Ind., which stated a congressional convention denounced Hill, Brice and Gorman as the "Benedict Arnolds" of the democratic party for opposing free sugar.

Mr. Voorhees arose and denied absolutely the truth of the dispatch on the strength of information given him by Congressman Taylor of Indiana, who was on the floor.

Sharp words between Mr. Hill and Mr. Voorhees followed.

VEST DENOUNCES CLEVELAND.

Mr. Vest took the floor when Mr. Hill was seated. After the speech of the senator from New York, he began, it was a subject of congratulation that he and the president had at last found a platform on which both could stand. The lion and the lamb had at last lain down together, and were led as little children by the ways and means committee. He left it to others to decide which was the lion and which the lamb. The senator from New York had said that free raw materials was a cardinal principle of democracy. The president went further and declared that failure to place raw materials on the free list was democratic perfidy and dishonor. Why did not the senator from New York vote for free wool, he asked.

"I did not vote on several motions when the bill was in the committee," replied Mr. Nill, "but I distinctly voted for free wool in the senate."

"If my very soul was thrilling and pulsating for free raw materials," retorted Mr. Vest sarcastically, "at the peril of my life I should have been on hand to vote on every roll call for the cardinal principle of the democracy."

Mr. Vest then proceeded to read the letter of acceptance of President Cleveland in 1892 pronouncing in favor of freer raw material. Yet now he denounced freer raw materials as perfidy and dishonor. In scathing tones he arraigned the president. He had been his friend, he said, in thunderous tones; he defended him on the floor of the senate when his friends could have been counted on the fingers of one hand. Where did the president get the right to dictate to congress? To denounce one branch of congress to the other! Did he embody in his single body all the democracy, all the tariff reform sentiment in this country? Mr. Cleveland was a big man, but the democratic party was bigger than any one man.

It had survived Jefferson, Madison, Jackson; it would survive Grover Cleveland.

Under what clause of the constitution did Mr. Cleveland get the right, after a bill had been sent to a full and free conference between two houses, to make an appeal to his party friends to stand by his individual views? Mrs. Madison had said in her memoirs that the capitol had been placed at one end of the avenue and the white house at the other to prevent the president from exercising an undue influence on the legislative branch of the government. If the president could send a letter to his friends here, he said he had the right to send his cabinet to coerce members in congress; he had a right to do as he had done during the fight over the repeal of the Sherman law, punish recalcitrant members of his own party. It was a mockery to talk of a full and free conference when one of the conferees came to the committee room with the orders of the president in his pocket.

Mr. Vest spoke with bitterness of the president's denunciation of the senate bill, which had been passed after four months of such toil and responsibility as he should never assume again. Yet, he said, those who were instrumental in harmonizing the differences and bringing about its passage—tariff reformers before Mr. Cleveland began his phenomenal career—had been arraigned as traitors who sought to dishonor their party.

Personally the bill did not suit him. He was a radical tariff reformer, but if he could not get all he would take what he could get.

SENATE BILL OR NONE.

"I give it as my opinion," he declared in conclusion, "that we pass this bill or no bill."

"Do you mean to say," asked Mr. Aldrich, as Mr. Vest was about to take his seat, "that you did not know of the existence of the president's letter for the seventeen days which it remained in Mr. Wilson's pocket?"

"I do," replied Mr. Vest. "And further, I desire to say I knew personally that both the president and Secretary Carlisle understood the difficulties under which we were laboring. Mr. Carlisle saw the original 400 amendments and urged us to secure the passage of some bill at any sacrifice, declaring the failure of all tariff legislation to be the greatest calamity that could happen to the democratic party. Therefore, when I saw the president's letter, placing on us the odium of framing a bill that means dishonor to the democratic party, to use but a mild expression, I was struck with infinite amazement. I am not here to defend or attack the administration, but to proclaim the rectitude of our motives."

"The defense which the senator from New York has made of the president," added Mr. Vest, "reminds me of a desperate murder case which I once tried. The only defense I was able to make was that the accused was suffering from such utter moral depravity that he was actually incapable of crime. He was acquitted. Afterwards he came to me to thank me for the verdict. In doing so he said, however, that he would rather go to the penitentiary for life than again listen to the defense I made of him." (Laughter.)

TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT.

"And so, sir, I say in conclusion, in all friendliness towards those who have aspersed our motives, that so far as I am concerned they need expect no further concessions. I have labored earnestly and honestly to bring about a satisfactory settlement of this question. But, sir, I have reached the limit. It would be unbecoming in me, Mr. President, to suggest to our conferees what they should do. They are older and wiser and know what is best, but it is certainly fitting that they should understand the wishes of their colleagues. And so I say, for myself, I know, and for many others, I believe, that if I was a member of that committee I should say to the conferees from the house in answer to the defiance which has been flung in our faces: 'Gentlemen, there is our bill. It is the result of great labor and infinite pains. It has met the approval both of the free trade and protection elements of our party. It is adapted to conditions, not theories. It is not perfect, but it is as nearly perfect as we can hope to make it at this session. In any event, such as it is, there it lies. You are at liberty to take it or leave it.'

"That, sir, would be my position. I would not recede from it so much as a hair's breadth."

Mr. Gray moved the senate insist upon its amendments and consent to further conference. Mr. Hill's motion, however, will under the rules take precedence. There was nothing, said Mr. Gray, in speaking to his motion that had occurred to make unusual action upon the part of the senate necessary. He did not think it was necessary to retreat on account of the determined attitude of the house or threats from any quarter. He commended the wisdom which overcame the difficulties which stood in the way of passing the bill. At this point a very hot personal controversy developed between Senators Gray and Hill.

GRAY'S COMPLIMENTS TO HILL.

Mr. Gray said that during the time the democratic senators were endeavoring to agree upon a tariff bill that would command forty-three democratic votes the senator from New York never raised his voice in favor of the doctrine of free raw materials, which he now advocated.

Mr. Hill—On every occasion when the subject of free coal and iron ore was up I advocated that there be no duty levied upon them.

Mr. Gray—There are thirty senators within the sound of my voice that know what I say is absolutely correct.

Mr. Hill—Will the senator from Delaware name a time when I failed to go on record for the position I now occupy.

Mr. Gray—I did not say the senator went on record, nor do I refer to what occurred in the senate.

Mr. Hill—What other record.

Mr. Gray—The senator well knows to what I refer.

Mr. Hill—I know of no such occasion.

Mr. Gray—Does not the senator from New York know of the long conference which occupied the democratic senators over this bill.

Mr. Hill—I recollect well and will never forget it.

Mr. Gray—During that time I and other democratic senators never heard the voice of the senator from New York raised in behalf of free coal and iron ore.

Mr. Hill—The senator knows I spoke at length upon this item. I did not go into details of the bill; coal and iron ore were not discussed by the other senators.

Mr. Gray—The senator from New York has arraigned his fellows in the senate for not supporting his amendments. I decline to take instructions from him.

Mr. Hill—Does the senator mean to say that I have endeavored to instruct him?

This was said with such deliberate distinctness, and Mr. Hill had advanced from the back row to within so short a distance of Mr. Gray that there was anticipated a very close and bitter war of words.

Mr. Gray gazed into the eyes of the senator from New York for a second and said: "I do not want any personal controversy with the senator from New York. The democrats of the senate know and I know the senator from New York has taken every occasion to tell the democratic senators what they should do and how they should proceed with the matter of dealing with this bill."

Mr. Hill asked Mr. Gray to say what he had said in the democratic conference referred to, but Mr. Gray retorted that he would not be led into the impropriety of disclosing what took place there. Mr. Gray, continuing, said that the New York senator had no authority to lecture and instruct the senate, at which point Mr. Hill interrupted him to say that he had not endeavored to instruct the Deleware senator, nor to reflect upon any member of the senate. But, he added, that if in pursuing what he conceived to be a proper course in the senate, he had reflected upon him, he could not help it and he supposed it was because of such reflection the Deleware senator was squirming now.

Mr. Pugh sought to ask a question, but Mr. Hill declined to hear at the time, when Mr. Pugh remarked that he had hoped to end the controversy by such a question.

"Might open it," Mr. Hill remarked, as he took his seat.

Mr. Gray resumed his speech. He said he would not attempt to gain brief applause by declaring what his individual views were. It was well known that his views were as extreme as those held by the extremest of the tariff reformers.

Here Mr. Aldrich was recognized to put a question. He said Mr. Gray had called attention to the fact that the senate tariff bill was an abandonment of democratic principles and he wanted to ask the senator whether he did not think the president's letter justified that view.

Mr. Gray replied that the president had shown himself abundantly able to vindicate himself. He said the president had the confidence of the American people and had never betrayed it.

ALDRICH TAKES A HAND.

Mr. Aldrich—But the attitude of the president is that any evasion of duty, however small, is an act of perfidy and dishonor.

Replying to this thrust, Mr. Gray declared that Mr. Aldrich was simply joining with Mr. Hill in his attempt to create discord.

"He is," said Mr. Gray, "simply doing his utmost to help along the dance, and he and the senator from New York should simply waltz down the aisle together."

At the conculsion of Mr. Gray's speech, Mr. Vilas took the floor and offered as a substitute for Mr. Hill's motion a motion to instruct the conferees to recede from so much of the sugar amendment as provided for a duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound on refined sugar in addition to the 40 per cent ad valorem on all sugars.

Mr. Vilas addressed the senate in support of his amendment. He deprecated the personalities that had been injected into the debate today. The conference had failed. The two houses were arrayed against each other, yet it was proposed that the senate further insist on every one of the 634 amendments. Was that the way to accomplish results? The majority in the house today was a majority sent by the people to crystalize the doctrine of tariff reform after years of agitation. The house, after months of laborious work, had sent to the senate a measure of tariff reform that had been received with joy by the country. When the senate had heaped upon that measure its amendments the bill was not received with cordiality by the people. Yet it was proposed to stand fast for each of the 634 amendments. What would justify the senate in taking that position now? If the senate did this it violated the spirit of the constitution. The senate sought to make articles dutiable which the house placed on the free list. The amendments he offered, he said, would strike down an iniquitous and indefensible amendment placed in the bill by the senate. With that exemption he was prepared for further insistence on the senate amendments. He believed sugar a proper subject of taxation, but the discrimination in favor of the sugar refining interest was a tax levied for the purpose of still further enriching the most gigantic trust in this country.

IS THE PRODUCER BENEFITED?

"Does not the one-eighth of a cent differential placed on refined sugar," asked Mr. Caffery of Louisiana, "inure to the benefit of the producers?"

"The senator from Louisiana is better able to answer that question than I," replied Mr. Vilas.

"But it has met with the universal disapprobation of the caucus; it has been placed in the bill as a peculiar advantage to the trust. As such I deal with it. Let us deliver ourselves from the charge of subserviency to a colossal and Croesus-like combination. The sugar corporation, he said, had been able in a single year to divide nearly one-third of the aggregate of its gigantic and inflated stock of $75,000,000. Did such a corporation need protection?"

Mr. Caffery, in reply to Mr. Vilas, said he was in the senate to guard the interests of his state. Sugar was its most staple product. The producers of Louisiana were also manufacturers of centrifugal sugars, with which those of the trust competed, and they were entitled to the one-eighth of a cent differential. A fair revenue duty on sugar now was what the situation demanded and all the sugar producers of Louisiana demanded. He was a democrat, he loved his party, but if the time came when he had to choose between his state and his party he would stand by his state. If the one-eighth of a cent differential on refined sugar was stricken out, he declared in conclusion, he would not vote for the bill.

Mr. Sherman, replying briefly to Mr. Caffery, declared that in his opinion a flat ad valorem duty of 40 per cent was sufficient to protect the sugar producers of Louisiana.

Mr. Palmer of Illinois proclaimed that he was in favor of free raw materials and announced that he would oppose the one-eighth of a cent differential to the sugar trust. He thought the sugar producers of Louisiana were in poor company when they joined hands with the Sugar trust. The partnership should be dissolved.

"Does an identity of interest constitute a partnership?" asked Mr. Caffery.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Palmer. "An identity of interests and division of profits do constitute a partnership. Protection," Mr. Palmer continued, "was a sham and a fraud."

POINTED QUESTION TO PALMER.

"Did you believe when you moved to take barbed wire from the free list and place a duty on it that protection was a fraud?" asked Mr. Caffery.

"I did," replied Mr. Palmer amid laughter. "If the materials out of which barbed wire was made had been on the free list I should have supported the proposition to place the wire on the free list."

Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana, who followed Mr. Palmer, charged bad faith on the part of some of the democratic senators. He pointed out that in the democratic caucus the concessions placed in the senate bill had been assented to by forty-three democratic senators. The one-eighth differential on refined sugar was one of these concessions. The 40 per cent on raw and refined sugar was another, and the payment of a bounty for the remainder of the present year was another. This last agreement was violated. "Somebody," said Mr. Blanchard, "is not living up to his agreement, which is as binding now as it ever was."

The Louisiana senator said that the caucus arrangement had been violated in the failure to provide for the continuation of the bounty for the remainder of the year by cutting it out of the bill with the expectation that the provision would be inserted in conference. Mr. Blanchard proceeded to say that it was time to be plainspoken. Over $100,000,000 in his state was involved, and, without indulging in threats, he desired to say that the Louisiana representatives expected that the caucus arrangement would be carried out to the letter.

When Mr. Blanchard concluded Mr. Cockrell moved that when the senate adjourned today it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Hill attempted to resist the motion, but it was not debatable. The motion was carried, 30 to 23, Messrs. Hill and Irby voting with the republicans against the democrats. Then, at 5:10 p. m., the senate went into executive session and at 5:30 p. m. adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Frederic R. Coudert Expresses His Opinion of the President's Tariff Letter.

Receiver Frederic R. Coudert, one of the close legal counselors of President Cleveland, said yesterday in speaking of the president's letter to Mr. Wilson on the tariff:

"Mr. Cleveland's last expression is almost equal in importance, and may be in its results, to his recent proclamation as commander in chief of the forces of the United States. It certainly—I am now alluding to his tariff letter of yesterday—was calculated to warn, to admonish and encourage at the same time, and any warning coming not only from the head of the democratic party but from the chief magistrate of the nation, cannot be minimized nor disregarded. There is no uncertain tone about it and its note is as clear as that of a clarion. The president gives fair notice to the democrats in congress that the fate of the party, for the present at least, is in their hands. The leaders cannot, without violating their solemn agreement with the nation, refuse compliance with the obligations that they incurred at the last general election. They are bound to give the people a tariff bill and they are bound that that shall be not a shallow pretense which holds out hope to the nation and breaks it at the same time, but a substantial and generous and complete compliance with the promises so freely made.

"The letter also brings before the nation, and especially before the party, the danger which it runs if the growing belief of many, in, as well as outside, the democratic ranks, that the democracy is unfit to direct the destinies of a great nation, is allowed to grow. Whatever Mr. Cleveland's enemies may say, or whatever critics may be disposed to carp at, he is certainly making a very clear and clean record for himself on this all important question of the tariff. He feels, and he shows it, that the people at large accept his pledges and rely upon his promises and there is in his utterances something of personal disappointment and almost personal resentment, which, I think, gives great force to his utterances. It means this: You and I came into power together, mainly upon my assurances, solemnly made and reiterated, that the people of the United States should get relief from the oppression of tariff laws run mad. If these pledges are broken, be the responsibility upon you, not upon me; I mean to observe them; I am now seeking to carry them out and if our good undertaking is to be buried in dishonor, it shall not be the fault of Grover Cleveland.

"The people understand this. It is time that all democrats should become alive to the importance of saving their honor by preserving their principles."

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Clinton B. Breckinridge of Arkansas to be minister to Russia.

Postmasters: California—Mark Hughes at Sonora, William A. Griffin at Oakdale. Oregon—Thomas J. Craig at Eugene. Texas—William Harkins at Ladonia. Missouri—J. F. McIntyre at Odessa, M. Y. Rusk at Brookfield.

America Might Get a Share.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The United States consul at Tien Tsin reports that new Chinese cotton mills have placed orders amounting to $1,000,000 with English firms for cotton machinery, and he suggests that American cotton machine makers might secure some of these orders in cases where their machinery is as cheap and gives better results than the English machinery.

House Took Things Easy Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In the house today half a dozen bills were passed without opposition. The Tucker bill, providing for the election of United States senators, was considered until recess. The night session was devoted to pension business.

Cash in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Today's engagement of gold at New York for export tomorrow aggregated $1,500,000, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $80,900,000. The cash balance today was $122,558,421.

BOUQUET OF LITTLE ROMANCES.

A romantic love affair ended in marriage at Weeping Water. The parties had never seen each other. The lady, Miss Maggie Bastian, arrived at Elmwood on the early train to meet her lover, Mr. M. Deitz. But a few hours elapsed before they were clear gone on one another and decided to marry as quick as possible. They passed through here at 10 a. m. on their way to Plattsmouth to interview Judge Ramsey on the subject. That the union will be a happy one their friends sincerely hope. Mr. Deitz is reported to be worth $20,000.

A gentleman, who resides on the west side of Washington county, recently went to Blair and took license to get married from the county judge. He afterwards went to Dodge county to have the ceremony performed and was obliged to get a license there. This rather nettled him and so he thought to get even on the whole deal Judge Jackson should whack up and refund the money, but the judge assured the young man that he hadn't got it under false pretenses and that if he failed to marry in Washington county as he had agreed that the court couldn't help it.

William Barnes of Shelton, the oldest bachelor in Buffalo county, called upon County Judge Easterling at the court house and asked for a marriage license. Being asked for the name of the lady, when the license was being filled out by Deputy Cornett, Mr. Barnes refused to divulge it, telling the judge it was none of his business. That official, surmising that Bill had never before been married, explained that the information was really necessary before the instrument could be issued. This made Barnes hot and he left the office.

The Portsmouth (Ia.) Leader tells a rather romantic story of a young man named E. G. McNeal of Lincoln, Neb., who was on his way to Milwaukee to marry his inamorata, and while the train was stopped at Portsmouth for a few minutes he got off on the opposite side of the depot, and when the train again started he attempted to board it, but was kicked off by the brakeman, who doubtless took him for one of Kelly's recruits. The young man telegraphed his affianced, Miss Fannie Bristol, and she came on and the twain were made one in Harlan.

"I saw a love affair brought to a happy conclusion recently," said Dr. Cullimore of Beatrice. "A poor young man was devoted to an equally poor young girl, and wanted to marry her; but the parents objected seriously. Parents are always unreasonable and these parents held that the young man should have a few dollars ahead before taking the girl to the altar; but the young man was determined to marry and get the few dollars afterward, and the girl told her mother that if she couldn't wed Tom she would take a gallon of poison and die. And so the folks gave in. The young people were married and went to housekeeping in a little cottage with morning glories climbing up the window frames. They are happy as birds. He goes fishing every day and enjoys himself hugely. She takes in washing and does all the housework. He never abuses her; if she doesn't take in more than $1 a day he does not scold her. Life with them is an oasis. It will be until the husband has to go to work."

A large number of young people at a wedding supper in Fullerton thought that they would have some jolly fun with the bride and groom and keep them up the remainder of the night. They repaired after the supper to the house of the bridegroom, where they supposed they would spend the night. After waiting several hours they concluded that they were fooled themselves. The bride and groom had quietly gone to the house of the bride's sister, Mrs. Burley. The party returned to Mr. Storch's in search of them. Supposing he had found their room, Joseph Storch deluged the room and bed with rice, but was chagrined to find that he was serenading the wrong party. The young people do not care to be interrupted about the matter.

A New Version.

In a symposium in a periodical of the current month on the question "What Constitutes a Good Husband?" Mrs Amelia E. Barr sets her face against the poetic "love in a cottage" idea. "Do not," she says, "choose a poor, struggling man. A man in this age has no right to talk of love in a cottage, and roses and honeysuckles to pay the rent. No man who really loves a woman will ask her to share with him the ugly wretchedness and limitations of poverty. If he is in earnest about getting a home and a wife he will work and save for that purpose; if he cannot manage this before marriage he will certainly not manage it after marriage. Marrying is easy, housekeeping is hard."

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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