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TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

## The Weekin Times

Victoria, Friday, Junes, 1894

"APPROPRIATIONS." The Kaslo Times thus fittingly rebukes the government and their friends for the employment of the "appropriations" argument with the view of influencing voters: "In the 'great and statesmanlike' speech which the government candidate for the south riding delivered in the Nelson caucus which ratified his Victoria nomination, no inconsiderable time was devoted to the endeavor to impress upon those present that unless a government candidate was returned for the district no governmental favors need be expected. He said, in effect, that unless there was governmental support there would be no governmental attention to the wants and needs of the district, or in other words we would not have fair play unless we made advance payments in votes. This goes upon the assumption that the present government was to receive a new lease of power, which is decidedly a little more than problematical. It is also in accord with the immoral teachings of the administration, and may have been impressed upon the candidate at the time of his nomination. It is the staple topic of the various election addresses of the premier himself. At Duncan's Station he told his constituents that unless they returned a government supporter their prosperity would be at an end, that the well kept roads in the district would rapidly go into disrepair.

At Wellington he played upon the same from Victoria—right under the chief comfort work under contract this fall. He mering down necessarily followed. Trade single string, varied perhaps in this case by the information that public improvements had been neglected because their members could do nothing for them. At Vancouver a list of some nine or ten expensive requirements were brought to his attention as a prelude to his address, and he answered in effect that all these things would be granted the electors in return for their votes. The Times has already called attention to the debasing character of this kind of political warfare. Public improvements are necessary for the development of the province, and should be entirely separated from the question of local political support for any party. This wholesale political debauchery should be thoroughly condemned. The electors of the south riding will not approve it but will show by their votes how thorough is their detestation." Like our Kaslo namesake, we have more than once pointed out the danger to the body politic which the "appropriation" argument involves. It is in fact greater than the danger carried by the actual expenditure of hard cash, because it is insidious. The Newfoundlers have clearly seen the evil of bribery with public funds, and hence the legislation which umseated and disqualified several members of the Whiteway government. We appear to be a long way behind the Newfoundland people in political morality, and it is an especially bad sign been robbed under the "enterprising" rewhen a man of Mr. Buchanan's character is led so far astray as to assent to a doctrine which embodies the worst sort of corruption. We trust that not only the people of Southwest Kootenay, but the people of the whole province will condemn this species of immorality by

their votes. STILL MORE "TARIFF REFORM."

The anxiety of the Dominion government to reform" the tariff in accordance with the popular demand is further bill. That amount would very soon be illustrated by its treatment of the woollen duties. A reduction and a substitution of a pure ad valorem for a mixed little difficult to understand the situation duty was first proposed, but this did not as set forth in the various statements Jersey provides: "If any person shall the story briefly:

When Foster proposed to increase the duty on woollen clothing to 25 per cent. and five cents per pound Cartwright pointed out that the government was abandoning its ad valorem duties and going back to the specific system, and at the same time imposing high duties, upon the cheaper grades of woollen goods. defended the government's change of front by saying that manufacturers had represented that the rates first proposed would not be sufficient to conserve their industry. He made an elaborate defence of the woollen business.

policy of specific duties, and hoped the Conservative party would approve

of the change. Cartwright denounced the re-imposition of specific duties upon clothing to elp woollen monopolists. The woollen industry of Canada was more prosperous under a revenue tariff than it is now.
After recess Patterson spoke strongly in condemnation of the unfairness of the government's course in altering customs duties and forcing the business men of to the house of commons deputation af-the country to make amended entries af-ter deputation of manufacturers visited ter goods had been imported and sold, and the capital, and with what result? otherwise causing disturbance in trade and injustice to the country. On the 18th of May ministers were making important changes in the tariff, which they pretended was completed when submitted he last week of March.

Mulock charged that the government were increasing the duties on woollens in response to the appeal of the shoddy manufacturers who had formed a strong combine to enforce their demands. The present tariff might be described as a shoddy bariff.

Cartwright said ministers cared nothing for the consumers or importers, but arranged the duties to suit a few manufacturers, from whom they expected "acive aid" in the elections.

ROAD METHODS.

Friends of the Davie government make up a combination of apology and defence for that government in respect of the free outlay of the public funds-an outlay so free, in fact, that it has depleted the treasury and left the province to bridges, wharves, railways, and so forth; sessed with the idea that the people cannot distinguish between expending money extravagantly and expending it rational ly, but they are surely mistaken in that. And that a vast amount of the public it is easy to appreciate. How profligate in the province has seen the evidence. Even the World is a living witness of and simplicity. It would be well for the fact that thousands of dollars have England, in our opinion, if Victoria were been wasted uselessly on public works, as by its own statements. But the main the Queen she has been for the past trade. waste of money does not occur through blundering and carelessness only; there is a worse feathure than that. A few days ago we referred to the methods by which two road superintendents helped out their own porkets at the expense of the men employed or of the public purse. These two offences, it may be Georgian Bay waited on the government said by the apologists, are too triffing at noon to-day to ask that one million to be considered seriously, but no one knows in how many other districts the public benefit, but for the benefit of lic works report for last year, under the head of Esquimalt district, appears the item: "Capt. Rant's road. August -made 800 yds. road, 7 feet wide." This Little road leads from the Highland district road to a place pre-empted inlet, and is of no use to any person but the captain-who does not even live on the pre-emption. Captain Rant, it may covered by this item: "Fork lake road. Made 1 1-4 mile road, 9 feet wide, one bridge and two culverts." This "highway," we are told, is utterly useless for vehicular traffic, because it has grades so steep that a horse cannot climb them, and if it were a practicable road it would be used by one or two persons at most. So far it seems to have been of use only in the way of giving work to certain individuals. What these two enterprises cost the public is not stated. No doubt the apologists will set them flown in turn as mere trifles, but we repeat the suggestion that their cost be multiplied by the number of districts in the province and the number of years during which this sort of work has gone on and then the public will have some

THE WAY OF PROTECTION.

The revelations at Washington concerning the attempts to bribe senators to vote against the Wilson bill supply another very good illustration of the workings of the protection system. No doubt the sugar trust could well afford to pay one semator \$25,000, another \$15,-000, and so on even to the disbursement of \$500,000, for the defeat of the Wilson returned to its coffers in the shape of extra profits under the old tariff. It is a suit the manufacturers and the proposal made at Washington. One part of the combine, conspire, unite, confederate or was abandoned. The following sum- story is to the effect that the sugar trust bind himself by oath, covenant, agreemary of the discussion in the house tells contributed \$500,000 indirectly to the ment or alliance with another or others

the government on returning to the sound has endeavored by the use of cash to confederacy, conspiracy, oath, covenant the senate. And this Washington inci- one or more of the parties to such agreeintention to reform the tariff. It is a obtaining a foothold in Victoria, widely known fact that after Minister Foster submitted his "reform" schedules to the house of commons deputation afthe capital, and with what result? Change after change has been made in the schedules restoring the old duties, or at least raising the new ones from their first level. There has been no at but on the other hand the government has not been able to withstand the pressure brought to bear by the manufac turers. In short, the ministers know that they cannot carry an election without the monetary aid of the tariff beneficiaries, and hence they have gone back to their old love, throwing all tariff reform pretensions to the winds. The United States combines have one way of working, the Canadian another only slightly differentiated. Of such elements the system of protection is made up.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's college, has come out as a strong supporter

has always made for cleanliness of life 57 years."

We find in an Ottawa dispatch this report of a rather remarkable interview between Dominion ministers and a depu-

tation:-About three hundred delegates from the country between the Bay of Quinte and dollars or some substantial sum be placed in the estimates this session to com-

Sir John Thompson at one time profess ed a warm regard for purity in politics, further be noted, is now collector of but the last sentence of the extract quotvotes for Esquimalt district. Instance ed seems to show that two years in office No. 2 is from the same district, and is have had a bad effect on his own political that the free trade nations, in proportion morals.

election.

Senator de Boucherville is made a C. Casault get a grade higher and are made nadian Pacific railway men-are reckoned more worthy of honor than mere politicians. If Sir William C. Van Horne and Sir Frank Smith feel any hereby presented with our hearty congratulations.

Yesterday the Colonist was in its goody-goody mood, and spoke thus:-"The example of the best newspapers of idea of the amount of whileh they have sharp and clever enough, but the writers for the press there know how to draw the line between legitimate criticism of a with every other article of manufacture. statesman's acts and abuse and villification, which have properly no bearing on the public conduct of public men." Today the Colonist speaks of Mr. Brown as "the gabby postmaster, a blumderer, a person intellectually shallow and weak," etc. Old country newspapers are not in the habit of abusing an active political opponent in this way, much less a man who has retired from the po-

A bill before the legislature of New Democratic campaign funds in 1892, one to discriminate against a member or portion of this being given to the New members of any religious sect in the giv-York "anti-snappers," or opponents of ling of employment, in the exercise of his in the services just before the sermon, David B. Hill. Why should the trust suffrage, or in business or commerce, and just after Father Murphy, who was men have helped the party that declared he shall be deemed guilty of a conspir- not conducting the mass, had begun to for tariff reform? For one reason only acy, and upon conviction thereof shall talk from a position in front of the altar for tariff reform? For one reason only acy, and upon conviction thereof shall rail. Father Murphy had been dismissed could they have done so, namely, that be punished by imprisonment at hard from the parsih by Bishop Wigger last. by this course they secured some assur- labor for a period not exceeding one year | Monday, and to-day while protesting to ance that the Democratic party would or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or the congregation against the injustice of subsequently ignore its reform pledges. both, in the discretion of the court be the proceeding he was stopped by the de-That theory is hardly to be entertained, fore which the conviction is had; and it Nobody will talk of the occurrence, but But however inconsistent and improba- shall not be necessary to conviction in it is understood to be the outcome of his England. (Loud applause.) Well may the ble this part of the story may be, there any such case to prove that any act in refusal to obey the bishop's decree of re- British subject congratulate himself as Maclean, of East York, congratulated is no doubt of the fact that the trust execution of said combination, union, moval.

defeat the tariff reform movement in or alliance was done by the accused or dent is not so very far different from ment to effect the object thereof." This what is seen at Ottawa. We all rememis no doubt aimed at the A. P. A., the ber the flourish of trumpets with which parent of the Protestant Protective Asthe Dominion government appropried its sociation of Carada, which is said to be

> The Courtney News announces a proposed gival in the following fashion: "We are informed that a new paper is to be started in this dustrict to buck against us. It is to be called the Sand Split Flash-in-the-Pan."

The Courtenay News (government) is not even respectful to the royal comtempt to purchase votes in either house, missioners. It says that its report has ing very much as the fellow did who had been klicked by a mule." "Kicked by a mule" is surely a contempt of court.

WHAT IS FREE TRADE?

Louis' F. Post, the New York lecturer, Explains his Ideas.

Louis F. Post, the single tax lecturer, spoke on Free Trade at Institute hall on of the chief guests, and with the somewhat slim. President Howell of the Single Tax club was in the chair and

introduced the lecturer. Mr. Post began his address by stating that the typewriter which he had brought of the Mowat government. This is a with him, and which was, so to speak, face the necessity of borrowing more significant occurrence, for the principal his pen, was diable to duty, otherwise he money or raising the taxes up a notch. is generally looked upon in Ontario as had to give an indemnity bond that the In one breath these people say it is a the sepcial representative of independ machine would be taken out of Canada good thing to spend money; "starvation ence in politics. In the absence of expla- into the United States. The trunks of of the public service" is their way of de nation we are left to surmise that Dr. passengers in the boat, he understood, this fact been recognized more generally flict was fought between the Merrin scribing any other course. Then they Grant's action is largely due to his dis- had to be placed in bond in transit say: "Look at what we have got-roads, like of the weapons used by the govern- through Canadian territory from one (Cheers.) ment's opponents. He is not the man to point in the United States to another. all this results from the government's encourage religious intolerance or the in- What was the harm of the typewriter policy." These men are apparently post troduction of sectarian cries into politics. staying in Canada? If it stayed it would make Canada the richer. He would not The Tacoma News says: "The influ- begin to quote statistics. He did not beence of the Queen upon the moral life of lieve in figures; they could be twisted the British people has been greater than and distorted to suit any person and any purpose. The arguments in favor of free money has been wasted within the past and abandoned the court could have been present time. Protection was no doubt few years is a proposition which needs had the Queen been of another type, all a nice sounding word, and with artful no demonstration, for almost every man can fancy. The influence of the woman arguments wound around it the country accepted it, believeing that they were going to be benefited. What was protection? It was a limitation of the exchange of commodities between man and to live 75 years longer, if she would re- man, and as such was a curtailment of The American politician of the day did not carry his arguments in favor of protection to the end, the absurd end of all protection doctrine. If a number, of people in a village traded among themselves it was good for the village and good for the individuals. The American politician agreed to that. If a number of villages and towns had free trade it was good for the villages and towns and good for the state in which they were situated. The politician also agreed to that. And if the states traded among themselves the good was made better. 'An knows in how many other districts the mence seriously the construction of the excellent idea, said the politician. And same practices may prevail. Again, any Trent Valley canal. The delegation if countries exchanged their products? person travelling through the province was sent by various municipalities. The There the protectionist politician pulled will have his attention directed to in- last one was here before the last general a long face and said that was where the stance after instance of public funds be election, and most of the talk was on the line must be drawn. And why? Did ing devoted to work that is not for the effect of the construction of the canal on the politician ever trace his own argument down to its logical conclusion? If was heartily in favor of the scheme, knew no political boundaries, and the which would not cost more than four mil- waters of the ocean that divided the nalion dollars. This seemed to satisfy the tions of the globe were made, not as dedeputation. Premier Thompson agreed marcation lines of trade, but to connect with Haggart that the work was im- the countries they divided. Prior to the portant, and would be pushed as speed. Franco-Prussian war the Alsatians had ly as the resources of the country would | thought that it was right to trade with ermit. He urged them to remember France and good to put up trade barriby Captain Rant, situated on Saanich that the government wanted votes at the ers against Germany. Now the Alsatians had changed front; they were the victims of circumstances: the Germans were the favored people and the French were not Protection was a relic of barbarism and the protection doctrine tended in that direction. Time had proved as they approached absolute free were prosperous accordingly, and an opposite result was the effect of protection. M. G. Hon, Frank Smith and Judge England was a free trade nation, and she was the most prosperous nation in the world. It was true that the United common knights. But President Van States was not a free trade nation, and Horne gets a still higher decoration, that yet she was prosperous. The reason of of K. C. M. G. Which would seem to this was the unbounded resources of the show that railway men-particularly Ca- States and the fact that the different states intertraded gave the matter a different aspect. It was nothing but in terstate free trade that had built up the United States, and yet the doctrine that had made them a great nation was pushbetter with their new titles they are ed aside for protection as against foreigners. Speaking of foreigners, he said trade knows neither color nor race nor boundaries. Where there was demand a supply would be created. When Benjamin Franklin wanted to start a newspaper he went to London for his type, and he did not think that it would be a Great Britain should be followed by the good idea to put a tax on type in order best newspapers of Canada. Criticism to start foundries. In time other newsand comment are in the old country quite papers started up; a demand was created for printing materials, and with the demand came type foundries to supply that

> Dragged From the Altar. New York, May 24.—There was a sensational scene in St. Michael's Roman | cheers.) Catholic church in Belleville avenue, Newark, during the celebration of the half-past ten o'clock mass this morning. and when Father Hugh Murphy, who for four months has been a curate of St. Michael's, was led from the altar rail, apparently against his earnest protestations, by two well built men, and thence along the centre aisle to the street and into the parish house adjoining, there was surprise on every face in the large congregation. This happened at the point

How they would be able to raise reve-

lecture on Progress and Poverty Mon-

A vote of thanks was tendered the lec-

day night.

turer.

## AMERICAN OFFICERS

Grand Banquet to the U. S. S. Chi cago's Officers in London Last Night.

American Minister Bayard Makes a Stirring Speech-Courtesies Exchanged.

London, May 25 .- The dinner to Rear-Admiral Erbin, Captain (Mahan and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago was given at St. James' hall last evening. Lord George Hamilton, for-merly the first ford of the admiralty, presided. Rear-Admiral Erbin sat on his left and United States Ambassador Bay-"sent the scandal mongers to grass, feel- and on his right. The walls of the hall and the balustrades were draped with the collors of the United States and Great Britain. Above the orchestra was the thiscription: "Blood is thicekr than wa-The hand of the Portsmouth division of the royal marines played during the dinner and between the toasts. The first piece was "Hail Columbia," and the last the "Star Spangled Banner." At the plate of every guest was a souvenir book containing the portraits Wednesday evening. The audience was on the illuminated cover: "When love somewhat slim. President Howell of unites wide space divides in vain; and hands may clasp across the spreading

After reading letters of regret from Lord Rosebery, Lord Northbrook and others, Lord George Hamilton proposed to the Queen and President Cleve-States and Great Britain, and expenses to the Queen and President Cleve-States and Great Britain, and expenses to the Queen and President Cleve-States and Great Britain, and expenses to the Queen and President Cleve-States and Great Britain, and expenses to the Queen and Queen an land. Of the Queen he said: "During igator of every clime. Another her long reign she has exhibited those tion he said, suggested painful scenes he rare qualities which have made her oc- cause it must be taken from the dream cupancy of the throne the ideal of a ful civil war in America, but it was non constitutional monarchy. Nowhere has the less valuable.

than on the other side of the Atlantic." and the Monitor in Hampton roads : Of President Cleveland: "Mr. Cleve- virtually put out of existence; but i land is a man of pre-eminent ability and should be asked whose writings, whose character. His fellow-citizens have rec- thoughts, have produced the most ognized this fact in twice electing him to found impression upon all who love English the highest post in the United States. land, I should say Capt. Alfred Mahan. His sobriety of language and fixety of (Cheers.) When his pen wrote the single purpose have excited much admiration line, "England was saved at Trafalgar, on this side of the Atlantic, as on the a light was flashed across the page other. (Cheers.) May the subjects of history, that will never be forgotten both drink this toast: 'Long may their the men who have the safety of England influence continue to sway the national at heart. Important as his services have policy of their respective countries." In proposing the toast to the United is our countryman. We cannot but fee States the chairman said: "We have towards him the tie of kindred, as it is gathered here in the presence of an emi- impossible that any other nation should nent statesman, whose distinguished and feel. (Cheers.) As a compliment to plameless career has raised him to the thoughts generated by Capt. Mahan's first rank of public men-the statesman mind and recorded by his pen, I would who so worthily represents his country say that physical force must never be as ambassador to Great Britain. (Cheers.) During the last century the progress of the United States in wealth and territory and population—in all the highest attributes of civilization—has been marvellous and without a parallel in the history of the world. We are proud of this progress, for we are vain enough to take a certain portion of the gred't for this marvellous development to ourselves. We believe that the omnipotent energy which accomplished these results was due largely to racial qualities; to those qualities which originally this country transmitted to America. (Cheers.) But while the material prosperity of this great country is so wonderful it is eugally satisfactory to know that there rest. has been a marked change for the better | William Hennessy, of the Noble Five one of the deputation said Sir John in was not good for nations to trade United States and Great Britain. One country, He reports a movement toward public benefit, but for the benefit of the deputation said Sir John some favored individual or two. Two Macdonald, in sending a telegram on the smooth of this kind we may eve of the last election, promised to go states to trade it was not good for towns, anger after bloodshed. Now we meet five or six weeks to think of going in on with this work, did so for the purpose and to reduce the doctrine ad absurdum, together as the reconciled members of the reconciled members of the reconciled members of the search. one family. The more we come in con- done there now, because of the scarcity tact the more we find our interests alike of provisions. he larger we find the number of ideas John McGnigan is reported by the Spi which we have in common. That change kane Review to have said that the 56 is a marked change for the better.

terday Boston entertained the British admiral and the officers of his flagship in a magnificent manner, but 110 years ago, I am afraid, the citizens would have been engaged in the less congenial occupation of throwing the British cargo overboard. (Laughter.) It is our privilege to-day to entertain a distinguished admiral and the officers of his flagship, but 110 years ago the citizens of London were engaged in the less satisfactory occupation of taxing themselves in order f possible, to inflict some punishment on the citizens of Boston. (Laughter.) "These convivial gatherings form but small part of the current of our social

life, but they do infinite and far-reaching good in leaguing the two nations in those onds of mutual respect which alone bind in amity and good fellowship. (Cheers.) We see opposite us the good old words, 'Blood is thicker than water.' Nobody who has had the privilege of being on the other side of the water and participating in the hospitality of the United States can come to any other conclusion than that this sentiment is true. (Loud cheers.) Although the great ocean divides, there exists between lishmen and the great mass of the people of the United States a community of origin, am identity of language and a similarity of ideas and pursuits such as exist between no two other nations on the face of the globe.

"The longer the history of those two countries develops the more clearly it is proved that Providence did not intend either to maintain the position of material strength which both had reached in order that they might quarrel over trifles. (Cheers.) Their destiny is to raise demand. As it was with type so was it those within their borders to the highest pitch of prosperity and comfort and to carry to the dark places outside their ternue was what he would deal with in his ritories the inestimable privileges of civ-Mization. I connect this toast with the sentiment of the great Englishman, now departed, who said: 'England and the Umited States are not two nations, but one, for they are bound together by heaven's act of parliament and the everlasting law of nature and fact.' (Loud

> The toast was drunk amid expression of great enthusiasm. Ambassador Bayard, in responding to it, spoke substantially as follows: "I am sincerely grateful for the manner in which this toast has been received. I feel very deeply the honor of being the envoy of my country to this kingdom, and the graciousness of reception which I have experienced n London and elsewhere in England has made me feel the heartiness of the welcome thus given me as a representative of my countrymen. For this welcome I you my sincere thanks. (Cheers.) This banquet is certainly a happy omen coming as it does on the birthday of the gracious lady whose devotion to the public, and clear, beautiful private life, having endeared her not only to those living under her sway, but also to all right-minded and right-thinking men and women in America, even as fully as in

her country. Turning his eyes across Atlantic, well may every whatever his party, congratulat that the virtues of graceful womanhood, of innocent and childhood, of lofty integrity manhood are clustered round stone of the president of States. (Loud applause.) except the mother tongue o the word "Home." It is from through home that the association impressions are formed which nation and write its true not feel that this is an ordi of festivity. Hospitality, co tual service, aid, indeed sorrow. These, thank God. ed abundantly by the two gree of the English speaking peop None feel this so strongly as face the sea. It is they wh best sympathies that bind th the sailors of the two nations. nothing in the mind and hea on the lips of almost every me night that tells him we have sider the power of the sea divided mankind, but is means of intercourse. For I will speak of the country w the honor to represent and in or this beautiful festival has ized. No men have writter more beautiful lessons in knowledge of the sea than the

ation the home life of the true mother

the American navy. Mr. Bayard ed the services of Matthew F Maury, who, he said, blessed States and Great Britain, and eve old wooden navies of the world w been to others, we cannot forget that h divorced from moral force. Where power goes the law to restrain and regulate must go too." (Loud cheers.)

KOOTENAY CROPPINGS.

Won't Work Sunday-Death of Sam Magee Ore Shipments.

Kaslo Times. By mutual arrangement between the proprietors the general stores of the city have hereafter to be closed on Sundays The move is in the right direction, and will be appreciated by the public. The clerks will also be grateful for

tons of ore from the Noble Five mine sent to the Omaha smelter averaged between 600 and 700 ounces of silver the ton. The Times announces to-day with sin

cerest regret the death of Sam Magee. local superintendent of the Dardanelles which took place at the mine about mid night of Tuesday last. The Vancouver World has been misinformed with reference to the Rev. Mr.

Hunter's labors in Kaslo. His expense are not guaranteed by any Scotch con gregation. Kaslo is able and willing support its own clergy, and Mr. Hunter will prove a "laborer worthy of his hire. A shipment or ore consigned to the

Omaha & Grant smelter was made on Friday last, by the Dardanelles, Lucky Boy and Boulder. It was sent by way of Bonner's Ferry by E. J. Matthews. who now represents Messrs. Brader Bros. in this district.



As Well as Ever After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Gured of a Serious Disease. "I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

Sarsaparılla

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient yet he contemplates with affectionate admir- easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Senatorial

BMITS ITS REP. Large Bribes Were sideration Was Bill-Senutors He enerated - Buttz Wholly Untrust

Washington, May his Hawaiian resolu morning, but it was tariff bill taken up. The senatorial invi submitted its report Buttz is found guilty despite his denial, an Hunton are exoneral find that Buttz offe contingent fee of father to vote again that he also appropriation that \$14 he senator if he wo oill, and informed was in the hands of capitalists in New ports adds that the show the truth of Kyle and others defeat the bill, and nied that he made s report concludes with the committee believ untrustworthy. The house is com vate nature.
The senate has
Buttz, but it is pr
dicted.

The senate briber investigating allega sugar trust. Wash Schwiver of the Me on the stand, but re mittee where he to the demands of the sugar trust. of Philadelphia dent also refused The committee's mony in the allega teresting. Senator that when approach \$25,000 offer he to consider the prop mony shows he w times by Buttz against the tariff ! had assured him kill not only the i the bill itself, had There is someth

Kyle says on this he felt like kicking but concluded to possible with the money was being t He then questioned was a syndicate bill, and that if against it they we care of. Buttz that he could he \$100,000. Buttz him \$14,000, and Buttz said he (K the matter. The he put the man his secretary. Ky Buttz had said ing used to secu

Buttz in his to nied the allegation said about the ta facturers would \$50,000 for a vo paid a million to Chicago plat through the sena

Violent Scenes i the Mi Centralia, Til. ne strikers attac

again this morni

fusilade of bul

THE AMER

pany's offices. D and drove the str hurt. The militia ed the town unde rested Duquesne the armory. Uniontown, Pa quiet at Stic of the strikers a ther attack his fe mine. No time the cases of the interference was at Fairchance, b marching in the

plants has occ lence. The bodi yesterday have for the inquest Lasalle, Ill., the mayor advis from violence. camped in the v Cripple Creek blew up the sh mine at Victor down the shaft Particulars can then captured ence mines and

The strikers are The deputties niners, but the them and drove are now marchi ummit and oth tion of destroying ence shaft hous Birmingham, ng miners at th responsible for which occured a a mob of masks of Walter Glove fused to be call were officers ar Glover opened l was fired. Glo with bullets and mob fled, closel Sheriffs Hickma armed with rifl

derers fell wour party lifted him escaped to the Morrow arrive arrested Con