

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26th, 1897.

Senator Hill's resolution calling upon Secretary Olney for copies of all communications to and from Consul General Lee, which was adopted by the Senate without a dissenting voice, is intended to solve the mystery as to the truth of the sensational statements saying that Gen. Lee had either actually tendered his resignation as Consul General to Cuba, or threatened to do so, unless the administration gave him better backing than it has been giving him in his fight to secure justice for Americans arrested in Cuba. It is also believed that it was intended as an affront to President Cleveland. It is customary in such resolutions to request the President to furnish the desired information, if in his opinion it is compatible with public interests. Senator Hill ignored the President entirely, and his resolution asks Secretary Olney for the information. Congress feels very ugly towards the administration on account of its Cuban policy, but there is no time left to do anything now, except to pass the appropriation bills.

Mr. Bryan was in Washington two days this week, and was the recipient of much attention. He was also the central figure in several important political conferences.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, gave the republicans a good-natured raking over in a speech which did not overlook the assistant republicans, about their embarrassment in distributing 60,000 offices among 350,000 applicants, and made the prediction that every one of the fifty Congressional districts which the republicans carried last November by majorities of less than 1,000 would go democratic at the next election. "Four years ago," said Mr. Bailey, "you laughed at our embarrassment; now we laugh at yours. You have no more chance of escaping the wrath of the office-seekers at the next Congressional elections than we had of escaping the disapproval of the people for the maladministration of the administration about to retire from power."

That a majority of the republicans in the House would like to see the civil service law thrown overboard was shown by the hearty applause with which they received the assertion of Delegate Flynn, of Oklahoma, that if he had his way he would wipe out the civil service law and fill every office with a republican within twenty-four hours after McKinley's inauguration.

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, also jumped all over the civil service law and declared his belief that it would be repealed. Representative Bailey in reply to a direct question as to what he thought of the law promptly said: "I think it is a humbug," and when asked why the democratic party didn't repeal it when they had the power he said: "We didn't have sense enough then, but we shall know better hereafter." Representative Brusius, of Pa., chairman of the House Committee on Civil Service Reform, defended the law, and accused Grosvenor of having by his talk against it "fleshed a sword in the heart of the President elect," whatever that may mean. Whatever Mr. McKinley may do there is little doubt that Grosvenor will have a numerous support if he wishes to lead a fight against the law in the next House, and it will not be surprising if he does it.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has this week been trying to get at all the bottom facts connected with the recent issue of a Florida land patent for 23,000 acres to Mr. Perrine, Mrs. Cleveland's step father. Senator Tillman, who is a member of the committee, has been especially active in cross-examining the witnesses who have appeared before the Committee. The Committee has not yet reached a conclusion as to the regularity and legality of the patent.

Notwithstanding the protest of fruit importers, who claim that foreign fruits do not compete to any material extent with American products, inasmuch as they are mostly put on sale at a different season of the year, the republicans of the Ways and Means Committee have decided to place a duty upon tropical fruits which importers declare will be practically prohibitory.

There is trouble and a heap of it, ahead of Mark Hanna. The publication of interviews, in which he states that his first work upon entering the Senate will be to undertake the job of bossing the passage of the tariff bill, has aroused the ire of a number of republican Senators and Mr. Hanna may start his Senatorial career by getting himself mercilessly snubbed. It is very safe to say that he will not be a Senator long before he will regret announcing his intention to boss the body. Bossing the Senate is a very difficult job, as Mr. Hanna may learn if he will enquire of Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland, both of whom made failures in their several attempts to assume the role which he seems to think is as easy as buying impetuous delegates to a republican convention.

Cecil Rhodes is in hearty sympathy with the work of the Salvation Army, and has offered General Booth a plot of land in Rhodesia for the use of the organization.

The Post Office Department hasn't made a profit in any year since 1883, the year preceding the first election of Cleveland. In that year the receipts were \$45,500,000 and the expenses \$42,800,000.

Weyler went to Cuba a poor man. Now it is said that he has paid into the treasury 2,000,000 francs toward meeting the expenses of the Government in prosecuting the war. Where did he get it?

The Cuban tobacco yield the past year has been 75,000 bales, instead of 500,000 bales, the yield the year before. The sugar crop has been reduced to one-fourth of its former size, and will be smaller the coming year.

A London policeman serves eight hours a day and gets from \$8 a week on entry to \$8 at the end of eight years. The men are supplied with uniforms and boots, and they have coal money and certain extras. At the end of twenty-six years' service there is the superannuation pay for them.

Lord Salisbury, in discussing the plan to use coercive measures against Turkey, explains that there are "slight differences among the powers as to the manner in which the pressure is to be applied." This means, probably, that the European nations can't agree as to just how Turkey shall be divided when the time comes to carve it.

It is said that Patti lives in constant dread of burglars in her castle in Wales and that she has surrounded herself with a perfect network of burglar alarms, every entrance to the castle being thus guarded. Perhaps the diva hasn't thought of hanging out a placard announcing the usual prices of admission as a preventive of crooks. It might be tried with good results.

M. Zola is going to keep on trying to get into the French Academy. Perhaps he will "break the record" of Laujon, the song-writer, who was a persistent candidate for half a century, and was finally elected at the age of eighty-two, "because," they said, "he would soon go to Heaven, and it was well that he should go thither by way of the Academy."

Canada and Cuba are both colonies, and they represent the widest differences in colonial administration. Canada's loyalty to England is a token of the fairness and liberality of British law, while Cuba's hostility to the government at Madrid is a bold indictment of Spanish oppression and misrule. The condition of these two great colonies is an object lesson to the world in the contrasts of law and civilization.

A foolhardy feat has been performed by a young cyclist at Atlanta, Ga. He rode a bicycle down an inclined board platform two feet wide from the top of a high building into the waters of the adjacent lake. Four men held the machine while he mounted, and at the word "go," he was sent off, and in an instant shot into the water, going over the handlebars of his machine. Both rider and bicycle were fished out in good condition.

Dr. Grenier, the French Mohammedan deputy, goes to the laboratory of the Chamber of Deputies to perform his ritual ablutions. When the man in charge found him taking off his boots, washing his feet in the basins, and wiping them on the roller towel, he felt himself obliged to interfere. Dr. Grenier thereupon walked down to the banks of the Seine, washed his feet in the river in the presence of a crowd of 2,000 persons, and after going through his prayers returned to the Chamber.

A few months ago there was loud talk of war over a tract of swamp land in a wild corner of South America, and there were grave fears that the United States would be drawn into this conflict by its determination to maintain the Monroe doctrine. But the intervention of the United States has had the opposite effect. It has led the quarreling nations to adjust their dispute by arbitration instead of by fighting, and the result is a triumph for honest, peaceful diplomacy. It is an occasion for great rejoicing in North and South America and England.

Nine miles east of Uniontown, Penn., on the north side of the old National turnpike, in a field belonging to the estate formerly in the possession of James Dickson, is the grave of Braddock, which is still well cared for and tended. Pious hands guard and deck the resting place of the gallant but unfortunate warrior, who, here amid the wilderness, fell on sleep, his final action, though of bravery without stain, linking his name forever with calamity. The grave is protected by a fence and surrounded with trees, some of them brought from his native country and planted there.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

HOW THE HAVEMEYER'S STARTED IN BUSINESS.

Descendants of the Founders of the House of Havemeyer Now Dominate One of the Most Powerful Business Monopolies in the World.

The production and distribution of sugar constitute one of the largest factors in the great aggregate of the world's business. The business of refining sugar, or rendering the raw sugars pure and fit for consumption, measured by the value of its products, ranks ninth among the so-called manufacturing industries of the United States.

Now this gigantic industry, which directly affects every citizen in the United States, which is more or less directly affiliated with a score of other industries, is practically in the hands of one man. That man is Henry O. Havemeyer, the head of that consolidation of firms which calls itself the American Sugar Refineries Company, but is better known to the public as the Sugar Trust.



THEODORE O. HAVEMEYER.

It is the fashion to call Mr. Havemeyer a Sugar King. But in these days of discredited royalty, when kings in the main reign but do not govern, the term really does not do justice to the authority which he wields. As a sugar king Mr. Havemeyer not only reigns but governs. He is an autocrat whose title there is none to dispute. He controls the sugar trade as the Czar controls Russia. At his nod fifty thousand men may be thrown out of work. At his nod the price of one of the greatest necessities of life may be raised or lowered.

The germ of the mammoth Sugar Trust of to-day was a house in Vandam street, in this city, measuring 25 by 40 feet. Here in the year 1802 two German immigrants took up their quarters. They were Frederick Havemeyer and his brother, William F., who had learned the business of baking sugar in London. Hence the house in Vandam street which they used both as residence and as a place of business, came to be known as the Havemeyer bakery. It was a family concern. When the brothers married their wives did not disdain to take a hand at helping in the little factory. In those times a hoghead of sugar was a very creditable day's work.

Then the business grew in magnitude. An assistant was hired. More were added and the Havemeyers thought themselves almost at the top of the tree when they were justified by the growth of their business in employing a force of seven men, and produced one million pounds of sugar annually. This quantity may seem to us small in these days of big figures, but when we remember that loaf sugar then cost twenty cents per pound, and raw sugar was selling at ten cents, we may conclude that the old firm made very satisfactory profits of their limited trade.

From this humble beginning the Havemeyer sugar refinery started, developing through the years until, in 1887, when the first steps were taken to form the Sugar Trust, the Havemeyer interest dominated the combination.

But the Sugar Trust fell under the ban of the courts, and a new and more sweeping change was made by consolidating all the various companies which had entered into the Trust, and merging them into one great, new corporation. This was done on January 12, 1891, the new company being organized under the name of the American Sugar Refineries Company, which was the result of the consolidation of eighteen companies.

Starting at \$50,000,000, the capitalization of the Trust was later increased to \$75,000,000, several additional refineries being absorbed at that time.

The total daily capacity of the American Sugar Refineries Company is 20,000,000 pounds, or between 25,000 and 30,000 barrels. The manufacturing plant in Williamsburg alone covers five city blocks, and has a great frontage upon the East River. It is the largest sugar refinery in the world. On the total capitalization of \$75,000,000 an average dividend of nine and one-half per cent was declared, but the capitalization, as already explained, represents in itself an enormous profit on the actual money invested.

ONE WAY OF TELLING IT.



"Where's Jones?" "He stopped with the bear."

Rare Chinese Coins.

The true antique Chinese coins are found in ancient tombs and ruins. Several hundred were discovered in Amoy in digging a grave when the laborers broke into an old tomb several feet below the surface of the soil.

The coins lay in a pretty earthenware jar and were incrustated with a thin layer of malachite that here and there had been changed by moisture into azurite. The coins were sold by the lucky coolies in the next 24 hours and are said to have brought \$1 apiece, an immense sum to men working for 12 cents a day.

To succeed in collecting cash a person must be a fine Chinese scholar. The labor thereby involved is so severe as to preclude most collectors from indulging in the pleasure to any great extent.—Phila. Bulletin.

Truth in a Nutshell.

Impure blood is the natural result of close confinement in house, school, room or shop.

Blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all the disagreeable results of impure blood disappear with the use of this medicine.

If you wish to feel well, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

The French Republic.

A writer in Macmillan's Magazine comments on French politics of today and rather questions the future of the republic. He dreads the influence of Radicals and Socialists:

If M. Thiers has been reported truly, he must have been one of the most sagacious Frenchmen of his day, and of all his wise remarks the saying that the republic would be conservative or cease to exist was perhaps the wisest of them all. In medio tutissimus ibis, that was the advice which he gave to the republic, and if there is one thing more certain than another it is this—that from the day when the republic begins to seriously alarm the conservative feelings of the country the end will be in sight. Nobody can doubt that the republic is growing less conservative. The Radicals and Socialists are sensibly increasing; at every general election they win more votes and return more successful candidates to the chamber, where the Moderates, who have lost many of their leaders, are growing proportionately weaker.

Lippincott's Magazine For March, 1897.

The complete novel in the March issue of Lippincott's is "Dead Selves," by Julia Magruder. It deals with the emotional and spiritual awakening of two highly superior persons who have managed to reach mature years, and go through a good deal of experience, without becoming acquainted with their latent possibilities—in short, their hearts.

"Father Sebastian," the hero of a short story by Kate Jordan, was one of the martyr-priests of the Parisian Commune. Owen Hall relates an Australian legend in "The Phantom Kangaroo."

"Sue's Wedding," by Minna C. Hale, is a brief sketch with a sharp point. Helen F. Lovett, in "A Dilemma of the Day," shows how altruism may be overcome.

"Farming under Glass," by George Ethelbert Walsh, is a clear and instructive exposition of what has been done—which is very much—for human food by means of hot-houses.

John E. Bennett writes of "The Deserts of Southeast California," and Prof. L. Oscar Kuhns of the "Origin of Pennsylvania Surnames." D. C. Macdonald tells what is to be seen "In the Manuscript-room of the British Museum."

"The Contributor his Own Editor," by Frederic M. Bird, suggests sundry ways in which writers could do their own work, now often neglected, to their own advantage, now often missed. Ellen Duval discusses "Innocuous Vanity."

The poetry of the number, all brief, is by Florence Earle Coates, Carrie Blake Morgan, and Theodosia Pickering.

McNally's Great Effort.

Peter S. McNally, the champion long distance swimmer and noted life saver, is going over to England in May and in June will attempt what no American has yet attempted—to swim the English channel from Dover to Calais without artificial aid of any kind. The distance across the channel is 21 nautical miles or 26 statute miles. Captain Paul Boyton made the course in May, 1875, in an inflated rubber suit, and in August following Captain Webb, the great English swimmer, managed to get across. McNally will swim without tights, and unlike Webb, will partake of no alcoholic stimulants on his hazardous voyage.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

E. A. RAWLINGS.

—DEALER IN—

All Kinds of Meat.

Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Bologna, &c. Free Delivery to all parts of the town.

CENTRE STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Telephone connection.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.

Table with columns for stations (Northumberland, Cameron, Clarksburg, etc.) and times for A.M., P.M., and E.A.M. services.

STATIONS.

Table with columns for stations (Scranton, Belvidere, Taylor, etc.) and times for A.M., P.M., and E.A.M. services.

STATIONS.

Table with columns for stations (Reading, Pottsville, etc.) and times for A.M., P.M., and E.A.M. services.

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Pennsylvania Railroad

Time Table in effect Nov. 15, '96

Table with columns for stations (Scranton, Pottsville, etc.) and times for A.M., P.M., and E.A.M. services.

Table with columns for stations (Pottsville, Hazleton, etc.) and times for A.M., P.M., and E.A.M. services.

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Who can think of some patent... Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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