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CUBA ENGROSSES THE SENATE'S ATTENTION.

Two Phases of the Subject Presented in the Upper Branch of Congress.

A Resolution for Relief of Americans Passed in Short Order.

Senator Morgan's Resolution Declaring That War Exists in Cuba, and That Strict Neutrality Should be Maintained by the United States Causes a Spirited Debate, Engaged in by Wellington of Maryland, Stewart of Nevada and Daniel of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Cuba engrossed the attention of the Senate today. The public interest in the subject was shown by the great crowds which beseiged the galleries throughout the day. Among the occupants of the diplomatic gallery were Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Embassador, and Minister Hatch of Hawaii, and in the reserved gallery was General Daniel Sickles, ex-United States Minister to Spain. Neither the Spanish Legation in Washington nor the Cuban junta was represented, so far as could be observed.

Two phases of the subject were presented. First came the question of relief to destitute and starving Americans in Cuba, and at 2 o'clock Morgan's resolution caused spirited debate. The first question was presented in the President's message as soon as the session opened. Immediately following its reading Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a favorable report on a joint resolution originally introduced by Gallinger, appropriating $50,000 for relief of American citizens in Cuba, which follows:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the sum of $50,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in the island of Cuba, said money to be expended at the discretion and under the direction of the President of the United States in the purchase and furnishing of food, clothing and medicines to such citizens and for transportation to the United States of such as desire and who are without means to transport themselves."

Davis asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, and there was no objection. The only speech made was that of Gallinger, who spoke briefly. He said he had been impressed at the great mass meeting attended by 3,000 persons yesterday with the statement made there by a correspondent who had traveled through the stricken district of Cuba. This gentleman had stated that there was an abundance of food in Cuba and that it was needless to give relief in that direction. The real trouble, he said, was that the Cubans were herded in the towns, and prevented from going out to get food.

The most effective relief, Gallinger said, would be a demand by the President and the Government that the Cubans be released from their bondage in the towns, and permitted to go where they could secure food. The Senator was ready to assume his share of responsibility for such a step. Still, if the resolution just reported gave some measure of relief, he would heartily support it without urging the other plan of relief he had suggested.

The resolution was then put on its passage, and without division it passed unanimously, there being no response to the call for the nays. It had taken exactly eighteen minutes for the reading of the message, the presentation of the committee report and the brief speech and final passage of the resolution.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the Morgan Cuban resolution was taken up. At that time the galleries were filled to overflowing, as the crowds awaited something in addition to the relief resolution passed at the outset. The Morgan resolution declares that war exists in Cuba and that strict neutrality should be maintained by the United States.

Morgan stated that unless some Senator desired to speak, he would ask a yea and nay vote on the pending motion of Hale to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Hale suggested the absence of a quorum, and a call after some delay brought 45 senators, just a quorum, to the Senate.

The vote was about to be taken, when Wellington (Rep.) of Maryland arose for his maiden speech, which proved to be a vigorous protest against the resolution, and a plea for its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He said while a declaration of belligerency might not be serious, yet the Senate should pause and consider the serious results that might follow such a declaration. A new administration had just come into power, he said. Back of it stretched four years of depression and disaster. Capital had been in hiding, or had sacrificed its principal as well as its returns. Back of it stretched four years of idleness. The Republican party had come into power on certain propositions. First of these was the question of an adequate tariff bill. He believed the first duty of Congress was to the American people, rather than to the Cubans and Greeks.

The policy pursued by the late Administration and by Grover Cleveland meets my approval, declared Wellington, "and as a Republican I am prepared to say that Grover Cleveland did his duty in refusing to rush headlong into a radical Cuban policy. This resolution is a defiance of Spain," he said. "You may say Spain is a weak power, and that we can annihilate her in thirty minutes. Are you ready for war? Do the American people want war? I do not believe it. Until you are ready for war, do not take steps which will involve war."

Pettus of Alabama was on his feet as Wellington closed and inquired: "The Senator speaks so emphatically of jingoes, let me ask him who are the jingoes and what are the jingoes?"

There was laughter and loud handclapping in the galleries on this query, evidently because the question was made against the opposition to the resolution.

"The Senator needs no information from me as to who are jingoes," responded Wellington. "It is the spirit that would drag our country into war with Spain; it is the spirit that would draw us into controversy with every country of Europe, and make more enemies than friends."

Stewart spoke briefly, saying it was strange to hear this indorsement of the last Administration from a Republican Senator.

"I do not indorse the last Administration," interrupted Wellington, "except where foreign affairs are concerned."

Stewart went on to say that he could see no difference between the McKinley Administration and the Cleveland Administration. The only difference between the two Administrations, he said, was one of persons. "Mr. McKinley is a very pleasant gentleman," added Stewart, amid laughter. "I do not intend to draw comparisons, but simply say that Mr. McKinley is a very pleasant gentleman."

Stewart argued for the resolution, saying it voiced the sentiment of the American people who wanted no more "Cleveland policy on Cuba."

Daniel of Virginia replied in a sarcastic vein to some of Wellington's remarks, and then read a carefully prepared manuscript involving the legal points in the recognition of belligerency.

After concluding his legal argument, Daniel branched on the general subject of Cuba, and aroused the keenest attention by his vigorous words. The diplomacy of Spain had succeeded for two and one half years, he said, in blinding American diplomacy into the belief that war did not exist in Cuba. But the world knew that war existed there, high-handed, red-handed, bloody, cruel war. It is war in which Spain employs more troops than England employed in seeking to put down the American revolution. And yet Senators were met with the statement that a recognition of a state of war in Cuba would be inimical to Spain.

He denied that the recognition of an existing fact could be construed as a hostile act, but in any event, the fact should be responded to, and the great influence of the United States thrown toward the cause of civilized and Christian usage. It might suggest some American vessels to search, but this would be a small matter, compared with the results achieved. It might give Spain a right to blockade Cuba, but in that Spain would suffer more than the United States.

"It is said this means war," continued Mr. Daniel. "I deny it. If Spain should declare war against us because we recognize the belligerency of her former subjects, who had carried on a war for two and a half years, she would have an unjust cause of complaint and war against us, and we would have a just cause of complaint and war against her. I do not wish to see the American people involved in war. I look upon war as one of the greatest calamities that can befall a people. But it is a great calamity for the high public spirit of a great nation to be so deadened that it can look upon murder and arson and pillage with indifference, and for the public spirit of a nation to be so dead that it is afraid to do an act of justice for fear of war."

Mason of Illinois then secured the floor, and will speak when the resolution is taken up at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

During the session bills were passed as follows: Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of book agents of the M. E. Church South against the United States; appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Abiline, Texas, and a like amount for Aberdeen, S. D.

The Allen resolution as to broker Chapman was laid on the table, after a report that it was learned that he had made no appeal for Executive clemency.

Pettigrew (Pop.) of South Dakota called up the resolution for the appointment of a commission of five Senators to investigate the issue of patents for lands to the Pacific Railroads and to the California and Oregon Railroad.

Gear, Chairman of the Pacific Railroads Committee, moved to refer the railroad resolution to his committee, saying there was no need for a special committee.

Pettigrew insisted that a reference to the Railroad Committee would commit the resolution to its graveyard. He spoke of the alleged manipulation of the Pacific Railroads, and the urgent need of an investigation in order to protect the Government's liens on the branch lines of the Pacific system. The Senator criticised the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, saying that they had taken the word of the "pliant tool" of the railroads in opposition to the opposition. He declared his belief that a million acres of this land had been patented through bribery and other irregular means.

Morgan, a member of the Pacific Railroads Committee, said the regular committee could make the investigation, as it had been constructed and was anxious to make the proposed investigation.

His motion to the effect was carried, and the resolution adopted.

A resolution by Butler of North Carolina was agreed to, requesting the President for information as to the authority by which a sale of the Union Pacific had been agreed upon by the Executive and any combination of purchasers.

At 5 o'clock an executive session was held, and at 5:30 the Senate adjourned.

Visible Supply of Grain.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The visible supply of grain Saturday, May 15th, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 29,737,000 bushels, a decrease of 2,125,000; corn, 13,368,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,193,000; oats, 9,776,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,019,000; rye, 3,091,000 bushels, a decrease of 62,000; barley, 1,467,000 bushels, a decrease of 122,000.

Oregon Senatorial Case.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will meet to-morrow, and will take up the Oregon case. Mr. Corbett, who holds the commission of the Governor, expects that the committee will make a favorable report on the question seating him.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $229,115,022; gold reserve, $145,490,661.

BAILEY BLOCKS THE RELIEF MEASURE.

Objects to Consideration of a Bill to Aid Americans in Distress in Cuba,

Unless Embodying the Resolution Recognizing Belligerency.

The House, After Two Hours' Debate, Refuses to Accept the Report of the Conferrees on the Indian Appropriation Bill Relative to the Opening of the Uncompahagre Reservation, and Asks for Another Conference With the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The House conferrees on the Cuban question to-day made a party issue of it, and adjourned without taking any action. President McKinley's message was received without demonstration, and on its heels Hitt asked unanimous consent for consideration of a bill, in response to the President's request. Bailey of Texas asked for consent to consider in connection with the bill an amendment embodying Senator Morgan's resolution for recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

Dingley would not cosent to consider the amendment, nor Bailey to consider the bill without amendment, so for the time the question was sidetracked.

Then the House devoted two hours to debate on the conference report on the feature of the Indian appropriation bill, opening to settlement the lands on the Uncompahagre Indian reservation in Utah, refused to acept the compromise agreed upon by the conferrees, and asked for another conference with the Senate on the bill.

In the meantime the Senate resolution, practically identical with Hitt's bill, had been sent to the House, and Hitt asked unanimous consent for its consideration.

The deadlock between Dingley and Bailey was re-enacted and while Bailey was endeavoring to get consent for the consideration of the two Cuban propositions together, Dingley put in a motion to adjourn. This motion was carried by a vote of 90 to 69—13 answering present. Under the rule for bi-weekly sessions, recently adopted, the adjournment carried the question over to Thursday.

No sooner had the journal of the last session been read than Simpson of Kansas and Wheeler (D) of Alabama made objections. Wheeler was trying to repeat his constitutional objection raised last week, amid the objections of several Republicans, when the President's Secretary, Mr. Pruden, appeared with a large document and announced, "A message from the President."

Wheeler continued to speak, however, while the message lay on the Speaker's table.

The Speaker ruled in response to the objections that Wheeler should be heard, and that gentleman spoke for fifteen minutes. Most of the Democrats and Populists voted against approving the journal, and Simpson forced the Speaker to count a quorum.

Then the President's message on Cuba was read at 12:30. The members on the floor and the large crowds filling the galleries listened with profound attention. There was a faint ripple of applause after the reading.

Hitt, former Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced at once a bill for the appropriation of $50,000 for food and transportation for the Cubans, substantially the same as the Senate bill, though not identical in words.

The consideration of the bill was very brief. Dingley, the Republican leader, and Bailey, the Democrat, were at once on their feet. Bailey waved aloft a document.

"I will not object to consideration," he announced, "if the amendment which I hold can be offered."

"I will have to object to that," Dingley replied.

"I hope there will be no objection," said Bailey.

"Is there objection?" demanded the Speaker.

"I object," spoke up Dingley.

"Objection is made," the Speaker announced, "and the gentleman from New York presents a conference report on the Indian appropriation bill."

This passage consumed but a minute. Members crowded about Bailey, and learned that the amendment he proposed to offer embodied Senator Morgan's resolution for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans.

The conference report on the Indian bill recommended a compromise on the gilsonite lands of the Uncompahagre Indians in Utah, providing that the Government retain title to the lands, and they be mined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, the Government to receive a royalty of 75 cents a ton on the gilsonite mined.

Opposition to the plan developed at once. Lacey, former Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, criticised it on the ground that it did not apply to asphalt beds, and did not guard against the control of the lands by a trust.

The House rejected the conference report by a vote of 36 to 73.

Lacey's amendment was proposed in form of instructions to the conferrees, but was lost. The Speaker reappointed the conferrees for another conference.

The conference report having been disposed of Hitt asked unanimous consent for consideration of the resolution prepared by the Senate for relief of American citizens in Cuba. Thereupon Bailey said there would be no objection if a resolution for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans could be offered as an amendment.

"We will attend to one thing at a time," Dingley said.

"You'll attend to both of these at once before you attend to either," Bailey shouted back.

"Is there objection?" queried Reed. 'Not if the amendment can be considered," Bailey answered.

"An objection is an objection," ruled the Speaker.

Bailey spoke up: "Then I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of both resolutions."

But the Speaker refused to notice the request of the Democratic leader, and recognized Dingley, who had made a motion to adjourn. This stirred a small tempest.

Bailey called to Dingley: "Is the gentleman afraid to meet this question?" and the Democrats forced a roll call on the motion to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was carried by a party vote, the Republicans voting for it and the Democrats and Populists voting against, the total being 90 to 69, and at 3:40 p. m., the House adjourned to Thursday.

LOVED A SINGER.

The Son of a German Baron Tries to End His Life.

CHICAGO, May 17.—One night last week a young man with a bullet wound near the heart staggered into the Mercy Hospital and said he had tried to commit suicide. During his ravings in the next twenty-four hours he uttered but one word, "Marion."

He has been identified by R. M. Patterson of New York as Ludwig Von Thielman, former Lieutenant of Hussars in the German army, and third son of Baron Von Thielman. It is said "Marion" is a music hall singer whom he met at San Francisco some months ago, and with whom he traveled until his money was exhausted. Von Thielman will probably recover.

EXPORT BOUNTY.

Silver Republican Congressmen Will Support Such a Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The silver Republican members of the Senate and House met at Senator Pettigrew's house last night and decided to support the proposition providing for export bounty on agricultural products.. They take the position that by this system only can the farmer secure benefit to compensate him for the import duty on other articles. Senator Cannon will offer an amendment to the tariff bill providing for such bounty.

Havemeyer Trial Postponed.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The trials of Havemeyer and Searles, President and Treasurer, respectively, of the American Sugar Refining Company, for refusing to answer questions of the Senate Sugar Trust Investigation Committee, have been postponed until Tuesday, the 25th inst.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasury Department—Frank A. Vanderlip of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

War Department—Brigadier-General Zenas R. Bliss to be Major-General.

Will Attempt to Ascend Mt. St. Elias.

ROME, May 17.—Prince Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Abbruzzi and nephew of King Humbert, started for Liverpool to-day with his suite, on his way to New York and San Francisco and Alaska, where the Prince will make an attempt to ascend Mount St. Elias.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

RACING EVENTS ON FOUR EASTERN TRACKS.

No Fast Time Made Either at Windsor, Newport, Churchill Downs or St. Louis.

DETROIT, May 17.—Results at Windsor: Five and a half furlongs, Graefin won, Disturbance second, Susie Howse third. Time—1:10¾.

Six furlongs, Foreseen won, Fay Belle second, The Duchess third. Time—1:16¼.

Four and a half furlongs, Corder won, My Maryland second, Laura May third. Time—0:57¼.

Six furlongs, selling, Folderol won, Dominion second, Prima third. Time—1:17¾.

Six furlongs, Elsmere won, Carl Holland second, Bismarck third. Time—1:17½.

AT NEWPORT.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Results at Newport: Six and a half furlongs, selling, Annie M. won, Frontman second, Miss Rowett second. Time—1:21¾.

Four and a half furlongs, Margaret Easton won, Bonito second, Fonlante third. Time—0:54¼.

Six and a half furlongs, John Sullivan won, Everest second, Robinson third. Time—1:21¼.

Five furlongs, Dacian won, Goodrich second, Johnny Williams third. Time—1:01¾.

One mile, Chicot won, Carroll Donder second, Sandoval third. Time—1:43½.

AT CHURCHILL DOWNS.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Results at Churchill Downs: One mile, Boanerges won, Tillo second, F. F. V. third. Time—1:43.

Four furlongs, Allie Belle won, Dutch Comedian second, C. C. Riley third. Time—1:05.

Mile and a sixteenth James Munroe won, J. A. Gray second, Myrtle Harkness third. Time—1:52.

Seven furlongs, Dunois won, Paul Griggs second, George Rose third. Time—1:28¾.

Six and a half furlongs, Sedan won, Maxine Elliott second, San Domingo third. Time—1:22½.

Four furlongs, Lady Irene won, George B. Cox second, Candle Black third. Time—0:49½.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Following are the results at the fair grounds to-day:

Six furlongs, Harry Floyd won, May Ford second, Revenue third. Time—1:16¼.

Six furlongs, Charlie Christy won, Elsie D. second, Bob Clancy third. Time—1:14¾.

Four and a half furlongs, Peter McCue won, Empress Josephine second, Verify third. Time—0:55¾.

One mile, David won, Linda second, Ulysses third. Time—1:41¾.

Six furlongs, Robaire won, Neutral second, Nicholas third. Time—1:14½.

Seven furlongs, Remember Me won, Queen Safie second, Tin Cup third. Time—1:28½.

TURKS AND GREEKS AGAIN FIGHTING.

A Big Battle Takes Place Between the Two Armies at Domokos.

The Hellenes Reported to Have Suffered a Serious Defeat.

Looks as Though Edhem Pasha Would Cut Off the Greek Retreat, and Separate General Smolenski, at Sourpi, From the Main Army—The Powers to Protest Against the Cession of Thessaly to Turkey.

LONDON, May 18.—1 a. m.—The latest news from the seat of hostilities, by way of Athens, shows that the battle yesterday (Monday) ceased about 9 o'clock in the evening, but will probably be resumed this (Tuesday) morning. Thus far no account of the fighting has been received from the Turkish side. It is evident from the Greek account that the Greek forces have suffered a serious defeat, and if the left wing has given away, as appears probable, Edhem Pasha may be able to cut off the Greek retreat, and separate General Smolenski, at Sourpi, from the main army.

GREEKS SUFFER DEFEAT.

ATHENS, May 17.—Fighting between the Greeks and Turks at Domokos began shortly after noon to-day.

DOMOKOS (Headquarters of the Greek army), May 17.—4 p. m.—The Turkish attack on the Greek right wing began at 2 p. m., but the flank attacks are considered to be feints, and it is believed the main attacks of the Turks will be made upon the Greek center where Crown Prince Constantine is in command. Two Greek cannon are doing great execution on the principal Turkish column, which is advancing through the hills. The Turkish infantry at several points is in contact with the Greeks.

It is believed here that the attack on General Smolenski near Almyros is only a strategic operation, and that the Turks will endeavor to cut between the two Greek armies, occupying the road leading to the Othery mountains, and thus cut off the retreat of the Crown Prince.

ATHENS, May 17.—Dispatches sent from Domokos at 7 p. m., say that the Greek left wing has fallen back toward a center before the increased numbers of Turks. The battle continued after sunset; but despite the yielding of the left wing, the Turks were finally repulsed. General Mavromichelis was wounded.

A dispatch from Domokos at noon, by the way of Lamia, says: Thirty-five thousand Turks, infantry, cavalry and artillery, have attacked the Greek line at several points of the left wing and the center, with a view of penetrating southward and surrounding Domokos. Large forces are also attacking General Smolenski.

Midnight—A dispatch just received from Dokomos says that the Greek right wing has been compelled to retire six kilometers.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Domokos, telegraphing at 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning says the Turks have occupied Kitiki, the Greek troops retreating toward the Orthrys range, in old frontier.

TURKS OCCUPY DOKOMOS.

LONDON, May 18.—The "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent with the Turkish forces in Thessaly, telegraphing late last night, says: Edhem Pasha moved on from point to point, and finally occupied Domokos. The Greeks have sustained a crushing defeat.

ANOTHER TURKISH VICTORY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17. — The Governor of Janina telegraphs that the division of Turkish troops under Osman Pasha, after having fought two days before Arta against superior forces, succeeded in inflicting great losses and dislodging the Greeks from their strong position.

RALLI PROTESTS.

ATHENS, May 17, 4 p. m.—M. Ralli protested to foreign Ministers against the Turkish attack on Domokos and Almyros, when Greece at the instance of the Powers was acting purely on the defensive.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER OF GREEKS.

LONDON, May 17.—The officials at the Greek Legation to-day received a dispatch from Athens officially announcing the cessation of hostilities throughout Epirus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—Osman Pasha telegraphs from Louros, Epirus, that after a desperate battle near Arta Saturady the Greeks retired to Arta with a loss of 2,000 men killed. The Turks had 240 men killed and 74 wounded.

ATHENS EXCITED.

ATHENS, May 17.—The most intense excitement prevails here. All the Cabinet Ministers have been assembled since noon at the Ministry of Marine. Here the dispatches from the front are being received. The gravity of the situation cannot be over estimated.

The Greek Government has issued a proclamation, announcing that it does not desire further volunteers as there are already many volunteers in Athens for whom it is impossible to find employment.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch to the "Daily Mail" from Berlin, says it is reported that a plot to murder King George has been discovered at Athens, an dthat many arrests have been made.

TURKEY'S TERMS DENOUNCED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—The newspapers in this city protest vigorously against "excessive and unacceptable" conditions which Turkey demands as the price of peace with Greece. The "Novoe Vremya" says in case of Turkey's insistence the Powers will have to take practical measures to "preserve Greece from pretensions which threaten her National existence."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—All the Powers have agreed to protest against the cession of Thessaly to Turkey, and the abolition of capitulations.

PARIS, May 17.—The "Temps," referring to the peace terms demanded by Turkey, says: "Europe cannot consent to the cession of Thessaly. On the firmness which the Powers now display depends the success of the whole scheme for reforms and the peace of Europe."

FIGHTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Owen Zeigler Outpoints "Kid" Lavigne in a Six-Round Go.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Owen Zeigler outpointed "Kid" Lavigne tonight in a six-round go in the arena of the Quaker City Athletic Club. There was very little damage in the first three rounds.

Fourth round—Zeigler landed on the wind, and got a light left in the face. Both landed stiff right jabs on the face. Lavigne swung his right on the wind, and Ziegler countered on the head. Zeigler uppercut the "Kid" as he rushed. Lavigne rushed again, and Owen slipped to the floor. Zeigler had a shade the better of the fight up to this time.

Fifth round—Zeigler landed a light left on the face, and almost knocked Lavigne down with a right on the neck a second later. Lavigne landed a stiff right on the neck, and Zeigler ran away. Lavigne landed a right on the ribs, and Zeigler put a hard right on the wind.

Sixth round—Lavigne rushed but missed, and Zeigler landed a left on the face. The "Kid" landed a left on the neck, and Owen got in a right on the back of the head. The "Kid" rushed time and again, but could not land. Lavigne landed a right on the face and left on the stomach as the gong sounded.

There were four preliminary six-round bouts, in which Mike Dempsey defeated young "Bull" McCarthy, Billy Smith and Ed. Tenney fought a draw, as did also Eugene Roatan and Tom Cleary, and Dan McConnell outpointed Martin Judge.

"THE PASSION PLAY."

Pronounced by James A. Hearne to be Sublimity Itself.

CHICAGO, May 17.—James A. Hearne, actor and playwright, now prominent in the comedy drama "Shore Acres," spoke at St. Paul's Universalist Church on "The Theater As It Is."

Many of the big congregation seemed to want to applaud his utterances when he said: "There would be no vicious art if there were no patrons of vicious art; there would be no vicious literature if there were no patrons of vicious literature."

The service lost none of its usual religious aspect aside from the address of the eminent actor. In the audience were many stage people. In the course of his remarks Mr. Hearne said: "The most sublime play I ever saw in my life was 'The Passion,' as presented some dozen or fifteen years ago at the Grand Opera-house in the city of San Francisco, upon which occasion James O'Neil represented our Savior. If ever a man was exalted by his work, that actor was exalted by coming so closely in spiritual touch with Jesus Christ. I have never seen or read anywhere anything which so ennobled and dignified the Christian religion as that play and that actor's work. It was real; it was thrilling; it was awe-inspiring. It was sublimity itself, and no person could leave that theater after having witnessed that play without carrying away with him some beautiful spirit of the carpenter of Nazareth. But the orthodox church called it blasphemy and demanded that the law should suppress it, and the law did suppress it. And the orthodox church and the law crushed the spirit of the rising young actor of his day and broke the heart of his inspired writer, Salmi Morse."

LANGTRY'S HUSBAND.

Says the Actresss Cannot Remarry Without Committing Bigamy.

LONDON, May 17.—Edward Langtry is quoted here to-day as saying that the information which he has received of the decree of divorce to his wife, the actress, Lily Langtry, by a California court, is that which has appeared in the news dispatches. He ridicules the power of the California court and says:

"Mrs. Langtry cannot remarry without committing bigamy, and if she does so and comes to England it will be within the power of the Public Prosecutor to indict her. I myself would not contemplate such a step, but she might. I cannot conceive what the woman means. As for the charge of desertion, upon which the decree is said to be based, the only desertion I have been guilty of was in 1881, when I was packed off to America on some business which kept me dodging about Chicago and New York. I have been kind and fair to her all along, commencing with the marriage settlement, which is still good, whereby I willed her my property in Ireland."

When Mr. Langtry was asked if there was anyone Mrs. Langtry was likely to marry, he said significantly: "Yes, but I do not intend to take any action whatever in regard to the decree. I treat it with the same contempt as I did the citation."

BROKER CHAPMAN.

Begins Serving His Sentence in a Washington City Jail.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant sugar trust witness who refused to answer a Senate committee's questions as to whether he had acted as a broker for any Senators in speculations in sugar trust, occupies a cell at the District Jail to-night, and will continue therein for twenty-five days.

Chapman surrendered himself to United States Marshal Wilson at 4 o'clock to-day, in accordance with an understanding previously reached. He was very cheerful and inclined to be jocular in his conversation. Two cells have been assigned him, one for sleeping purposes and the other as a sitting-room and office-room. Rugs cover the floor, and a table, brass bedstead, chiffonier and several chairs adorn the cells, but no luxurious curtains hang over the iron bars, nor do decorations set off the walls.

The jail will furnish him his ordinary fare, while soups and fancy dishes served by a private waiter will be sent to him from a hotel. Mr. Chapman's sentence is for thirty days, which with the rebate for "good behavior" makes an actual period of twenty-five days.

DESTITUTE AMERICANS IN THE CUBAN ISLAND

President McKinley Sends a Message to Congress on the Subject

Recommending an Appropriation for Their Relief.

The Senate Passes Without Division a Resolution Appropriating Fifty Thousand Dollars to Carry Out the President's Suggestions, But When the Measure Comes Up in the House It Goes Over Under an Objection of Representative Bailey of Texas.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: Official information from our Consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens on the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts in the central and eastern part.

"The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns where they are without work or money.

"The local authorities in the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people and are altogether powerless to help our citizens.

"The latest report from Consul-General Lee estimates from 600 to 800 Americans are without means of support.

"I have assured him that provisions will be made at once to relieve them.

"To that end I recommend Congress to make an appropriation of not less than $50,000 to be immediately available for use under the direction of the Secretary of State.

"It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by Congress should, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, May 17, 1897."

This message was framed at a Cabinet meeting held at the White House early this morning.

Senator Davis of the Foreign Relations Committee was admitted to the Cabinet room. The members of the Cabinet present were Sherman, Long, Alger, Gage and McKenna.

Senator Davis left early, but declined to make any statement. Later Representative Hitt of Illinois, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in the last Congress, was admitted to the Cabinet room, while the members were discussing the message.

As soon as the message reached the Capitol it was announced that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had decided to report a resolution carrying it into effect and half an hour later a resolution appropriating $50,000 for the relief of destitute Americans in Cuba passed the Senate without division.

It took exactly eighteen minutes for the reading of the message, the presentation of the committee report and the final passage of the resolution.

The scheme of relief did not meet with equal fortune in the House. Hitt of Illinois asked immediate consideration for a bill appropriating $50,000 for the relief of destitute Americans in Cuba, but Bailey of Texas said he must object unless an amendment embodying Senator Morgan's resolution for the recognition of the insurgents be added.

Dingley objected to the amendment, whereupon Bailey objected to the bill, and the Cuban question was sidetracked, the House adjourning until Thursday without any further action.

If Hitt's bill, appropriating $50,000 for the relief of American citizens, is called up again in the House, Bailey will offer Morgan's resolution for the recognition of belligerency. If the Committee on Rules reports a special rule for the consideration of the bill which will prevent amendments, Bailey will present a minority report from the committee which will permit amendments, and insist on a vote on the minority report.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The Fight Over the Fusion Bill Renewed in the Senate.

FRANKFORT (Ky.), May 17.—The fight over the Stephenson fusion bill was renewed in the Senate to-day, the silver Democrats insisting that Lieutenant-Governor Worthington vacate the chair pending the appeal from his decision on the question of "indicating members who are present but refuse to vote."

Mr. Worthington refused to vacate the chair. Senator Goebel, the President pro tem., who was presiding pending the appeal from Mr. Worthington's decision, demanded the chair, but the President refused to recignize him.

Mr. Goebel took a seat beside the clerks, and the two bodies were in session amidst the wildest confusion.

Bitter words passed between Senators Bronston and Worthington. The Worthington Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock. The Goebel Senate, which, though in the minority, is backed by all the officers of the Senate, adjourned till 5 minutes before 3.

The gold Democrats and Republicans are in secret caucus preparing to reorganize and elect new clerks, a new President pro tempore, etc.

A compromise was finally reached, the Lieutenant-Governor concluding that he might have been wrong in resuming the chair before the appeal from his decision was acted upon. The agreement was that both Senates should meet at 3 o'clock and adjourn till to-morrow at 11 o'clock, when Senator Goebel shall take the chair, with the appeal still pending. This means that the fusion bill will not be passed.