AMERICAN RIGHTS IN CUBA.

THE MORGAN RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE.

IT DIRECTS THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ARREST AND SENTENCE OF THE AMERICANS CAPTURED ON THE COMPETITOR—THE ALABAMA SENATOR'S SPEECH.

Washington, May 16.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, delivered a long speech in the Senate today on the subject of the war in Cuba, and favoring the passage of a joint resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency, so as to give an opportunity to the President of coinciding with or vetoing the action of Congress. He asserted that the United States had executed faithfully the neutrality laws and had not in any way incited or promoted the insurrection, although it had been a difficult task to restrict the wrath of the American people when they saw this Government stand by while unchristian barbarities were being summarily perpetrated. Every day, he said, that Americans suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Spanish Government was a day of National humiliation. In alluding to the Queen Regent's recent speech to the Spanish Cortes, he characterized her as a "cruel monarch." At the close of the speech his resolution of yesterday, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the recent arrest and sentence to death of citizens of the United States captured on board the Competitor, was agreed to.

No other business of interest or importance was transacted, and the Senate at 3:50 p. m., after hearing eulogies by Senators Chilton and Mills, of Texas, and Caffery, of Louisiana, on the late Representative Crain, of Texas, adjourned until Monday.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is directed to inquire and report to the Senate on the rights of the United States, under our treaties with Spain, as to the trial of our citizens arrested in Cuba and now under condemnation and sentenced to death by the Spanish military tribunals for alleged offences of a political or other character against the Spanish laws or Government, and to report on that subject by bill or otherwise.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of State is directed to send to the Senate literal copies of the original text of a protocol of conference and declaration concerning judicial procedure, signed by Caleb Cushing, as Minister of the United States, and Señor Don Fernando y Collantes, Minister of the King of Spain, on January 12, 1877, as the same was executed and interchanged, both in the English and Spanish languages, and that he will inform the Senate whether the established or agreed original text of said protocol is in the English or the Spanish language.

Sec. 3. That the President of the United States is requested, if it is not incompatible with the public service, to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence that has taken place between the Governments of Spain and the United States respecting the said protocol and its bearing or effect upon the trial and condemnation of citizens of the United States who were recently captured on or near the vessel called the Competitor, which was seized under Spanish authority in Cuban waters, or near to that island.

SENATOR MORGAN'S SPEECH.

The recent action of Congress, Mr. Morgan said, recognizing belligerency of the Cubans, had not been received by the Spanish Government and the people as representing the attitude of the Government and the people of the United States on that subject. In that action Congress was not fixing the status of Cubans but of citizens of the United States. Proximity, important commercial relations, ownership of valuable property acquired by Americans in Cuba, the actual residence of many Americans in Cuba and the resort of a great number of Cubans to the United States asking hospitality created relations of such an intimate nature with that island that Congress was compelled to examine into the conditions of that people and to determine whether they were at peace or were engaged in war.

The United States had carried out faithfully the neutrality laws, and had in no way incited or promoted the insurrection which was attended with such barbarities and which had drawn into its vortex citizens of the United States and very important rights of person and property. It had been a difficult task to restrain the wrath of the American people when they saw their own Government stand by while those unchristian barbarities were being summarily perpetrated. That a state of civil war existed in Cuba since the autumn of 1894; that it was increasing in magnitude with startling rapidity and strength, was known to the remotest and least-informed Nation of Christendom. That war was being conducted by armies in the field regularly armed and equipped. The Spanish force consisted of 150,000 troops and fifty war vessels, while the insurgents had in the field not less than 50,000 troops.

It was utterly preposterous, therefore, to assert that a state of war did not exist there. It shocked common sense that the United States Government was being compelled, by diplomatic pretences, to admit that peace prevailed in Cuba. That diplomatic fallacy had its support in several technical apologies and excuses. Among these diplomatic evasions was the alleged fact that the Cubans had no fortified towns or military defences. That grave objection, however, was answered by the saying that "forts are strongholds made to be taken," and the Cubans did not propose to build them for that purpose.

THE QUEEN REGENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Morgan referred to the recent speech or message to the Spanish Cortes of the Queen Regent, speaking of her as "a cruel monarch," and said that if Spain had understood three years ago that under the conditions that now exist the United States would recognize the belligerency of both parties, Cuba would have been to-day as free as the Canadians are. The Spanish Government, he said, expected the Government of the United States to continue in its present rôle, without regard to any cruelty that Spain chose to inflict even on American citizens who fell into her hands as prisoners of war, and who were massacred by her relentless and unchristian agents. Every day that Americans suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Spanish Government was a day of National humiliation to the American people.

He denounced the American Government for being engaged in "the humiliating task of searching for frivolous excuses" for its action in not defending the Cubans "against tyrants such as Weyler," and he declared that Cuba was, under the law of nations, a lawful belligerent, and might be so recognized without offence to the opposing Power. The Cubans, he said, exercised jurisdiction over much the largest area of the island and over the great body of the rural inhabitants; nor could it be denied that American citizens residing within that area were subject to that de facto Government.

CLEVELAND'S TREATMENT OF CONGRESS.

In discussing the President's treatment of the action of Congress, Mr. Morgan said that that difficulty was capable of being evaded by tendering to the President the opportunity of coinciding with or vetoing the act of Congress. If the President exercised the power to force a reconsideration by the use of his veto power, then he took part in the legislation and conceded the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to legislate on the subject. If the President denied such power and refused to consider the question, he removed the power practically from the decision of the Supreme Court and assumed the right to reject that court's arbitrament. Mr. Morgan was therefore in favor of sending to the President a joint resolution declaring that a state of public war exists in Cuba, and that the parties engaged in the war are belligerents.

In closing he asked for the adoption of his resolution of inquiry, remarking that if the matter went over without action the country was going to be in trouble about it.

The resolution was agreed to, after a slight modification.

NO MORE LEAF TOBACCO FROM CUBA.

Havana, May 16.—The Government has issued an order prohibiting the exporting of leaf tobacco. This action is taken at the request of local cigar factories, who wish to be protected from the effects of American competition.

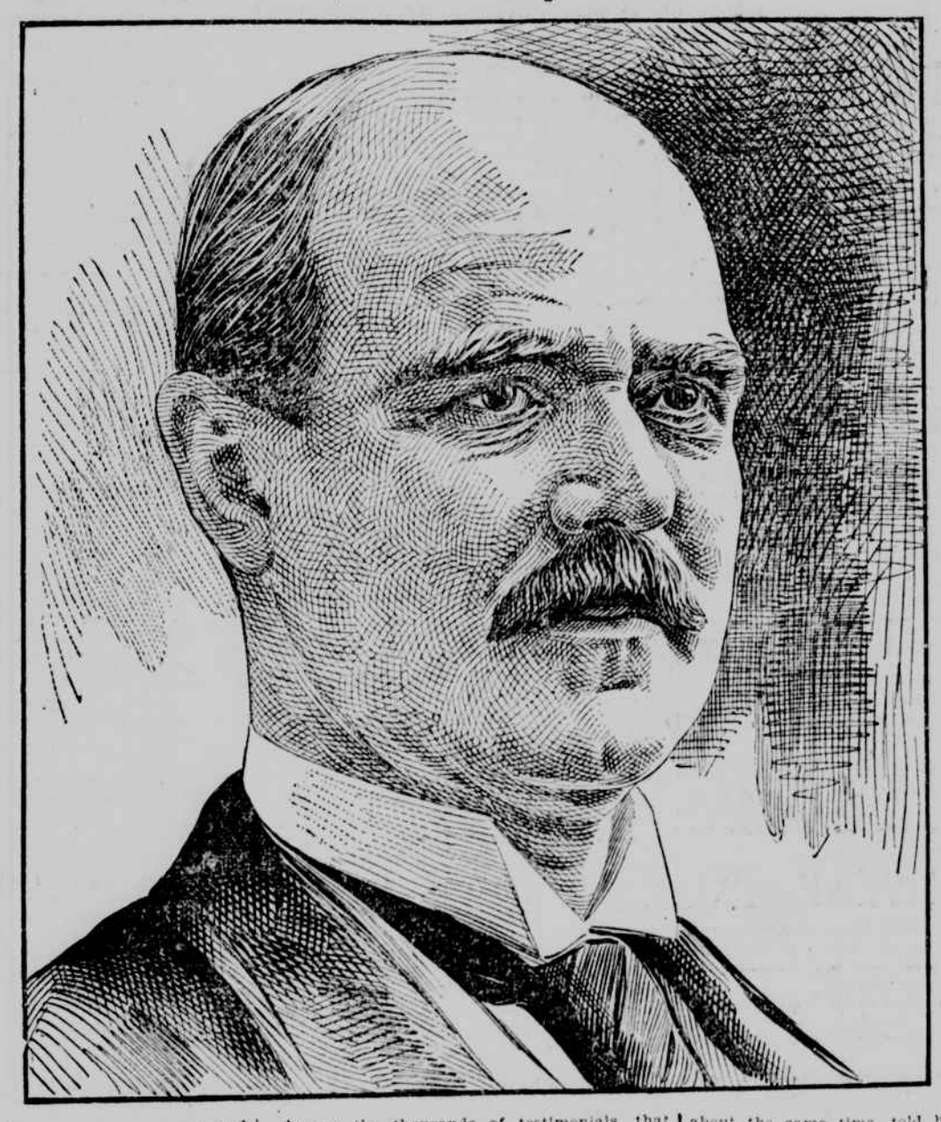
Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not sicken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE!

Personal Friends of the President Indorse Paine's Celery Compound.

Following the Testimonials of Judge Powers and Congressman Grout Come Hearty Letters from Congressman Meredith of Va., Asst. U. S. Attorney John G. Capers, Maj. Gen. Birney, Congressman Wilber of N. Y., Congressman Bell, Lieut. McAllister, Congressman Neill, and Many More.



The proprietors of Paine's celery compound have never exaggerated either the virtue of this wonderful remedy nor the astonishing character of the indorsements it has received.

This greatest of all blood purifiers and restorers of nervous energy, this remedy which is today in greater demand than all the so-called spring remedies put together—

This Paine's celery compound, which was first discovered and prescribed by America's most eminent physician, that giant among medical scientists of this progressive age, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college—

This remedy, which has been a blessing to thousands upon thousands of homes in every state and city of the country, which has been energetically indorsed by the ablest physicians, which has received thousands of heartfelt testimonials from women and men in every station in life, and has been publicly recommended without solicitation by persons of such high character that they are honored by the whole nation—this remedy that makes people well, has received so many letters in its praise within the last two or three months, coming in every mail from every section of the country—that it would be impossible to print them all in the daily issue of any one paper.

Mr. Hearst's great paper, the Journal in New-York, the Globe and the Journal in Boston, Mr. Kohlsaat's powerful Times-Herald in Chicago, have each of them, within a month, devoted from one to three pages at a time to the most remarkable canvass ever made of the druggists in the great cities. And their best reporters, unprejudiced one way or another, have found that the druggists are meeting not only a larger demand than ever before for this one remedy, but that this demand—because Paine's celery compound cures where everything else fails—is so far greater to-day than that of any other remedy that it has no competitor.

Among the thousands of testimonials that have been received by the proprietors of Paine's celery compound this spring, none have been more noteworthy than those that come from the national capital. The enthusiastic letters of Judge Powers and of Congressman Grout were recently published in this paper. Above is a good likeness of one of the ablest members on the democratic side of the house, a leader of acknowledged ability, a personal friend of the president, a man of great weight—Congressman Elisha E. Meredith, of Virginia. A letter from him, dated February 4, from the house of representatives, says:

"After a fair trial I have no hesitation in saying that I believe Paine's celery compound all that is claimed for it, and it gives me pleasure to commend it."

A letter from Congressman Robert Neill, of Arkansas, contains the following:

"My home is at Batesville, Ark. During the last spring and summer, my eldest daughter, then 17 years of age, was in very poor health, suffering from general debility, nervous prostration and frequent slight fevers. She had the best medical attention, but apparently with little benefit. In the latter part of September last, while still feeble, she began the use of Paine's celery compound, and improved in health continuously. In three months she had fully recovered, and is still in perfect health. I am bound to think the remedy is an excellent one, and do not hesitate to recommend it to the suffering."

Lieut. C. A. McAllister, writing from hotel Oxford, March 28, said:

"For several years past I have been a sufferer from severe attacks of dyspepsia, caused by too close attention to business; on the advice of a physician, I took several bottles of Paine's celery compound, and have been greatly benefited thereby. Since the first of last September I have gained 25 pounds, and am now feeling in first-rate health.

"C. A. McAllister,
"1st Assistant Engineer, U. S. R. C. S."

Hon. John C. Bell, member of congress from Colorado, in a letter to Wells & Richardson Co., about the same time, told how he had used three bottles of Paine's celery compound for dyspepsia and rheumatism, with satisfactory results.

Major Gen. Birney, who is now, at the age of 75, practicing law and doing departmental work in Washington, the unflinching commander at the battle of Fredericksburg, of the famous 38th New-York regiment, in a letter to Wells & Richardson Co., says:

"My wife has been taking the Paine's celery compound for some time past, and is so much pleased with it that she wishes me to express to you her high opinion of its merits. She thinks it the best she has ever tried."

Congressman Wilber, of New-York, writing in March, used these significant words:

"I was persuaded by a friend to try your Paine's celery compound some time ago, and after its use, am pleased to recommend it to any one who is in an overworked or run-down condition, as doing what is claimed for it."

Many other letters from prominent people who are not so well known are included in this year's files of testimonials from Washington.

Every city and every town in the country is equally well represented in this wonderful popular indorsement of the remedy that purifies the blood, rebuilds the shattered nervous system, restores strength, regulates the kidneys, liver, and bowels, cures disease, makes people well.

In these latter days of spring, in the last of the three great months, the close of nature's yearly revival season, when the recovery from sickness is the most rapid and lasting, Paine's celery compound will make vigorous nerves and good blood.

During these latter spring days there is a clearing of the air; it is the most favorable time of the year to cure nervousness, neuralgia, sleeplessness, headaches and low spirits by the use of Paine's celery compound.

Paine's celery compound points to a wonderful record already achieved. The most wide-awake, intelligent part of every community in this country are among its most enthusiastic vouchers and indorsers.

GENERAL LEE SEES THE PRESIDENT.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S VIEWS ON CUBAN AFFAIRS COMMUNICATED TO HIM.

Washington, May 16.—General Fitzhugh Lee, the new Consul-General at Havana, who was unable to see the President and Secretary Olney yesterday, had a conference with them to-day. He received the views of the Administration in regard to Cuban affairs, but whether they were the same views which a number of sensational newspapers published as having been given to him yesterday cannot be accurately stated.

General Lee's departure for his post depends on the wishes of the President and Mr. Olney, and no time has been fixed.

LEFT SING SING TO MARRY.

HERMAN CLARKE WEDS MAZIE STANLEY AFTER BEING RELEASED FROM PRISON.

Herman Clarke, the stock broker who was sentenced to prison on November 12, 1894, for forgery in the third degree, was released from Sing Sing on May 8, his sentence having been commuted by Governor Morton. He formerly was a member of the brokerage firm of Hunter, Clarke & Jacobs, and his ruin began with his infatuation for Mazie Stanley, for whom he deserted his wife. He was charged with altering the books of his firm to cover up stealings amounting to $80,000, and he was arrested in Chicago and brought back to this city. His father became his bondsman, in the hope of severing his relations with the Stanley woman, but young Clarke refused to be separated from her and his father surrendered him for trial.

When he was in prison he was visited by the Stanley woman, and on the day of his release she met him in this city and accompanied him to Hoboken, where they were married. Clarke's wife had obtained a divorce when he was in prison. Clarke and his new wife are said to be travelling in the West.

GATHERING AT TEACHERS COLLEGE.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON MANUAL TRAINING AND KINDERGARTEN WORK.

The halls of the Teachers' College, in One-hundred-and-twentieth-st., near Amsterdam-ave., were crowded all day yesterday with pretty girls who had gathered to attend the second annual May Conference on Manual Training and the demonstration of the principles of Froebel's system held in conjunction with it. Once in a while a man was to be seen, but the girls were in a decided majority. In all, there were between 900 and 1,000 people present, about 700 of them attending the kindergarten demonstration, which was held on the lower floor, where the rooms were literally filled with examples of the work done by the young women who have been preparing themselves to teach the little ones according to the system laid down by Froebel. The morning exercises, which began at 11 o'clock, were opened with a chant, "Christ Blessing the Little Ones," and this was followed by an address, "The Significance of the Kindergarten Movement," by Miss Lucella A. Palmer, of this city. Then came an original story, "The Coming of May," by Miss Mabel Cleves, of Binghamton, N. Y. After some singing, another original story, "The Kindergarten Gifts as a Means of Impression and of Expression," by Miss Barron, was illustrated by Miss Barron, Miss Broadwell, Miss Burdette, Miss Cornish, Miss Greene, Miss McIlvaine, Miss McKim and Miss Mellen. After more songs came "Nature and Life in the Kindergarten," by Miss Jennie D. Strong, of Buffalo; Miss Caro S. Bailey, of Lansingburg; Miss Magdalene Beyer, of Stapleton; Miss Herberta W. Gunton, of New-York; Miss Harriet E. Mann, of Florence, Mass.; Miss Anne M. Miller, of New-York; Miss Edith L. Porter, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Laura F. Squires, of Brooklyn; Miss Maud Thompson, of Bloomfield, N. J., and Miss Harriette Wilde, of New-York. Miss Noyes spoke on "The Kindergarten as a Factor in the Social Problem." The morning exercises were then closed with a song, "Come, Let Us Live With Our Children."

In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Miss Susan E. Blow delivered a lecture on the "Mutter und Kose Lieder." The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Teachers' College, the New-York Free Kindergarten Association and the Kindergarten Union of New-York City and Vicinity.

During this time the friends of manual training were busy in their department on the fourth floor of the building. At 11 o'clock the exercises were opened with an address by President Hervey, of the Teachers' College. He was followed by Frank A. Hill, the secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, who spoke on "The Esthetic Element in Manual Training." The general subject of the day was "The Relation of Manual Training and Art Education." After an intermission for luncheon and to give those present an opportunity to inspect the exhibit of manual training work gathered from manual-training schools all over the country, the exercises were resumed at 2 o'clock. Professor Bennett, of the Teachers' College, the chairman, made a brief address. He was followed by Professor William H. Goodyear, lecturer on the history of art, Cooper Union, Brooklyn Institute and the Teachers' College, who delivered an illustrated address on "Some Principles of Decorative Art." There was then a general discussion of the subject, opened by Walter S. Goodnough, director of art education in the Brooklyn public schools; Professor Clarence E. Meleney, of the Teachers' College, and Professor Charles R. Richards, of Pratt Institute.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS PROTEST.

THEY SAY THE BROOKLYN HEALTH DEPARTMENT HAS MADE A WHITEWASHING REPORT.

The Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union replied yesterday in vigorous style to the report of the Brooklyn Health Department, issued on Wednesday, giving the results of an inspection of the bakeshops by Dr. Purdy, one of Commissioner Emery's assistants.

The union says that the report is so utterly false and so glaringly defies the great public interest involved in bakery sanitation that a refutation of its sweeping allegations becomes a public necessity. "Dr. Purdy desires to convey the impression that the bakeshops are all that even the most fastidious would have them to be, that they are clean, healthy and free of disease germs; that the latter are crowding the stores and the houses of the purchasers of bread rather than the cellar bakeries; that roaches, bugs, spiders and other clean and delectable members of the insect family are not known in bakeries; that the bakers are working short hours; that domestic animals, such as dogs and chickens, are unknown in the bakeshops, and that men do not sleep on flour sacks and mattresses within or in the vicinity of the bakerooms."

The union declares that the report is a whitewashing one in favor of the owners of unwholesome cellar bakeries, and that the whole document is a disgrace to the Brooklyn Health Department.

Thousands of copies of the union's attack were distributed at the bakers' mass-meeting in Union Square last night.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

IT WILL BE FAIR AND WARMER TO-DAY.

Washington, May 16.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake regions and slowly in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley. It has risen slowly along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and in the extreme Northwest. The depression which was central over Kansas this morning has moved northward to Minnesota, with increasing energy, attended by heavy rains and high winds in the States of the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys. The weather continues generally fair throughout the Southern, Middle and New-England States and the lower lake region, but local showers are reported from Tennessee and Kentucky. It is slightly warmer, except along the Atlantic Coast and in the Upper Mississippi Valley, where the temperature has remained about stationary. The weather will continue fair in the States on the Atlantic Coast, with warmer southerly to westerly winds north of Virginia. Warm and partly cloudy weather will continue in the Gulf States, and local thunderstorms will prevail in the States north of the Ohio Valley and in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

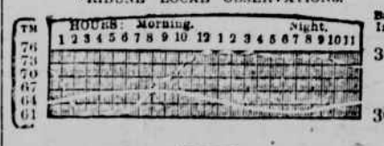
For New-England and Eastern New-York, generally fair and warmer during the day; southwesterly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy weather, with conditions favorable for local showers; brisk southerly winds.

For Western New-York, fair, but with increasing cloudiness; warmer in eastern portion; light to fresh southerly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



Tribune Office, May 17, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair and warmer. The temperature ranged between 61 and 76 degrees, the average (70¾ degrees) being 2½ degrees lower than that of Friday and 17½ higher than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to-day will be fair and warmer.

CLOSING PRICES SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, May 16, 1896.

	Yesterday.	To-day.		Yesterday.	To-day.
Alta	.19	.18	Hale & Norcross	1.85	1.90
Belcher	.66	.74	Mexican	1.02	1.05
Best & Belcher	1.58	1.70	Ophir	2.25	2.25
Bodie Consol	1.10	1.10	Potosi	1.35	1.50
Bulwer	.45	—	Savage	1.15	1.30
Chollar	2.85	2.90	Sierra Nevada	1.25	1.25
Con Cal & Va	3.20	3.25	Union Consol	1.15	1.10
Crown Point	.82	.78	Utah	.22	.27
Gould & Curry	1.65	1.70	Yellow Jacket	.75	.73

PASTORS HONOR M'KINLEY.

THE EX-GOVERNOR BEFORE THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

MANY FUTILE BALLOTS IN THE VOTING FOR BISHOPS AT CLEVELAND—SKETCHES OF THE LEADING CANDIDATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Cleveland, May 16.—The interest of to-day's session of the Methodist General Conference was divided between the balloting for the two Bishops and the visit of Major McKinley. Contrary to the universal expectation, there was no election of Bishops to-day, although a special session of the Conference was held in the afternoon, and two ballots were taken. The ex-Governor was in town to deliver the last lecture in the special course provided by the Committee of Arrangements of the Conference for to-night. He came into the Conference room at 10 o'clock, while one of the delegates was speaking. The moment his well-known figure was seen at the side door he was greeted with a quiet clapping of hands by those nearest him. When he stepped upon the platform in full view of the Conference, the whole body broke into tumultuous applause. The voice of the speaker was drowned and the Conference rose to its feet as one man, waving handkerchiefs and testifying in the most enthusiastic way their respect for the popular statesman. He was presented to the presiding officer, Bishop Joyce, who introduced him to the Conference in these words:

"I take great pleasure in introducing to you the Hon. William McKinley, ex-Governor of Ohio."

The whole audience stood up to do him honor, and many pressed forward to take his hand. He remained until recess an interested listener to the proceedings, and during the intermission held an impromptu reception on the platform.

Very little general business was transacted to-day. A resolution was adopted requesting the Government not to grant certificates for the sale of intoxicants in States or counties where Prohibition prevails. Among the reports adopted was one from the Committee on Revision striking out the footnote in the chapter on baptism, which requires adults received into the Church who were baptized in infancy to accept the baptismal covenant, and which declares that rebaptism is inconsistent with the spirit and design of the ordinance. The memorial service of yesterday was resumed with Bishop Foster in the chair, and memorials were read of Dr. Henry Liebhart, late Editor of the German Sunday-school publications, by Dr. A. J. Nast; of Dr. McCreary, late Editor of "The Christian Advocate," by Dr. Coyle, and of Dr. Sanford Hunt, late sermon book agent at New-York, by his colleague, Dr. Homer R. Eaton.

The third ballot, taken yesterday, was announced this morning immediately after the reading of the journal. It proved that the rumors in circulation last night as to the votes for the various candidates were not well founded, and that the tellers had kept their secret. The result of the second ballot indicated that the race was between five men: McCabe, Bowen, Cranston, Hamilton and Buttz. The third ballot narrowed the contest to McCabe, Cranston and Buttz. It was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 551; necessary to a choice, 340; McCabe, received 252, a gain of 24; Cranston, 191, a gain of 27; Buttz, 153, a gain of 57; Bowen's vote was 165, a loss of 10, and Hamilton's, 138, a loss of 7.

Another ballot was immediately taken, which advanced Buttz to 233, an increase of 80, and Cranston to 214, a gain of 23. Hamilton gained only four votes; Bowen lost 56 votes, and McCabe fell off 9.

The sixth ballot brought Buttz to the head of the list, with 266, a gain of 33, and Cranston second, with 245, a gain of 30. Hamilton and McCabe both lost slightly.

This practically settled the contest in favor of Buttz, it was thought, as one of the two successful men, and it was generally conceded that he would be elected on the next ballot, or the next but one. The McCabe column had ceased to increase, and his strength had begun to wane, and the feeling was that Cranston's prospects for the second place were excellent. After another ballot was cast an adjournment was taken till 2:30 p. m., when the Conference met to receive the report of the sixth ballot. This showed a large gain for Buttz, who had 291. McCabe lost 8 votes, Hamilton 15, and Bowen fell to 56.

The seventh ballot showed a slight gain for Cranston and McCabe and losses for Buttz and Hamilton. The eighth and last ballot was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 502; necessary to a choice, 335. Buttz got 280; McCabe, 270; Cranston, 263, and Hamilton, 100. Evidently Hamilton's and Bowen's losses went to McCabe, Cranston losing slightly. The Conference then adjourned till Monday.

It is said that the colored vote will be released on the next ballot. Hamilton's friends are not without hope that he can improve his chances somewhat on Monday. If it should appear that he cannot be elected, it is said his support will probably be given to McCabe. Everybody agrees that the situation is one of uncertainty. The race lies apparently between Buttz, McCabe and Cranston, but which two will be successful no one can tell.

The canvass for the other offices is waiting the result of the episcopal elections. If Cranston is elected there will be a vacancy in the Western Book Concern; if McCabe is elected his place as Missionary Secretary will be open to aspirants. Chaplain McCabe is one of the best-known preachers and lecturers in Methodism. He is upward of sixty years of age. He served in the army during the Civil War, and spent some months in Libby Prison with General Neal Dow and others. His lecture on "The Bright Side of Libby Prison" is considered one of the most popular war lectures ever delivered. The chaplain is considered a fine singer, especially of patriotic and pathetic pieces. He was for many years secretary of the Church Extension Society, where he was particularly successful in raising money. It is doubted whether the Church has ever produced a man who knows the way to the people's pockets so perfectly as Dr. McCabe. In 1884 he was elected Missionary Secretary, and has served in that office till the present. When he entered upon this work he raised the cry, "A million dollars for the Missionary Society!" He was successful in his effort, and then proposed to raise the annual income to $1,500,000. He is greatly loved for his genial qualities, and would have been elected Bishop on the first ballot if many had not believed that he is far better suited to his present place.

Dr. Earl Cranston is a fine, tall specimen of Western manhood, in the prime of life. He graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, and began his ministerial life in Ohio. He is a citizen of Colorado, where he spent many years as pastor and presiding elder before he was elected to his present place as one of the agents of the Western Book Concern in Cincinnati. He is regarded as a prudent man of business as well as an acceptable preacher, and he is conceded to have good qualities for the episcopacy. He was a candidate in 1888 and received a considerable vote. His age is not far from sixty. He served in the Army.

Henry A. Buttz was born in Buttzville, N. J., about sixty-one years ago. He was educated at Princeton College, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the New-York Conference. He occupied several pastorates, including that at Morristown and the Market Street Church, Paterson. When Dr. John F. Hurst, president of Drew Theological Seminary, was elected Bishop in 1880, Dr. Buttz, who was then a professor in the institution, was advanced to the presidency, a position which he is conceded to have filled with entire satisfaction to the Church. His Conference has elected him repeatedly to the General Conference, and he has been voted for a number of times for Bishop. In the General Conference of 1888 in New-York he received 100 votes. Two or three years ago, while he was absent in Europe, the Book Committee selected him to succeed Dr. Mendenhall, deceased, as Editor of "The Methodist Review." As soon as he was informed of his selection he sent a cable dispatch declining the position. He is over six feet tall, and gives the impression of a man in vigorous health.

Before an audience of 6,000 people, including the delegates to the Methodist Conference, Major McKinley delivered an address on "Washington" in Central Armory to-night. There was plenty of applause and enthusiasm, waving of handkerchiefs and cheering before, during and after the address. Mr. McKinley, who was introduced by Horace Benton, of this city, said, among other things:

It took seven years, my countrymen, to make the Declaration of Independence something more than the idle words of a few restless leaders, but we can well pause to render thanks to Almighty God for the singular manner in which he has preserved from that day the Government which now exists on earth for His own glory and our advancement. Jefferson's clause against slavery was stricken from the original draft. It is doubtful if the draft could have been adopted without this elimination. It was the best; it was all that could be done at that time. What Jefferson more than a hundred years before attempted to write in the Constitution of our country, Abraham Lincoln afterward wrote in blood.

References were made to the fact that in the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, Washington made but one speech. That was in favor of an increased representation of the people in the House of Representatives.

THE TRIBUNE'S REPORTS COMMENDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The excellent, intelligent and concise reports of the proceedings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in the city of Cleveland, which have appeared daily in the columns of The Tribune, deserve notice and praise from the many readers of that paper. In the absence of nearly all the officials of the Book Concern and Missionary Society, who are in attendance at the Conference, I wish for my associates and myself, who are left to care for the interests of our house, and for other readers, to express our grateful appreciation of these intelligent, careful and impartial reports.

DANIEL DENHAM,
Cashier of the Methodist Book Concern.

New-York, May 15, 1896.

BEST & CO
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Taking Children To The Country

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