WELCOMED STEVENS HOME.

THE EX-MINISTER TO HAWAII TALKS TO HIS OLD NEIGHBORS.

He Justifies the Flag-raising Incident in Honolulu by Saying that Other Powers Were About Ready to Ask for Participation in Protecting the Islands.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 29.—The Augusta Opera House was crowded this evening. The occasion was the public reception tendered to the Hon. John L. Stevens, late United States Minister at the Hawaiian Islands.

Upon the stage were several prominent citizens of Augusta. Leniall Titcomb presided over the meeting.

In opening he paid a tribute to the career of Mr. Stevens as an editor, a legislator, a diplomat, and a citizen. In behalf of the large audience he cordially welcomed Mr. Stevens home again.

As Mr. Stevens came to the front of the stage he received an ovation. Mr. Stevens thanked his fellow citizens for their cordial welcome, and then passed to the discussion of Hawaiian affairs.

At the close of the address the audience formed in line and came forward to take Mr. Stevens by the hand and personally express their welcome home. Mr. Stevens said in his address:

"Touching Hawaiian affairs at this time I deem it especially fitting to stand in the attitude of an American only. I fully recognize, and am glad to recognize, that in the seventy years of American relations to the Hawaiian Islands the great parties of this country have occupied common ground and shown firm American front to our foreign rivals and an equal determination to protect the American and native Hawaiian interest in those islands. This broad American claim to priority and superiority has been equally maintained under the Whigs by Daniel Webster and John M. Clayton, as Secretaries of State; under the Democrats by President Pierce and William L. Marcy and by President Cleveland and Secretary Thomas F. Bayard, and under the Republican Administrations by William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish, and James G. Blaine.

"Assuming the responsibilities of the Minister of the United States at Honolulu, in the light of these facts my duty was plain. The records of the Legation for more than half a century indicated what my country had the right to expect of me, and that if I permitted American interests to suffer by my neglect or want of courage I would be held responsible.

"The monarchy died by its own revolutionary hand—a suicide of blindness, incompetence, and corruption. The manner in which the Hawaiian monarchy came to its end, the circumstances which led to landing of the United States naval force at Honolulu on Jan. 16, I have already stated in my address at San Francisco. I will not occupy your time in repeating the absurd charge of the fallen Queen's unscrupulous Jesuit and the other individuals of the lottery and opium gang, who corruptly shared her association, nor the charge that the United States Minister and the commander of the Boston overturned the monarchy. As a matter of curiosity bearing upon this point, which may interest you somewhat, I will read a copy of the communication addressed to me by the Queen, signed by herself and by the four Ministers who had been closely identified with her in her revolutionary proceedings:

"The assurance conveyed by a royal proclamation by myself and Ministers yesterday having been received by my native subjects and by them ratified at a mass meeting, was received in a different spirit by the meeting representing the foreign population and interests in my kingdom. It is now my desire to give to your Excellency, as the diplomatic representative of the United States of America at my court, the solemn assurance that the present Constitution will be upheld and maintained by me and my Ministers, and no changes will be made except by the method therein provided.

"I desire to express to your Excellency this assurance in the spirit of that friendship which has ever existed between my kingdom and that of the Government of the United States of America, and which I trust will long continue. LILIUOKALANI, R.

"SAMUEL PARKER, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
"WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Minister of Finance.
"JOHN F. COLBURN, Minister of Interior.
"A. P. PETERSON, Attorney-General.
"IOLANI PALACE, HONOLULU, Jan. 17, 1893."

"This earnestly pleading document from the fallen monarch and the terror-stricken lottery gang came to me more than twenty hours after the men of the Boston had landed. An hour later the fallen Ministers came to the Legation and urged on me the inquiry if I could not use the United States force to sustain the Queen. My answer was that the United States soldiers were there to protect American life and property and could not take sides in aid of the fallen monarch, nor with those who were then masters of the situation and were creating a new Government. But these facts have been already given you by the public press and I need not dwell upon them.

"The raising of the United States flag over the Government buildings took place two weeks later, and on that transaction there is some misapprehension which it is proper for me to correct. You may be assured it was not hastily nor thoughtlessly done. Capt. Wiltse and the American Minister were in complete accord in raising the flag on Feb. 1. He knew the situation thoroughly. The Provisional Government made the request that it be done, and there were three reasons: Its authority had been created only two weeks before; there had not been time to create an efficient police nor a small military force. Fear and panic began to gain headway in the city. A riot was feared. Millions of American property and life and order were in peril, should the American representative run the risk of anarchy and bloodshed when it was certain that he would be held rightly responsible if catastrophe and calamity should come? These were the reasons which led the Provisional Government to ask our assistance.

"But there were other potential reasons which pressed upon me. For nearly half a century our Government had claimed rights and interests in the Hawaiian Islands superior to any other foreign nations. Repeatedly there have been efforts to induce our Government to agree to dual or tripartite responsibilities at Honolulu. It was well known to me that this idea of joint action had not been given up, but was still insisted upon by one, if not two foreign representatives at Honolulu. There was one Japanese war vessel in the harbor, and another powerful ironclad—larger than the Boston—had been telegraphed for. I knew the English war ship was soon expected. I had reason to think, and the Provisional Government had reason to fear, that these foreign representatives would insist on the same right to land their naval forces which we had exercised, were 5,000 miles from Washington, with no cable from Honolulu to San Francisco, and the long space between mail steamers would not permit communicating with our Government and our receiving an answer in less than three weeks. We knew that the English Minister wished to have joint responsibility with the American Minister as to the landing of troops and the maintenance of public order at Honolulu. I was, therefore, compelled to decide whether I would risk the danger of a practical abandonment of the long-maintained American policy of non-joint responsibility in Hawaiian affairs.

"There were difficulties which could be effectively and conclusively overcome only in one way; that was by raising the flag over the Government building as a symbol of our superior right to protect the Hawaiian Government. Capt. Wiltse saw this as soon and as clearly as I did. With an American heart loyal to the core, conscientious, firm, self-possessed, fully aware of the grave responsibility of the act, he was prompt to do his duty. The officers under his command were as intelligent and as loyal as their own veteran commander. The salutary effect of thus raising the flag was immediate and remarkable. Quiet, confidence, and perfect order at once took the place of panic, fear, and distrust.

"It has been said that President Harrison and Secretary Foster disapproved of our action. I have never so understood it. Secretary Foster, after our action was taken, did carefully define just how far the effect of our qualified protectorate and flag raising should go, and his definition and instruction on the subject were just what the provisional Government and the American representative intended when the flag was raised, and just what the provisional Government and American representative thought and intended that our published document and official action expressed. The one essential and effective step we took was to raise the flag; we only did that, and precisely that. President Harrison and Secretary Foster never disapproved.

"It remained up seventy-five days. During that time all had been accomplished which had been promised and expected when it was raised. In that time two foreign war ships had arrived at Honolulu, but the American flag was up, and thus all danger of dual or tripartite arrangements as to Hawaiian affairs was avoided, and the just American predominance successfully maintained.

"I am but too glad to believe that the present Administration has no thought of giving up this vantage ground, to which the bold and vigorous despatch of Secretary Bayard, approved by President Cleveland, to Minister Merrill, July 12, 1887, powerfully contributed. The language of the despatch when an outbreak was feared in the summer of 1887 was as follows:

"The interests of American citizens which have grown up under the extension of commerce between Hawaii and the United States and the guarantees of the existing treaty must not be jeopardized by internal confusion in the Government of these islands, and it is the duty of the United States to see that these interests are not imperiled or injured, and to do all things necessary for their just protection. * * * While we abstain from interfering with the domestic affairs of Hawaii, in accordance with the policy and practice of this Government, yet obstruction to the channels of legitimate commerce under existing laws must not be allowed, and American citizens in Hawaii must be protected in their persons and property by the representatives of their country's law and power, and no internal discord must be suffered to impair them.

"These were the latest instructions to the United States Minister at Honolulu, on file at the legation for guidance in case of circumstances precisely like those which arose when the Hawaiian monarchy fell in January last. It was the language of this despatch which Capt. Wiltse of the Boston had for his instruction.

"That country now has the best Government it has ever had, administered by men of intelligence, education, and character, and as thoroughly American in sympathy and interest as we have at the head of any of our American States or Territories. That Government and those back of it, the responsible and best citizens of the islands, ask for the annexation of Hawaii as a Territory of the United States. This is desired because it is believed to be best for the native as well as the foreign-born population of the islands.

"The Hawaiian monarchy has been especially injurious to the welfare of the native Hawaiians. The Government and those supporting it desire annexation because they justly regard present Hawaii in reality an American colony, closely identified with American interests, and governed by American ideas, American laws, and American judicial rules and decisions."

PRAISE FOR A GERMAN OFFICER.

Lieut. Heese at the State Camp—Private Bookstaver Prodded with a Bayonet.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 29.—A distinguished visitor was in camp to-day, Lieut. Albrecht Heese of the Artillery Regiment of the Imperial German Guard, an attache of the German Legation at Washington. Lieut. Heese is visiting West Point, and he ran down to see the camp. Gen. McGrath conducted him over the grounds. He expressed much surprise and pleasure at finding so much excellent discipline and so minute neatness in a volunteer force. His opinion was regarded as a very valuable compliment to the New York National Guard. He will return to camp to-morrow to watch the battalion drill.

Gov. Flower will also visit the camp to-morrow afternoon and will spend the night here. Early Saturday morning he and his party will leave for Gettysburg. Gen. Porter, Gen. McGrath, Gen. Verian and Col. Hall, United States Army, will be members of the party.

There was a lively alarm in camp last evening. Private Bookstaver of Company F attempted at 11:30 o'clock, after taps, to pass the line near the bath house. At this point, it is permitted to pass the line at any time. The sentinel did not know this. First he halted Private Bookstaver and when the latter declined to halt, prodded him in the left side with his bayonet.

Bookstaver rushed toward quarters shrieking, and roused the Major, who ran out, with several officers, to see what the trouble was. Explanations followed, the guard gave a lecture, and then the corporal of the guard settled the matter by posting the too officious sentinel in quarters. Private Bookstaver's injuries are of the slightest character.

Gen. Porter got back to camp to-day, and declined to say anything about the relief of Major Pettigrew. He did express a favorable opinion of the progress made by the regiment and the separate companies, and his praise was echoed by Gen. McGrath and Col. Phisterer. This afternoon the officers of the Forty-seventh met in Col. Eddy's tent and tendered Col. Phisterer a vote of thanks for his assistance in bringing about this result.

THE CHILD THANKED THE JUDGE.

A South Dakota Divorce Figures in a Baltimore Habeas Corpus Case.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—About four years ago Frank J. Ridgely and his wife, Charlotte, separated. Last October Mrs. Ridgley went to Sioux Falls, where she obtained a divorce, and returning here married Edward Hyatt, the President of the Sherwood Distilling Company, a wealthy man. About two weeks ago Ridgely filed a suit for $50,000 damages against Hyatt for alienating his wife's affections, and following this came a petition for a writ of habeas corpus directed against Mrs. Hyatt, in which Ridgely charged that his ten-year-old daughter was wrongfully detained by the mother. For three days the habeas corpus case has been on trial, sensational charges being made on both sides. Each accused the other of immorality, Ridgely going so far as to accuse Mr. Charles Field, one of the counsel, of being intimate with his wife. Ridgely said he followed her to an immoral house. Wealthy club men testified in favor of Mrs. Hyatt and her husband, and gave damaging testimony against Ridgely. The case ended with the award of the child to the mother. The little one thought she was being given to her father, and she shrieked at the top of her voice, but upon being calmed by her mother, went up and thanked the Judge.

Complaint About a Newtown Creek Bridge.

Complaint has been made to the War Department by towing companies and owners of vessels navigating the Newtown Creek that the bridge known as Hunter's Point drawbridge, connecting Long Island City and Greenpoint, is a menace to navigation, and that its faulty construction endangers the lives of the hundreds of people who cross it daily. The complaint sent to Secretary Lamont states that recently the bridge was kept closed five consecutive days without previous notice, and that in consequence shipping was hemmed in at both ends of the creek for that length of time. It is also set forth that the centre pier on which the bridge turns is not protected from collision and that in consequence the bridge is damaged daily. The complaints have been referred to Lieut.-Col. G. L. Gillespie of the United States Engineer Corps, and he has ordered a hearing in the matter in the Army and Navy building in this city on July 13.

This bridge is controlled by the joint Boards of Supervisors of Queens and Kings counties.

Religious Desertion Not a Cause for Divorce.

BOSTON, June 29.—The libel for divorce on the ground of desertion brought by Thomas F. Ryan against his wife, Mary, has been dismissed by Judge Richardson of the Superior Court. Ryan and his wife were Catholics. They resided at Fall River and Taunton, and at the latter place Ryan attended a revival meeting, and, to use his own words, "for the first time in life experienced religion." He went over to the Methodist Episcopal faith and he said his wife left him without justifiable cause. In answer to a question on the witness stand he said: "My wife deserted me because I loved my Saviour better than I did her."

Hanged for Killing His Nurse.

READING, Pa., June 29.—Pietro Buccieri was hanged here this morning. Buccieri was 37 years old. In February, 1892, he was admitted to St. Joseph's Hospital suffering with a burned arm. On June 23 the Catholic Sisters served the hospital patients with milk, and when Sister Hildaberta handed him his he jumped out of bed, pursued her with an open knife out into the corridor, and finally into the kitchen, and plunged the dirk into her abdomen. She died the next day. Buccieri's motive has never been known.

Their Marriage Reception in a Field.

BOSTON, June 29.—Dr. Charles J. White and Miss Olivia A. Richardson were married at Cohassett to-day. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Osgood officiated. The marriage was in the old Unitarian church, and was in the style of an English village wedding. The reception after the ceremony was held in the open field back of the house. Mr. and Mrs. White started for Boston on their bridal tour in a yacht.

Robbed Jacob and Tossed Him into the River

Jacob Weisburg is a newsboy who likes to sleep near the water. Yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, as he was sleeping on the edge of the pier at the foot of Vesey street, three other newsboys robbed him of 26 cents and then pushed him into the river. Weisburg scrambled out and joined Policeman Tierney in the chase after his assailants. When the three were brought before Police Justice Martin they said they were William Kelley, William Ryan, and James Madden. All claimed to live at the Newsboys' Lodging House at 9 Duane street. They were held in $1,000 for trial.

To Recover an Insane Woman's Money.

John E. Brodsky has been appointed trustee of the estate of Julia, wife of Philip Boswald, the leader of the celebrated brass band of that name. Mrs. Boswald is in Bloomingdale Asylum. She attempted suicide not long ago. Mrs. Boswald was reputed to be worth more than $50,000, $20,000 of which, it is said, she lent to mere acquaintances without security. It is in order that this money may be recovered that her husband, as her committee, through his lawyer, Nathan S. Levy, made motion before Judge McAdam, who appointed Mr. Brodsky.

His Eyes Are Rubies and He Feeds on Diamonds.

Alderman Joseph Martin's constituents in the Seventh District have presented to him a ring of unique design. It represents a tiger's head and forearm, with claw-armed paw. The tiger's mouth serves as a setting for a brilliant, and pigeon blood rubies represent his eyes.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the name and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.—4dc.

A HOT FIGHT IN THE COMMONS

THE TORIES BITTERLY CONTEST THE CLOSURE RESOLUTION.

They Accuse Gladstone of Choking Off Debate on a Proposed Change in the Constitution—Motion after Motion to Adjourn—Still at It Early this Morning—The House Finally Adjourns at 4 A. M.

LONDON, June 29.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone moved the adoption of the resolution, the terms of which were read in in the House yesterday, providing for the quicker passage of the Home Rule bill. In speaking to his motion Mr. Gladstone said that the Government would not feel justified in sanctioning any intermission in the business of the House by proroguing or adjourning Parliament until the Home Rule bill was passed and supply voted. The resolution was absolutely necessary. It was as considerate as he could possibly contrive. Without resorting to some method of closure, it would take more than twelve months to pass the bill in Committee of the Whole. The character of the amendments was such that if they were accepted they would destroy the bill. The Government had other important measures which he hoped the House would have time to deal with.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition in the House, here asked: "How can proposals curtailing the liberty of discussion of the Home Rule bill be a necessity when the Prime Minister in the same breath says that there is plenty time to settle other questions?"

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said it was party expediency and not parliamentary necessity that inspired the resolution. Nothing but the whole energies of Parliament during the whole session were adequate to the Home Rule bill. The Government wished to evade discussion of a new Constitution affecting the United Kingdom.

Mr. Balfour denied that there was a parallel between the closure resolutions of the Conservatives in 1887 and the present resolutions. The Crimes bill of 1887 was urgent, while the Home Rule bill is not. He defended the amendments to the bill, saying that though they were numerous none of them were obstructive. Never had debates conducted in Committee of the Whole shown more regard for the rules of the House, nor had amendments offered more relevancy to the subject matter of the bill they were proposed to improve.

T. W. Russell, champion of the men of Ulster, moved the rejection of the resolution.

John Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, spoke at length against the Government's plan for curtailing the debate in the committee stage. In 1887, he said, the Liberals had resisted the Government's closure proposals as cutting the roots of parliamentary institutions. Had the gentlemen now leading the Liberal party forgotten the indignation and alarm to which they then gave utterance? If not, how could they justify themselves in adopting a much fresher method than that used by the Government in 1887? Where could they find an excuse for shutting off debate on such a momentous measure as the Home Rule bill, which imperilled the life of the country, which abolished the treaty of union that had existed between great Britain and Ireland for ninety years? The object of the resolution was virtually to gag the chief contracting party to the union. Nothing more monstrous had ever been proposed in the House.

Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative for Plymouth, denounced the Government for not noticing the arguments of the Unionists. This silence, he said, was such a piece of Parliamentary discourtesy as had not before been recorded. It was the evidence of political cowardice.

Mr. Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture under the last Salisbury Administration, criticised the Ministers hardly less sharply for their refusal to debate the resolution, and eventually moved that, as a protest against the conduct of the Ministry, an adjournment be taken.

Sir William Harcourt replied briefly to the Opposition speakers. The Prime Minister, he said, had fully explained the object of the resolution and had stated the Government's reasons for introducing it. The arguments given in his speech had rendered superfluous any further discussion on the part of the Government.

Mr. Chaplin's motion to adjourn was defeated by a vote of 308 to 278. Mr. Russell's motion to amend, practically so as to reject, was defeated by a vote of 306 to 278.

In continuing the debate on the original resolution Jesse Collings, Liberal Unionist for the Hordesley division of Birmingham, declared that the sitting of Parliament for two months might hide another gigantic error like the one that rendered necessary the revision of the financial clauses of the Home Rule bill. He accused the Government of intending to evade altogether the discussion of the land question.

Ferdinand de Rothschild, Liberal Unionist for the Aylesbury division of Buckinghamshire, moved that the House adjourn. Everybody was anxious, he said, to follow the Prime Minister's example and go to bed. These words were greeted with cries of "Shame" from the Liberals, and the Speaker reproved Mr. de Rothschild.

Sir William Harcourt reminded the House that every hour wasted in such futile discussion shortened the time in which the bill must be got through the committee stage.

In urging the Government to assent to an adjournment, Joseph Chamberlain made a cutting remark concerning Mr. Gladstone. Twenty Liberal and Irish members cried "Shame," and somebody shouted "Judas." The Speaker interrupted the discussion to rebuke the unidentified shouter.

Mr. Balfour made a final appeal to the Government to accept the Rothschild motion to adjourn. The House then divided on the motion, which was defeated by a vote of 283 to 257.

Viscount Wolmer, Conservative, moved to adjourn for the reason that the Ministers were not in condition at that late hour to give dispassionate consideration to the amendments proposed. Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Balfour, and others spoke on the motion.

Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite for North Kerry, accused the Opposition of trying to force an all-night sitting upon the House and then trying to back out.

On division the Cranbourne motion to adjourn was lost by a vote of 270 to 242.

Later, at 3:30 o'clock this morning Charles Conybeare, Radical for Northwest Cornwall, moved the closure. The Speaker refused flatly to put the question, and the debate on the original resolution was resumed.

After some further discussion Mr. Balfour agreed to conclude the offering of amendments at 7 o'clock to-day, and Sir William Harcourt consented to adjourn the House. The members arose a few minutes after 4 A. M.

Baron Revelstokel's Art Treasures.

LONDON, June 29.—The sale of the art collection of Baron Revelstoke was continued to-day at the auction rooms of Christie, Manson & Woods. The sum realized to-day was £10,300. Among the articles sold was a Rose du Barri jardinière on a plinth of chased ormolu. This was secured by Mr. Asher Wertheimer, a dealer in works of art, for £1,050. An inlaid rosewood cabinet of the period of Louis XVI. sold for £315.

An M. P. Arraigned for Assault.

LONDON, June 29.—Mr. John Deasy, member of the House of Commons for the West Division of county Mayo, against whom a young girl employed as a servant in the house in which he lodged procured a summons for assault, was brought up in the police court to-day. Bail in the sum of £100 was accepted. Mr. Deasy is a member of the McCarthyite section of the Irish Parliamentary party, and is very popular among his associates.

Princess Bismarck Ill.

LONDON, June 29.—A despatch received in this city from a private source in Berlin says that Princess Bismarck is dangerously ill at her home at Friedrichsruhe. Owing to her condition Prince Bismarck has been compelled to decline an invitation extended to him to visit Leipzig.

The Late Vice-Admiral Tryon's Successor.

LONDON, June 29.—Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean station, to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, who lost his life by the foundering of the battleship Victoria.

Results of the Drought in Germany.

BERLIN, June 29.—In consequence of the scarcity of hay, maize, and fodders, caused by the long-continued drought that prevailed throughout Germany, the Government intends to prohibit the export of those articles.

It was Only a Toothache.

LONDON, June 29.—The Duke of York's illness, which kept him from attending the unveiling of the Queen's statue yesterday and excited considerable apprehension in London, was merely the toothache.

A train every hour by the New York Central to Niagara Falls and the West.—4dc.

THE BEHRING SEA CASE.

Mr. Phelps Continues His Argument in Behalf of the United States.

PARIS, June 29.—Upon the opening to-day of the session of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, Sir Charles Russell, of counsel for Great Britain, said that he had obtained more evidence in regard to hair seals, concerning which Senator John T. Morgan, one of the American arbitrators, had made inquiries yesterday. The Hon. E. J. Phelps, of counsel for the United States, read the new evidence, but neither he nor Sir Charles Russell attach great importance to it.

Mr. Phelps then continued his closing address, devoting the most of his time to an amplification of his argument regarding the right of nations to protect all marine animals in which they had a property right. Yesterday, in arguing this point, he referred to the protection accorded by Great Britain to her coral and pearl oyster industries which are outside of territorial waters; and to-day, in further support of his argument, he instanced the case of Norway, saying that country gave protection to the whales within her fiords, which in many cases were wider than six miles. Russia's protection of the seals of the Commander Islands was also referred to. In connection with the latter point Mr. Phelps reviewed the seizure by Russia of Canadian and American sealing vessels in Behring Sea, and remarked that the recent Anglo-Russian agreement in regard to the Russian sealeries was really a concession on the part of Great Britain to the firm stand on the question taken by Russia.

He admitted in the course of his address that protective statutes were generally useless outside the territorial jurisdiction, but, he declared that nevertheless special statutes regulating the protection of national property would become effectual if they were necessary and were reasonably and duly enforced.

Mr. Phelps argued that the three-mile limit was the minimum line of self-defence, and not the maximum line, jurisdiction, he contended, may extend much further than the three-mile limit when it is necessary to protect special national interests. The right of national self-defence does not depend upon statutes. The law forbidding sealing in Behring Sea, besides being effective against Americans, gave notice to nations other than the United States of what regulations were enforced.

BIG RACE ON BICYCLES.

Austrian and German Wheelmen Engaged in a 370-mile Contest.

VIENNA, June 29.—The long-distance race of Austrian and German bicyclists to Berlin began to-day. The start was made from Floridsdorf, four miles north of Vienna. One hundred and seventeen bicyclists left that place in fifteen groups between 6 and 7:10 o'clock this morning. The race has excited much interest, and a crowd numbering thousands of persons gathered at Floridsdorf to witness the departure of the contestants, all of whom were heartily cheered as they started on their long journey. The distance to be travelled is 370 miles, and it is probable that most of the riders will follow the route taken by the soldiers who rode in the horseback race to Berlin last year.

Expert wheelmen say that the bicyclists ought to cover the distance in thirty-five hours. Herr Sobotka, the winner of the race from Vienna to Trieste in 1892, is the favorite among the Austrians, while the German rider, Herr Lehr of Frankfort, is backed to win by his countrymen. Sixteen pacemakers will meet the contestants at various points along the route. At intervals of sixty miles committees are stationed to see that the competitors do not violate the rules governing the race. All those taking part in the race ride pneumatic-tired safety machines. The heat to-day is intense, and it is feared that some of the riders will be seriously affected by it. All wheelmen except those from Germany and Austria are excluded from the contest.

Great Britain Has a Watchful Eye on Siam.

LONDON, June 29.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons as to the situation in Siam, Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said to-day that one British war ship was already at Bangkok, the capital of Siam, another was on the way, and a third was ready to proceed there if her presence was required. France, he added, had warned the Siamese Government that a French fleet, going to Saigon, may be sent to Bangkok if the situation demanded its dispatch to the capital. The French Government had given assurance that the British Government would receive notice before a fleet was ordered to Bangkok.

The Cholera.

LONDON, June 29.—A despatch from Mecca says that 656 deaths from cholera occurred in that city yesterday.

THE DUKE DE VERAGUA'S LAST DAY.

To Sail Early To-morrow for Europe on the French Steamer La Bretagne.

The Duke de Veragua returned to this city yesterday from a trip to the Adirondacks, and is now at the Waldorf. To-morrow he is to sail on his return to Spain on the French steamship La Bretagne. As the vessel is scheduled to sail at 5 A. M., he and his party will go aboard to-night.

A committee of the Knights of Columbus waited on the Duke de Veragua yesterday to invest him as a Knight of the Grand Cross, to which rank he was elected by the Supreme Council at New Haven on June 8. An address in Latin was delivered by Supreme Knight John J. Phelan, Secretary of State, Connecticut. The other members of the committee were Supreme Advocate Philip J. Markely, Supreme Physician Andrew W. Tracy, Mayor of Meriden, Supreme Secretary Daniel Colwell, and Supreme Organizer Thomas H. Cummings.

McGarry—Dwyer.

The marriage of Joseph A. McGarry, the 21-year-old son of Alderman James McGarry, and Miss Lydia H. Dwyer, the pretty daughter of Philip J. Dwyer, the noted turfman, took place yesterday morning in the Church of St. Augustine, in Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, in the presence of two or three hundred friends of the respective families. The bride wore a steel-gray silk dress and a white leghorn hat trimmed to match, and carried a bunch of white roses. The Rev. Father McCarty, the rector, officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Pello and Miss Baldwin; the maid of honor, Miss Camille Dwyer, a cousin of the bride. The best man was Philip J. Dwyer, Jr., and the ushers were Carl Brockhosen and Henry Homan.

Kitson—Ruggles.

BOSTON, June 29.—Henry Hudson Kitson, the sculptor, whose latest work is the Farragut statue, unveiled yesterday, was married here to-day to Theo Alice Ruggles, who has been his pupil. The wedding was in the New Jerusalem Swedenborgian Church. The church was filled with artists and friends of the couple. The bride and groom approached the clergyman together hand in hand.

Coombs—Prince.

Miss Gertrude Willoughby Prince of Irvington-on-the-Hudson was married to Mr. Charles Adams Coombs of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr and Mrs. Christopher Prince, at Irvington. The relatives and a few intimate friends were conveyed in a private car from the city in time to see the ceremony at 5 o'clock. The bride wore a gown of brocaded crêpe de chine and carried a bouquet of white orchids.

The Theatres Next Season.

E. E. Rice has been negotiating with the Aronson's for the Casino in order to produce his new opera, "Venus," some time in September.

It is reported that in conjunction with the Madison Square, Palmer's, and the Garden Theatre, Manager A. M. Palmer will have charge of Daly's next season, and will put one of his stock companies into it, giving his own house, across the street, to Manager Rice for "1492."

A Thief on the Casino Roof Garden.

A thief with a penchant for musical instruments has been at work on the Casino roof garden since last Sunday. A fine violin belonging to Carl Bosche, leader of the orchestra on the Casino's roof, was stolen after the performance on Sunday night. On the following evening Wood and Shepard, a variety musical team, missed a valuable cornet, and the next day they were minus a mandolin. The thief also confiscated a pair of trousers owned by Mr. Shepard and one of Mons. Strett's shirts.

Ex-Gov. Wetmore Here for Treatment.

NEWPORT, June 29.—Ex-Gov. Wetmore, accompanied by Mrs. Wetmore, left for New York this morning, where Mr. Wetmore will undergo surgical treatment as the result of his recent painful accident.

The Steamer Centurion Aground.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., June 29.—The British steamer Centurion, Capt. Watson, from Boston for New York, ran aground on Hedge Fence Shoal at midnight last night. She lies easy. Tugs will assist her.

LYON'S HEAD IS STILL ON.

FAIRCHILD AND MAGONE THINK HE SHOULD BE REMOVED.

It Was Tingle and Crounts Who Had Wilbur Detailed to Republican Campaign Work, So a High Federal Official Says.

Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Magone of the Custom House Investigating Commission had something to say yesterday about the refusal of Surveyor Lyon to recognize the Commission's authority. Mr. Fairchild said that the conduct of Mr. Lyon was foolish and was probably dictated by a desire for notoriety. He said:

"Mr. Lyon's conduct is a defiance of the Secretary, and if it were allowed to pass without proper action would, in my judgment, necessarily tend to bring the authority of the Secretary into contempt and impair the discipline of the Customs service. At the same time, I have no information as to what action will be taken. I can only say that were I at the head of the Treasury, and any official refused to testify before or furnish information to this Commission, I would remove him at once."

Mr. Magone said: "I do not attach any importance to Surveyor Lyon's attitude. He is anxious to pose as a political martyr and go out of office saying to the boys: 'Look at me. What a great fellow I am! I defied the Secretary and the whole Administration.'"

Mr. Magone added that Surveyor Lyon's attitude was dictated by Republican party leaders.

Collector Hendricks returned from Syracuse yesterday. In his absence from town Special Deputy J. J. Couch has honored the requests of the Fairchild Commission for the information it desired concerning the Collector's department. A Federal official high in place said to a SUN reporter: "There is a feature of the Fairchild Commission's investigation which needs explanation in justice to an honorable man—Treasury Agent George W. Whitehead, formerly in charge of the Treasury agents at this port, and now stationed at Suspension Bridge. I have seen all the papers in the case. I will tell you the facts, and the Commission can very readily verify my statements. Mr. Whitehead was summoned from Suspension Bridge last week to testify as to how it came about that Charles S. Wilbur, a Treasury agent on his staff, was assigned to work at the Republican State Committee's headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the Presidential campaign last fall, at the same time swearing on his pay roll at the end of each month that he was in 'court.' Mr. Whitehead, replying to the Commission's questions, said that he had received a confidential communication from Washington, directing that Mr. Wilbur be so assigned. Mr. Whitehead declined to tell the Commission who wrote that letter on the ground that it was a confidential communication. The man who wrote the letter was A. N. Tingle, one of the Treasury agents, and Mr. Whitehead's official superior. When Mr. Whitehead received the letter from Mr. Tingle he wrote back saying that in his opinion the assignment would be unwise and eventually end in scandal. Mr. Whitehead did not assign Mr. Wilbur to the duty named by Mr. Tingle. There was some delay, and then Mr. Wilbur brought to Mr. Whitehead a letter from Assistant Secretary Crountz assigning Wilbur to duty "in the courts." At the end of each month Mr. Whitehead, as Mr. Wilbur immediate chief, was called upon to audit Mr. Wilbur's pay roll, which swore that he was on duty "in the courts." Mr. Whitehead could not conscientiously do this, and he so wrote to Assistant Secretary Crountz. Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Wilbur, Mr. Tingle, and Mr. Crountz all know what I say is the matter to be the absolute truth. Mr. Whitehead is a Republican, and as honorable a man as ever lived. I am a Republican, and I believe Mr. Whitehead has been put in a wrong light in this matter. To get at the truth of the Fairchild Commission summon Mr. Tingle and ask him if he did not write that confidential communication to Mr. Whitehead. The latter refuses to tell who wrote it. Let the Commission ask Mr. Tingle who wrote it. But I don't care what Mr. Tingle's answer may be. I have seen all the papers in the case, and I have told you the facts."

THE ORANGE HIGH SCHOOL TROUBLE.

Mr. Cook Concludes to Let Commencement Go On and Try the Courts for Redress.

ORANGE, June 29.—The commencement exercises of the Orange High School passed off quietly in Music Hall to-night without the interference of Frederick Cook, who had threatened to secure an injunction to stay the exercises until his son, Harry L. Cook, was allowed to graduate with the rest of his class. Mr. Cook said he had decided to await developments, and that he would engage counsel to carry the case into the court. Superintendent of Schools Asher W. Cutts said to-day that young Cook could graduate if he would make an apology for his alleged insult to Principal Mills. This Cook refused to do, and so did not graduate. Both he and his father were present at the exercise in the audience. The three pupils whose graduation was contested, Harry E. Thompson, Miss May Lyons, and Miss Julia Williams, got through by improvising special diplomas for a two-and-a-half-years' course, the regular course being for three and four years. School Commissioner Thomas Nevins says he will demand from the Superintendent a complete statement of the graduation averages of all the alumni of the school, many of whom have finished their courses with practically no average whatever. Many graduates have received three-years'-course diplomas heretofore when doing just as much work as those receiving four-years'-course diplomas.

NEW ORLEANS MINT FIRE.

Government Inspectors Arrive to Count the Money Left in the Vaults.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—United States inspectors reached here to-day to count the money in the United States Mint and investigate the curious fire which occurred in the treasure vault of that institution a few days ago. The loss by this accident was small, but it might have been serious.

There is some $22,500,000 kept in this vault, which is illuminated by three electric lights and one bracket oil lamp. The vault was all right on Saturday night when closed, but when it was opened by the cashier on Monday morning it was discovered that the oil lamp had exploded, destroying a tin box containing $25,000 in currency and burning up several canvas bags in which $700,000 in gold was stored.

Some of the greenbacks were burned to a crisp, but it is thought that the numbers on most of the notes can be recognized. The gold was scorched and blackened by the heat, and will have to be cleaned before it is put in new bags. Whatever loss the Government has sustained will have to be made good by the cashier who had charge of the vault, or by Superintendent Smythe in control of the Mint.

OBITUARY.

William M. Hayes died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease at his home in Kingston, N. Y., aged 65 years. Mr. Hayes was one of the best known men in Ulster county. For twenty-five years he was Secretary of the Republican County Committee, served two terms as County Treasurer, was a United States Loan Commissioner, and had been connected with every matter of local interest that came up. For many years he was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business.

Stephen Van Winkle, an old resident of Paterson, died at Lake Hopatcong on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Van Winkle engaged in the silk business in Paterson in 1859, and continued in that industry until within five years, when he retired. He was 63 years old. A widow and two brothers, John and Richard, and three daughters survive him.

Major O. S. Sanford, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, died yesterday morning at Garfield Hospital in Washington. During the war he served in the Connecticut Volunteers in the same regiment as Senator Hawley, and between the two men there was a warm feeling of regard. For several years past Major Sanford has been employed at the Capitol.

John W. Donavin of Delaware, O., died suddenly in his hotel at that place yesterday of apoplexy. Mr. Donavin made a fortune by travelling over the country as manager of the Tennessee Slave Cabin troupe of singers.

Edmund H. Miller, a manufacturer of jewelry, is dead at his former home in Hicksville, L. I.

A Child Tumbles Down an Air Shaft.

Woodward Holkem, a five-year-old boy, while playing on the roof of the six-story tenement at 1,156 Third avenue yesterday afternoon lost his balance and fell down the air shaft, striking on his head on the brick pavement below. He was instantly killed. The boy's father, who is the janitor of the building, was painting an iron tank on top of the building and had brought the little fellow with him, allowing him to play about while he was working.

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINT
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE LIVER PILLS

ANOTHER MORTGAGE BY MR. POLLOCK.

Given for $25,000 on His Nyack Home Just After His Daughter-in-law's Victory.

Another mortgage on the property of Father-in-law Alexander Pollock was discovered yesterday. Like the deed filed in this city, it was presented for record at the earliest possible moment after his daughter-in-law obtained on Tuesday afternoon a judgment against him of $37,500 damages for alienating his son's affections from her.

The discovery was made by Lawyer Milton Hopkins, one of the plaintiff's attorney's, who went to New City, the county seat of