MORGAN'S PLEA FOR CUBA

ENDED YESTERDAY WITH DENUNCIATIONS OF DUPUY DE LOME.

A Protest Against the Minister's Efforts to Influence Senate and House—Senator Sherman's Eagerness to Hasten Action on the Belligerency Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The resolution offered yesterday by Senator Elkins (Rep., W. Va.) instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report material facts as to the war in Cuba was laid before the Senate to-day, but at the suggestion of Mr. Elkins it went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.), in charge of the Cuban resolutions, expressed the hope that, after Senators who had given notice of their purpose to address the Senate had made their speeches, the Senate would go on and dispose of the privileged question (the conference report on the Cuban resolutions) without further delay.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, continued the speech begun by him yesterday in favor of the resolutions. He began by speaking of the supersensitiveness of Spain because she felt the sand sliding from under her feet while "the Gem of the Antilles" was passing out of her grasp. Spain had sucked the orange well-nigh dry, until its sweetness was about all gone. Mr. Morgan spoke of the "furtive allusion to sugar" in the paper the Spanish Minister made public yesterday, and said that it was intended to sweeten the invocation for American sympathy and aid to crush the rebellion. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read what he called the Spanish Minister's "diatribe against the Senate and Senators." He spoke of Señor Dupuy de Lome as "a supercilious foreign Minister," and said that it was high time for the House and the Senate to close their doors against such attempts to influence them. This was the first time, he said, that the foreign representative of a monarchy would call in question the members of those bodies for words uttered in debate.

Mr. Morgan spoke of the censorship of cablegrams between Cuba and America by the Spanish authorities, and said that, as far as the mails were concerned, he had been informed yesterday by a Catholic priest who knew, perfectly well, both Spain and Cuba, that the mails between Cuba and the United States were constantly opened and their contents examined. It was perfectly well known, Mr. Morgan added, that all the telegraphic information from Cuba was doctored, unless it happened to be favorable to the Spanish cause. He had lost respect for a Minister who undertook to misquote a Senator as the Spanish Minister had misquoted him, and he read from the *Congressional Record* the statement which had been made by him in the Senate and had been misquoted by the Spanish Minister. The facts cited by him (Mr. Morgan) in that speech stood confessed by Spain through the lips of her own Minister, who, having the opportunity to make a denial, evaded the statements and left them unanswered. He dissented entirely from the opinion expressed in the Senate that a foreign Minister in this country had the right to resort to the press for the purpose of affecting any matter pending in Congress, or in respect to any policy of the United States which he might regard as offensive or injurious to his country. He characterized Dupuy de Lome's statement to the press as "a gross abuse of privilege." It was certainly time that the diplomatic affairs of the United States were withdrawn from public tinkering and tampering. If the Senate was to be kept continually in uproar and confusion by telegrams coming from the Premier of Spain to some newspaper editor in the United States—to be read in the Senate as authoritative statements—the State Department might as well be abolished, leaving the people to rely on those men who had acquired eminence in newspaperdom for the purpose of gaining knowledge of what is transpiring in foreign countries.

Mr. Morgan then discussed the point of the constitutional guarantee of Senators' and Representatives' immunity for words spoken in debate. In his place in the Senate, he said, he might calumniate any citizen of the United States, having some connection with public affairs, without being accountable for libel.

"I have not asked," he continued, "for the dismissal of this Minister. Let him stay if he wants to. But I have a right to claim the protection of the Constitution of my country against any assault that may be made upon my votes or speeches. I have a perfect indifference to what Señor Dupuy de Lome may say; but I am not going to subordinate myself quietly to any man in the world, but more especially to a foreign Minister whose country is now being made a subject of serious examination in the councils of the Senate."

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) directed attention to the fact that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Sherman, did not share in Mr. Morgan's opinion as to the Spanish Minister's statement, and read an extract from Mr. Sherman's last speech in the Senate to the effect that Dupuy de Lome had a perfect right to defend his Government and people everywhere.

Mr. Morgan said that he had not pressed to notice that position of Mr. Sherman, but now he would say that he did not agree with Mr. Sherman on that subject. He would now place against Mr. De Lome's statement that of Mr. Quesada, the representative of the Cuban republic to Washington, who sent to the other half of Cuba to the Department of State, which statement the Secretary of State sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations. "Strip Mr. De Lome," said Mr. Morgan, "of his royal commission and put him on his Spanish blood, on his Spanish character and history (of which I know nothing). Then bring Mr. Quesada here on his history and Spanish blood and character (of which I know nothing), and confront them as they are confronted through the newspapers, and let them both speak."

Mr. Morgan sent to the Clerk's desk and had read Quesada's letter to a Washington newspaper describing several horrible atrocities said to have been perpetrated in Cuba during the last rebellion, in which Gen. Weyler is represented as having had women stripped naked, whipped, and then given up to his troops. The reading was interrupted by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) on the ground that the statements were too indecent for public rehearsal, but Mr. Hale insisted that the reading should be proceeded with in order to show how utterly unworthy of credit the statements were. Then Mr. Morgan sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a story from the New York *Tribune*—high authority, he said, on account of its anti-Cuban sentiment—as to the execution of seven students in Havana in 1878 on suspicion of having desecrated the rave of a Spanish General in a cemetery.

Mr. Morgan read other communications charging barbarities by the Spanish troops during the last rebellion; also an interview with Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who was at that time United States Minister to Spain—recently published in The New York SUN—which, Mr. Morgan said, had been sent to him by Gen. Sickles.

Mr. Morgan said that he might have rested the whole case on that interview with Gen. Sickles. He did not choose to encumber the *Record* with more of these statements further than to show that a state of open, horrible war existed in Cuba—a war involving the property, rights, liberties, and lives of American citizens who happened to be there. The line of action for Congress was to declare that open war existed in Cuba and that the laws of war should apply to it. He had expected to have an opportunity to answer some of the flings at the Committee on Foreign Relations from the Senators from Massachusetts and Maine (Hoar and Hale), but the occasion was one of too great solemnity and too great importance to permit him to thrust himself into the debate, either personally or as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Mills of Texas will speak on the Cuban belligerency resolutions to-morrow.

CUBA'S PATRIOT ARMY.

The Insurgent Force Now Numbers 44,800 Men.

HAVANA, March 14, via Tampa, Fla., March 17.—The present strength of the insurgent army is 44,800 men. There are thousands of Cubans who would willingly cast their lot with the patriot army, but lack of arms and ammunition prevents. The insurgent forces operate, as a rule, in zones or districts, and are organized on military lines. The columns of Gomez, Maceo, Lacret, and Banderas are, however, limited to no one province, but pass from one to another under direct orders of Gomez. The Commander-in-Chief is now in Matanzas, and the others have reinvaded Havana province. The following is a statement of the strength and position of the forces of the principal Cuban leaders:

Maximo Gomez, in Matanzas	8,000
Antonio Maceo, Miro, Zayas, and others, in Havana	5,000
Serafin Sanchez, in Santa Clara	4,000
José Maceo, Rojas, and Rodriguez, in Santiago	3,500
Lacret, in Havana	3,000
Quintin Banderas, in Havana	3,000
Masso, Alvarez, Castillo, Mestre, and Nunez, in Havana	3,000
Delgado, Berandez, Sanchez, and others, in Pinar del Rio	2,500
Aguirre, Diaz, Hernandez, and Palacios, in Havana	2,500
Mayia Rodriguez and others, in Camaguey	1,500
Reyes, Benitez, Vara, Wilson, and Mendieta, in Santiago	1,000
Rafael Cardinas, in Matanzas	800
Verona, Emporto Sanchez, and others, in Pinar del Rio	800
Oliva and others, in Pinar del Rio	600
Cestilde Garcia, in Matanzas	600
Carillo, Joaquin Garcia, and others, in Santiago	600
Roloff, Pancho, and Perez, in Santa Clara	500
Mirabel, Ferrer, and Vella, in Santa Clara	500
Rego, Saxto, Roque, Falco, and Sanchez, in Santa Clara	500
Cortuna, Vilar, and Juan Bravo, in Santa Clara	400
Juan Toledo and El Ingleslito, in Santa Clara	400
Matazas, in Matanzas	400
Roban, Cebreco, Rich, and Planas, in Santiago	400
Torrado, Lancho, Sardinas, and Eduardo Garcia, in Matanzas	400
Aulet, Norjon, Ginas, Martinez, and Sotolongo, in Matanzas	400
Villanueva, Acosta, Aguilar, and others, in Havana	300
Muñoz, Chapotin, Socorro, and Lino Perez, in Santa Clara	200
Total	44,800

In addition to the above there are innumerable local bands of from 15 men to 50, or even 100. These do not form part of the fighting force and should not be counted as part of the army. Their chief functions are to carry out the orders of Gomez prohibiting the grinding of cane, the movement of troops and supplies by rail, the shipment of provisions to cities, the suppression of "plateados," who rob, burn, and commit other crimes. These small bands serve as recruiting agencies, and when they grow too large for local operation they are attached to one of the army columns.

Of the army proper fully two-thirds are well mounted and about half are well armed. The others are armed with shotguns, revolvers, or only with the machete. Some of Maceo's men have old style muzzleloading guns, and lead is so scarce that telegraph wire chopped into short lengths is used for the charge. Spanish surgeons have on several occasions reported soldiers wounded with bits of wire.

The insurgents have a few pieces of mountain cannon, captured from Government troops. There are, perhaps, a dozen of these guns, which have been used with disastrous effect against the small wooden forts which the Spanish troops have erected at various points. The Cuban "army of liberation," as it is called, has grown to its present size in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties. From the beginning it has been outnumbered by the army of Spain. It has escaped annihilation in many encounters when ammunition ran out. It has lived on forage, been almost constantly under fire, and is to-day a reckless, daredevil army, with but one idea in view, and that is to free Cuba.

FILIBUSTERS SENTENCED.

Imprisonment and Fines for the Officers of the Horsa.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Judge Butler, in the United States Circuit Court this morning, overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of the officers of the steamer Horsa, who were convicted of beginning a military expedition for the carrying of men and arms to Cuba to assist in the war against Spain, and passed sentence upon the prisoners. The Captain, J. H. S. Wiborg, was sentenced to pay a fine of $300 and costs and to undergo an imprisonment of one year and four months in the Eastern Penitentiary. The mates, Jens P. Petersen and Pans Johansen, were sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs and to imprisonment for one year in the penitentiary.

Before pronouncing the sentence Judge Butler said that he was unable to give the statute any other interpretation, and that he had found nothing of substance to justify the granting of a new trial. To put any other interpretation on the statute would make it absolutely abortive or a delusion. To do so would make the statute appear as a false pretence on the part of Congress and a false pretence to discharge a national duty—it would make it a disgrace to the nation. The evidence, the Judge declared, left no reasonable room for the escape of the defendants.

The Judge, continuing, said that no one could tell what his feelings were at this time and where his sympathies were, and that he felt glad, if he was putting a wrong construction on the meaning of the statute, that his error was open to correction by appeal to the Supreme Court.

In speaking to Capt. Wiborg the Judge said that he was a foreigner, and as he came to the United States with the thought of being protected by its laws, he should have known that he must obey them. He had violated the law for gain. It was not proposed to inflict a severe sentence, but the idea was to make it sufficiently heavy to deter others from committing like offences.

To the mates the Judge said that it must be borne in mind that they were no weaklings. If they had protested against going on the voyage no one could have forced them to do so. After saying that he had no feelings of animosity against the men, further than he had against any one who transgressed the law, he named the punishment.

SPANISH PRIVATEERS.

A Madrid Paper Wants It Understood that They Might Be Fitted Out.

MADRID, March 17.—The *Heraldo* asks the Government to disclaim the suggestion recently made in the British House of Commons by Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, that in the event of war between Spain and the United States the former would not fit out privateers to prey upon American commerce.

HAS MACEO BEEN DEFEATED?

A Spanish Report that He Has Been Worsted in Pinar Del Rio.

HAVANA, March 17.—It is reported that Antonio Maceo, the second in command of the insurgent forces, is near Candelaria, in the province of Pinar del Rio.

A later report, telegraphed to the *Imparcial*, at Madrid, says that Gen. Linares has defeated Maceo's force near Candelaria.

At a meeting of the Reformist party here it was decided to take no part in the election of members of the Cortes, it being held impossible for the party to do so because of the disturbance caused by the war. This decision was cabled to Madrid. Replies have been received from the leaders there commending the action of the party, declaring that the elections in Cuba will only be simulated, and advising that the Reformists only take part in elections when the provinces are pacified.

The Election of Cuba's Delegate.

According to the constitution of the Cuban revolutionary party an election for delegate, which office is now occupied by Tomas Estrada Palma, must be held yearly. The next election, therefore, will take place in April. It is the general opinion that Señor Palma will be chosen to succeed himself as delegate. Enrique Trujillo, editor of *El Porvenir*, has received a letter from the Advisory Board of the party, whose headquarters are in Key West, in which they express the opinion that it would be well to declare Palma reelected without going to the trouble of an election. A prominent Cuban said yesterday that Palma's reelection would depend on the success of the Bermuda in landing its expedition in Cuba, as there has been considerable dissatisfaction in the Cuban councils over the failure of the Hawkins expedition and the previous attempt to get the steamer Bermuda out of this port. Should this last expedition be a failure it is certain that Palma will not be elected.

Cubans Emigrating to San Domingo.

Señor Alejandro Moz y Gil, Consul-General of San Domingo, said yesterday that he had received a letter informing him of the great influx of Cuban families to that country. The immigration, the Consul said, is the result of the Cuban revolution. Most of those who are leaving worked on sugar plantations, but are now out of employment on account of the burning of the canefields. It is a sail of only one night from Santiago de Cuba to San Domingo, and as the sugar industry in the latter country has been greatly enhanced since the war in Cuba began, the emigrants find no trouble in securing employment.

Patrol of the Spanish Cruisers.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 17.—Since the reported departure of the Commodore from Charleston and Bermuda from New York, and of other vessels from Florida with arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents, this coast has been closely guarded by three Spanish cruisers. It is reported that these vessels patrol the coast from Sand Key Light to Cape Florida. During the day they keep well out to sea, coming in shore during the night. They keep within hailing distance of each other, and their searchlights at night make it almost impossible for any vessel to pass without being seen.

Hocking Valley Annual Meeting.

COLUMBUS, O., March 17.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company was held at the general offices in this city this morning. These directors were elected: Three years—Samuel D. Davis, New York; Thomas F. Ryan, New York; C. B. Alexander, New York. Two years—W. A. Mills, Columbus; Calvary Morris, Cleveland; James W. Ellsworth, Chicago. Directors whose terms of office hold over are Calvin S. Brice, the Hon. James Kilbourne, and P. W. Huntington.

The election of officers resulted in the reelection of Samuel D. Davis as First Vice President, C. B. Alexander as Second Vice President, and W. A. Mills as general manager. The office of President will remain unfilled for the present.

To Parallel the New Haven's Tracks.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 17.—Judge George W. Wheeler of the Superior Court granted today the application of the Norwalk Tramway Company for permission to extend its electric lines to Greenwich, through the towns of Darien, Rowayton, and Noroton. The application was opposed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company on the ground that the proposed road would parallel its line, and that it was abundantly able to take care of the traffic. The case will doubtless go to the Supreme Court.

Lehigh Valley Salaries Restored.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The 10 per cent. reduction in salaries, made by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in 1893, has been restored. The change will affect all salaried employees, from the President down, receiving more than $1,000 per year.

PARADED IN THE SLUSH.

IRISH SOCIETIES INCENSED AT COL. WARING.

They Think He Should Have Removed the Snow and Mud Along the Route of the St. Patrick's Day Parade—Speeches Denouncing the Reform Administration.

The Irishmen of New York in general and the members of the A. O. H. and the United Irish Societies in particular had a warm spot in their hearts yesterday for almost every one except Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring. Him they denounced roundly and with great emphasis because the streets through which the parade in honor of St. Patrick passed were ankle deep in mud, snow, and slush. Their leaders claimed that Col. Waring had had ample notice of the line of march, and they said he had promised that a way would be cleared for them. However, the foul condition of Fifth avenue and the Boulevard did not hinder nearly 10,000 patriotic Irishmen from marching a long distance with flying flags and blaring bands in celebration of the birthday of their patron saint.

The weather above the sidewalk line was almost perfect, and all day long the streets were thronged with people who wore the green emblem of Ireland. The observance of the day began at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, when the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under the command of Col. George Moore Smith, marched to St. Patrick's Cathedral and assisted in the celebration of solemn pontifical high mass. There were nearly 8,000 persons in the church when Archbishop Corrigan, the celebrant, preceded by the crossbearer, acolytes, and officers of the mass, marched from the vestry room to the high altar. The panegyric on the life and work of St. Patrick was pronounced by the Rev. Father Lavelle, the pastor of the Cathedral, and the music of the mass was rendered by a double quartet and chorus, assisted by the sanctuary choir. Three hundred children from the parochial school sang with fine effect the hymn to St. Patrick, and at the end of the mass the colors of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and the beautiful American flag which was presented to the school by Timothy H. Finney were blessed by Archbishop Corrigan, who afterward received the staff officers of the Sixty-ninth in the sacristy. The regiment then marched to the Cathedral school in East Fiftieth street, where the new flag was raised by thirteen boys dressed in Continental uniform in honor of the thirteen original States. The soldiers were preceded by the Catholic Protectory drum corps, and they presented arms in front of the school. When the flag was unfurled from the roof of the building the Catholic Cadets fired a salute, and the children of the school sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Flag of the Free." The exercises were under the direction of Brother Austin, who has charge of the Cathedral school.

The parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Allied Irish Societies, which was scheduled to start from Fifth avenue and Forty-second street at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, did not get away until nearly an hour later. Dominick Connaughton, the Grand Marshal, rode a prancing steed, and he wore a green plumed helmet and a scarf of green and gold. Martin J. Burke and William Leddy, his principal aids, were similarly arrayed. When the line of march was taken up at 2:20 o'clock Fifth avenue and the streets in the vicinity of the rendezvous were crowded with sightseers, who cheered the societies as they passed in review. The line of march was up Fifth avenue to Fifty-seventh street to Broadway, where the parade was reviewed by delegates from out-of-town societies and several of the members of the Board of Aldermen. The sidewalk near the reviewing stand was blocked by an enormous crowd, and its management by the police was very bad. At the eastern end of the street in Fifty-seventh street six burly patrolmen were stationed, and they refused to let any one pass, thus causing a blockade. The crowd behind the barricade, pressed on from behind, and those in front were forced forward against their will. The policemen shoved and pushed and punched right and left, and some of them swore lustily. Between the inside edge of the flag walk and the building line fence there was a huge puddle of slush and water nearly knee deep, and into this many women and children were pushed.

After the review the parade marched to the Park Circle, to the Boulevard, to Columbus avenue and 107th street, and to the Lion Garden, where the festivities were continued during the night. In the dancing hall of the garden the meeting was organized by the selection of former Assemblyman Thomas J. McManus as Chairman. Speeches were made by Judge John Henry McCarthy, Judge Giegerich, and several others, and they all had unkind things to say about Col. Waring. Judge McCarthy said it was a shame that, in spite of the ample notice given to the Street Cleaning Commissioner of the intention of the Irish societies to parade over a given line of march, not a thing was done to remove the slush and snow from those streets. He denounced the entire Reform Administration from Mayor down down for thus insulting the Irish people of New York. "The streets were left in a filthy condition," said Judge McCarthy, "so that these city officials could show their contempt for you. Take this to heart, Irishmen, all constantly telling you of their love for the Irish, but action speaks louder than words. We, as Irishmen, ought to resent the insult that has been put upon us, and indignation meetings should be held throughout the city to show these men that the Irish, who number nearly one-half the population of this great city, may yet be heard."

After the speeches many letters of regret were read and the Catholic Protectory band, sixty-five strong, marched about the hall playing patriotic Irish airs amid tumultuous applause. The floor then was cleared and there was dancing until a late hour.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

A Joint Parade of the Various Irish Organizations—St. Patrick Society's Banquet.

The principal feature of the St. Patrick's Day celebration in Brooklyn was the parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other patriotic Irish organizations. The fact that the long line of march was almost a foot deep in slush had but a slightly depressing effect on the demonstration. The parade was notable from the fact that for the first time in several years the rival wings of the Ancient Order and their respective rivals buried the hatchet of contention in honor of Ireland's patron saint, and marched in one harmonious column. Over fifty divisions of the Hibernians were represented in the line, and 500 members of the Irish Federation, the Irish Convention, and other allied bodies rode in gayly decorated coaches. In the procession were the members of the Plumbers' Union and the St. Patrick's Alliance and visitors from Long Island City, Queens county, Paterson, and Newark, N. J. A squad of mounted police rode at the head of the line, and a rifle corps in the uniform of Irish volunteers acted as escort. Grand Marshal Christopher Custck and his aids were mounted, and each division was led by an assistant marshal and aids on horseback.

The line of march was from the fountain in Bedford avenue to Willoughby, to Classon, to Lafayette, to Flatbush, to Livingston street, to Sidney place, to Joralemon street, to Henry street, to Remsen street, across the City Hall plaza, where Mayor Wurster, the Board of Aldermen, and other officials reviewed the parade, to Joralemon street, to Court street, to Atlantic avenue, to Clinton street, where the parade was dismissed. In spite of the long and weary march the participants passed the reviewing stand with unbroken ranks, receiving the rousing cheers of the spectators, who were solidly massed in the square. All along the line of march the streets were thronged with spectators, and flags were liberally displayed.

Bernard Churchill, aged 35 years, became ill while participating with an Eastern district division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the parade and dropped out of the ranks while it was passing through Schermerhorn street. He died a few minutes after being assisted to the stoop of a house and before the arrival of an ambulance surgeon. The body was taken to the Bergen street police station and removed to the home of the deceased as soon as the identification had been established. The man had been in ill health for some time, and joined in the parade against the advice of his friends.

The forty-seventh annual banquet of the St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn was held last night at the Art Association rooms, adjoining the Academy of Music, and over 250 representative Irishmen, included in the membership, and a score or more of special guests participated. Flanking Dr. Joseph A. Keene on the right and left were the Rev. Dr. Mitchel Kiely, the Chaplain of the society, Justices Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, and M. J. Keogh, Mayor Wurster, Surrogate Abbott, Bernard Peters, Jerry A. Fitzpatrick, District Attorney Backus, and Andrew McLean.

The toasts were: "The Day We Celebrate," the Rev. Father Kiely; "Our Deceased Members," in silence; "Ireland," John E. Fitzgerald; "The United States," Andrew McLean; "The State of New York," Justice Dickey Blackmer; "The City of Brooklyn," Mayor Wurster, Tunis G. Bergen, President of the St. Nicholas Society, and John A. Burr, President of the New England Society, spoke to the toast, "Our Sister Societies."

One branch of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick had a dance and banquet at the Pouch Mansion, and the other a banquet without the dance at Arion Hall in Williamsburgh.

A banquet was held at St. John's College Hall under the direction of the Catholic Knights of America.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

Many Race Strains Represented Among Their Guests Last Evening.

Hospitality was fairly rampant at the 112th anniversary dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at the Hotel Savoy last night. Without respect to politics or nationality all the guests there who took any part in the speech making were greeted with an equally hilarious welcome.

Theodore Roosevelt, who is hardly persona grata to the Irish in municipal affairs, was received with the same enthusiasm as Chauncey M. Depew, and Mayor Strong was as heartily and handsomely applauded as Judge Fitzgerald. Altogether it was just the kind of a banquet of which Dr. Depew spoke when he said:

"I always go away from a St. Patrick's dinner feeling glad that I came and sorry that I wont get another chance to come for a year."

Over the head table were draped the American and Irish flags, and under them sat men of a variety of nationalities, representatives of the New England Society for the Puritans, St. George's Society for the English, the Holland Society for the Dutch, St. Andrew's Society for the Scotch, St. David's Society for the Welsh, and the Ohio Society for the propagation of Buckeye politics in local administration. On the tables were small Irish flags and artificial shamrocks, and the decorations were of brilliant emerald.

The Roman punch was served under green berettas, and over the foes stood a full-length statuette of St. Patrick, crozier in hand, ready to drive away any snakes that might show their heads.

With the coming of coffee and cigars President James S. Coleman of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick rapped for order for several minutes, and finally began without having got it.

Only when he had reached the conclusion of his speech did the tumult quiet down, frequent gavel solos being unavailing to keep the spirits of the assemblage under. The President's speech was in the nature of a welcome, and of the 400 guests present probably not half heard it, because a majority were pushing forward in an attempt to gain advantageous positions. President Coleman introduced Judge James Fitzgerald as the first speaker to respond to the toast "The Day We Celebrate."

He told of the coming of St. Patrick to Ireland, of his missionary work in the Emerald Isle, and prophesied that the race St. Patrick Christianized would sooner or later take its place among the nations of the world.

Chauncey M. Depew was called upon next. He complimented the society upon its membership and loyalty, and told the Irishmen present what Joseph H. Choate had told them three years before, to their everlasting offence, that they are monopolizing the politics of this country.

But Dr. Depew left out the sting which in Mr. Choate's speech was so laden with venom, and so exemplified the old saying that it wasn't the thing said but the way that the sayer says it that counts.

Next President Coleman called upon the guests to drink the health of Samuel Sloan, the senior President of the society, and this was done standing.

Mr. Sloan made a very brief speech of thanks. Then Mr. Charles A. Dana rose to respond to the toast, "The Irish in America." It was several moments before he could begin because of the cheering. He said:

"I want to speak of the view taken of the Irish by the regular old stock Americans, who are nothing but Americans, with all the ideas and many of the prejudices of a similar original people. I am one of the old Puritan stock on both sides, and I can tell why we like the Irish better than any other kind of immigrants who have come to us to be converted into Americans. There are three reasons. First, the Irish come here with the political instincts of a free people. They are born politicians, and they know by national genius or inheritance what is necessary to maintain a free Government. It is the people who do their political duties, who maintain their freedom at the primaries and political conventions, that are really free, because they alone are self-governed. That is a quality of the Irish.

"Another reason is that after they settle in America, while they maintain their old associations, they are part of us; Americans always and often more so than many of the native stock.

"Another reason is that they never turn their backs on the flag. They know the significance of the emblem and they follow it to the death. There never was an Irish traitor in this country.

"These are some of the reasons why we love the Irish as fellow citizens and wish for more of them. God bless old Ireland, whether beyond the sea or here in American citizenship."

Mr. Dana's speech was constantly interrupted by cheers. These broke out again when Theodore Roosevelt was introduced. He said:

"It has always seemed to me that the history of the State of New York should teach us two things. One is the lesson of a broad and complete religious toleration. The other is the lesson that here in America men of all races and all nationalities are welcome, provided they have in them the stuff out of which good citizens are made, and provided they are able and anxious to become good Americans. From its foundation as a colony until to-day, when it exists as a State, more populous and more wealthy than an ordinary European kingdom, our people in New York have been drawn from many strains and bloods. When there were but a few hundred citizens in the little Indian-haunted village of New Amsterdam, there were among them representatives of no less than eighteen different nationalities, almost as many languages, and almost as many creeds.

"We of America have prospered so far because in our civic life we have declined to recognize such difference of origin and have treated all men alike so long as they honestly did their duty to the commonwealth, and we shall continue to rise just so long as we carry out these safe principles.

"We must act wholly without regard to Old World feuds and Old World prejudices. Above all, let us beware of the man who seeks to stir up hostility because of difference of religion or of national origin.

"It is an outrage against good citizenship either to support or oppose any American citizen because of his creed or because of his birthplace. Here on this continent we all stand shoulder to shoulder, as Americans and as nothing else, and if we are only true to ourselves there will in the end arise out of the many races that have come hither the greatest race type that the world has ever seen."

The other speakers were Mayor Strong and Commodore Sicard, U. S. N.

Some of those present were Bishop Potter, Monsignor Farley, St. John Roosa, Ashbel P. Fitch, Commissioner C. H. T. Collis, Lawrence Godkin, John D. Crimmins, Judges Rumsey, Patterson, Van Brunt, O'Brien, and Williams, Jordan L. Mott, John McInerney, Randolph Guggenheimer, William M. Schewenker, J. Blumenthal, Herman Ridder, and Isaac Untermeyer.

Celebration of the First Regiment Irish Volunteers.

Several thousand persons, with enthusiasm enough for as many more, crowded the Grand Central Palace last night to witness the presentation of flags to the First Regiment Irish Volunteers, and to join in the grand ball that followed the military ceremonies. The regiment received from "ladies of Ireland" four flags.

Mrs. J. McGuire, on behalf of the women of Leinster, presented the American flag. Miss Rose Kelman, for the women of Connaught, presented the flag of New York State. Miss Eileen O'Donovan Rossa presented the Irish flag, and Miss D. B. McDowell presented a tricolor on behalf of the women of Ulster.

Col. James Moran, Capt. M. T. Sharkey, Quartermaster R. J. Kennedy, and Capt. A. E. Costello made speeches of acceptance, and "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Red, White, and Blue," "The Green Old Flag," and "God Save Ireland" were sung as solos, with the audience assisting in the choruses.

The regiment number[illegible] and the uniform and arms are in accord[illegible] the regulations of the National Guard. The regiment has its own band, and the display last night when the men formed a hollow square, within which the women were formed into two battalions, while the band played for the marching, was a proud one for all concerned.

A little incident not on the programme was the presentation of a sword to Lieut. Campbell by the women of Ulster.

The Friends of Ireland's Banquet.

St. Patrick was fittingly honored by the Friends of Ireland at their sixteenth annual banquet at Rogers's Café, 6 Park place, last evening. More than 150 members of the society were present to eat, drink, and sing to the glory of the Emerald Isle. Commissioner of Charities Gen. James R. O'Beirne presided. A telegram was received from the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, which celebrated the 125th anniversary of its organization yesterday.

The speakers were Judge Wauhope Lynn, Judge John H. McCarthy, the Hon. Richard J. Hutchinson, David Healy, and John E. Barrett of Scranton. Chauncey Olcott, the actor of Irish parts, sang several songs.

In Jersey City.

The slushy condition of the streets of Jersey City did not prevent the annual parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in honor of St. Patrick yesterday. The line was composed of Companies A and B, Hibernian Rifles, Capts. Thomas Graham and Patrick Sweeney, respectively, and twenty divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, under command of Grand Marshal James Cleary. The parade was reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Wanser and a number of city officials. After marching through the principal streets of the city the paraders boarded special trolley cars and went to Bayonne to take part in the parade there.

Mayor Kelly of Weehawken Gets a Shamrock and a Blackthorn.

Mayor Simon Kelly of Weehawken was presented yesterday with a potted shamrock growing in real Irish earth. It was the gift of a purser on a Cunard steamship. The purser also gave the Mayor a blackthorn walking stick.

TO LIMIT IMMIGRATION.

Bills Providing for an Educational Test and Consular Inspection.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization today ordered favorably reported two important immigration bills. The first provides an educational test for immigrants by adding to the classes of aliens excluded from the United States "all male persons between 16 and 60 years of age who cannot both read and write the English language or some other language."

The second bill provides for a consular inspection of immigrants. It provides that no alien immigrants shall be admitted within the United States "unless he or she shall exhibit to the United States inspectors of arriving immigrants at the place of admission a certificate, signed by the United States Consul or other authorized representative of the United States at the place nearest where the immigrant last resided, setting forth that the Consul or other United States representative has made an investigation concerning the immigrant, and that the immigrant does not belong to the class or classes of alien immigrants excluded from admission into the United States by the contract labor and other laws." It is made the duty of consular officers to inspect all immigrants.

No Change of Time for the Meeting of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 17. The House Judiciary Committee to-day ordered an adverse report on the bill to change to the 4th of March succeeding the election the time for the convening of Congress. There was some discussion of the resolution to place the name of the Deity in the Constitution, but no action. The committee is believed to be generally opposed to it.

The Customs Administrative Act.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The House devoted its session to-day entirely to the consideration of the bill reported last week from the Committee on Ways and Means providing a revision of the customs administrative act of June 10, 1890, by making changes in sections 1 to 15 inclusive and section 19 of the law. The bill was passed without a division.

AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

An Exhibition of X Ray Photography Added to the Features.

Of all the shows in New York this season the latest is one of the best in many ways and has caught on with the public, for there was a large attendance yesterday afternoon and a crush last evening at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden. At both sessions public exhibitions of X-ray photography were successfully made, and it will be a feature hereafter. A screwdriver, a lead pencil, and a nail were placed on a strip of hard black rubber a sixteenth of an inch thick, which was laid on the plate holder above a sensitive film. This was put directly under a tube, about three inches from the bulb, and an approximate current of 35,000 volts turned on, the rays created by the electricity passing through the rubber, and after an exposure of eleven minutes imprinting the shapes of the articles on the film. The rays were invisible to the eye, but after a few seconds the vacuum bulb was faintly luminous with a shifting and uncertain glimmer, and flashes of heat were thrown out which could be felt by holding the hand within a few inches of the glass. The light was greenish, due simply to the color of the glass, which was made in Germany.

In the first experiment, when the exposure had continued for five minutes, there was a blinding flash from a mass of crossed wires near the tube, which made the spectators jump and spoiled the photographing attempt. The trouble was caused by a small boy, who had moved the switch and thrown a current of 60,000 volts on the wires. When the small boy was put out of the enclosure the damages were repaired and the experiments resumed. The wholesome respect the public has for electricity was revealed by the momentary panic caused by the boy's mischievous act.

The boats at the show range from the full-rigged half-rater of the Ethelwynn type to every conceivable form of rowboat and canoe. These are made of polished cedar and pine, and of manganese bronze or steel. The motor boats include a thirty-foot launch, and a cedar skiff as light as a racing shell, which is propelled by a screw at the rate of ten miles an hour. A tandem bicycle boat, of the sharpie type, in which men must furnish the motive power, is another aquatic novelty.

A pneumatic rubber "sneak" boat, for duck shooters, floats in a tank. It is guaranteed to be buoyant enough to carry President Cleveland. The juvenile visitors are allowed to test its powers and the boat is usually laden with two or three urchins, who paddle about the tank with great delight. Next to the punching bags, which are kept in constant motion by volunteer talent, the boat tank is the greatest popular feature.

An interesting booth shows a set of workmen busily engaged in making baseballs, tennis balls, and tennis racquets. Near by, those amateurs who prefer to tie their trout flies may gain some points from the deft fingers of two girls, who form dainty lures from bits of silk and feather tips. The sharpshooters repeated their feats with the rifle and pistol with the usual success. The musical selections that they shot out of the xylophone targets created as much applause as a solo by Paderewski.

Some of the visitors, who are adepts in an amateur way with rod or gun, were T. A. Havemeyer, William R. Grace, Henry E. Abbey, J. Parker Whitney, who has crossed the ocean thirteen times to be at Rangeley Lake for the trout season, Dr. St. John, and John G. Heckscher. George Wright, the baseball veteran, was also present.

Cricket.

The championship schedule of the New York Cricket Association was drawn up at a meeting of the Executive Committee of that organization at the club rooms of the St. George's A. C. on Monday night. Representatives from the Paterson, Harlem, St. George's, Manhattan, Kings County St. George, and New Jersey clubs were in attendance. The Columbia C. C. sent no delegate, but fixtures were made for them. It is understood that the proposed amendment to the constitution limiting the radius for clubs playing in the association to fifteen miles has been withdrawn, and the Paterson C. C. can therefore retain its membership. The schedule drawn up is as follows:

May 23—Manhattan vs. Columbia, at Prospect Park.
May 30—Paterson vs. Manhattan, at Paterson.
June 6—Manhattan vs. St. George's, at Prospect Park; Kings County St. George vs. Harlem, at Prospect Park; Columbia vs. Paterson, at Central Park.
June 13—Harlem vs. St. George's at Central Park; Kings County St. George vs. Manhattan, at Prospect Park; New Jersey vs. Columbia, at Bergen Point.
June 20—Kings County St George vs. St. George's, at Prospect Park; Harlem vs. New Jersey, at Central Park.
June 27—Paterson vs. St. George's, at Paterson; New Jersey vs. Kings County St. George, at Bergen Point; Manhattan vs. Harlem, at Prospect Park.
July 4—Manhattan vs. Kings County St. George, at Prospect Park; Columbia vs. Harlem, at Central Park.
July 11—Paterson vs. Kings County St. George,