HILL DEFENDS CARLISLE.

THE BOND ISSUES NECESSARY TO SUSTAIN OUR CREDIT.

He Says that the Wilson Tariff Proved to be a Failure, as It Did Not Raise Revenue to Meet the Government's Expenses, and Compelled the Issue of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Mr. Hill continued, without concluding this afternoon, the speech he commenced yesterday against the passage of the Peffer resolution to investigate the bond sales of the present Administration. Mr. Hill saved his strength for a protracted fight by having read at the Clerk's desk the various laws relative to the redemption of greenbacks and quotations from President Cleveland's messages on the financial question. He still has much material in reserve, and may continue for two or three days, especially if he secures the assistance he did this afternoon.

When Mr. Hill began the chamber was almost empty, Senators either being in their committee rooms or in the cloak rooms. The chamber soon filled up, however, in anticipation of Mr. Hill's speech. The galleries were well filled, despite the excessive heat of the day. In the diplomatic gallery there were several representatives of that corps. Mr. Hill had evidently prepared for a siege. On his desk lay a printed copy of the report of the recent Sugar Trust investigation, various bound copies of the *Record*, and other documents relating to Senatorial investigations. Prominent among the books was a copy of Senator Sherman's reminiscences.

In beginning his speech Mr. Hill gave a resumé of the points made in that part of his speech delivered yesterday.

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) asked if, under existing law, bonds could be sold to secure gold for any other purpose than to redeem greenbacks and maintain the reserve.

Mr. Hill said that that was the whole authority, and gold had not been used for any other purpose. He then read the Resumption act of 1875, under which, he said, bonds could be issued to obtain either gold or silver coin, as the Secretary of the Treasury might elect. The theory of the friends of the pending resolution was that that law had exhausted itself when specie payments had been resumed. But the law of 1878 provided for the continuous reissue and redemption of greenbacks, and gave continuous authority to protect the greenback currency and redeem it so long as required. The laws of 1875 and 1878 must be taken together. Had not the power been exercised to issue bonds disaster would have resulted. This new-born party, however, was contending that these bonds had been issued without authority. Why cast discredit on the bonds of the United States? Why insinuate a doubt where no doubt existed? It would have been impossible to keep up the credit of the Government without a bond issue. There was a deficiency in Government revenues, and some money must be had for the support of the Government. While these bonds were not actually issued for keeping up the expenses of the Government, yet it amounted to the same thing. Therefore he would ask those who doubted the authority to issue bonds how, in view of the deadlock existing between the House and Senate, the credit of the Government was to be maintained otherwise?

Mr. Hill said he had not supported the Wilson bill. He had used his best endeavors to have some of its obnoxious provisions stricken out; but the bill was passed, and it was now conceded by both its friends and enemies that it did not provide sufficient revenue for the support of the Government. Funds were procured otherwise to supply the deficiency—the bond-issuing power had been exercised. What choice would have resulted without it? It was by that means that the present Administration had kept the Government afloat. Any other course would have made the failure of the Wilson bill more emphatic. The House and Senate being deadlocked on the question of procuring additional revenues, how else could it once be procured except by a bond issue? This had not been done, the Government would have stopped. Would not that be a nice situation for the friends of the Wilson bill to contemplate? The President and Secretary of the Treasury did not issue bonds as a matter of choice; it was an imperative necessity, the results of a policy that was inherited by the Administration. Why all these harping criticisms? It would not secure votes from the other party. It would not help the party. "God knows," said Mr. Hill, "the party has rubbies enough of its own without borrowing any."

When the time came, Mr. Hill said, he should go to the people of his State and tell them the exact facts as he understood them. He would tell them why he did not support the Wilson bill. He had hoped that that bill would yield sufficient revenue, but it did not. Revenue was needed gold had to be had, and the only alternative of the Administration was to go into the market and buy gold.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) intimated that the Democratic party was in the way to destruction.

"The old party is not gone," retorted Mr. Hill, "it will live on and on, if true to itself. The actions of a few misguided men cannot destroy it. It has seen darker days than these and has gone through them to great and glorious victories."

Mr. Hill, reviewing the recent bond sales, showed that the vast majority of the money was subscribed by the citizens of the State of New York. He did not propose to have these securities depreciated, if he could help it, by any trumped up charge such as this now being agitated by a few Populists unsupported by any other class of people. The attack upon the Administration was unwise, silly, and absurd, and if the investigation was had the Administration would come out of it without a stain. Why not pursue the manly policy and admit that the Secretary of the Treasury had sold bonds in order to keep up his reserve, but do not, he appealed, question the Secretary's honesty. Mr. Hill paid Secretary Carlisle a glowing tribute, and spoke of his speeches as samples of eloquent diction and great learning on the public questions of the day. In his recent great speech at Chicago, Mr. Carlisle placed his side of the money question before the people fairly, intelligently, and without abuse. Was the Senate to reply to arguments so presented, with offensive resolutions to investigate him, couched in language that hinted at dishonesty? He believed not. In proof of the fact that the Administration did nothing secretly, Mr. Hill had the Clerk read the message of the President of Feb. 8, 1895, announcing that the conditions were such that it was necessary to issue bonds to the amount of $62,000,000. It informed Congress exactly of what was done and of what would have to be done. Congress was deaf to the President's appeal. It preferred to denounce syndicates and then play into their hands by withholding adequate legislation.

As Mr. Hill was about to yield to a motion for an executive session Mr. Gear reported the bill for the refunding of the debts of the Pacific bond-aided railroads. This led to an altercation between Mr. Gear, Chairman of the committee, and Mr. Allen, the Populist Senator from Nebraska, in which warm words were used on both sides. Mr. Gear's statements were characterized by Mr. Allen as false. Mr. Allen was called to order and his words were read from the Clerk's desk, after which he was permitted to proceed in order. Mr. Allen's subsequent remarks consisted of a vigorous defense of his recent candidate of his party for the Presidency, James B. Weaver, and a defence of the principles of the party, which Mr. Gear had attacked.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) spoke briefly in favor of the investigating resolution, and criticised the remarks of Mr. Hill as being more in place on the stump than in the Senate Chamber. The Senate then, after a short executive session, adjourned over until Monday next.

IN THE HOUSE.

This was private bill day in the House, and bills to pay claims arising out of the war were under consideration. To-day, however, the contest was widely changed by Republican members who advocated the payment of the bills reported by the Committee on War Claims and those who favored postponing action. Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Committee, was asked by Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) if the committee was satisfied of the justice and correctness of a claim for the payment of which a bill had been reported. Replying, Mr. Mahon passionately declared that Congress either ought to pay the claims recommended by the court or abolish the court, so that the people might know what to expect. He said that the Government was a great robber of its private citizens, and that he would rather have a pauper one him a thousand dollars than to be a creditor of the United States for that amount.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) was almost violent in his denunciation of the policy which prescribed the payment of these claims. He dramatically declared that no robber baron on the Rhine ever equalled the United States in its robbery of its honest creditors. He attacked the leaders of the House, charging them with purposely preventing the consideration of bills for the payment of just claims, asserting that extraordinary rulings of the Chair in the Committee of the Whole were resorted to to aid in carrying out that policy.

Messrs. McCall (Rep., Tenn.) and Evans (Rep., Ky.) appealed to the House to pay the claims of loyal men from the South, and Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.) charged that to enter upon the payment of them would compel the next Administration to issue bonds from the beginning to its close.

Messrs. Bockery (Dem., Mo.) and Grosvenor (Rep., O.) made political speeches in connection with their common opposition to the payment of the claims, the former asserting that Republican legislation in the past, and the latter that Democratic administration, was responsible for the present condition of the Treasury. The net result of the day's discussion was the rejection of one bill and the passage of another.

Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) reported the General Pension bill prepared by the Committee on Invalid Pensions and it was recommitted.

The House took a recess until 8 P. M., the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Engineer Endicott Says the Company's Plans Are Impracticable.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, who was one of the Board of Engineer officers which investigated the Nicaragua Canal route last summer, appeared before the House Commerce Committee this morning. He said that the Board spent seven days at Greytown, which he regarded as a most important point, and in all forty-two days in Nicaragua. Thirty-four days of this time were consumed in actual field work, and not fourteen, as had been claimed. They left behind them a party which made some additional surveys extending over a portion of nine days more. They realized the importance of the canal and made an honest effort to learn the true state of affairs. He regarded the company's plans as impracticable in some ways, and spoke particularly of the difficulty of maintaining the summit level of the canal without raising the dam four feet higher than was contemplated, a change which would involve great expense. He believed a canal along the line of the proposed route to be practicable, and thought that when completed it would meet all expectations. The canal, he thought, would cost $133,000,000, not counting the interest on the money invested. With that amount the Government could construct a canal with a navigable depth of twenty-eight feet.

Mr. Endicott was asked if the modifications suggested by the Board were adopted he would still advise that the Government should construct the canal. He replied that he would if the Government purposed building the waterway. He thought the United States ought to own a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. This was really a military necessity. He did not know of any route more favorable than the one under consideration. He regarded the Tehuantepec route as an ideal one, but the expense involved would be greater. From a strategic standpoint, however, it was the better of the two, as it could be more easily defended. The Nicaragua Canal, he believed, could be used for ships of the largest class.

Mr. Endicott was then questioned for some time as to the improvements made by the canal company at Greytown and along the line of the route. The work at Greytown harbor he regarded as in bad condition. The pier was worm-eaten, and there was not much left there of any value. One mile of the canal had been built at Greytown to a depth of sixteen feet. It was in good condition. The plant at that point he did not regard as worth more than $500,000. The machinery was old, and if the work were renewed it would need to be supplanted by improved machinery which had come on the market since the present plant had been established. The plant, when new, was worth probably a million and a quarter of dollars. He did not agree with Mr. Menocal that the canal could be constructed for $70,000,000 or for anything less than the Board's estimates. He should not advise Congress to build the canal now. He thought it better to delay and make more exhaustive surveys and calculations. Those surveys should be extended through a period of eighteen months, so that the work could be protracted through the two dry seasons. So much, he said, depends upon the hydraulic data, which the company had not collected with sufficient fulness, that a delay in beginning the work for this purpose was necessary.

NEW YORK CITY'S WAR CLAIM.

Mayor Strong in Washington Urging the Payment of the $2,095,634.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The House Committee on War Claims to-day heard Mayor Strong, Comptroller Fitch, and Corporation Counsel Scott of New York city in support of the bill introduced by Mr. Cummings, appropriating $2,095,634 to reimburse the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York for moneys expended for the United States in raising, equipping, supplying, and arming militia and volunteer forces, and in other ways to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

Mr. Scott was the first speaker. He said that on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling upon the States for 75,000 volunteers. The nation was in danger, the flag had been fired on, and Sumter had fallen. Aid was required and should be rendered promptly. On the day the proclamation was issued large patriotic meetings were held in New York city and committees were appointed to raise and clothe troops and to solicit subscriptions. It was soon seen, however, by practical and experienced men, that such efforts, though patriotic and well meant, were inadequate to meet the situation; that they were too spasmodic and disconnected to accomplish results speedily enough; that if Washington was to be saved and defended, States and municipalities must at once take hold of the details of organizing, equipping, and forwarding troops, and that this would require the disbursement of sums of money, far in the raising of which private effort and private credit were not equal. In this emergency, and in response to the almost universal demand of all the leading citizens, an ordinance was passed appropriating $1,000,000 to aid the Union. The money was borrowed, or raised, by the sale of bonds, and troops were soon raised and sent to the front.

Under the act of 1861 Congress had paid millions of dollars to States on account of war claims. This claim was presented under this act, but was rejected on the ground that it was not a "State" claim. While it was technically not a "State" claim, it was a claim for service rendered similar in character to claims of States. The city of New York had paid the bonds issued, with interest, and thought that it should be reimbursed for what it had paid for the sole purpose of aiding in suppressing the rebellion. There was no doubt but that the money raised had been paid out for the purposes specified in the claim.

Mayor Strong said that he could add nothing to what Mr. Scott had said. The city of New York only wanted what was found to be due it.

Mr. Fitch, at the request of the committee, promised to send a detailed statement of the amounts paid out by the city and other data bearing on the claim.

The bill was referred to a sub-committee, of which Mr. Hurley of New York is Chairman.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Court Martial at West Point—Leaves of Absence.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—These army and navy orders have been issued:

A general court martial is appointed to meet at West Point April 18, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Capt. William F. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. James Parker, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieuts. Alexander B. Dyer, Fourth Artillery; Edwin R. Babbitt, Ordnance Department; Samuel D. Freeman, Tenth Cavalry; Willard A. Holbrook, Seventh Cavalry; Austin Brown, Fourth Infantry; William S. Biddle, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry; Richmond P. Davis, Second Artillery; William Wright, Eighth Infantry; Charles D. Parmer, Third Artillery; Charles S. Ilsley, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Barrington S. West, Sixth Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

Capts. John L. Tiernan, Third Artillery, and Phillip G. Wales, assistant surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe to relieve Majors Henry A. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, and Edward B. Moseley, surgeon, during the examination of First Lieut. John A. Gaujean, Fourth Artillery.

Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, will proceed from New York arsenal, Governor's Island, to this city.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply to the proper authority for an extension of one month, is granted Second Lieut. William H. Morford, Third Infantry.

Leave for one month is granted Second Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, Eighth Cavalry.

Leave for fifteen days is granted First Lieut. William J. Parlier, Adjutant Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Second Lieut. George W. Hoole, Third Infantry.

These naval cadets have been detached from the north Atlantic station and ordered to the Naval Academy for final examination: Lewis R. Sargent, Wipahu Moody, Hooksualter, Bennett, Baber, Sellers, Giles, McLean, Snow, Spear, Bulmer, Cone, Tompkins, Luby, Gallagher, Hamilton, Marion, McIlvaine, Chaffee, James Webster, McNeely, Turpin, G. F. Stone, Cooper, Bullwinter, Graham, Savenach, Whittle, and Delany.

Assistant Surgeon De Valen has been ordered to examination for promotion.

The "First Defenders" At the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The "First Defenders" Association, the remnant of the volunteers who first reached Washington on April 18, 1861, under President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, who are making a pilgrimage to the cities through which they passed on their way to the national capital, were received by President Cleveland, with the ladies accompanying them, in the East Room at the White House this morning. They also visited the Capitol, and as they marched into the hall of the House of Representatives a round of applause greeted them from the floor and galleries, which was repeated more vigorously a few moments later as their flag, labelled "The First Flag of the War," was brought into view. The veterans filed up in front of the desk as if expecting to be formally received, but no one appeared, and after waiting a few minutes they separated and visited other parts of the Capitol in groups.

Movements of the Ships.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Cablegrams to the Navy Department report the arrival of the flagship San Francisco and the cruiser Minneapolis at Naples to-day. Admiral Selfridge will transfer his flag to the Minneapolis there and proceed in her to Cronstadt, whence he will go with some of his officers to Moscow and St. Petersburg to attend the ceremonies connected with the coronation of the Czar. The San Francisco will be docked at Naples, and, according to Navy Department officials, will return to the duty of caring for American interests in Turkish waters.

SALISBURY'S BLUE BOOK.

MORE EVIDENCE OF GARBLING IN THE VENEZUELA CASE.

Matter Cut Out of a Letter from Gov. Light in 1889 Which Is Held to Invalidate All British Claims that Cannot Be Supported by Dutch and Spanish Records.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Venezuelan Government has laid before the High Commission an authenticated document secured recently among the official records of the colony of British Guiana, which throws grave suspicion upon the accuracy of the Salisbury Blue Book, upon which England expressed a willingness to rest her claim to the disputed territory. This newly found document, in the opinion of those impartially studying the merits of the controversy, calls for a full and explicit explanation from Great Britain to the Parliament for whose accurate information the Blue Book was ostensibly prepared. The inaccuracies do not appear in Prof. Pollock's argument accompanying the case, wherein all the errors have so far been discovered, and in a few instances corrected, but in what purports to be the presentation of all the evidence in the case. The disclosure relates to Document No. 17, and is the letter from Gov. Light of the colony to the Marquess of Normandy, dated July 15, 1889, transmitting a report from Schomburgk regarding his travels under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society before the distinguished botanist had been employed by the Government to devise a provisional boundary line. As presented in the Blue Book, this letter opens as follows:

"Mr. Schomburgk, employed by the Geographical Society to obtain information in the interior of British Guiana and adjoining countries, who has lately arrived at Georgetown, having furnished me with the annexed memoir and map, I am enabled to reply to your lordship's despatch No. 11, dated 12 March, and to that of your lordship's predecessor, No. 74, dated 1 December, 1888." Right at this point, in the middle of the opening paragraph, the British official editors of the evidence have cut out the only matter in the letter that bears upon the merits of the dispute, and have laid themselves open to a charge of garbling an official paper. In the Blue Book the document goes on from this point to speak of other matters irrelevant to the dispute and immaterial to a consideration of the case. The remainder of the paragraph, as well as the second paragraph of the letter, both of which were suppressed without the formality of the usual marks showing that any omission was made, and which are now supplied through Venezuelan channels, were as follows:

"I shall observe, there are no documents in the archives of the colony respecting the western or southern limits of British Guiana; the memoir of Mr. Schomburgk is therefore valuable. It confirms the opinions of the Superintendent of Essequibo as to the western limits, and points out what may be fit subjects for discussion with the different governments whose territories border on British Guiana. The Colombian Government is desirous of ascertaining theirs.

"I have had the honor of mentioning in my despatch, No. 105, dated December 17, the proposed excursions of the Brazilians from Fort St. Joachim. Mr. Youl, the missionary, has been warned to leave Pirara; the Brazilian authorities have claimed it, and having sent an officer to discover an ancient boundary mark which is that they say, it appears he assumed the identity of an isolated stump of a tree with the landmark sought. The limits of this province may be everywhere defined by rivers and chains of mountains more conveniently than by parallels, which may be proved by Mr. Schomburgk's memoir. Under the impression that, as civilization has begun amongst the aborigines, the British nation alone can protect them, I cannot too strongly urge the immediate decision of the limits of British Guiana.

"Mr. Schomburgk's merits as a geographer will naturally point him out as a fit person to be employed in any commission for the question of boundary."

The fact here established that there were no documents in the archives of the colony respecting the western limits of British Guiana at that critical period when both Brazil and Colombia were resisting the first encroachments of England, in the opinion of those now studying the question seriously weakens the British contention, and for that reason apparently there was no hesitation in suppressing it.

The duty of the Venezuelan High Commission is practically to find out whether the limits of British Guiana have been extended since the Motherland took over the colony in 1803, British Guiana having been ceded to the English by the Dutch in 1814. The confession that in 1889 the colony was without a document bearing upon its southern or western boundary transfers the entire burden of proof upon Great Britain to establish her claims to the territory claims which cannot be fully substantiated by Dutch and Spanish records. Under ordinary circumstances the great mass of those archives quoted in the Blue Book might have had great weight with the High Commission, but the discovery of falsification in quoting an English letter has thrown a cloud over all the other pages of the book, and to-day the entire publication is regarded with distrust.

Senator Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister here, is analyzing the translation by Commission the report of Don Jose Diguerja, the Spanish Colonial Governor in 1763 to the Crown, which will be presented to the Commission in a week or two. The Blue Book gave two and a half pages of this document, which is considered by all concerned the most important extant on the relative limits of Dutch and Spanish territory before England appeared on the scene in South America. The closely written manuscript copy of this authenticated report, which is now being translated, covers twenty pages, and the Commission will neglect the British extracts of it and study the complete report.

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FITZSIMMONS'S LION DEAD.

The Pugilist Snocked by Electricity in Trying to Save His Pet.

CLEVELAND, April 17. Nero, the pet lion of Pugilist Bob Fitzsimmons, is dead. He was killed by electricity late last night, and Fitzsimmons himself had a narrow escape. For four days Nero had had quarters in the baggage room of the Weddell House, but the weather being warm it was decided to take the lion to Ramsey's natatorium, where a place on the roof, which is enclosed by high walls on three sides, was prepared for him. After the performance at the Star Theatre, where the Fitzsimmons party is exhibiting, Ernest Roeber, the wrestler, and Fitzsimmons went to see that Nero was all right before they retired. Lew Robertson, swimming master, cautioned the men in regard to the electric wires.

Nero heard the voice of his master and made a playful spring toward him. The chain attached to the lion's collar came in contact with one of the electric wires. The lion gave a roar, and with a bound cleared the side of the wall and dangled at the end of the chain. Fitzsimmons made an effort to save the lion, and in passing near the wire was struck near the hips by the chain. He bricked with pain and yelled to his companions to keep away.

After recovering from the shock Fitzsimmons attempted to pull the lion back on the roof, but was unable to do so, and, being satisfied that the animal was dead, left the place. An hour later the dead lion was pulled up on the roof. Fitzsimmons valued the animal at $10,000. Fitzsimmons's injuries are not serious, though he was severely shocked. His thighs are burned, and also his left hand.

The National Exposition of Electrical Appliances.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the National Exposition of Electrical Appliances to be opened in the Industrial Hall in this city on May 4, and continuing for thirty days. It is expected that Gov. Morton will attend the opening of the exhibition and turn on a current of electricity generated at Niagara Falls and transmitted 402 miles over an experimental commercial wire of the Western Union Telegraph Company. This power will also be used in a Western Union cable, and on the Queen's birthday, May 24, will convey a message of congratulation from President Cleveland to the Queen, the water of the Niagara River which will generate the current being international.

Directors Needn't Pay the Bank's Debts.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has sustained the demurrer of William E. Tefft in the suit brought against him and others by Francis Higgins as receiver of the North River Bank, and has ordered a new trial. Tefft and the others were directors in the North River Bank, which failed. The receiver sued them to make good the debts of the bank and the losses sustained by the depositors. The defendants demurred that they were not liable on the facts, and only lost the case in the lower court. They appealed on the exception to the overruling of the demurrer.

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Final Adjournment Resolution Passed by Both Houses.

ALBANY, April 17.—In the Senate to-day, Senator Mullin, from the Finance Committee, reported the Assembly resolution fixing April 23 as the date of final adjournment of the Legislature, with an amendment fixing April 30 at 2 P. M. as the day. Senator Mullin moved the adoption of the resolution.

Senator Grady said he desired to call the attention of the majority to the large number of public measures not acted upon.

Senator Mullin—We've passed the Raines bill, the Albany Police bill, and the Pest bill.

The resolution was then adopted without dissent. The Assembly afterward concurred in the amendment.

The Finance Committee reported favorably Senator Brush's resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to investigate and report to the Senate on the water supplies of the various localities in the State. The resolution carries an appropriation of $7,500. On Senator Mullin's motion the resolution was laid over for discussion Monday night.

Senator Grady said that he had discovered that Senator Page's bill, authorizing the trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge to lease the bridge railroad so that it may be used as a connecting link between the New York and Brooklyn elevated railroad systems, had the printed statement on it that it had been ordered to third reading. The bill was in General Orders, he said, and he desired to have the statement on the printed bill in accordance with the facts.

The Clerk of the Senate looked up the record, and found the fact to be as Senator Grady had said. The correction was then ordered by Senator Ellsworth, who was in the chair.

When the Assembly convened this morning the Speaker's desk was laden with floral offerings in honor of his forty-seventh birthday. Among those were five large baskets of flowers representing the great political clubs of the minority, the New York city delegation, the Brooklyn delegation, and the doorkeepers of the House.

The calendar was taken up, and among the bills passed were these:

Mr. Austin, compelling executors to give bonds at the end of two years.

Mr. Wells, authorizing Syracuse to replace the Porter schoolhouse.

Mr. Sessions, the mechanics' lien law amendments.

Senator Guy's, compelling filing before suit of claims against New York city.

Senator Brush's, providing for commemorating the ratification by the State of the United States Constitution by erecting a monument at Poughkeepsie.

Senator Lexow's, amending the law providing for the construction of the East River Bridge, between New York city and Brooklyn, by defining the duties of the commissioners.

Senator Pierce's, providing for additional damage awards in the construction of the bridge at Third avenue, in New York city.

Senator Brush's, providing for the use for park purposes in Brooklyn of surplus moneys on the sale of bonds.

Also, authorizing Kings county to issue a series of $150,000 bonds for park purposes.

Senator Ahearn's, making it a misdemeanor for unauthorized persons to wear the badge of the military order of foreign wars of the United States.

The Raines bill, proposing amendments to the Greater New York ballot law, came to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Robbins asked that the bill be read, but objection was made by Mr. Finn, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to incorporate the city of Watervliet had a narrow escape from defeat to-day. One of the Democratic members, Mr. McKeown, caught the Albany Republicans napping, and at his request the bill, to which he referred by number, was recommitted in the absence of any explanation. Later the later Assemblyman Scherer of Albany discovered the bill had happened to the bill and moved that the Cities Committee be discharged from further consideration of it. This was carried, and one by one the Democrats disappeared from the chamber. After a sharp fusillade Mr. Scherer got just enough votes to pass his bill, 76 to 5.

HOLMES BAPTIZED.

The Murderer Admitted to the Catholic Faith Conditionally.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—H. H. Holmes, the murderer, has been admitted to the Roman Catholic faith through the rites of baptism. The Rev. Father P. J. Dailey, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers D. E. Cantillon, Higgins, and McCabe visited the county prison yesterday and performed the ceremony. The baptism was made conditional because Holmes had been previously immersed in the Protestant faith.

Father Dailey says that Holmes was to all appearances sincere in his professions of repentance and that he is apparently resigned to his execution, which will take place on May 7.

Amnestied Haytians Going Home.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 17.—A steamer especially chartered to convey back to their own country the Haytian refugees who desire to take advantage of President Simon Sam's amnesty has arrived here. Seventy persons availed themselves of the transportation offered and embarked on the chartered ship.

Will Take the United Press.

STAUNTON, Va., April 17.—The *Daily Times*, a new morning paper, will begin publication here to-morrow, and will publish the news despatches of the United Press.

YACHT BUILDING ACTIVE IN NYACK.

Any Number of New Steam Sailing Craft for This Season's Use.

Up at Nyack Seabury & Co. have been unusually busy lately designing, building, and chartering boats. The steam yacht Sea Bird, belonging to Lewis J. Bird, Commodore of the Hull Yacht Club, has been chartered through the firm's New York office to Mr. A. Baudouine, member of the Larchmont, Riverside, and Columbia Yacht Clubs. The yacht is about 100 feet long and will be in charge of Capt. Clark.

Frederick Gerken, owner of the steam yacht Countess, has placed an order with the company to build a new pilot house for the boat. She will proceed to Nyack within a day or two to have the work done and will be put in commission at the same time. Capt. G. T. Charlton is in charge. The steam yacht Egret will also go to Nyack in a day or two to have some alterations made and be put in commission. Capt. Thomas I. Miller is in charge. The Egret has just been sold through the firm's New York office to a New York yachtsman for use at Bar Harbor.

In addition to the steam yachts Kanawha, Hiawatha, and Mapita, the Nyack firm are also building a half-rater for a Providence yachtsman, a half-rater for a member of the New York Yacht Club, and a 30-foot water line keel sloop, 45 feet over all, for a prominent New York yachtsman and member of the New York Yacht Club. This boat will be very fast, and at the same time have cruising accommodations. She will have her lead moulded on the outside. The 18-foot water line cathoat, 26 feet over all, building for Mr. George H. Thorne, to be used in Gardiner's Bay, Shelter Island, is progressing very nicely. The boat will be enrolled in the Shelter Island Yacht Club, and enter the different races in her class. All of the above boats are from Mr. C. L. Seabury's designs. He has also made up plans for a 35-foot water keel sloop, about 54 feet over all, to be built for a prominent yachtsman for use this summer.

Boston Will Give a Fitting Welcome to Her Victorious Athletes.

BOSTON, April 17.—The Boston A. A. will give a fitting welcome to the returning athletes who, under its banner, won so many honors in the Olympian games at Athens. A reception committee has been appointed to make proper arrangements. The Boston Common Council last evening authorized the appointment of a special committee to receive and tender a public reception to the victorious athletes, who are expected by the steamer Lahn, and should reach Boston in about eight days.

MONTAUK FINISHED SIXTH.

Mr. Croker's Colt Is Next to the Last Horse Over the Straight Mile at Derby.

LONDON, April 17.—The Derby spring meeting opened to-day, and will be continued to-morrow. The heavy rains which prevailed throughout last night made a very heavy track. Mr. Richard Croker's chestnut colt Montauk, and many other entries in to-day's events, were out this morning, and were speeded over six furlongs of the course. At noon the betting for the Drakelow Stakes was 2 to 1 against Montauk, 3 to 1 against Burnock Water, and 4 to 1 against the other presumable starters. The *Evening News* declares that Montauk has grown to be a magnificent specimen of a thoroughbred.

The Drakelow Stakes of 5 sovereigns each for starters, with 200 sovereigns added; for three-year-olds; the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the stakes; the straight mile, was won by Mr. J. G. Menzies's chestnut colt King of Pearls, by Tristan—Queen of Pearls. Lord Rosebery's bay filly Full Armour, by Fullerton—Armorica, was second, and Lord Hindlip's bay colt Brechin, by Barcaldine—Distinguee, third. The other starters were Mr. Richard Croker's Montauk, Lord Ellesmere's Eugene, Mr. W. Stevenson's Burnock Water, and Mr. T. Carr's Grand National. Burnock Water made the pace in advance of Grand National and Brechin, who were followed by Eugene. All of these were clear of King of Pearls, with Montauk showing prominently. At a quarter of a mile from home Montauk got into trouble, Full Armour at this time taking command. At the distance King of Pearls shot to the front and won by a length and a half. Full Armour was a length ahead of Brechin and Montauk was sixth. The betting was 10 to 1 against King of Pearls, 8 to 1 Full Armour, 5 to 1 Brechin, 5 to 4 on Montauk, and 10 to 1 each Eugene, Burnock Water, and Grand National.

It was the public, and not the stable, that made Montauk the favorite, the former thinking that Clayton could ride better than Simms. There was no such plunging as there was in 1895, when the American horses started. Some bookmakers have offered 100 to 25 against Montauk for the Derby. His chances for big races over courses longer than the two-year-old course of five furlongs and 140 yards are considered to be out altogether, and his defeat to-day has weakened his position in the Jubilee Stakes.

The Doveridge Handicap Stakes of 1,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, the straight mile, was won by Lord Cadogan's bay horse Court Bail, 5 years, by Royal Hampton—Polka. Mr. Vyner's bay colt Sardis, 5 years, by Crowberry—Sardica, was second, and Baron de Rothschild's chestnut horse Medecis, 6 years, by Robert the Devil or Florentine—Skotzka, was third.

The Welbeck Handicap Stakes of 500 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes; five furlongs straight, was won by Mr. Wallace Johnstone's chestnut filly Remember Me, 4 years, by Bread Knife—Gipsy Anne. Sir J. Thursby's chestnut colt Crotanstown, 4 years, by Gallinule or Favo—Lady Louisa, by Soion, was second, and Gen. Owen Williams's bay horse Conifer, aged, by Briar—Foliage, was third. Mr. Croker's bay colt Americus and his brown gelding Eau Galiée (formerly Utica) were entered, but did not start.

Two Indiana Track Records Lowered at Forsyth.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The two Indiana track records were broken at Forsyth to-day. In the first race May Gallop, at 20 to 1, covered six furlongs in 1:15, flat, a quarter of a second better than the previous record. In the sixth event The Deuce ran five furlongs in 1:01¾, which also clipped a quarter of a second off the mark. Lillian Wilkes and Florenna were the only favorites to win. Hyler rode three winners and a second and a third. Summaries:

First Race—Six furlongs, May Gallop, 105 (Hyler), 20 to 1, won; Pert, 107 (Garner), 5 to 1, second; Niatta, 115 (Weber), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:15.

Second Race—Half a mile, Lillian Wilkes, 110 (Clay), 3 to 5, won; F. Garner, 110 (Garner), 15 to 1, second; Thomas Payne, 113 (Clark), 3 to 5, third. Time, 0:50½.

Third Race—Five and one half furlongs, Florenna, 105 (Sullivan), 7 to 5, won; Frankie B., 103 (Hyler), 10 to 1, second; Bart, 106 (Burns), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:09.

Fourth Race—Six furlongs, Jennie June, 117 (Sheridan), 5 to 2, won; Pure Metal, 122 (Meehan), 2 to 1, second; May Ashley, 102 (Hyler), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:02.

Fifth Race—One mile, Miss Morgan, 99 (Hyle), 8 to 1, won; Rock Bolan, 109 (Penny), 3 to 5, second; Lonzdale, 104 (Garner), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:44.

Sixth Race—Five furlongs, The Deuce, 102 (Hyle), 8 to 1, won; Lillian Wilkes, 110 (Irving), 7 to 5, second; Ferryman II., 97 (Burns), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¾.

A Suspicious-looking Race at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—The first race to-day was of a strongly suspicious character. Agent was the favorite, but Bishop Reed the second choice, was heavily played to win, and did not come in front. Martin's riding looked to be rather peculiar. Favorites and second choices captured every race except one. Summaries:

First Race—Half a mile, Bishop Reed, 103 (T. Murphy), 11 to 5, won; Traxillo, 108 (Thorpe), 7 to 1, second; Agent, 108 (Martin), 3 to 5, third. Time, 0:50¾.

Second Race—Six furlongs, Rondo, 107 (Scherrer), 8 to 1, won; Hanlon, 104 (Thorpe), 15 to 1, second; Nat G., 107 (Martin), 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:16½.

Third Race—One and a half miles, Marty, 105 (Perkins), 2 to 1, won; Sandoval, 101 (Scherrer), 8 to 1, second; Little Tom, 101 (H. Williams), 25 to 1, third. Time, 2:41½.

Fourth Race—One mile, Jane, 97 (Bunn), 5 to 2, won; Whisper, 98 (Sellers), 3 to 2, second; Panjandrum, 99 (Scherrer), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:44½.

Fifth Race—Seven furlongs, Miss Clack, 109 (Scherrer), 7 to 5, won; Albert S., 99 (C. Reid), 7 to 1, second; Dejeet, 102 (Thorpe), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:30½.

Entries for Bennings To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The following are the entries for the races at Bennings to-morrow:

First Race—Five furlongs, Eadbourne and Kingler, 124, Tim Sage, Allen Will, Harry Hallon, and Round, 121, Margrave, 118, Premier and Jeptour, 109, Article, 106, Intermission, 104.

Second Race—Half a mile, selling, Joe Hayman, 107, Uzzie B. H., 104, Bronx, 105, Pragalene, Sanguine, Fish V., Marsh, and Hamer, 100; our Rose and Wandering Willie, 98, Gallop, 95, Lady, and Trouver (claims five pounds for apprentice to ride), 95.

Third Race—Six furlongs, Blue and Gray Handicap, Pontiff, 127, Sir Dixon, 126, Blue Blazes, 118, Hurlingham and Paladin, 106, Roundsman, 104, Palmerston and Hanover, 102, Mrs. Stuart, 98, Ralforine, 95.

Fourth Race—One mile, selling, Kearney, 112, Waterboman, 109, Shelly Tattle, Clarus, and Restraint, 107, Van Brunt and Gredan, 106, Mello and Sue Kittie, 101, Brisk, 96.

Fifth Race—Steeplechase, about two miles, May Blossom, 157, Richards, Bram, Lewis Cavalier, 152, Jill Boy, 149, April Fool, 137.

How the Horses Finished at Newport.

NEWPORT,