MORGAN PLEADS FOR CUBA.

HIS RESOLUTION REGARDING THE COMPETITOR PRISONERS PASSED.

He Condemns the Administration for Searching for Frivolous Excuses for Its Action in Not Defending the Cubans Against Tyrants Such as Gen. Weyler.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), in relation to the sentence of American citizens captured on the Competitor in Cuban waters, was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate thereon.

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

The United States had carried out faithfully the neutrality laws, and had in no way incited or promoted the insurrection, which was attended with such barbarities, and which had drawn into its vortex citizens of the United States and very important rights of person and property. It had been a difficult task to restrict the wrath of the American people when they saw their own Government stand by while those unchristian barbarities were being summarily perpetrated. That a state of civil war existed in Cuba since the autumn of 1895, that it was increasing in magnitude with startling rapidity and strength, was known to the remotest and least-informed nation of Christendom. That war was being conducted by armies in the field, regularly armed and equipped. The Spanish force consisted of 150,000 troops and 60 war vessels, while the insurgents had in the field not less than 50,000 troops. It was utterly preposterous, therefore, to assert that a state of war did not exist there. It shocked common sense that the United States Government was being compelled by diplomatic fictions to admit that peace prevailed in Cuba. That diplomatic fallacy had its support in several technical apologies and excuses. Among those diplomatic evasions was the alleged fact that the Cubans had no fortified towns or military defences. That grave objection, however, was answered by the saying that "forts are strongholds made to be taken," and the Cubans did not propose to build them for that purpose.

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

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

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

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

The resolution was agreed to after a slight modification. The following is the text of it:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is directed to inquire and report to the Senate what are the rights of the United States under our treaties with Spain, as interpreted by the facts discussed in Cuba and now under consideration and sent now to death by the Spanish military tribunals for alleged offences of a political or other character against the Spanish laws of Government, not a part of that subject by bill or otherwise.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of State is directed to send to the Senate forthwith a certified copy of a protocol to commerce and declarations concerning judicial procedure, signed by Cabo Castillo as Minister of the Interior, Spain, Senor Aurelio Romero y Calanda, Minister of the King of Spain on Jan. 12, 1877, as the same was executed and interchanged, both in the English and Spanish languages, and that he will furnish to the Senate also a duly established or agreed original text of said protocol in the English or the Spanish language.

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

No other business of interest or importance was transacted in the Senate to-day. After hearing eulogies by Senators Coke and Mills of Texas and Caffery of Louisiana on the late Representative Crain of Texas, adjourned till Monday.

THE HORSA FILIBUSTER CASE.

Brief Filed in the Supreme Court by Attorney-General Harmon.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Government brief in the Horsa filibustering case before the Supreme Court was filed to-day. It is signed by Attorney-General Harmon, Solicitor-General Conrad, and Assistant Attorney-General Whitney. The main questions discussed in the brief are whether the steamer was engaged in an unlawful "military expedition or enterprise" within the meaning of the statute, and whether Capt. Wiborg and the mates who have been convicted knew the unlawful character of the enterprise before they sailed from Philadelphia. The Government contends that there is no question of international law involved, and that the case turns simply upon the meaning of the words used in the statute.

The party of filibusters started from New York in a tug, were transferred at night in the lower bay to a steam lighter, which was loaded with arms and ammunition and one cannon, and travelled in the lighter to a point in the ocean off Barnegat. There they signalled the Horsa, which was waiting for them. They all went aboard the Horsa, and were carried in her to a point about six miles off the coast of Cuba. Meanwhile they armed themselves and did some drilling. They left the Horsa at night in small boats, the vessel's lights having been out, and carried the cannon and other arms and most of the ammunition with them. They were in charge of a colored pilot and were on their way to join the Cuban insurgents, but it was not proved that they were organized into a regular military company. Judge Butler charged the jury that such proof was not necessary. Judge Brown afterward charged a New York jury in the case of the Bermuda filibusters that an expedition was not "military" unless it was a regularly organized force—cavalry, infantry, or artillery. The Government maintains, on the contrary, that whether or not an enterprise is military is a question of intent, not dependent on regular military organization, citing the cases of John Brown, who captured Harper's Ferry with twenty men, and Sanson, who killed one thousand men with the jawbone of an ass.

The brief gives the history of the neutrality statute. It was first adopted in 1794, at the request of Washington and Jefferson, to prevent the United States from being embroiled in the wars of the French Revolution. Jefferson said: "No citizen has a right to go to war of his own authority, and for what he does without right he ought to be punished."

Monroe said of the South American wars of independence that our people could not "behold a conflict so vitally important to their neighbor without the sensibility and sympathy which naturally belong to such a cause," but that "it is of the highest importance in our national character and indispensable to the morality of our citizens that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws."

"It is worthy of remark," the brief says, "that our neutrality legislation, substantially in its present form, received the signature of President Monroe. It is a part of the system of policy which bears his name. He held that European powers should not be allowed further to extend their jurisdiction in this hemisphere. He believed, however, that the United States and its citizens should abstain from interference upon either side in revolutions of American colonies against their European mother countries. Hence, when citizens of the United States attempted to violate the rules of neutrality in aid of the revolutions which ended later in the independence of so many South American republics, he not only maintained the existing laws, but threw the influence of his Administration in favor of their amendment, so as to make them more clearly applicable.

"It is sometimes forgotten that the so-called neutrality laws act upon both parties to such contests. While the Cubans, on the one hand, cannot use our country as a source of military expeditions, Spain, on the other hand, can neither enlist volunteers in this country nor procure persons to leave it for the purpose of enlisting without subjecting her agents to the penalties of our criminal code."

The brief also quotes from a charge of Justice McLean of the Supreme Court, who shows that such filibustering expeditions not only compromise the honor of the nation, but may bring upon it the calamities of war.

SPANIARDS THIRST FOR BLOOD.

Greatly Disappointed Because the Competitor Men Were Not Shot.

HAVANA, via Key West, May 16.—The delay in the Competitor case has caused intense disgust among Spanish residents and in army and navy circles here. It was the general expectation that the men captured on the schooner would be tried by court martial immediately upon their arrival here and promptly shot, thus setting an example for all filibusterers. The absence of the General of Marine, Admiral Navarro, caused delay, but for which the man would probably have paid the penalty before there was diplomatic interference from Washington and Madrid. The affair has placed Gen. Weyler in an awkward position.

He boasted that he would carry out the sentence of the court, but was thwarted of his purpose. He then seized the opportunity to leave Cuba with honor and return to Spain, where he would have been made much of.

He is said to have received orders to remain and carry out the orders of the Government. He acquiesced with as good grace as possible under the circumstances. It is now said that he has called officers commanding army columns to the palace and instructed them to modify their war policy and adopt more humane methods. Spanish Extremists are displeased at this, and say Weyler is showing weakness and lacks the personal courage of Campos.

Gen. Melguiso continues his methods. It is said he has recently killed ten pacificos near Quivican, one a man of eighty years, and that he has killed five white peasants near Durran and two near San Felipe, among the dead were a woman and two children.

Gen. Bernal, who had harsh words with Weyler some days ago and is said to have insulted his superior officer, will be tried by a military court for insubordination and disrespect.

Two thousand volunteers who were ordered to march to the trocha have refused to go, saying that they were recruited to garrison the city, and not for field work. It is said that 4,000 or 5,000 of them are wanted to cover the losses in the ranks of the regulars due to bullets and disease.

A band of insurgents yesterday set fire to and destroyed the whole San Miguel estate, close to this city. The estate is owned by the Casanova family. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

NO CUBAN LEAF TOBACCO.

The Spanish Government Has Prohibited Its Export.

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

Gov.-Gen. Weyler has issued an edict which will appear in to-morrow's *Official Gazette* prohibiting temporarily the export of tobacco from the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana except to Spain.

Ten days grace are allowed to fill existing contracts. All those failing to comply, the decree sets forth, will be considered sympathizers with the rebellion, their goods seized, and other severe penalties imposed.

Gen. Lee Gets His Instructions.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the new Consul-General at Havana, who was unable to see the President and Secretary Olney yesterday, has a conference with them to-day, and received the views of the Administration in regard to Cuban affairs. Gen. Lee's departure for his post depends on the wishes of the President and Mr. Olney, and no time has been set yet.

OPPOSITION TO GEN. LOCHREN.

And to Other Nominations Made as the Result of Judge Nelson's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The corridors of the Capitol are filled with rumors of a purpose to oppose the confirmation of the appointments which the President made late yesterday as the result of the resignation of United States District Judge Renssselaer R. Nelson of Minnesota. It is asserted that strong opposition will develop to the confirmation of Pension Commissioner William Lochren as Judge Nelson's successor because of the stringency of his rulings as Commissioner in pension cases, the legality of many of which is now pending in the higher courts of the United States, and notably so in the case of Judge Long of Michigan.

Members of the A. P. A., now in session in this city, are said to threaten hostility to the promotion of Dominick I. Murphy, the present deputy Commissioner, to be Commissioner to succeed Judge Lochren, on account of Mr. Murphy's marked prominence in the Roman Catholic Church. In the general opinion, in view of Mr. Murphy's recognized efficiency and long service, that this threatened opposition to his confirmation will hardly be attempted.

Against Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana of New Hampshire, nominated to succeed Mr. Murphy as deputy Commissioner of Pensions, the curious point is raised that in the fifty-third Congress a bill was introduced to pension him at the rate of $60 a month, on the ground, as stated in debate, that he was between 73 and 74 years of age, "incapable of work, and more infirm than his age would imply on account of severe injuries that he received in the war." The bill was passed, but President Cleveland declined to sign it and it became a law without his approval.

AN AMERICAN MARINE.

All Vessels Composing It Must Be Owned and Officered by American Citizens.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The conference on the bill to improve the merchant marine engineer service have agreed upon the Senate substitute with slight modifications. As agreed to, the bill stipulates that vessels registering according to law, and no others, except such as are qualified to engage in the coastwise or fishing trade, shall be deemed vessels of the United States and entitled to the benefits of such vessels. Such vessels must be owned by American citizens or an American corporation and be commanded by a citizen of the United States, including officers in charge of a watch and pilots. The word officer is interpreted to mean and to include chief engineers, and each assistant in charge of a watch on vessels propelled by steam, and after Jan. 1, 1897, no person shall be qualified to hold a license as commander or watch officer of a merchant vessel of the United States who is not a native born or fully naturalized citizen. All licenses to such officers are to be for a term of five years, renewable for another term at any time before its expiration.

Another section provides that no master, mate, pilot, or engineer shall be liable to draft in case of war except for the duties required under his license, and then to receive the highest wages paid in the merchant marine service; if killed or wounded in the line of duty such officers of their heirs are to be entitled to all the privileges accorded to soldiers or sailors under the pension laws of the United States. It is also provided that no license shall be cancelled without giving the officer concerned the chance to be present and be heard through counsel if desired.

Contracts Awarded for Battle Ship Armor.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Secretary Herbert to-day settled all speculation as to his action with reference to the bids submitted by the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies for furnishing armor for the battle ships Kearsarge and Kentucky by dividing the contract between the two firms on the basis of the bids on the separate exhibits, the firm submitting the lower bid in each of these divisions getting the contract for that particular one. Under this arrangement the manufacture of 3,067 tons of armor at a total price of $1,660,418.90 was awarded the Carnegie Company, and 2,063 tons at $1,465,191.80 the Bethlehem Company.

MASHER GREER THRASHED

CAUGHT AT IT THIS TIME AND, BY THUNDER, CAUGHT IT, TOO.

After His Licking for Insulting a Woman an Enthusiastic Assembly of American Citizens in Double Row Made Him Run a Gauntlet of Kicks and Cuffs.

To a record already long the gray-whiskered, respectable-looking Mr. Henry D. Greer added another item yesterday by getting himself soundly thrashed for insulting a woman, and also by putting himself in a position where he was oblized to perform the Indian ceremony of running the gauntlet, the places of the aboriginals being taken in this instance by a crowd of volunteer American citizens. The thrashing was done by J. J. Spies, theatrical agent.

It is some ten or twelve years now that Mr. Spies has known Greer by sight, though he did not know his name until yesterday, but he had never known anything of a nature to arouse suspicion of the man until last Sunday. On that day Greer came to Mr. Spies's office over the drug store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, where he had been coming for a few months to get letters and articles typewritten by the theatrical agent's typewriters. He said he would like to have some work done.

"There's no one here to-day," said Mr. Spies. "This office isn't open on Sundays for business."

"Where do the girls live, then?" asked the visitor. "I've got to get this work done."

"One of them is out of town, and the other lives up in Harlem."

"Can't you tell me where the little blonde lives?" asked Greer, in a wheedling tone. "Come, now, you might let me know that," and he bestowed a sportive wink on the other.

"Look here," replied Mr. Spies, shortly, "you can't get any address from me, and you can't get any work done here. Let that settle that matter once for all."

Thereafter for a few days Greer kept away, but yesterday morning at 11 o'clock he came to the office and found one of the typewriters, the "little blonde" of his solicitous inquiries, at work in the rear office, while Mr. Spies was in the front room.

"I want you to take some dictation," said he to her, drawing a chair close to where she was sitting.

The girl put a fresh sheet of paper on the roller, and prepared to write, but instead of dictating, Greer tried to take her hand and said:

"I've got some tickets for the races, and I want you and your friend that works here to go there with me and a gentleman friend."

"I don't care to go out with you," said the typewriter. "If you have anything to dictate, I am ready to take it."

"Oh, don't be so stand-offish," said he, and throwing his arm around her, he added a remark that brought her to her feet.

Pushing him away, she went into the front room and told Mr. Spies that she could do no more work for "that man with the gold whiskers and the gray-headed cane" this because she was excited, that she did not like to make a fuss, but that she would not be insulted.

Under a placid exterior, Mr. Spies carries a fiery temper. He bounced out into the front room with the typewriter clinging to his coattails and begging him not to kill the man. This petition, as it chanced, was superfluous at that particular time, for the man had very wisely and very hastily (which was also wisely) taken his departure.

Immediately Mr. Spies suffered a sudden rush of memory to the head, causing him to recollect that he had an errand around the corner on Broadway to see a man on business. Dashing down the solar stairs that he evidently forgot that the last six steps of the stairway were there, and took them in one tumultuous step. Around the corner he went, and there by a coincidence, happy or otherwise, according to the point of view, he ran into Greer.

Being a man of few words, he grabbed the gray-whiskered masher by the collar and said "Come along!" Then, lest there might be any misunderstanding as to his meaning, he began to propel Greer in the direction of the corner.

Greer is a big man, but Mr. Spies is a little bigger. Moreover, as that gentleman puts it, "in a calm I'm a mild and peaceful lamb, but when it gets stormy I'm liable to be pretty strong." It was very stormy for the captive. In vain did he protest that he was a peaceable business man. In vain did he appeal to an enlightened public to rescue the victim of a wretched mistake from an uncomfortable and dangerous position. In vain did he frantically protest that he had meant no harm; for every time he opened his mouth his captor shook him up until the words that came pattering out between his teeth sounded as much like chow-chow as they did like English. Nothing seemed to influence Mr. Spies did a fine oratory himself.

"You see this cur, gentlemen," he began. "He's the kind of brute that goes around insulting women who can't defend themselves. He's one of those sneaks that make it impossible for our wives and daughters to go about the streets. He don't deserve to live. Shut up, you, to the captive; if you open your mouth, I'll jam you down this sewer. I'm going to take you up into my office and make your remains apologize to that young lady you insulted."

"Hooray!" yelled the crowd which had gathered. "Sock it to him good. We'll help you."

"I don't want any help," said Mr. Spies, shaking the unfortunate until his ears flapped like a windmill. "I can do this business alone. I can clear there so I can get him to my office."

Shoving and shaking him by turns, the avenger got his captive to the stairway, where Greer grabbed the railing and stayed his ultimate progress. Tearing him loose, Mr. Spies picked him up bodily, threw him half way up the flight, leaped up after him, threw him the other half way, bundled him into the office, and said:

"Now, you can apologize."

"I—I—I'm awfully sorry," began the man.

"I—I—didn't mean—"

"Not to me," interrupted Mr. Spies; "to this young lady that you insulted."

"Where is she?" whined Greer, his knees knocking together. "Don't kill me. Where is she?"

Then Mr. Spies noticed what he had overlooked in his excitement, that there was nobody in the place but a very much astonished office boy. Dragging his prisoner with him he went to the door leading to the front office and pounded on the door.

"Come out and let him apologize to you before I break him in two," he cried.

"Oh, please, Mr. Spies," pleaded a tearful voice. "I don't want to come out, indeed I don't. I don't want to see him. I'd much rather not. Do let him go. Please don't kill him."

"Do you hear that," said the theatrical agent sternly to Greer. "I ought to skin you alive, but I'll let you go this time. But if I ever catch you here again or anywhere else trying any of your dirty tricks I won't be as mild with you as I was this time. Now, get down there."

Swinging him over to the door he gave him a cuff on the ear to start him and then kicked him down stairs.

From below, where the crowd was waiting came the order:

"Ready there! Here he comes. Give up now!"

The unhappy Greer on reaching the bottom of the flight picked himself up only to see before him a double line of men and boys about ten yards long with a narrow aisle between them. Trusting to a rush, he tried to push through at the side, but got a shove that sent him staggering back.

Up through the middle came the command, and a sounding kick of the propeller order enforced it. Seeing that nothing else offered, he put his head down and galloped up the narrow lane. As he went feet flew out and landed upon him, knotted handkerchiefs swung over his head, and open hands slapped his face with a crackle like in skery. He was staggering when he reached the open, but he had strength left to bolt around the corner and up into Hall's photograph gallery, where he fell into a chair, exhausted.

Not yet were his troubles over. Policeman John Hughes of the Broadway squad saw him going up the stairs and learned from the crowd an outline of what had occurred. Knowing Greer of old, the policeman went up after Mr. Spies to get him to make a complaint. He went up to the photograph gallery with Hughes and found Greer coolly reading a paper.

"No, I won't make a complaint against him," said the agent. "He's had a lesson, but if you'll just look the other way I'll give him just a little more."

Immediately Hughes became intensely interested in something out in the street. Mr. Spies seized Greer by the cheek, and in the manner of a school teacher leading a disorderly pupil, led him down to the street. Here he gave to the crowd gathered there a brief but vivid and exhaustive sketch of the man's character. Greer did not dare resist. When he was released he struck off amid the hoots of the crowd. Mr. Spies returned to his office and washed his hands.

Almost every theatrical manager and hotel man in the Tenderloin district knows Greer. He is notorious as an annoyer of women. His pretende business is that of a newspaper man, and he is armed with a long line of newspaper cards, on the strength of which he demands admittance to theatres, a thing that no reputable newspaper man does. He has been arrested twice in Washington for obtaining money from Senators on fake contracts for press clippings; he has been driven out of Lenox, Mass., for attempting to victimize residents there, and in Hot Springs he has been in jail as a bunco man. More recently he was arrested for being in a confessional at the opening of the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, last December. Shortly afterward he was fined $10 for making a nuisance of himself in the Sturtevant House. During the Horse Show he was thrown out of Madison Square Garden for presenting a fraudulent pass. He is the author of various fake schemes for getting biographies and press notices printed. An instance of the way he works the theatres was afforded recently at the Casino, where he unfolded a long combination card holder containing business cards of a score of alleged newspapers.

"I represent all those," he said, with a sweep of his arm down the line.

When Aleck McDonald, who was "on the door," told him that they were not good for admittance, he became abusive and attempted to push past the ticket box. Thereupon McDonald kicked him down stairs and nearly broke his own ankle doing it, for Greer's trousers were padded in the most likely place with what McDonald has always declared were hardwood blocks.

Greer's latest exploit was to insert in the Herald one of those advertisements for which that paper is notorious, a "want ad", for "young girls to take home work," giving an address on Broadway where he had no office. Policeman Hughes was watching him at that time, and seeing him in a hallway of the building with a number of young girls, drove him out. Greer's supposed object was to get the home addresses of the girls.

In appearance Greer is quite imposing. He has grayish hair and beard, a pompous manner, a ruddy complexion and a square figure, always set off by a long frock coat of the ministerial cut. He is about 50 years old, wears a silk hat, a coat flower, a pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses, usually hung on his coat, and carries a gold-headed cane. He is an exceedingly smooth talker. Besides his name, Henry D. Greer, he has also been known under the aliases of Hazard and Howe.

CONGRESS TO COUNT THE VOTES.

Ballots Cast in the Sixteenth Illinois District to Be Brought to Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—House Elections Committee No. 1, at their meeting to-day, adopted a resolution calling upon the County Clerks of the eight counties which form the Sixteenth Congress district of Illinois to appear forthwith in Washington and furnish any information required by the committee in the contested election case of Hinaker against Downing from that district. Each County Clerk is required to bring with him all the ballots and packages of ballots cast in each of the counties at the election held on Nov. 6, 1894, and all the poll books and tally sheets used in their respective counties at that election, and also the voting machines. It is further required that the ballots be brought in the packages in which they are now. The resolution also provides that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House shall issue subpoenas to the clerks in question to appear with these papers as witnesses, and that he shall also subpoena L. C. Murphy as an additional witness. This resolution will be reported to the House on Monday and no doubt will be promptly passed.

The members of the committee, to expedite the matter as much as possible, to-day telegraphed the County Clerks of the committee's action and requested them to leave for Washington at the earliest moment. Upon their arrival a room will be set apart in the Capitol in which the contents of the ballots will be counted under the supervision of one, and possibly two, subcommittees. Mr. Daniels believes that the work will be finished in time for the committee to make its report to the House if the adjournment of Congress be delayed to June 8.

Bills Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The President has approved the act for the relief of the National New Haven Bank, Connecticut; the act to permit Rene C. Baughman to lay pipes on Half street, Washington, D. C., for the transmission of petroleum; the act granting a pension to Sarah C. Ives, widow of a Mexican war volunteer from Iowa; the act granting a pension to Helen A. Jackson, dependent daughter of Lieut. William Jackson, late Fourteenth Maine Volunteers; the act granting an increased pension to Francis Walsh, late Third Wisconsin Infantry; the act relieving Anton Gloetzner of Washington, D. C., from the operations of the act restricting the ownership of real estate to Americans citizens; the act removing the charge of desertion standing against Frederick Van Guilder, 123d New York Volunteers, the act to pay to the widow of Gen. Thomas L. Young, U. S. A., salary earned by him during the civil war; the act allowing the use of national military packs for militia companies for the regular army and the national guard, and the act to pay Peter P. Ferguson of Wisconsin $1,750, in satisfaction of a judgment.

Mount Vernon Regents in Council.

WASHINGTON, May 16. The regents of the Mount Vernon Association, an organization of ladies owning the home of Washington, are holding their annual council in the old mansion on the Potomac below this city. The organization is shown to be in a flourishing condition, having received during the year a number of valuable relics and many gifts of money. The receipts from visitors and the boat and carlines now fully meet the expense of maintaining the estate, but extensive improvements are always in progress which call for donations.

During the year Mt. Vernon in California has reclaimed a swamp which has menaced health from the time of Washington, and in the twelve acres of clover meadow thus secured nine blooded cows, the gift of Mrs. Yeattman of Tennessee, now contribute a revenue of the association. A steady income also results from the sale of cliptings from the Martha Washington rose tree.

Payson—Stewart.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Miss Mabel Stewart, daughter of the Nevada Senator, was married at 1 o'clock to-day to Mr. Francis L. Payson, Jr., of New York. The Rev. Dr. Childs officiated at the ceremony, which took place in Stewart Castle, one of the famed residences of Washington, amid remarkably elaborate floral decorations, and in the presence of a distinguished company, including the Vice-President, the Diplomatic Corps, and many of the principal national officials. The only attendants were Mr. Edward Nicoll Dickerson of New York, the best man, and Miss Mamie Hitchcock, also of New York, who held the bride's flowers.

Miss Stewart, who was escorted by her venerable father, wore a magnificent tiara of diamonds, the gift of Collis P. Huntington. After a wedding breakfast the young couple left for an extended tour. The bride's presents, which were numerous and rich, were principally diamonds and silver.

A Geographic Excursion.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The annual field meeting of the National Geographic Society was held to-day around Charlottesville, Va., a special train leaving here this morning with the members of the society. The train stopped at Montpelier for a view of Madison's home. The principal exercises of the day were held at Monticello, the home of Jefferson, where, after luncheon, speeches were made by Mayor Patton of Charlottesville, Gardiner G. Hubbard, President of the Geographic Society, Dr. Randolph of the University of Virginia, and Gen. A. W. Greely, Postmaster-General Wilson delivered an address on "Jefferson at Home." Prof. McGee described the "Physiography of the Charlottesville Region," Prof. G. Brown Goode of the Smithsonian Institution spoke of "Old Albemarle in the Revolutionary Period," and Prof. Thornton described "Spottswood's Journey Across the Blue Ridge."

Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The President to-day appointed the following named gentlemen as the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy:

Prof. Ed S. Holden, California; Robert B. Howell, Omaha, Neb.; J. C. Richburg, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Scott, Rosedale, Miss.; J. C. Tappan, Arkansas; John W. Weeks, Boston, Mass.; Senator Blackburn, Kentucky; Senator Hale, Maine; Representative Robinson, Pennsylvania; Representative Lowe, New York; Representative Adolph Meier, Louisiana.

Minister Terrell in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 16. Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, Minister to Turkey, arrived in Washington from Texas this morning in obedience to a summons from the President. He had interviews to-day with the President and Secretary Olney.

Brooklyn's Card-playing Policemen.

Commissioner Welles of the Brooklyn police writes to THE SUN to say that the policemen implicated in the card affair at the station house were charged with playing cards, which is forbidden, instead of gambling, and instead of being fined $2, were fined two days' pay each, which is equivalent to $6.

Black Diamond Express.

Handsomest Train in the World. Beginning May 10th, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will inaugurate a new fast limited Train service between New York and Buffalo. Leave New York daily except Sunday, at 12.30 noon, arriving at Buffalo 10.30 P. M. Service and equipment strictly first-class. Meals a la carte. Baggage checked to any point from hotels and residences. Take Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street Ferry.—Adv.

FLASH ROUND THE EARTH.

MESSAGES SENT OUT FROM THE ELECTRICAL SHOW.

At the Same Moment Mr. Depew Started Talking and the Telegraphers' Instruments on Ticking—Western Union and Postal Telegraph Race Around the Globe

Chauncey M. Depew lent his well-known voice to boom the pretty electrical show at the Grand Central Palace last night, and he delivered a speech regarding the great things which electricity had done and might do for the world, while at the same time the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies were vieing with each other and both fighting for a record against time in sending long-distance telegraph messages.

The two events of the evening—the speech-making and the starting out of the telegraph messages—began at the same hour, 9:35 o'clock, and were announced by the firing of a gun.

Immediately after the noise of the gun subsided Mr. Depew began his speech, and at the same moment a great glass arrow, which was really a Geisler tube, suspended in front of the north gallery box where Mr. Depew stood, began to glow with phosphorescent light, indicating that the messages bound as nearly around the word as possible were on their way.

Elaborate preparations had been made by the telegraph companies for the test of last night. Each company had arranged a route of about 27,500 to 28,000 miles in length and had sent out the orders necessary to insure that the wires should be free from other business at the appointed hour, and that their best operators should be at the keys all over the world.

The Western Union route was from New York to Galveston, via Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and St. Louis; from Galveston, over the lines of the Mexican Telegraph Company and the Central and South American Telegraph Company, about 6,300 miles by way of Mexico, Nicaragua, Ecuador, and Peru to Chili; thence by a land line over the Andes Mountains to Buenos Ayres. From there to the cables of the River Plate over the lines of the Western and Brazilian and the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph companies, about 6,000 miles via Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, and St. Vincent, to Lisbon. From Lisbon over the cables of the Eastern Company about 1,000 miles to Penzance, England. Thence over Western Union Atlantic cables via Canso, N. S., to New York, about 4,000 miles.

The Postal Telegraph Company's route was from New York to Los Angeles, north to San Francisco and Vancouver, east from there, via Winnepeg, Montreal, and Canso, over cables to London, and thence back to Boston and New York. From London again over Government and other lines, via Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, and Pembay, to Tokio, Japan, and returning to New York by the same route, thus crossing North America twice, the Atlantic Ocean, Europe, Asia, and Africa.

In the box with Mr. Depew sat the two men who were to send out the messages. The Western Union operator was Charles A. Tinker, their general manager, and Prof. A. B. Chandler was the operator for the Postal Company.

In the box on the other side of the house sat the two receiving operators. These were Thomas A. Edison for the Postal and G. W. Dickinson for the Western Union. When the arrow began to glow at 9:35 o'clock Prof. Chandler and Mr. Tinker were receiving this message, addressed to Mr. Edison, on the other side of the house, but thousands of miles away over the wires:

"Celebrated nature treasurer, science utilizer, inventor, power for the guidance of nations and the peace of the world. Greetings from Mr. Depew."

At 9:38 the Western Union started the Depew message. Immediately afterwards both operators sent the following message over the same routes addressed to Mr. Depew:

"Marvelous wonders science man through the world's fair. Greetings from Europe's science triumphant and the benevolent creator.

EDWARD D. ADAMS."

Mr. Depew had not much more than finished his speech before the gun began to boom again and a glass arrow on the southern side of the hall began to glow, indicating that the messages were getting back from their rounds.

The first to arrive was the Depew message, which had gone the South American route over the Western Union lines. It was received at 9:45 o'clock, having been twenty-one and a half minutes making its journey.

The next message that was heard from was the Depew message returning from Tokio. It had covered the journey to Japan and back in just 50 minutes.

Adams's message beat this by two minutes, coming at 9:49 o'clock, and having been sent at 9:32.

The sending of the messages was announced at the time from Mr. Depew's box, and they were read when they got back, but just how much of what was transmitted on was understood by the spectators is questionable. Between the two boxes was hung a big outline map of the world with a lot of telegraph routes marked on it, and the principal stations on the routes were lighted by electric lamps.

It had been announced that these lights would be at one by one, to show the progress of the messages, but nothing of the sort happened.

All the lights were lit at the beginning, and they remained so until the show closed.

PLATT WITH QUAY IN WASHINGTON.

Talk of Concentrating the Anti-McKinley Strength on Senator Allison.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Thomas C. Platt arrived here at 9:15 this evening on the Baltimore and Ohio. He was accompanied by Representative Odell, who has been in New York for a day or two. There were also two or three other Congressmen on the train, including Representative Barrett of Massachusetts.

Messrs. Platt and Odell drove direct to the residence of Senator Quay on K street, where Mr. Platt will remain while in the city. Messrs. Quay and Platt had a long chat this evening, and to-morrow morning there will be a more formal conference, to which several prominent Republicans, called here as representing the various Presidential candidates, have been invited. Joe Manley will not be present, however, as he has gone to Augusta to remain until June.

To THE SUN reporter, Mr. Platt said this evening that he had nothing to say to the public just now, as his views as to the importance and necessity of defeating McKinley's nomination had been so fully made known.

One of the gentlemen invited to to-morrow's conference expressed the opinion that Messrs. Platt and Quay would decide that the wisest course of the anti-McKinleyites would be to combine on Senator Allison.

These leaders think, it is said, that only a Western man can defeat McKinley now, and Allison is considered the most equally available, because he has his own State so absolutely sold and because he is a candidate who would be popular as a second choice in many of the States where the delegates have already been pledged to McKinley. Senator Allison has often been accused of being conservative and non-committal, and even sly with regard to expressing his political opinions, yet he has not hesitated to state in the most emphatic manner at this time, when he has so much at stake, that he would not accept a nomination on a silver platform. His fearless statement is in marked contrast with the cowardly silence of McKinley, and has done much to strengthen his candidacy.

A letter received in this city to-day by a prominent Government official affords a striking illustration of the rapid change of sentiment in the East on the subject of the probable nomination of McKinley.

The author of the letter is a well-known broker living at one of the new up-town hotels in New York, and he is brought in daily contact with all classes of business men and with politicians of all parties. In his letter he says that he is desirous of betting $8,000 to $10,000 that McKinley will not be the Republican nominee. The friend to whom the letter was addressed will endeavor to find some enthusiastic McKinleyites to wager the $10,000 on the Ohio candidate, but he is not altogether hopeful of success.

Packer Alumnæ Celebrate.

There was a joint celebration yesterday of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Packer Institute in Brooklyn and the fifteenth reunion of the alumnæ. A luncheon was the special feature. Each guest was furnished with a handsome pamphlet souvenir giving a concise history of the institution. President Seth Low of Columbia, who has always been a warm friend of the Packer Institute, was a guest.

Engaged.

SARATOGA, May 16.—The engagement was today announced of Henrietta M. Shoemaker of this village, daughter of the late millionaire railroad magnate, Murray C. Shoemaker of Cincinnati, and granddaughter of ex-Congressman James M. Marvin, to Nash Rockwood, son of Col. W. T. Rockwood of this place. The groom-elect is one of the most prominent members of the Saratoga county bar.

Had Yellow Jack Aboard in the South Atlantic.

The four-masted British ship Mozambique, which sailed from Rio Janeiro in March, was detained at Quarantine yesterday because five of her crew had died on the voyage of yellow fever. She will be fumigated, and all hands will be held for observation.

Snow in Colorado.

DENVER, May 16.—A snow storm occurred here yesterday, although the weather is not cold. The snow melted in the city almost as fast as it fell, but it remained several inches deep on the plains. The farmers welcomed it because they needed water for irrigation.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brew'g Co's
FINEST
Bottled Beer
FOR
Families
Bottled at the Brewery
50th St.—Park Ave.—51st St.
MAIL ORDERS IMMEDIATELY FILLED.

CARLISLE'S SPEECH AS A PUB. DOC.

Senator Vilas Has It Printed in the Record, and It Is Being Sent Out Under Frank.

WASHINGTON, May 16. Senator Vilas, the personal representative of the President and the Administration on the floor of the Senate, has played a rather unparliamentary trick upon his silver colleagues which they are not very much pleased about. They have very little reason to complain, however, as Senator Vilas was strictly following precedent in what he did.

There appeared this morning among the public documents issued from the Government printing office a pamphlet of sixteen pages, containing a complete reproduction of the speech delivered by Secretary Carlisle before the workingmen of Chicago on April 15 last. It is