"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Generally fair; northwesterly winds.

VOL. LXIV.—NO. 290. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1897.—COPYRIGHT, 1897, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CUBA ASKS ONLY FAIR PLAY

GENERALS GARCIA AND RABI SEND STATEMENTS TO THE SUN.

They Say the Cubans Do Not Want Our Intervention nor Ask Material Aid of Us—If We Give Them Belligerent Rights, They Will Drive Their Enemy Out of Cuba.

MANZANILLO, Cuba, June 1.—I have authority to say that the great majority of Cuban patriots in Orient and Camaguey are not in favor of intervention by the United States in this war, but they long, as an act of justice due them, for the recognition of their belligerency, which would enable the Cubans to drive the whole Spanish army from the island by their own efforts. I have statements to this effect for THE SUN prepared by Gen. Jesus Rabi and Gen. Calixto Garcia.

Gen. Rabi is the Commander-in-Chief of the cavalry forces in Orient. His headquarters are in the district of Manzanillo, which he absolutely controls, the Spaniards holding only the seaport of Manzanillo, which is protected by their navy. His courage and military talents made him famous as long ago as the war of 1868, and he is further distinguished among the Cuban leaders from the fact that he is one of the few living descendants of the aboriginal race of Indians who inhabited the island when Columbus discovered it in 1492, and who were in a short time practically exterminated by the Spaniards.

Of the native Siboneyes, those of Orient, which has always been the more warlike part of the island, fought under Hatnei, a native of Santo Domingo, to liberate their country. Hatnei was caught, burned alive, and almost all his followers were slain by order of Gov. Velazquez. A few took refuge in the mountains of Santiago de Cuba and for 400 years their descendants, among them the Rabi family, have lived there refusing any contact with the Spaniards.

Time and their isolation reduced their numbers still more. In 1868 they joined the Revolutionists. Jesus Rabi, then a very young man, led to the Cuban camp the last survivors of the Indian race. By his bravery he soon won the rank of General. He was one of the Cuban leaders who were most honored by Maceo, and in Orient he was the man in whom Maceo had the greatest confidence. He did not surrender to the Spaniards in 1878, and he took up arms again among the first in 1895. His hatred of the Spaniards is intense and he is proud of his aboriginal descent.

I met him five days ago at his camp near Veguitas, in the Manzanillo district. His forces are composed of 4,500 cavalry and 500 infantry. He is the second in command in the province under Garcia's orders. He said to me:

"Intervention by the United States in Cuba in any way which would mean material help to us, or would give a pretext to Spain for declaring war on the American nation, is, in my opinion, unnecessary. If the United States will recognize our belligerency, and remain perfectly neutral in the struggle, that would be a wise and just measure, and it is all we ask. At present the United States, by persecuting our expeditions from that country and thwarting all the efforts of our friends to help us, deprives the Cuban army of an adequate supply of munitions of war, and is, therefore, practically an ally of Spain. I go so far as to say that in this respect the United States is to us a more formidable foe than the Spaniards themselves. The Spaniards fight us and the United States does not let us have arms to defend our lives.

"But if the American nation will remain neutral so that we may buy in the United States arms and ammunition and send them in our own armed vessels to Cuba, then we can fight the Spaniards on even terms. If without a regular supply of arms and ammunition we fought for ten years in the first war, and now, for more than two years have checked 200,000 Spanish regulars besides their irregular troops, you can imagine how easily we will whip them if they do not have such potent assistance as that the United States Government has given them.

"Spain knows this perfectly well, and for this reason she is working as hard for her cause in Washington as in Cuba. It is a shame for a nation that boasts of being courageous and chivalrous to take such an attitude. What would you think of a man who, fighting with another whose hands were tied, should object that a looker-on should untie his adversary? While Gen. Weyler says that we don't fight pitched battles against his 200,000 soldiers, Spain's wily diplomacy prevents the United States from recognizing our belligerency and induces the United States Government to hunt down our expeditions. There is no courage nor chivalry in such conduct."

I wrote down the above statement in Spanish, and Gen. Rabi, after reading it twice, signed it.

The statement of Gen. Garcia is in the following letter, dated near Moron, east side of the trocha, on May 25:

"SIR: In answer to your question whether I should prefer intervention from the United States or the recognition of our belligerent rights, I declare that the recognition of our belligerency is, in my opinion, the right thing for the American Government to do. To recognize us as belligerents is neither to declare war upon Spain nor to give Spain any cause to declare war upon the United States, nor to make any material sacrifice for Cuba. It is only to do justice. I have always believed that the Cubans alone can win this war if we have only fair play.

"I thank you for the copy you sent me of Senator Morgan's resolution, which I think is a wise document. Yours faithfully,

"Gen. CALIXTO GARCIA,
"Commander of the Cuban Army in Orient and Camaguey."

By the courier who brought me this letter I learn that Gens. Gomez and Garcia have planned an attack on the Lucaro-Moron trocha on both sides, and that they are gathering forces for that purpose to the east and west of Moron.

The situation at the trocha inside of the Spanish lines is really awful. Yellow fever is making ravages among the Spanish soldiers, and since April more than 10,000 have died of it.

Gen. Arolas has been recalled from the trocha by Gen. Weyler on the ground that he refused to carry out the orders of the Captain-General. In Weyler's opinion, Arolas is responsible for the failure of Weyler's plan to crush Gomez between the estate la Reforma and the trocha.

M'KINLEY'S CUBAN POLICY.

Woodford's Nomination Marks the Beginning of Positive Action—Spain May Offer Terms.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The announcement in THE SUN on June 9 that the President would offer the Spanish mission to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn if Gen. Jacob D. Cox of Cincinnati declined to accept it was substantiated to-day by the President's action in sending to the Senate the nomination of Gen. Woodford. No appointment made during the present Administration has received more thoughtful consideration than this one. The tender was first made to Representative Hitt of Illinois, who has been Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and will be continued in that responsible place when Speaker Reed appoints his committees. Mr. Hitt declined, and then, according to trustworthy information, President Seth Low of Columbia College was asked to go to Madrid, and his declination was followed in turn by offers to Gen. Cox and Gen. Woodford. There was some uncertainty about the success of Mr. McKinley's efforts to secure a suitable man for the mission, which has assumed such great importance in the present critical aspect of Cuban affairs, even after the tender was made to Gen. Woodford.

The selection of Gen. Woodford marks the beginning of positive action concerning Cuba. President McKinley decided that his policy could best be intrusted to a man in sympathy with the Administration, in whom he felt perfect confidence, and with whom he would have the opportunity of explaining verbally his intentions in regard to the struggle for the independence of the island. It is certain that the new Minister will not go to Madrid until the President has fully determined the course of this Government toward the Cuban situation. Definite developments may be expected immediately after Gen. Woodford reaches Spain, but their character is apparently in abeyance at the present time.

The President is still gathering information about Cuba, and to-day he had a long talk with W. J. Calhoun, his commissioner in the Ruiz case. The reception of Mr. Calhoun was extremely cordial, and the President showed that he had thorough confidence in the judgment of his special agent, whose report on his observations in Cuba may have an important bearing on the settlement of the Cuban question.

There is a growing conviction among leading men of the Administration that Spain may offer a solution of the problem that will be satisfactory to both the United States and the insurgents. Indications that something of this sort may be expected are already apparent. The reforms which the Madrid Government shows a willingness to provide will, of course, be viewed with suspicion by this country and by Cuba, on account of violated promises in the past.

President McKinley understands that the temper of the American people and Congress is decidedly against the acceptance of any compromise with Spain or the indorsement of any plan which will bring the war to an end without absolute independence to Cuba. Spain, however, is showing a disposition to end her embarrassment in any way that will not cause her pride to suffer, and the promised reforms offer a way to that end. The establishment of home rule in Cuba on the Canadian basis has met with opposition among the insurgent authorities, and is not viewed with favor in this country. But if assurances can be obtained from Spain and a guarantee given the United States that the establishment of autonomy will be merely preliminary to a declaration of independence by the Cuban people, in which the Madrid Government will acquiesce without a further resort to arms, the situation would be simplified.

There is good reason for the belief that Spain is willing to allow Cuban independence to be gained if the insurgents will abide by the reforms, and that the Spanish troops will be withdrawn and the Cubans allowed to form a Government, with a militia organization to protect the island against hostile invasion. The step to independence would be short, and Spain would be in a position to claim that Cuba had set an example which Canada might follow without danger of hostilities with Great Britain.

The Spanish reforms have not been instituted, and until they are the full extent of the intentions of the Madrid Government will not be known. It is said that the first step toward the inauguration of the reforms will be the recall of Gen. Weyler, and that it is probable that Martinez Campos will be sent to take his place.

Senator Platt and Representative Quigg had a long talk with the President to-day about Gen. Woodford. Both of them indorsed the Brooklyn man for the Spanish mission, and shortly after they left the White House the nomination was sent to the Senate. Gen. Woodford telegraphed the President this evening thanking him and saying that he would accept, and would be in Washington to-morrow.

INDIANS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A Band of Delawares Try to See the President, but Secretary Porter Puts Them Off.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A band of Delaware Indians, headed by the famous old chief Looking Glass, camped under a spreading shade tree in front of the White House a good part of to-day. They came early in the morning, togged out in blankets, moccasins, feathers and other paraphernalia of nomads, and were painted in bright red colors. Only one of the party, a half-breed, who acted as interpreter, wore citizen's clothes, and they were of the hand-me-down variety. In the lapel of his coat was a little button of the campaign variety, on which was the inscription: "I am too young to love." Several pretty girls came by on their way to the main entrance of the White House and stopped to gape at the tribe of red men. The prettiest of them, after reading the inscription, said, as she twirled her parasol about her hand: "Oh, I don't know." Just then Secretary Gage came along, and he, too, stopped, and, as a White House policeman said, "rubber-necked" at the Indians. He also leaned over, saw the button, and with a little sarcastic sneer said: "Ugh!"

Along about the middle of the afternoon the Indians, followed by the interpreter, lined up and walked into the White House. At the head of the stairway they met Secretary Porter, who inquired their business. The interpreter told him that the Delawares had business with the President, but Mr. Porter could not see his way clear to pass them into the President's room, so he asked that they return to-morrow. When Mr. Porter's words were conveyed to Chief Looking Glass he turned up his nose and showed signs of irritation. He didn't want to be stood off, and told the interpreter to tell Mr. Porter that they must see the President to-day. Mr. Porter couldn't see things that way, however, and after Chief Looking Glass was informed of this Secretary's wish he pouted a little, but finally took the way downstairs. They will return again to-morrow to see the Great Father.

ARRANGED HIS OWN FUNERAL.

The Body Clad in White Duck and the Casket Covered with Cloth of Robin's Egg Blue.

SYRACUSE, June 16.—Clad in a suit of white duck, with a bunch of June roses in his right hand, the body of Frederick Duffy was laid to rest in a coffin covered with cloth of robin's egg blue, at Mycenæ, a little village near this city, to-day. Young Duffy, who died of consumption, was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school at Mycenæ. He had always been of an effeminate nature, and could sew like an expert seamstress. He left a memorandum of the way his funeral was to be conducted, which was carried out to the letter. Besides the casket of robin's egg blue, the white duck, and June roses, the hymns to be sung were designated, as well as the persons who were to sing them.

A programme of exercises indicated just when the singing, preaching and prayer were to take place. Two funeral sermons were preached, as he indicated, one by the Rev. Robert B. Adams of this city, from the text, "Weep not; she is not dead, but sleepeth," and the other by the Rev. W. E. Brown, also of Syracuse, from the text, "He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." Each sermon was to be exactly twenty minutes in length. There was to be prayer at the house at 1 P. M. and services at the little red schoolhouse at 2 P. M. He told where the casket was to stand, with his father, mother, and brother at its head, other relatives at the foot, and friends in a part of the house which he designated. He named the undertaker and bearers and located his grave. Everything was carried out according to programme, and there was never a bigger funeral at Mycenæ.

HE MET HER IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Their Acquaintance Began with an Accident and Led to a Wedding.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—In July last Mr. Frank X. Hackman invited a number of gentlemen friends to celebrate his birthday. An outing at Clifton Terrace, Ill., was planned. Among the diversions was a sail on the river. As they were getting into their boat the gentlemen saw several young men and ladies who were landing from another boat. A scream suddenly attracted attention. A young lady had miscalculated the distance and was sinking beneath the waters of the Mississippi.

Mr. Hackman threw off his coat and hat and made a plunge. Amid the cheers of persons who but a moment before were awe stricken at the accident he landed safely on the wharf with Miss Mary Belle Halpin, a society belle of the West End, this city. Mr. Hackman's acquaintance with Miss Halpin began with the accident.

The day following Mr. Hackman called at Beer's Hotel to ascertain if the young lady whom he had saved had fully recovered. Miss Halpin's gratitude was profound. Could she ever repay him for his brave act?

Mr. Hackman figured out about what he thought his heroism was worth. At the proper time he announced to Miss Halpin the price. It staggered her. But she was happy to balance the account that way. The debt was paid this morning, when they were married at St. Xavier's Church.

SUNDAYS NOT OFFICIAL DAYS.

The Illinois Supreme Court Decides That the Governor Need Not Work on Sundays.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 16.—It has been decided by the Supreme Court that the Governor of Illinois is not required to work on Sunday in the performance of his official duties, and that Sundays shall not be counted in figuring up the time allowed him by the Constitution in which to act upon bills after the adjournment of the General Assembly. The decision removes all doubt and uncertainty as to the validity of the important bill revising the laws in relation to building and loan associations.

Bar Harbor, Me.—Splendid cottage for lease. Adjoins famous "Louisburg." Address J. Butler, "Brunswick," Boston.—Adv.

TRIED TO KILL HIS FRIEND.

A RICH MAN'S SON IN JAIL FOR ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

C. D. Collins at Death's Door from Wounds Inflicted by a Hammer—He Says Martin Ensley Beat Him Down and Robbed Him of $6,000—Ensley Says Another Is Guilty.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Martin Ensley, the son of the late Col. Enoch Ensley, a millionaire well known in the South, is in a cell at the St. Louis County Jail in Clayton, while C. D. Collins, a wealthy Tennessee hotel man, known throughout the country, is struggling for life on a bed at Kirkwood with little probability that he will survive wounds received by him last night in the suburb of Meramec Highlands.

These wounds are alleged to have been inflicted by Ensley. Need of money is said to have caused Ensley, under the guise of friendship, to lure his comrade into the woods away from the hotel, and beat him almost to death with a hammer. Collins declares positively that Ensley led him into the trap, and inflicted the wounds which are now expected to cause death, and then robbed him of $6,000 in cash.

Ensley denies the crime. He asserts that while he and Collins were out walking Collins was attacked by an unknown man, and that he defended him. Collins declares that Ensley struck him with the hammer just as he was within a few feet of the highway, and that Ensley rained blow after blow upon his skull and neck.

The scene of the crime is about seventy-five yards west of the inn at Meremac Highlands, and it was about 11 o'clock last night that it occurred. Collins and Ensley had gone to the Highlands for a short rest and enjoyment of the country. At least this is why Collins went. Collins had sold a hotel at Nashville, Tenn., a few weeks ago, and had $6,000 in cash, he says, upon his person. This fact, he alleges, he disclosed to Ensley.

They walked to the inn and strolled about in the more public portion of the ground. Collins started for the Pagoda, which is west of the inn, by a path in which there are a number of flights of steps. He says that Ensley lingered behind, and when Collins was within five yards of the roadway above, Ensley ran up suddenly beside him and dealt him a blow on the forehead with a hammer. It was a terrible blow, and Collins became half unconscious. His assailant then brought the hammer down eight or ten times on the head of his victim. He pounded Collins on the top, side, and back of the head and on the neck, and at each blow the wedge-shaped edge with which he struck sank into the skull and flesh.

Then the man knelt beside his victim and, tearing open the coat and waistcoat, thrust his hand into the pocket that contained the money and withdrew it. He then turned and fled. He thought there was no witness to the crime, which had occupied only a few seconds. But in this he was mistaken. Paul Rouquemont, the head cook at the inn; William Koehler, the baker, and Charles Feidler, the assistant cook, had been asleep on the grass a few feet away, and had been aroused by the noise.

They say they saw Ensley as he struck his victim and searched Collins's pocket. Feidler started in pursuit of him. Ensley ran southeast and disappeared in the darkness. The men hurried to the inn and told private watchman Walter Bush of the tragedy. All hastened back and carried Collins to the hotel, where he received medical attention. He was conscious and gave a lucid description of the whole affair. He immediately accused Ensley, and related the circumstances attending the assault and robbery.

In the mean time Ensley had gone south of the inn, about a half mile, and called out to an employee of the Highlands Company, to whom he told a story of the hold-up. He said he and his friend had been assaulted and robbed, and that he had fled. He believed his friend was seriously injured, and he was afraid of being. When Ensley reached the inn Watchman Bush was sitting on the front veranda. Ensley was covered with blood, and Bush said:

"You're the very man I want. What's your name?"

"Ensley," he replied.

Bush then arrested him, and upon searching him found $600 upon his person. He denied committing the crime and said that another man had attacked Collins and himself. He was not injured in any way, however, and the three witnesses asserted that he was the man who had assaulted Collins. Ensley was then transferred to Clayton, where he was locked up. The hammer with which the assault was committed was found near the scene of the crime. It was covered with blood.

Collins says the $600 found on Ensley undoubtedly belonged to the latter, as Ensley had that much money in his pocket when they left their hotel. Charles Feidler, the baker at the inn, says he saw a man wield the hammer and throw it away after rifling Collins's pocket. The man ran to a fence, where he met a confederate and gave him the plunder. Both separated then and disappeared. This confederate, who is still at large, is supposed to have the $6,000.

Martin Ensley is about 32 years old. He was the only son of the late Col. Enoch Ensley. The Colonel's first wife died early, leaving him two children, a boy and a girl. The daughter, Lady Ensley, was a belle in her day, and married a surgeon in the United States navy. She lives in New York.

Col. Ensley, who died a few years ago at his home in Memphis, was considered one of the wealthiest men in the South, and at the time of his death was supposed to be several times a millionaire. He was one of the pioneers in developing the iron and coal fields of Alabama, and for years was one of the largest owners of that rich corporation, the Tennessee Coal and Coke Company. He was also President of the Memphis Gas Company, a director in several banks, besides owning one of the most extensive plantations on the Mississippi bottoms. The Lady Ensley coal and iron mine in Alabama is still a valuable property, and the town of Bessemer, Ala., owes much of its development to Col. Ensley's enterprise. The position he took in the Presidential campaign of 1888 startled many of his Southern associates, and brought unfriendly criticisms, caused by an article he contributed to the *North American Review* in favor of a high protective tariff, and showing where it would benefit the South.

Martin Ensley occupied a prominent position in the social circles of Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, and other Southern cities during his father's life. Presumably left to several millions, he was esteemed as fortune's favorite.

Nine years ago he and another young man nearly as prominent disgraced themselves in Memphis by getting drunk and insulting reputable women in a lonely house. They were arrested, and the escapade caused a sensation. Ensley's companion jumped his bond and went to Europe to avoid a trial. Young Ensley stood his trial. He confessed his fault, said he was drunk and was sorry for it, and the manly way in which he deported himself caused a slight revulsion of public feeling in his favor. He was fined several hundred dollars.

He kept out of society for a year or two, then re-entered it, and was married to Miss Bettye Selden, daughter of M. L. Selden, a wealthy Memphis man. Young Ensley and his wife went everywhere, and kept just in advance of the fashions. He drove a tandem during the racing season, and in 1893 rode Bertha to victory in a gentlemen's race at Montgomery Park.

About two years ago Southern society was startled by the announcement that his wife was suing him for divorce on the ground of non-support. She got her decree, and is now nearly as much of a belle as she was before her marriage. Ensley and Collins played the races heavily in this city during the past three weeks, the latter owning a string of horses under an assumed name.

BLEW OPEN THEIR CELLS.

A Jailer Covers Seven Men Who Had Used an Explosive in an Attempt at Escape.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 16.—Led by a notorious crook, named Pickett Johnson, seven men made a break for liberty in the city jail early this morning. Shortly after midnight Jailer Speirs heard an explosion in the cell room, and hurrying thither discovered that the locks had been blown from the cell doors and that the men were out in the corridor. At the point of his pistol he drove the men back into their cage and secured the door. At about 3 o'clock another explosion occurred which not only tore the cell doors open, but blew the boards from one of the windows. When the jailer appeared the second time Johnson urged his comrades to kill him, but the jailer threatened to shoot the first man who raised his arm. The men were again put in their cells.

Cleveland in 14 hours and 15 minutes by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 next morning, Chicago 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

RESULTS OF A WYOMING QUAKE.

Many Deep Fissures Open and Two Acres Sink Forty Feet.

CASPER, Wy., June 16.—About a month or six weeks ago many citizens noticed a slight motion of the earth, while many in the surrounding country felt the quake, and dishes and loose articles in houses rattled in an alarming manner. In Bates Park the shock was much greater and more plainly felt. Its effects have just been discovered.

Charles Richardson, a ranchman of Bates Park, while in search of horses last week, was at the head of Bottom Creek, on a bench of Laramie Plain, two miles west of Horse Buttes, and came upon small cracks in the ground made by the recent earthquake, which grew larger as he advanced and showed great depth.

He dismounted and investigated. He dropped pebbles into the crevices and listened attentively to the sound as the stones bounded from side to side, until it died away in the depths.

He went further and found the cracks three feet across and he could discern no bottom. He then came upon the main or principal crack about forty feet across and crawled cautiously and looked down.

A further investigation showed a space of about two acres that had sunk about forty feet, with perpendicular walls.

TWO BUILDINGS LIKELY TO FALL.

Nos. 9 and 11 Park Row Built on Quicksand and Have Been Undermined.

The Department of Buildings moved before Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday for an order to compel the National Life Insurance Company of Hartford, as the owner of 3 Park row, to remove the third story of the building, which is said to be eleven inches out of plumb and to be in danger of falling. The motion was made on the report of R. M. Upjohn, a member of the Examining Committee on Unsafe Buildings of the New York Chapter of Architects.

Mr. Upjohn states that the foundations of 11 Park row, which adjoins No. 3, there being no numbers 5, 7, or 9, are also undermined, owing to the excavations being made for the foundations of the new syndicate building adjoining No. 11. No. 11 is not so high as No. 3, and is owned by Joseph Pulitzer. The affidavit says these buildings are built on quicksand.

All the tenants of No. 3, with the exception of the *Herald* office on the first floor, have vacated, but there are still tenants in No. 11. Expert Upjohn declares: "Both the buildings at 11 and 3 Park row are moving, and are likely to fall if something is not done to stop them."

Justice Andrews took the papers, reserving his decision.

HOLD-UP IN CITY HALL PARK.

A Peddler Robbed of His Watch Just Outside the Police Station.

Sergeant Murphy sat dozing behind the desk in the little police station in the basement of City Hall last night. It was 10:40 o'clock. The front doors of the station were wide open and the walk leading from them to Park row was bright with the glare of the electric lights. Suddenly a loud yell was heard outside. Sergeant Murphy awoke.

"Help! Murder!! Polizei!!! shouted a voice.

Murphy bounded over the desk and made for the park. On the broad walk, just outside the door, he saw a man with a bushy black beard, who had a pack on his back and a valise in his right hand, struggling with two assailants. As Murphy hove in sight the latter broke away and started to run. Murphy grabbed the taller one. The other slipped by him and made off toward Broadway. When he reached Park place he ran into the arms of Policeman O'Rourke of the Church street station. When questioned he could give no satisfactory account of himself, so O'Rourke took him back across the park.

In the meanwhile Sergeant Murphy haled his prisoner to the station. The man with the bushy beard, who was so frightened he could scarcely speak, said that he had been held up by the two other men. He said he was Joseph Cider, a peddler of 19 Monroe street. He was crossing the park on his way home, after a hard day's work, when the two men accosted him. Suddenly the man whom Sergeant Murphy had caught grabbed him by the beard, and shoved him against the wire fence that guards the lawn. Cider struggled, but he was handicapped by the valise and his pack. When he attempted to cry out the robber choked him and his companion put his hand in Cider's pocket and seized his silver watch, which was attached to a heavy guard, and wrenched it off the ring. In his other pocket Cider had $95 in bills. Before the highwayman could get at it the peddler screamed, and Sergeant Murphy appeared on the scene.

The Sergeant's prisoner said he was William Halpen, 18 years old, a bicycle builder of 59 Paterson street, Jersey City Heights. He cried when he was being searched, and said he had nothing to do with the hold-up. While his pedigree was being taken Policeman O'Rourke walked in with the other robber, who described himself as John Royer, 21 years old, of 77 Lincoln street, Jersey City Heights. He also denied that he had had anything to do with the robbery. Then he winked at the crowd which had followed him in.

"I guess your picture is in the gallery, isn't it?" said Sergeant Murphy.

"I wouldn't be surprised if it was," retorted Royer airily, and both prisoners were locked up. The hold-up occurred within thirty feet of the station house door. Hundreds of people were in City Hall Park at the time.

TEXAS'S WAR ON NORTHERN IDEAS.

Confederate Veterans Taking Up the Fight on the State University Faculty.

DALLAS, Tex., June 16.—The old Confederate soldiers are taking up the fight against the State University Faculty because of their alleged teachings on the civil war. The recent bitter debate in the State Legislature on the "heresy" charge is being voiced in the camps of the United Confederate Veteran Association. Joseph E. Johnston camp last night held a meeting at Gainesville, at which bitter attacks were made on the faculty and a series of denunciatory resolutions adopted. The resolutions demand that a rigid investigation be made by the special committee of the Legislature, and if the facts are found to be as indicated in the changes made on the floor of the Legislature that charges be at once made in the University faculty. One of the resolutions reads:

"That we have in our Southland learned men who to the manner born are in unison and sympathy with our civilization and who are the peers in learning of any people on earth, who in the selection of men to fill such important positions as that of President and professors in our State university, we are untrue to ourselves and to our traditions to pass them by to elevate other than known minds to this position."

MADE INSANE BY THE VERISCOPE.

Morgan Developed Lunacy While at the Fitzsimmons-Corbett Show.

Edward Morgan of 320 East Forty-first street went to the veriscope reproduction of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett prize fight at the Academy of Music last evening, and during the final round he went crazy. He crowded from his seat in the second gallery to the rail and shouted:

"Take me to Christ."

Then he threw four $10 bills into the orchestra, and followed them with a bank book. He tried to jump over the railing, but was restrained, and was taken to the East Twenty-second street police station. There he cursed and blessed Policeman Smith, who had arrested him, alternately.

He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance with John Leonard of Brooklyn, who was found praying in the street at Second avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Morgan pitied Leonard, and said that he felt sorry for a crazy man.

Asks the State to Pay for Damage Done by Deer.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 16.—Farmer Jones, living in the town of Wells, has applied to the authorities for protection against the wild deer which are trespassing upon his lands and destroying his crops. There has been a closed season on deer in this State for ten years, which is off this fall. Jones says it is impossible to keep them out of his fields. He asserts that the State's protection of the deer makes his claim legal and valid.

SENATE HAS THE TREATY.

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII IS PROBABLY NEAR.

The Plenipotentiaries Sign the Document in the Diplomatic Room of the State Department—Senator Gray Defeats Its Publication—Will It Be Opposed by Japan?

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The expected treaty of annexation with the republic of Hawaii was sent to the Senate to-day by President McKinley at 3:15 P. M. Good progress was being made with the Tariff bill, and the President's messenger retired to the Republican cloak room, where he remained an hour and a half, waiting until the usual session of the Senate should be completed. Immediately upon the formal presentation of the treaty the Senate, at 4:50, went into executive session, and behind closed doors the Senators heard the documents read. This took up very little time. The President's letter of transmittal was very brief, not over 100 words, while the treaty itself contained about 1,500 words. When the reading was concluded, Chairman Davis of the Foreign Relations Committee moved that the treaty and messages be made public. To this Senator Gray of Delaware objected, and this single objection was sufficient to postpone action on the motion until the next executive session. Mr. Gray said that a document of such great importance should not be given to the public at this time, but vouchsafed no reason for that opinion. Nothing more was said about the treaty, but an effort will undoubtedly be made at to-morrow's executive session to remove the injunction of secrecy.

The treaty was signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Hawaii, appointed by their respective Governments for that purpose, in the diplomatic room of the State Department at 9:30 o'clock this morning. There was no one present save the high contracting parties, the Assistant Secretaries, and the representatives of the press. The treaty was signed in duplicate by Secretary Sherman for the United States, and Minister Francis M. Hatch and Special Commissioners Lorin M. Thurston and H. W. Kenney for Hawaii. A new gold pen was used.

After the signatures had been attached and hearty congratulations exchanged, a photographer perpetuated the scene by the aid of the camera. The venerable Secretary of State, with pen in hand, sat at the head of the table on which the parchment lay. At his right was Minister Hatch, also seated, and behind him stood Messrs. Thurston and Kenney, and to their left Assistant Secretaries Day, Adee, and Cridler. Mr. Day's connection with the treaty was rather more intimate than that of any of the other officials, as he and Minister Hatch have been in consultation over its terms and they were finally agreed to by them.

The original draft of the treaty was made by the Hon. John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, previous to his departure for Europe. He negotiated the annexation treaty sent to the Senate in February, 1893, by President Harrison, and has been an ardent advocate of annexation ever since. When the Hawaiian envoys reached Washington they consulted with Mr. Foster, who readily gave them his assistance. It is said on official authority that the treaty as concluded is substantially that prepared by Mr. Foster, the changes being immaterial.

It is not expected that anything will be done with the treaty by the Senate until the Tariff bill has been disposed of. It may then be reported to the Senate with such changes as the Committee on Foreign Relations deem desirable, if any, although this is by no means certain. It is recognized that under the rules of the Senate, when a single Senator could hold it up so that final action might be deferred until late in the summer, and, as speedy action is not necessary, it is also not desirable to expose it to exaggerated opposition. That it will meet determined opposition is beyond question. Senator Perkins of California, when informed to-day by a SUN reporter that the treaty had been signed, promptly responded that it would not be ratified at this session. So it may remain in the committee until the regular session of Congress, December next. This, in fact, is the greater probability at present. Many Senators are undecided upon the expediency of the proposed step, and their views will be settled by conference with constituents during the recess. If forced into the field now it is doubtful that the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate could be secured. The purpose of injecting the treaty into the current of public affairs at this time was not to make it a topic of debate, but to dispose of the necessity of considering the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii. Its question had caused much trouble to the Republican managers, and three caucuses were insufficient to settle it.

Mr. Toru Hoshi, the Japanese Minister, called at the State Department yesterday on learning of the probability of the signing of the treaty. It was said, protested against it. Inquiry at the Japanese legation regarding the terms and grounds of the reported protest was met by the declaration that the use of the term "protest" lacked that accuracy which should characterize statements relating to diplomatic affairs. The Japanese Minister, it was explained, had made no protest against the execution of an annexation treaty, for the reason that he had no official information of the existence of such a treaty on the occasion of his visit to the Secretary of State. Mr. Toru Hoshi made some inquiries regarding the instrument, but the nature of those inquiries and the replies were not disclosed. Whether or not Japan would protest when the text of the treaty became public was a question which could be answered only when the time arrived. Annexation of Hawaii to the United States, it was recognized, was a matter for the consideration of those two countries alone. But Japan, like other countries, had certain interests, through its citizens resident in the island, which could not be jeopardized or disturbed by the affirmative action of the United States and Hawaii alone.

An official of the State Department told THE SUN reporter to-night that the representations made by the Japanese Minister about the annexation treaty did not amount to a "formal protest." The Minister, he said, wished to be informed as to the provisions of the treaty, so that his Government could be guided in securing protection of its treaty rights with Hawaii. The Japanese Government will inquire of the United States whether this country will assume responsibility for the action of the Hawaiian authorities in excluding Japanese labor from the islands.

One of the principal articles of the treaty provides for the appointment of a commission of five persons to govern the new Territory until Congress shall provide for the inauguration of a Government and the application of laws. All the Commissioners are to be appointed by the President of the United States. Two of them are to be Hawaiians and the others citizens of the United States.

MARQUIS ITO ON HAWAII.

He Says Japan Will Make No Difficulty About the Islands.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 16.—A despatch to the *Times* from Paris says that in an interview Marquis Ito, ex-Prime Minister of Japan, who will represent the Mikado at the jubilee in London, said, touching upon the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii by the United States:

"We certainly shall not create an international difficulty respecting Hawaii. Events have caused us to reflect. We do not seek quarrels. We wish only to defend our rights and honor. We seek only justice and truth."

CITY HALL WEDDING ROMANCE.

Bridegroom Stabs His Old Sweetheart and the Bride Robs Her.

Eugene Grensseno of Whitestone, L. I., and Alice Ermeneux of this city were married by Alderman Schilling at City Hall yesterday. They took a room at 119 West Twenty-sixth street for the night.

Marie Argrenzio, to whom Grensseno had made love, went to the house and upbraided him for deserting her. He stabbed her in the head with a pocket knife, and his wife, it is said, stole $20 from her purse. Both of them were arrested. The woman is not badly hurt.

Long Island Railroad.

The summer schedule will take effect to-day, June 17, with increased and improved train service. Three additional trains will be operated on the Port Jefferson branch. An additional express train east and west for Amityville and intermediate stations to Moriches. An additional Sunday train for Greenport and return. Morning express trains from Oyster Bay. Additional service for Manhattan Beach. Special Saturday afternoon trains to principal stations.—Adv.

MRS. WOLFF STOPPED THE TRAIN.

She Wanted and Obtained Satisfaction for Damage by Fire to Her Fences.

A spark from an engine on the Culver Railroad in Coney Island set fire yesterday afternoon to the grass in the yards in front of some houses at Twenty-seventh street and Sea Gate owned by Mrs. Annie Wolff, and before the flames were extinguished the fences around the houses were damaged in several places.

When Mrs. Wolff heard of the fire about 9:30 o'clock she went to the houses, and after seeing what damage had been done she determined to get immediate satisfaction. She waited until an engine drawing a car in which there were thirty-five passengers neared the house, and then she walked on the track in front of it. The engineer whistled to warn her to get off the track, but she stayed there, and he was obliged to stop the train. Mrs. Wolff held up the train for half an hour and until the superintendent appeared and promised to pay for the damage that the fire had done. Then Mrs. Wolff got off the track and permitted the train to go on.

SIR CHARLES WILL RETIRE.

Tupper Will Resign the Conservative Leadership and Go to England to Live.

TORONTO, June 16.—It was reported here late this afternoon that Sir Charles Tupper, late Canadian High Commissioner to England, and more recently Premier of Canada before the defeat of the Conservative Government, will retire at an early date; that when he goes to London in a few days, he goes to stay there, and will resign the Conservative leadership.

Sir Adolphe Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the silver-tongued French-Canadian orator, and the cleverest French politician in Canada, is likely to succeed to the Conservative leadership.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Overwhelmed by a Mud Slide on the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 16.—Particulars are received of a serious fatality near the Illecillewaet tunnel on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

While a gang of railroad laborers were at work a mud and rock slide came down on a number of the workmen. Five were killed outright.

Their names are Alexander Cummings, Albert Johnson, George Phillips, A. Davidson, and S. Oleson.

All the bodies were recovered.

A MILLIONAIRE IN JAIL.

Bradbury Insisted Upon His Right to Spit in Street Cars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 16.—Millionaire W. H. Bradbury, who was twice convicted of spitting in street cars, must spend twenty-four hours in jail for his second offence, as the Judge refused to impose a fine. Bradbury applied to the Superior Court for a writ of habeas corpus, but Judge Wallace denied the application, so the old millionaire will have to go to the county jail. His case was the first test case under the new anti-expectoration ordinance, and his fate will probably be a warning.

STONE WILL SPRING THE TRAP.

He Will Act as Hangman at the Execution of the Man Who Killed Mrs. Stone.

DEADWOOD, S. D., June 16.—Col. L. P. Stone has asked permission from Sheriff Plunkett to adjust the noose and spring the trap at the execution of Charles Brown, the murderer of Stone's wife. The Sheriff has granted the request.

WENT DOWN IN A DEATH GRASP.

Two Young Men, One of Whom Went to the Other's Aid, Drowned.

PATERSON, N. J., June 16.—John Epetalon, aged 19, of 431 Grand street, and Peter Theire, aged 20 years, of 23 Barbour street, went swimming this afternoon in Oldham Pond, at Haledon. Neither could swim well. When at a distance from shore Epetalon began to sink. He reached out and grabbed J. H. McKenna, Jr., a small boy, who was swimming near him. Both struggled a while, the boy trying to free himself.

Theire then hastened to aid his companion, and he also became mixed up in the battle for life. The boy succeeded in freeing himself. The two young men got locked in a death grasp, and in a few seconds they sank together and were drowned. The boy swam ashore.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

**A Chicago