MORE TALK IN THE SENATE,

AND NO PROGRESS MADE WITH THE WAR REVENUE BILL.

Senator Teller Argues for Increased Taxation and the Issue of Legal Tender Notes, Instead of Interest-Bearing Bonds—Senator Gorman Warns the Senate That Unless the Issue of Bonds Is Authorized the Crisis Will Come Within Thirty Days, and Then the President Will Be Forced to Issue Them at a Higher Rate of Interest.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—In the Senate this morning a communication was presented from the Secretary of War, with a draft of a bill to protect explosive mines in the waters of the United States and with an urgent request for its passage. The Secretary says that there is now no authority of law by which the matter can be regulated. The communication and bill were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill providing for a Second Assistant Secretary of War was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs and was passed.

The War Revenue bill was taken up, and Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.) continued the speech begun by him yesterday, resuming it at the point where he left off, and where he was giving a résumé of the speeches and votes of leading Republicans in favor of an income tax. He summed up by saying that there were a hundred years of precedents and five decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States affirmative of the power of Congress to impose an income tax. As to the last decision of the Supreme Court taking the opposite ground, Mr Teller said that he had reason to suppose that the court might yet return to its former decision. In fact, he had reason to believe that the court would do so if the question were submitted anew.

On the question of the coinage of the silver seigniorage, Mr. Teller said there was no difference of opinion as to the amount, $42,488,000. The only question which the Senate ought to consider was whether it could be coined without detriment to the public service. It would be $42,000,000 of coin that belonged to the people. It had been paid for. It had been lying in the Treasury for some years, while the Government had been selling bonds to pay current expenses. That $42,000,000 of silver could be as safely coined as $42,000,000 of gold, and its coinage would save the interest upon that amount of bonds. As to the issue of Treasury notes and greenbacks, he said there was no constitutional question as to the right of the Government to add to the present circulating medium, and to make it a legal tender for all public and private debts. It was only a question of policy. If he believed that the issue of $150,000,000 greenbacks would disturb business or injure the financial integrity of the Government he would hesitate to approve such an issue. But he did not believe that any Senator would assert that there would be a surplus of money in the country if, to the present circulation of gold, silver, and paper, there should be added $150,000,000 more.

Mr. Teller declared himself opposed to an increase of the national debt, because he believed it to be unnecessary and dangerous. He favored an increase of the revenue, and thought that the defect in the House bill and in the Senate bill was that they did not propose to raise revenue enough, as a permanent revenue bill. There ought to be at least $200,000,000 added to the income from internal revenue taxes. In his judgment the American people would pay those taxes cheerfully rather than go in debt. If the House bill became law, the public debt would be increased at least $600,000,000. A great deal of complaint had been made as to the large expenditures for pensions; and yet the Government had paid from 1865 to the present time $312,000,000 more in interest than it had paid in pensions.

"You will not," Mr. Teller continued, "escape the pensions of the last war or of the present war. You will increase the pension list; but now you propose to increase also the interest list. The question is fairly submitted now to the American people. Can they safely issue more paper money to carry on the war or must they resort to loans? If that question could be submitted to the American people there would not be one of them out of a hundred who would not say that they believe we can safely issue $150,000,000 of greenbacks and postpone the question as to bonds. I do not know how much the war is to cost. Those whose duty it is to know say that it will cost beyond $300,000,000, if the war lasts a year. It is not likely to last a year. It ought not to last a year. It is not a war of conquest. It is a war of humanity, for liberty, for freedom. When we have accomplished what we said we would—the freedom of Cuba from the domination of Spain—our duty to the world will be performed, and the war will end. I do not mean to say that, having gone to the Philippine Islands and taken possession of them, we shall not hold them until a proper adjustment is made, nor do I do not mean to be understood that we shall not take every foot of land which Spain may have, outside of her holding in Europe. I believe that to be our duty, in behalf of civilization and liberty and freedom. I believe that we should drive the flag of Spain off the ocean, whether the Asiatic, the Atlantic, or the Mediterranean. But there is no reason to suppose, when we shall have done that, that we shall exceed the estimates of cost made by the departments. If we do, there will be time enough to determine what shall be the method of raising more money."

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) delivered a prepared speech in opposition, chiefly, to the substitution of paper money for United States bonds and to the coinage of the silver seigniorage. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) remarked that there was only $5,000,000 of silver in the Treasury that was not covered by Treasury notes.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) declared that he would most heartily and cordially support the Government in the prosecution of the war to a speedy and triumphant issue, and would vote to give the Government every facility necessary to do so. It was admitted that the pending bill, either in the form reported by the majority of the Finance Committee or in the form recommended by the minority, would furnish ample means for the prosecution of the war. The coinage of the $42,000,000 of seigniorage and the issue of $150,000,000 of greenbacks would, with the taxes provided, produce money enough to carry on the war for a year.

"The Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich) shakes his head," Mr. Cockrell added. "Then if $150,000,000 of Treasury notes will not do it, $200,000,000 will."

The coinage of silver and the issuing of greenbacks, Mr. Cockrell said, was infinitely preferable to interest-bearing bonds, which were untaxable and which offered a hiding place for capitalists, where they could suffer no loss, but only make gain. "Sacrifices," he said, "must be made in this war. Over 200,000 of our finest men have been taken from the pursuits of industry and are engaged in waste and in destructive pursuits. War is waste. War creates losses, and all the people should bear the losses alike. Sacrifices must be made; but we can never lighten the burdens and losses of the war by issuing United States bonds—never! never!"

Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.) interposed a remark counter to Mr Cockrell's contention, to which the latter replied: "If we had free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, none of us would be in favor of legal tender paper money. When the bonds are issued the Government will receive for them legal tender money, silver, greenbacks, and Treasury certificates, but when you come to redeem them you must redeem them in gold. The golden opportunity for the banks and bondholders has come, and now they rush in for more bonds, so that they can more thoroughly fasten the single gold standard on the country. There is no justice, no fair dealing in such a process."

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) said some of the provisions of the House bill met his approval, and so did some of the amendments reported by the Finance Committee. He should, in the main, give his support to the general proposition, attempting to amend and modify it and make it more suitable and just than he thought it was to-day. He believed that the proposed taxes on beer and tobacco were too large in proportion to other taxes. He objected to other features of internal revenue taxation in the bill, particularly to the stamp tax, and said that he should insist upon corporations that were not now embraced within the bill paying their fair share of the burdens of the war. If there were to be any exemptions from said burdens, those exemptions should be in favor of the mass of the people. The stamp provision, as applied to ordinary business, ought to be abandoned. He favored a tax on corporations, and said that if it should be declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional, as in the case of the "extraordinary and outrageous decision" on the income tax, it would not destroy the financial structure of the country, but it would destroy the court, or else the American people would change their Constitution so as to be able to prepare for war by levying taxes upon all interests fairly. He had prepared an amendment which he would propose as a substitute for amendment 177, and which would tax that class of corporations that were abundantly able to pay. He sent it to the Clerk's desk and had it read. It proposes a special excise tax of one-half of 1 per cent on the annual gross receipts over $250,000 of railroad, street railroad, sleeping car and steamboat corporations, telegraph and telephone companies, petroleum and sugar refining companies, and pipe lines. He estimated that his amendment would produce a revenue of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 without doing injustice to a single corporation.

Referring to the proposition to anticipate the coinage of the silver seigniorage, Mr. Gorman gave it as his opinion that it would be unwise and fruitless to force that question to the surface now. It was a question that ought to be fought out in time of peace. He could not vote for it now, no matter how just and proper it might be in itself. Of course, he said, bonds had to be issued. When had war ever been conducted without the issue of bonds, and their issue in the beginning of the war? In the war of the rebellion bonds had begun to be issued before the first gun was fired at Sumter.

One of the first acts of the Confederate Government also was to issue 7 per cent. bonds; so that these two great divisions of the American people had followed the teaching of history. Why, he asked, should Senators hesitate now in voting for a 3 per cent. bond, running ten or twenty years, when they knew that before the tax bill could go into operation the crisis would come and come within thirty days, when the President would be forced to issue bonds having a longer time to run and bearing a larger rate of interest? He reminded Senators that the aggregate appropriations at this session of Congress reached $600,000,000.

"We have entered," he said, "on an open sea. Where and when we will stop no man can tell. How much the war is to cost no man can estimate. The estimate that it will cost four or five hundred millions is, in my judgment, moderate. If the war were to close and peace to be declared within six months from now, the expenditures will still go on at a rate which cannot be measured by peace expenditures. The complications that may come nobody knows. The adjusting of all the questions that will arise cannot be measured by tens of millions."

Mr. Gorman, after mentioning the fact that the majority of the Finance Committee had been made by the adherence of Mr. Jones (Sil. Rep., Nev.) to the Democrats, quoted from a speech of that Senator on a bill to increase the greenback issue by only $18,000,000, in which Mr. Jones condemned the Government for its issue of legal tenders early in the war of the rebellion, thereby doubling the price of everything and demoralizing the industries of the country, instead of borrowing money on bonds. Mr. Gorman closed with a declaration that his own position on that question was that of the Democratic party throughout its history.

At the close of Mr. Gorman's speech a suggestion was made by Mr. Allison as to fixing a time for voting, but objection was made by Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.).

"I was inclined," he said, "the day before yesterday to make an agreement of that kind, but since then some sweeping amendments have been offered, bringing in outside matters foreign to this bill," referring to Mr. Lodge's Hawaiian amendment. "If we had made an agreement then," he continued, "we would have found ourselves with our hands tied and prevented from discussing these amendments. For that reason we had better be a little slow about any agreement to vote at any particular time."

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.) gave notice of two amendments to the War Revenue Tax bill—one to annul and abrogate the present commercial treaty with Hawaii and to subject her products to the same duties as the like products of other countries; and the other is the anti-trust amendment which he proposed to the Dingley bill when that bill was pending, and which levies a tax of 5 per cent. upon the value of all articles manufactured by any trust, corporation or association which in effect restricts the quantity of production or increases the price of any article.

Mr. Pettigrew also introduced a bill authorizing the organization of a regiment of cavalry composed of frontiersmen, each of whom is distinguished for personal bravery and good marksmanship. The bill specifically provides that these troopers are to be mounted on black horses. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

Bonded and Outage Bill Passed—Bill to Protect Mine Planters.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The business at the opening of the House to-day was the vote on the passage of the bill to make the bonded and outage periods for distilled liquors seven years each, pending at adjournment yesterday. The roll call resulted, yeas 132, nays 65, so the bill was passed.

A communication was received from Secretary Alger calling attention to the necessity of protecting men engaged in planting explosive mines in the waters of the United States and for the protection of the mines after they have been placed. In New York harbor recently two men in a boat were drowned owing to the trespass by a steamship upon the territory in which they were engaged. The Secretary transmitted the text of a bill intended to correct the evil by authorizing the Secretary of War to make and publish regulations for the conduct of vessels and persons with regard to the safety of the mines, vessels and persons, violation of which is made punishable by a heavy fine and forfeiture of the offender's license.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) moved that when the House adjourned to-day it be to meet on Tuesday next, Monday being Memorial Day. Agreed to.

This being Friday, under the rules the House proceeded to consider bills on the private calendar.

Among the bills passed were these: To pay the heirs of John Roach about $80,000 on account of the construction of ships; directing the Secretary of War to report an estimate for making a twenty-foot channel in Wallabout Channel, New York, and a number of pension and claim bills.

Proceedings were then interrupted by a parliamentary wrangle, in which Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) took issue with the Chair (Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania). Mr. Tongue of Oregon endeavored to make a general speech for use in the campaign now in progress in Oregon, when Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) made the point of order that he was not in order. Speaker pro tem. Dalzell promptly sustained the point, whereupon Mr. Cannon with equal promptness appealed from the decision, for the reason that such a ruling put a member absolutely at the pleasure of the Chair as to what he said in debate. The member, in his opinion, was the judge of the words he should use.

Mr. Richardson moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Cannon desired to discuss the matter, but the Chair declined to hear him and put the question on Richardson's motion. It was carried, 87 to 11, Speaker Reed voting on the Democratic side to sustain the Chair, whereupon Mr. Cannon remarked:

"I'll ask the Speaker to count a quorum."

A count revealed 40 short of a majority, and a roll call ensued. An hour was required to produce a quorum, which had been on the point of vanishing all day. Mr. Cannon's appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. Griffin of Wisconsin submitted the conference report on the bill to suspend the operation of certain sections of the revised statutes relating to the purchase of munitions and stores by the Quartermaster's Department during the present war. It was adopted.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 P. M., the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At the night session twenty-five pension bills, coming over from the last previous Friday night session, were passed. Among them was one granting a pension of $25 a month to Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, and one granting $30 a month to the widow of Gen. Dan MacAuley of Indiana and New York.

In Committee of the Whole favorable action was taken on twenty-eight bills, which go on the calendar of "unfinished business."

PRESIDENT MASO'S ADDRESS.

The Cuban Army, He Says, Has Been the First to Observe the Civil Law.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The address issued by President Maso to the Cuban people on May 1 was brought to Washington by Gen. Collazo. Among other things the President says:

"The difficult task of a change of administration during a time of war has been successfully accomplished. On Sept. 19 the term of office of President Cisneros expired and the reins of Government were turned over to me, and I am happy in the support of our people. The army and the people have recognized the decisions of the Assembly sitting at La Gaya. President Cisneros has retired with the applause and praises of all the people.

"In the Oriente, with its population of 300,000, principally in the country districts, the elections have been conducted under the Constitution and in accordance with the laws. In the Occidentale, in spite of the many movements and the warfare not known in the East, the elections have nevertheless been successfully conducted in much the same manner.

"Gen. Gomez and Gen. Garcia, who have covered themselves with military glory, have been the first to set the example of subordinating themselves to the civil Government, and the fact of the observance of the laws by our army is a guarantee of peace and tranquillity in the future. The more than 200,000 soldiers sent over from Spain have been utterly unable to exterminate us, and we will no longer be ruled by Spanish domination. Wealthy men have been known to destroy their property to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy, and are now fighting in our ranks, without salary or compensation for their losses, with scanty clothing and without shoes, which shows how highly they prize the ideal of Cuban liberty, and they are still fighting, knowing that Cuban liberty will soon be fully established. Nature has given us a fertile soil and a good climate, but man has given us a bad Government, and we will now show to the world that we appreciate the gift of nature, and, with a good and just Government, will become a happy and prosperous people."

WOMEN AND THE RED CROSS

SPLENDID RESULTS ALREADY ATTAINED IN NEW YORK.

More Than $10,000 Raised Already by the First Ambulance Equipment Society—A List of the Contributors—Clara Barton Writes a Feeling Letter About Her Life Work.

The Executive Committee of the First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society, the banner auxiliary, met at the home of the President, Mrs. W. B. Cowles, 689 Madison avenue, yesterday forenoon. It was decided to add the procuring of sea ambulances for hospital ships to the work already in hand. These ambulances are to be used in transporting the wounded from the ships to the shore or from the shore to the hospital ships, and the Red Cross has mentioned its need of them. Mrs. J. L. Breese and Miss L. L. Schuyler, who was one of the original workers on the Sanitary Commission during the civil war, were made associate members. Miss Schuyler expressed a desire to become associated with this particular auxiliary and was unanimously elected.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson reported that Master Monroe Douglas Robinson, who is 10 years old, had organized a sub-committee of the Ambulance Equipment Society in the Dearborn Morgan School at Orange, N. J., and that he and his schoolmates proposed to raise a fund to help along the Red Cross work. His little sister Corinne has also started a sub-committee on Orange Mountain. She is 11 years old, and her auxiliary is already planning to hold a fair. All present expressed their approval that children were becoming interested in the work and the hope that other children would organize as sub-committees.

An Orange auxiliary of the First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society has been formed with the following Executive Committee: Mrs. Douglas Robinson, President; Miss Lillie Page Ely, Vice-President; Mrs. T. H. Powers Farr, Assistant Treasurer; Miss Helen Page, Secretary; Mrs. Richard Colgate, Miss Pierson and Mrs. W. Read Howe.

Miss Louisa Morgan, Assistant Treasurer, made her report, stating that she had received since May 20 a donation of $2,000 for an ambulance from John W. Mackay, and donations amounting to $10,737.37 in sums varying from $1 to $500, contributed by the following:

Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty, Mrs. D. F. Appleton, Allison O. Armour, J. W. Alexander, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Miss C. V. Baker, Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Miss Helen C. Butler, Mrs. William E. Benjamin, Mrs. A. Brussel, Simon Borg & Co., the Misses Babcock, F. O. Barton, Mrs. John L. Barnes, Mr. E. R. Bacon, Mrs. Eliza T. Bryson, Miss L. R. Baldwin, Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Mrs. Charles T. Brown, Mrs. George T. Bonner, Robert E. Bearoach, Dr. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, John G. Cadwalader, Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Edmund Coffin, Cash, Mrs. Dwight Collier, C. F. Coster, J. H. Davis, Mrs. J. H. Drexel, Mrs. S. Dreyfuss, Mrs. C. H. Dodge, William E. Dodge, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Carl de Gersdorf, Miss Celestine Eustis, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. C. G. Franklyn, Miss May Field, Benjamin Graham, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, W. D. Guthrie, J. N. A. Griswold, Mrs. Hoadley, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; Hudson City Council, No. 1,221, Royal Arcanum; Mrs. Kalman Haas, Louis Heinsheimer, Mrs. Joseph Hernsheim, Mrs. William H. Harris, Mrs. Selma Hess, Mrs. Robert A. Johnson, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Miss Annie Jennings, Mrs. Kornochan, Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. John I. Kane, Miss Le Roy, Lewisohn Bros., Mrs. Alexander Lambert, Mrs. Francis G. Landon, Mrs. I. Loeb, Mrs. James T. Leavitt, Mrs. Leonard Lewisohn, Mrs. J. L. Lawrence, Mrs. C. A. Low, Mrs. John J. McCook, Miss McCook, Mrs. Weir Mitchell, Thyrsa Mrs. John Markoe, McCreery & Co., Clarence Mackay, Mrs. J. L. Mott, Jr., Mrs. W. D. Morgan, Mrs. R. G. Mitchel, George W. Miller, Mrs. C. C. Munroe, Max Nathan, Mrs. A. G. Norrie, Mrs. H. D. Nicoll, Master Alexander Sidell Nelison, Mrs. Oakman, Mrs. Frank E. Porter, Mrs. Howard Pell, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Francis J. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Jr., Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Miss E. C. Parish, Mrs. Anson G. Phelps, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Thomas J. Regan, Miss M. L. Remsen, Mrs. Robins, Mrs. Sangar, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Miss Georgina Schuyler, Miss Schell, Mrs. J. P. Smith, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Robert R. Smith, Mrs. J. R. Soley, Miss Emily V. Sloane, Mrs. Isidor Straus, Henry Sidenberg, Miss Taylor, Miss Turnure, Mrs. Clifford Tower, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Miss J. P. C. Tiffany, Mr. David Wilcox, J. Walter Wood, Jr., Mrs. White, Miss Isabella Wilson, Miss Caroline White, Felix Warburg, Mrs. Felix Warburg, William Williams, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. W. Zuckermann, Miss Bright, John L. Cadwalader, J. W. Clendenin, Miss Doud, Miss Davis, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. Walter B. James, Gustavus E. Kissel, Mrs. E. C. La Montagne, Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Dr. and Mrs. Polk, Richard Peters, Mrs. Walter Peckham, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. F. G. Swan, Andrew H. Sands, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Miss Schermerhorn, J. Frederic Tams, Mrs. Louis Tiffany, Mrs. F. M. Witherbee, and the ladies of Plainfield, through Mrs. W. E. Lowe.

A. S. Solomons, a member of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee and one of the original directors of the American National Red Cross, has received the following letter from Clara Barton:

S. S. STATE OF TEXAS'
HARBOR OF KEY WEST.

A. S. Solomons, Agent Baron de Hirsch Fund, 45 Broadway.

DEAR MR. SOLOMONS: Your kind letter of April 22 has been forwarded to me here. I am glad that you are pleased with the present work of the Red Cross, which, although something larger, is in reality no better work than we have always done. When you and I first knew it it was very small, but I have never done a day's work in it from the first that was not just as faithful, just as earnest and, I believe, just as intelligent as I am able to do to-day. But it is to be remembered that if you and I and the likes of us had not done some good work in the past this New York committee could not do the work it is doing to-day; in fact, it would have no existence. It is standing on the basis of well-done, patient, earnest, honest work of years ago.

It is something for us to be prayerfully grateful for, that through all the discouragements which a work like this is called to meet we have been able to keep the body clean, to carry it through to a point where the great, the strong, the rich and the powerful are at length ready to reach out a hand. I have not the surprise over this that one might expect, for I always knew it would come. I have not the lively joy that might be expected, for the memory of many years of lonely, hard toil has tempered it. I am glad that the work was found acceptable in the sight of God and thus that he bade it live.

"To me I see very little earthly in this; it is heavenly providence and always has been so "for the healing of the nations." It has never been in my hands. It has seemed to me a holy charge, and as such I have held it; as such I thank all who have helped on its progress. Cordially yours, CLARA BARTON.

Thirty-four Cuban and American physicians, who have spent some years in Cuba, met at the Red Cross Hospital yesterday afternoon to discuss tropical diseases and how best to prevent them. Dr. Emiliano Nuñez, formerly director of Our Mother of Mercy Hospital in Havana and Vice-President of the Medical Congress and the Academy of Sciences of Cuba, read a paper on yellow fever. This was followed by an article on dysentery presented by Dr. Francesco Marill of the Civil Hospital of Havana, and Dr. Juan D. Sollosse, who is in charge of the Red Cross in Cuba, gave a discourse on malaria. A general discussion followed, in which it became manifest that the opinion prevailed among those taking part that if American soldiers are sent to Cuba they can withstand the diseases prevalent there provided they keep themselves in good condition and observe ordinary hygienic precautions.

It was unanimously agreed that it is advisable to have camps and hospitals from three to six miles inland, and, if possible, 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Such places are very plentiful along the Cuban shore, and the wells on these heights afford excellent water, which can be used without boiling. It was stated that if the water is not perfectly clear, however, it is a wise precaution to filter and boil it for drinking and washing purposes.

The Cubans all advised that foreigners avoid going about in the sun and that all work be done before and after the heat of the day. It was also claimed that in vicinities where malarial fever prevails one grain of quinine taken three times a day with large quantities of water is a good safeguard. Dr. Nuñez said that occasionally in Cuba there is a year in which there is absolutely no yellow fever.

These physicians will meet again at the hospital next Wednesday afternoon to discuss the treatment of tropical diseases. Their investigations and discussions are held with a view toward enlightening the Red Cross physicians.

Dr. A. M. Lesser leaves this forenoon for Boston, where he will speak on Red Cross work before the Boston Press Club this evening. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Lesser.

MEN FOR THE ASTOR BATTERY.

A Rush to Join It and Go Off to the Philippines.

When Lieut. Peyton C. March, U. S. A., who, as Captain, is to command the J. J. Astor mountain battery, got to the recruiting office in Astor Court yesterday morning, he found 150 young men, some college students and some college graduates, waiting to enlist. An hour later the number had increased to 180 and by noon 200 were in the office. As fast as the would-be recruits arrived they inquired of a clerk if their names had already been put on a list he was keeping. If not, they asked to be enrolled. About noon there seemed to be a slight falling off in the arrivals, and Lieut. March took the opportunity to deliver a little talk to the men. He said:

"There is no doubt that most of you are here because of a patriotic desire to serve under your country's flag as your country's defenders. The man who has that feeling deep enough in him not to be driven out by the prospect of personal discomfort or exposure to the enemy's bullets always makes a good soldier. It is just possible, however, that some of us are here to enlist because this battery is to be recruited and equipped under the patronage of an honored name. Now, I want to say to each of you that the work in which you are desirous of engaging is no holiday diversion. It is serious business. While you may enter the service as members of the Astor Battery, you must not forget that you are, when enlisted, soldiers in the regular army, subject at any time to be transferred to another command. We want volunteers, but the country does not need soldiers so badly as mothers, wives or sisters need the support of the only man in the family upon whom they can depend. If there are any such here, I urge them to go back to the shops or offices or stores whence they came."

Lieut. March's speech was loudly cheered, but nobody went away. Then the men, one by one, were inspected by Lieut. March. A few whose appearance showed beyond question that they would never get by the army surgeon were told that they wouldn't do. All the others were sent to the army recruiting office at 25 and 27 Third avenue. There they will be submitted to the regular physical examination by the surgeon in charge. Lieut. March expects to have the battery fully recruited before the last of next week. It will number 102. He has been informed that the battery will be assigned to duty under Gen. Merritt in the Philippines and will be sent to San Francisco as soon as recruited.

City Magistrate Herman Kudlich disappeared from the bench of the Yorkville Court yesterday, and when he returned later had the air of a disappointed man. The Magistrate in his younger days was a member of one of the artillery organizations in the militia. Yesterday, when he read that the John Jacob Astor Battery wanted recruits, he went to the headquarters and told Lieut. March that he would like a commission as an officer in the battery, but that if he couldn't get that he would like to go as a private.

"We would be glad to have you with us, Judge," replied the Lieutenant. "The law requires that all recruits for the battery be between 18 and 35 years of age. Do you come within the requirement?"

The Magistrate replied that he had just celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday, and the Lieutenant said he was sorry he couldn't accept him.

"My martial aspirations end in disappointment," the Magistrate said, when he returned to court. "From Mars to Venus I will transfer my devotion, and as I cannot go to war I will show that I possess courage by getting married."

Mr. Kudlich is one of the two bachelors among the City Magistrates.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS PAID.

Gov. Hastings to Visit Mount Gretna, Camp Alger, and Chickamauga.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 27.—All the Pennsylvania troops who were mustered into the United States service have been paid for their service at Mount Gretna except the Second and Third regiments and Companies D and K of the First, and G of the Sixth. Adjt.-Gen. Stewart drew warrants this afternoon for the pay of the First, Sixth, and Thirteenth regiments, State Fencibles, the three troops of cavalry, and Battery C.

Incomplete rolls were furnished by the companies which have not been paid, and these are being corrected. The Third Regiment rolls have not been received, and those of the Second Regiment were defective. Warrants will be drawn next Tuesday for the brigade band and the officers on duty at brigade headquarters.

Gov. Hastings will appoint Major Charles Miller of Franklin commander of the Second Brigade of the National Guard as soon as Gen. John A. Wiley's resignation is received. Miller is a partner of ex-Congressman Sibley. In the event of Gen. Gobin being appointed a Brigadier-General of volunteers, Col. Frank J. Magee will be authorized to recruit and organize the new Third Brigade of the provisional guard.

To-morrow the Governor will visit the troops at Mount Gretna and later those at Camp Alger and Chickamauga. Up to this time there is little understood at National Guard Headquarters regarding the organization of the provisional guard and the recruiting of the quota of the State assigned to the second army of volunteers.

There has been some talk to the effect that the new force of volunteers would be attached to the present regimental organizations by adding to the companies and increasing them to the full army strength. This would leave room for but few commands, but a prominent officer of the guard said to-day that the quota is too large to incorporate the new recruits in the present volunteer regiments from this State.

After the Governor hears from the War Department the recruiting of the new quota of 6,516 will commence. Instead of sending the volunteers to Mt. Gretna they will be examined by United States army surgeons in different parts of the State, and after being examined will be sent to the front for organization.

There is but one twelve-company regiment in the present volunteer force from Pennsylvania, the Sixth, and three ten-company regiments, the First, Second and Eighth. All the others are eight-company regiments. Most of these companies have seventy-eight men each, and as the War Department required the Ohio, New York and other troops to be recruited to the full war strength, it is probable that the new quota of State troops will be organized in that way.

ARMY MOVEMENTS DELAYED.

No Invasion of Cuba Until Admiral Cervera's Whereabouts Is Known.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—It can be stated on the highest authority in the army administration that no steps will be taken to move armed forces into Cuba or Porto Rico until the Navy Department shall have conclusively shown that the Spanish squadron under Cervera is in a place where it will be unable to menace the military expedition. If information is received that the Spanish warships are in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba the first military expedition will be sent to Santiago province. It is still an open question whether troops will next be sent to the north coast of Cuba or to the island of Porto Rico. Gen. Miles has formulated a complete plan for a land campaign against Santiago, to be carried into effect in case it shall be shown that the Spanish squadron is in that harbor. The same plans provide for the campaign in other parts of the island. It has been decided to transport from 100 to 200 heavy siege guns to the island in the first expedition. These guns are supposed to be superior to most of those which defend the coast cities in Cuba. They are at present lying at points along the Atlantic coast, where they were waiting for carriages and emplacements to mount them. They cannot be transported overland by ordinary means, and for this reason immense wagons with very broad tires are being specially constructed to haul them over the country. The plans for using this heavy ordnance provide for a military train drawn by 1,600 horses, accompanied by 300 ammunition wagons drawn by 1,800 mules. It is expected that the whole outfit will be ready within ten days.

There is some doubt in regard to the feasibility of using these heavy guns in the locality immediately surrounding Santiago de Cuba. It is feared that the hills are so steep that the ordnance could not be hauled to the summit by practicable means. Gen. Miles believes, however, that some sort of bombardment of the city and perhaps of the Spanish ships is possible from the land side.

THE WINSLOW'S HOT FIGHT

ONE OF HER MEN DESCRIBES THE CARDENAS ENGAGEMENT.

Result of a Skirmish the Day Before Between the Torpedo Boat and Three Spanish Gunboats, One of Which Was Disabled—Ensn Bagley and the Others Were Killed.

TROY, N. Y., May 27.—John J. Ryan of this city has received a letter from John J. Madden, who was on the Winslow and at Ensign Bagley's side when the young officer was killed. Mr. Madden's letter is as follows:

"The papers have told pretty near all about the fight, but I will give you some of the details. The cause of the fight began on Sunday, the 8th. We lay under the lee of Piedras Key, at the entrance of Cardenas Bay. We saw smoke among some of the islands which fill the mouth of the harbor, and went out to investigate. We saw some signals in one island and fired into the bushes. Soon after we noticed three gunboats coming full speed from Cardenas. We waited for them, and they opened fire on us at about 2,000 yards. We answered, and went 500 yards closer to them, as our guns are only 1-pounder rapid-fire rifles.

"Their shots were wild and didn't come near us. We hit one gunboat and disabled her. She had to be towed out of action. The other two gunboats retreated behind the island. We did not follow, as we knew the channel was mined and they could make it pretty warm for us if they got us cornered, so we went to sea. We reported the engagement to Commander Merry of the Machias. He summoned the gunboat Wilmington and the tugboat Hudson, and Wednesday we met at Cardenas. This boat went to find a channel that was not mined and succeeded. The Wilmington and Hudson followed us until we got into the inner bay. The Wilmington then took the lead. The Hudson went to locate a battery on an island about five miles away. When about 1,700 yards from the wharves the Wilmington found she was almost aground, so Commander Todd ordered us in to locate the gunboats.

"We went in, and when about 1,000 yards from the wharves a gunboat opened fire on us. She lay alongside of the wharf, with another one astern of her and a couple more to the right, I think. A battery of field pieces was ashore, which they moved from time to time, and made it hard for us to locate them. We answered the fire of the gunboat, and pretty soon we found we were in a hornets' nest, as the shells were dropping all around us. Our Captain was wounded early in the fight, but did not leave the deck. Our steam steering gear was shot away first. We rigged up the hand wheel, and a short time afterward that was shot away. A shot then came through the side and went through the two forward boilers. We were steering then with our engines. We got along all right until a shot came into our low-pressure cylinder and disabled the starboard engines. We could not get out of the way then. All we could do was work our guns to the best advantage.

"They played on us pretty fast. We signalled for assistance, as we were disabled. The Hudson came up, but was driven away by a storm of shell. She came again and was passing a line to us, when a shell struck the deck, exploded and killed our executive officer and four men. She was driven away again. Our forward compartment caught fire twice and had to be put out. I was about three feet from the men who were killed. It was a horrible sight. One man nearest me, Varvares, had his throat cut and his legs shot off at the knee. Deneefe got his ribs crushed in and one arm shot almost off in two places. Mr. Bagley had a shot through his stomach. Tunnell had his feet shot off and was actually cut away at the hips. He was alive. A gunner's mate and I went to move him to a more comfortable place, but we could not lift him or he would fall in two. Meek was shot in the legs. One shot struck him in the thigh and tore all the flesh off the back of his leg. He was alive also.

"For a while there we were within 5,000 yards of the battery and gunboats. They had a point blank range on us and it seemed as if hell had broke loose. We sank one gunboat and silenced the shore battery a couple of times. Finally the Hudson came alongside and gave us a line and towed us out of range. The Wilmington then fired her starboard battery and they did not answer, so we signalled for a doctor and removed the wounded to the Wilmington. One man died before they got him over. Another died before we were out of the harbor. We had a terrible time for an hour and a half. I thought we would never get out of it alive. The Wilmington could not help us, as we lay right in her way. We anchored outside of the harbor and worked all night repairing our engines, fixing a steering apparatus and stopping up the holes in the ship's side.'

"The next day we steamed to Key West. The Winslow will not be fixed up for two weeks at least. The Spanish gunners are not very good shots or they would have sunk us in twenty minutes. That is all I know about the fight. Things get so exciting you can't remember everything. They killed five, seriously wounded two and scratched pretty near every man on the boat, but I guess they got the worst of it. I would rather have mine a little cooler the next time, as it was too hot for comfort."

RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEER SHOT

One Man Carried on a Stretcher to the Train for the South—Two in Shackles.

The First Rhode Island Volunteers, 1,028 officers and men, Col. Abbott commanding, reached Jersey City at 7 o'clock yesterday morning on the way to Chickamauga. The regiment took a train from the Rhode Island State camp at Quonsett on Thursday morning, reached Providence in the afternoon and took the Providence line boat Rhode Island, engaged specially to transport the troops. The regiment was disembarked at the foot of Bay street, Jersey City, and left for Chickamauga on a special train that pulled out at 8 o'clock.

When the boat made a landing at the Bay street dock the regiment disembarked and marched directly to the train. The regimental Quartermaster and a squad of men attended to the transferring of the baggage. Just before the boat pulled away from the dock four men, bearing a stretcher under guard of a corporal and six men, came ashore. On the stretcher lay a man so covered with a sheet that only his head was visible. He was carried aboard the train, and no one other than his comrades was allowed near him. Inquiries as to what ailed the man brought the answer that he was suffering from malaria. Policeman Leyster, who got the answer, saw also two men in shackles hurried aboard the train under guard. A guard was set about the depot restaurant, and the orders were that no liquors should be sold to the men.

The Captain of the Rhode Island told the policeman that the wounded man, he thought, had been shot in a drunken brawl, which occurred during the night on the main deck. The soldiers, he said, had drunk pretty freely, and while he was on duty in the pilot house he heard a lot of shouting and several shots. When he got to the deck the excitement had subsided. Col. Abbott, he said, told him that a private had shot another in the left shoulder. Col. Abbott ordered a guard to go about the boat, and all the liquor found was then thrown overboard. The soldiers refused to let Policeman Leyster on the train to make further inquiry.

FRANCE'S DEFENCES.

She Intends to Look After Them in View of Possible Events.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 27.—The *Matin* says that the Ministers of War and Marine have received directions for the organization of national defences in view of events that may possibly arise from the Hispano-American war.

Orange Women to Aid the Red Cross.

ORANGE, N. J., May 27.—The Orange Auxiliary of the First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society has been organized with the following officers: President, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Orange; Vice-President, Miss Lillie Page Ely, South Orange; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. T. H. Powers Farr, West Orange, and Secretary, Miss Helen Page, South Orange.

DR. DEPEW INVITED TO WINDSOR.

He Regrets That He Can't Reach London in Time for Gladstone's Funeral.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

QUEENST