PATRIOTIC WOMEN AT ODDS

THE MERGING OF THEIR REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETIES IN DOUBT.

Miss Sterling of the Daughters of the Revolution Says the Washington Resolutions Are a Piece of Impudence on the D. A. R.'s Part Without the D. R.'s Cognizance

The Daughters of the Revolution are highly indignant over the action taken by the Daughters of the American Revolution last week at their congress in Washington for the merging of the two associations. The two associations, while resembling each other so closely in name and objects, are widely different in characteristics, and upon these differences hang the present difficulties to the merging of the two. It has been stated that the two societies would in future be united as the result of the action taken in the congress. This statement, however, is incorrect, for the action of the Daughters of the American Revolution, no matter how much they desire a consolidation, was taken, so the Daughters of the Revolution assert, without the cognizance or advice of the latter and no agreement exists between them.

The source of the differences between the associations dates a long way back. Both were formed for the same purpose, namely, to perpetuate the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence. The societies differ strongly, however, as to who is lineally fit to perpetuate this patriotic spirit. The Daughters of the Revolution from the beginning have taken to themselves a rigid exclusiveness, and only recognize such claims as are based upon direct descent from Revolutionary ancestors on both sides. The Daughters of the American Revolution give membership to any one descended from the mother of a patriot. As a result the former society has a total enrollment of 2,900 members and the latter of 27,462.

Two years ago a committee from each society met to discuss a proposed union. The terms laid down by the Daughters of the American Revolution required the Daughters of the Revolution to submit all their papers to the larger organization, which was empowered to reject any members if it might see fit to do so. The Daughters of the Revolution were willing to assent to this provided the papers of the other society were submitted to them and they had a like power of rejection. The Daughters of the American Revolution felt in no way called upon to make such concessions; the disagreement could not be adjusted and the question was not mooted again until it came up in the recent congress.

Miss Adaline W. Sterling, First Vice-President of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, said yesterday: "It is a plain case of nobody asked them. I don't see myself what possible benefit could be derived from such a union. The fact of the matter is, they are trying to absorb us. We know we have better lineal descent in our society than they have. They started out on the sentimental idea of 'a mother of a patriot.' Well, suppose a mother had seven sons, one being a patriot and the other six Tories. Don't you see that a person claiming descent from such a mother might come from ancestors who were anything but patriots?

"It seems to me that those resolutions were a piece of impudence," continued Miss Sterling, "and the only excuse I can offer for them is that there is a foolish woman in the D. A. R. who considers it her 'holy mission' to unite the two organizations. My society has taken no action in the matter, and will not until its next general congress, which takes place in April. As far as their talk about their Red Cross work in the Cuban war goes, we have done some ourselves, but you know it isn't a good plan to hunt ducks with a brass band."

QUAY IN HARRISBURG.

Takes Charge of His Fight for Re-election —Democrats Hold Firm.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 1.—Senator Quay arrived from Washington this evening with Senator Penrose and will remain here until to-morrow in consultation with his friends in the Legislature. Opponents of Senator Quay admit that they passed through an exceedingly critical stage in the fight to-day, but that having passed the danger point they are now satisfied that he cannot be elected. The postponement of the Quay trial in Philadelphia without reason, so far as the public has any knowledge thereof, and the disgust of many Democrats with the action of the anti-Quay Republicans in refusing to support the Hasson bill giving Democrats an equal show when two Judges of the Superior Court are to be elected, combined to make the conditions peculiarly favorable to Senator Quay through a possible break in the ranks of the Democrats. It was also feared that certain anti-Quay Republicans might go to Quay in view of the manner of the postponement of his trial.

Until a few minutes before the joint session to-day the situation was exceedingly uncomfortable for the leaders of the Quay opposition, but Col. James M. Guffey, the Democratic leader, arrived at the Capitol a short time before the ballot began, and any Democrats who contemplated leaving Jenks for Quay reconsidered the step. The ballot ended with Senator Quay fourteen votes shy, and to-night the advantage which he seems to have had during the last twenty-four hours is apparently lost.

Congressman Joseph C. Sibley is indisposed at his hotel to-night. He has about abandoned any hope of making the Democratic lines and Col. Guffey is satisfied that his hold on the leadership of the party is stronger than ever. Many telegrams were received from prominent Democrats in Congress to-day repudiating the views of certain Democratic United States Senators in favor of Senator Quay should it be impossible to elect a Democrat. Col. Guffey said to-night:

"The distinguished Democratic United States Senators and Representatives who are foreign to Pennsylvania and not in touch with its political conditions, mean well and no doubt are honest in their expression, but have heard only one side of the question about which they write. The Democrats of Pennsylvania are honest and fully capable of dealing with the Senatorial situation themselves."

When asked for an expression upon the situation, Senator Quay said:

"The purpose of my visit is simply to meet my friends who have so generously and loyally supported me as the nominee of the Republican caucus for the Senatorship. I desire to express my appreciation of their action. My duties at Washington have prevented me from giving close attention to the situation. I am naturally gratified with the fact that over two-thirds of the Republican members of the Legislature have, from the outset, supported me, and that there has not been a single break in the lines of these stalwart Republicans though the contest has been prolonged for two months. The information that has come to me since my arrival in the city is of the most encouraging character, and I have every reason to believe I will be redected."

The visit of Mr. Quay, from the viewpoint of his friends, is construed to indicate an intention of assuming personal charge of his interests here and expediting his victory. They assert that he will be here all of next week. The investigation into the bribery charges will begin to-morrow night.

BULLA GIVES HIS VOTES TO BARNES.

First Important Break in the California Deadlock—Grant May Follow.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 1.—The first important break in the Senatorial deadlock occurred to-day, when Bulla and his followers voted for Barnes and Bard gave his strength to Scott. When Bulla's name was reached to-day it was expected that it would be passed as heretofore, as he has been excused from voting because he is a candidate. When he voted for Barnes there was a sensation, which was increased when his followers voted for the same candidate, giving Barnes 20. Bard and two of his followers united for Scott, and Cosper, who has voted for Grant, changed to Scott.

The ballot resulted as follows: Grant, 26; Barnes, 25; Barnes, 20; Scott, 5; Estee, 1; White (Dem.), 27; Rosenfield, 1; Devries, 1; Phelan, 3. The general opinion is that if either Barnes or Scott gets a good vote Grant will throw his strength to the highest man in order to beat Burns.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Hayward Leads, but Cannot Get the Fifty Votes Necessary to Nominate.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 1.—Seventy-three of the seventy-five Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus to-night. The first ballot gave Hayward 39; Thompson, 10; Webster, 9; Field, 5; Hainer, 1; Talbot, 1; Adams, 1; Lambertson, 1. On several succeeding ballots Thompson gained several, but the eleventh ballot, taken at 10:30, was just the same as the first.

Fifty votes are necessary under the rules to nominate, and the Hayward men announce their determination to stay all night. A nomination is not regarded as likely to-day. The thirty-fourth ballot in the joint session to-day gave Allen 57, Hayward 41, Thompson 13, Webster 10, Field 5, Adams, Lambertson, Hainer, and Watson 1 each.

Bought an Ohio Oil Field.

SCIO, O., March 1.—The Allegheny Oil and Gas Company of Pittsburg has closed a deal with the United States Oil Company of West Virginia for 500 acres of its holdings in this field. There are twenty-three producing wells on this territory and forty-five drilling wells. The consideration was $450,000.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE BILL.

Senator Ford Says That Senator Raines Went Back on His Promise.

Senator John Ford came down from Albany yesterday and last night addressed an audience of about 500 people in the Lenox Lyceum on his bills for the taxation of public franchises and the prevention of the scheme to lay another underground trolley road in Amsterdam avenue. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and was made up almost entirely of the men who have become identified with the movement against four tracks on Amsterdam avenue. To-day a hundred or more of them are going to Albany to attend the hearing before the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, on Senator Ford's bills, and the object of last night's meeting was to arouse enthusiasm and to gain as many recruits to the delegation as possible.

Senator Ford said, in part:

"I am sorry that I am unable to bring you better news from Albany to-day. The Amsterdam Avenue bill, I am sorry to say, is silently sleeping in the Senate committee, and I am told that the same conditions prevail in the Assembly. Some little time ago Senator Raines, who is the Chairman of the Senate committee, told me personally that he thought this bill of mine was a good one, and declared that he was for it. He said it ought to pass and that he would vote to report it favorably.

"But when the vote came what happened? There were five votes in the committee to report it favorably. It needed but one vote, that of the Chairman, to accomplish what we were after, to get it out of the committee. That one vote never came. Senator Raines refused to vote for it. [Hisses.]

"As I left Albany to-day the committee was about to go into session again. One of the members, who has been against the bill from the first, said to me with fiendish pleasure: 'That bill will never get votes enough in this committee to bring it out.' I think I can see the influence that is at work, but I tell you, friends, if it's in the power of human beings to accomplish it, we will overcome that influence. [Applause.]

"It begins to look to me as though we were truly to be ruled by corporations. How are we ever going to get away from it when a little bill like this, concerning but one stretch of street in our great city, which we are trying to preserve from the encroachment of two corporations, can be tied up in the Legislature of our State? When things get to such a point, it is time for the people of New York to wake up, look around them and see where they are at. It's time for the people who are interested in the preservation of Amsterdam avenue to show a little of the spirit that the people of Chicago displayed and bring these grabbers to a halt.

"One or two thousand New Yorkers ought to go to Albany on this matter and take the Capitol by storm. I tell you a move like that would have an effect never equalled in the history of legislatures. The Amsterdam Avenue bill is being held up. I can easily guess what influences are holding it up, and I want to say that they're not all corporate interests either."

James S. Lehmaier said:

"The railroads that want to grab Amsterdam avenue say that four tracks will be as safe there as they are on the Bowery. Let us make comparisons. The Bowery is 100 feet wide. Amsterdam avenue is but sixty feet wide. And the railroads want to use thirty-six feet of the sixty. The Bowery only extends from Cooper Union to Chatham Square, and it is a business thoroughfare. They want nearly three miles of Amsterdam avenue, which is a residential district and lined with public schools, asylums, homes and hospitals. The very thought of four tracks on Amsterdam avenue is enough to set one's blood boiling.

"If we don't get what we want in the way of legislation for the preservation of Amsterdam avenue every legislator who stands in our way must be relegated to private life. We will carry this fight into the Assembly districts of every man who opposes us, at the next election. We'll get what we want in this matter if the people will get up and demand it. Let all who can go to Albany to-morrow and there voice the sentiments of an outraged people."

Assemblyman Fallows, who introduced Senator Ford's bills in the Assembly, made a very brief speech. He suggested that 10,000 letters from citizens be sent to the Senate committee demanding a favorable report of the bills. That, he said, would mighty soon bring the bills out.

"And if they ever get out of committee," he said in conclusion, "I promise you that they will be passed."

Three sets of resolutions were adopted at the meeting. Two were indorsements of Senator Ford's bills; the third a resolution to form an organization to be known as the People's League to fight for the preservation of Amsterdam avenue and to secure the taxation of all public franchises.

WAGES RAISED AT SPARROWS POINT.

Great Activity at the Big Steel Plant Near Baltimore—Rails for Export.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The Maryland Steel Company of Sparrows Point announced to-day a 10 per cent. increase in the wages of all its employees, which restores their pay to the old rate, reduced owing to business depression in 1893. The news was received with the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the workers. It is said the number of men at the works is shortly to be increased to 2,500. There are now about 1,700 men at work there.

The matter of the building of the steel floating dry dock for Government use has been settled finally, and the steel works have received the contract. It will cost in the neighborhood of $850,000, and will take thirteen months to build. The work of putting together the frame of the new passenger and freight steamer for the New York and New Haven Steamboat Company is progressing rapidly, as is the work on the three United States torpedo-boat destroyers and the twin steam colliers for the Boston Towboat Company, and the new tug Britannia for the Baker Whitely Company of this city.

The rail mills at the Point as well as the furnaces are now in full blast again and are working night and day. The works have now orders for over 100,000 tons of rails. The British steamship Platea is at the Point loading 3,000 tons of steel rails for Havana. The steamships Avalana and Frey sailed last Friday for Santiago, Cuba, with cargoes of ore for the Point aggregating over 8,000 tons. The Italian bark Margherita, which is to load rails at the Point for Melbourne, Australia, will begin taking her cargo this week and the British bark Marion Wardale, now at New York, will be there this week to load 2,500 tons of rails for the same port. The British steamship Denton Grange will also take 5,000 tons of rails from there to Australia.

Wages of 6,000 Steel Workers at Harrisburg Increased.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—The 6,000 employees of the Pennsylvania Steel Company received notice to-day that on April 1 there would be a general advance of 10 per cent. in wages.

MANHATTAN'S INCREASE OF STOCK.

State Railroad Commission Approves It—To Be Used to Change Motive Power.

ALBANY, March 1.—The State Railroad Commission to-day approved of the increase in the capital stock of the Manhattan Railway Company from $30,000,000, consisting of 300,000 shares of $100 each, to $48,000,000, to consist of 480,000 shares of $100 each. The company says that the proposed increase is to provide funds for the necessary plant and equipment involved in a change of motive power from steam to electricity.

The company says that the whole amount of its debts and liabilities is: Bonded debt, $39,591,035; net floating debt, including $458,595 interest on bonds accrued, not due, $2,436,920; taxes charged to operating expenses and now in litigation, $1,219,258.

HERE'S A GIRL BANDIT!

She Holds Up a Notion Drummer in the Virginia Mountains and Robs Him.

INDEPENDENCE, Va., March 1.—Thomas Feldrich, a notion drummer, while riding along a lonely mountain road, near Newsome Gap, says he was held up by a girl bandit, who faced him with two pistols. Feldrich says her eyes were covered by a mask, but that she smiled at him while making him stand and deliver. He tried to joke her out of the notion of robbing him, and once attempted to draw his revolver, but the nervous fingering of her two pistols told him that it was no joke. He gave her $45, a gold watch, a diamond stud and a pair of diamond sleeve buttons. He hoped to get the drop on her as he drew away, but she rode her horse behind him a few paces, warning him that if he looked back it would cost him his life. The woman escaped.

AMERICAN LINE CUTS RATES, TOO.

Meets the Reductions Made by the White Star Co.—Minimum Cabin Rate $60 Now.

The American line has met the cut in passenger rates recently made by the White Star line. Hereafter, until April 15, the minimum cabin rate from this port to Southampton will be $60, a reduction of $15. From April 15 to June 1 the minimum rate will be $75, and from June 1 to July 6, $100. The price of second cabin passage on the American liners has been reduced from $42.50 to $37.50 until July 6.

None of the other big lines has reduced their rates to the eastward.

TOAST THE QUEEN? NEVER.

JUSTICE LYNN A DISSENTER AT THE ST. DAVID'S BANQUET.

Not Even When Her Britannic Majesty's Name Was Coupled with That of the President Would He Drink Her Health—The Incident Causes a Mild Sensation.

Chief Justice Wauhope Lynn was a guest of the St. David's Society last night at Sherry's, on the occasion of its sixty-fourth annual banquet. Other guests were Thomas L. James, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Dr. W. M. Polk, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, Percy Sanderson, United States District Attorney James M. Beck of Philadelphia, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa and Lieut. C. P. Eaton, U. S. N.

There were 350 diners at the banquet, members of the society and their women folks. They sat in parties of seven and eight about round tables. The guests sat at a long table at the north end of the room. Over the right end of the guests' table was a great American flag. Over the left end was a British flag. Justice Lynn sat at the left end. He didn't seem happy. The dinner, everybody said, was the most successful the society has had since it admitted women to its annual festivities. The souvenirs were white and gold enamelled cups, upon which were emblazoned the arms of Wales. The lees were served in little books bound in red silk and lettered "The History of Wales."

The first toast on the list was "The President of the United States and the Queen of England." Charles F. James, the President of the society, proposed this toast in words that indicated that the dinner was to be an Anglo-American love feast. He asked that it be drunk standing. The orchestra struck up a carefully blended adaptation of "God Save the Queen" and "America." All of the diners except Wauhope Lynn and Mrs. Lynn, who were sitting at a table at the back of the room, arose. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who sat near the Justice, beckoned to him to get up. Lynn shook his head. Mr. Miller came over to him and was about to help him to rise.

"No," said Justice Lynn. "No! Never."

The ex-Senator came a little nearer and Mr. Lynn swung his arms, with his fists closed on either side to fend off invaders. Mr. Miller stepped back and looked helpless. So did the others near Mr. Lynn. He only settled lower in his chair, repeating in a low tone:

"Not me. Me drink to the Queen! Not if I go to jail for it!"

Some of those near began to sing with the orchestra and the diners generally took it up. Mr. Lynn was permitted to enjoy the courage of his convictions without further interruption.

The next toast was to "St. David." The response was a scholarly paper by the Rev. Dean Howell of St. David's Cathedral, England, which was read by the Rev. Dr. Morgan. James M. Beck, District Attorney of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, spoke of "The Land We Live In." His speech was a finished oration of some length, in the course of which he rejoiced that with the expansion of United States territory had come an expansion of American ideals. He dwelt upon the growing friendship of this country for England. He deprecated talk of an alliance by treaty between the two countries, but pointed out the glorious result of a unity of sentiment between them.

"The signs are multiplying," he said, "that we are now about to go out into the world and share with England the glorious mission of elevating humanity."

Justice Lynn pushed his chair back from the table during this speech. He was evidently laboring under great stress of emotion. Mr. Beck went on describing the difficulties confronting the allied nations:

"Against the coming storm let both countries fearlessly sail with the Star Spangled Banner flying from the masthead of the one and the Union Jack flying from the masthead of the other, each symbolizing the common empire of the English speaking race."

Justice Lynn's chair, tipped back on two legs, came down with a bang, up he rose, and stepping from the platform marched out of the room.

"It was not for me to stand it longer," he cried when he was out in the hall. "They keep me off the toast list, for well they knew what I would say to them. Ask me to drink to the Queen! Drink to that woman? She who cast thousands of my people into prison, confiscating their lands and tearing down their miserable hovels over their heads! Not if it put me in jail for twenty years would I stand up and drink to the health of the Queen of England. No! No! No, I say! Never!"

WARRANTS FOR R. G. DUN & CO.

Montreal Bar Will Try to Stop the Collection Department's Work.

MONTREAL, March 1.—An action which will doubtless lead to a protracted legal fight was commenced to-day in the police court, when warrants were sworn out for the arrest of the members of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., mercantile agents. The action followed a long conference between Magistrate LaFontaine and members of the Montreal bar. It was decided to prosecute all firms and collectors in Montreal who were usurping the profession of advocates. Papers were made out for the arrest of R. G. Dun, Arthur J. King, Robert D. Douglas, all of the United States, and A. C. Matthews, the firm's manager in this city, carrying on business under the name of R. G. Dun & Co., on a charge of illegally collecting accounts. It was intimated that more warrants would speedily follow against other collectors not certified members of the legal profession who issued letters demanding payment of a debt under fear of an action in court.

This is the first step of the kind ever taken by the Montreal bar. Another grievance is that the firm has put on its circulars the title "Law and Collection Department," which the lawyers say is illegal.

At the office of R. G. Dun & Co. it was said yesterday that nothing at all was known about the warrants for members of the firm in Canada. The firm was not aware that any of the laws of Canada had been violated, their business there being exactly the same as it is in this country. So far as they knew no complaint had ever been made by anybody against the firm or its methods. Nothing was known of the details of the warrants either, for no notice of it had been sent to the firm. "It will be difficult to apprehend some of the indicted ones," said the official with whom THE SUN reporter talked. Mr. King, for instance, has been dead nearly three years.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

Biennial Session Bill Made a Party Measure—No Action on Police Bill.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Republican Senators this afternoon caucused for two hours, and, as a result, made a party question of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, which passed last year, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature. If this amendment passes the Legislature this year it will be submitted to a vote of the people next fall, and if approved by them will become a part of the State Constitution. The amendment was made a party question by a vote of 21 to 4, those opposing it being Senators Elsberg and Ford of New York city, Wilcox of Auburn and Willis of Schuyler county. Senators Brackett of Saratoga and Maltby of Ogdensburg, who opposed the amendment last year, notified their colleagues that they would oppose the amendment again this year and could not conscientiously abide by the decision of the caucus.

The New York City Police bill as amended is not likely to be reported to the Senate until after the bill has been passed upon by the Republican Senators in caucus. In the caucus to-day Senator Stranahan called the attention of his colleagues to the necessity of making the measure a party question, and by general consent it was determined to postpone a caucus consideration of the measure until to-morrow night, when another caucus will be held.

BAKER DEFEATS BURLEIGH.

He Carries the Washington County Republican Convention.

GRANVILLE, N. Y., March 1.—The Republican County Convention of Washington county was held in Granville this afternoon and resulted in a victory for I. V. Baker over former Congressman Burleigh. The organization was effected without contest. The first vote which showed the relative strength of the two leaders was on the question whether the ballot on County Judge or Assemblyman should be taken first. Burleigh favored the selection of Assemblyman first. Baker won by a vote of 83 to 50, and Assemblyman Paris was nominated for County Judge, receiving 79 votes, 12 more than a choice. Dr. S. B. Irwin, a Baker man, was nominated for the Assembly on the fourth ballot, receiving 70 votes out of 133. The county organization still remains in the control of Baker.

The contest over County Treasurer is fierce, and at 8:30 forty-two ballots had been taken, with no choice, four candidates being in the field. Mr. Burleigh views the situation with satisfaction and says that Baker has made certain enemies by turning down two candidates and that he cannot possibly retain control of the county for over a year at least.

The convention adjourned at 11 o'clock after being in session ten hours. Edwin Temple entered the race for County Treasurer in the fifty-third ballot as a dark horse and received 32 votes on the fifty-fifth ballot. He was then nominated by acclamation.

EVIDENCE OF THE FRENCH PLOT.

Police Seize More Documents Implicating High Military Officers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 1.—The *Aurore* says that the correspondence seized by the police at the headquarters of the League of Patriots and elsewhere includes six letters written by relatives of high military officers. The writers say that officers of certain regiments have been sounded and expressed their readiness to engage in a movement to upset the republic. One General stipulates that he shall receive the title of Prince as the price of his becoming a royalist when the monarchy is restored.

The Government has now searched the headquarters of three more leagues, the Patrie Française, of which Coppée and Lemaître are the leading spirits; the League of the Rights of Man, which is a revisionist organization, and the League of National Interests and Defence. The official searching party also visited the residence of Baron Legoux, the President of the Plebiscitary Committee of the Seine. Baron Legoux is the direct representative of Prince Victor Napoleon.

The police seized a large quantity of documents of the League of Patrie Française, including lists of members, correspondence, &c. The desks and other repositories have been sealed for future examination.

To-day's raids were the result of the examination by Magistrate Fabre of documents seized on Saturday. Sixteen search warrants were executed at daybreak to-day.

MATAAFA'S UNJUST GOVERNMENT.

Dissatisfaction at Apia—Dr. Raffel Apologizes to Chief Justice Chambers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 1.—A vessel arrived here to-day from Apia, which place she left on Feb. 17. According to the advices brought by her the Provisional Government at Apia is giving much dissatisfaction. Great injustice is shown in the levying of taxes, the supporters of Malietoa Tanu having to pay 50 per cent. more than the adherents of King Mataafa, who was placed on the throne by the Germans. The previous reports of the Government's interference with British subjects and the native servants of British subjects are confirmed by the advices received to-day.

The trouble between Dr. Raffel, President of the Municipal Council of Apia, and Capt. Sturdee of the British warship Porpoise has been settled by the former apologizing to the Captain. Dr. Raffel also apologized to Chief Justice Chambers for insulting him when he was on board the Porpoise. This action on the part of Dr. Raffel is said to have prevented another landing party being sent ashore from the Porpoise.

REVISION BILL'S FINAL PASSAGE.

French Senate Acted on the Measure by Sections and as a Whole Yesterday.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 1.—The three sections of the Government's Revision bill were passed by the Senate to-day by a vote of 158 to 118 and the whole bill by 158 to 131. Yesterday's vote was technically not final, as it merely affirmed the principle of the measure, though showing that the ultimate passage of the bill was a foregone conclusion.

An amendment offered by M. Demole to prevent the magistrates who gave advice to Minister of Justice Lebret from participating in the judgment of the Dreyfus revision was defeated by a vote of 157 against 117.

VENEZUELA'S INSURRECTION.

Government Preparing to Crush the Rebels Under Gen. Ramon Guerra.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 1.—The Government is preparing to crush the insurgents under the lead of Gen. Ramon Guerra, the President of the new State of Guarico, who are concentrated in that State. All of the other sections of the republic are reported to be loyal to President Andrade. A decisive battle is expected very soon.

The newspapers are unanimous in denunciation of the action of Guerra.

BEAUREPAIRE-BERENGER DUEL OFF.

Seconds Named by the Two Men Were Unable to Agree on Conditions.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 1.—Two conferences have been held between the seconds selected by ex-Judge Beaurepaire and Senator Berenger to arrange for a duel to settle the trouble growing out of the recent speech of M. Berenger against the Trial Revision bill.

The seconds were unable to come to any agreement and the negotiations have been abandoned.

PARR'S BANK THIEVES AT WORK.

Some of the Stolen Notes Replaced and Their Value in Gold Taken.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 1.—It is reported that £30 worth of the notes that were recently stolen from Parr's Bank have been surreptitiously replaced in a drawer of the bank and their value in gold taken. The clerks were searched, but nothing was found to incriminate any of them.

THE NEW YORK REACHES HAVANA.

Rear Admiral Sampson Aboard—The Indiana Also There.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, March 1.—The cruiser New York, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Sampson, arrived here to-day from Bermuda. She was accompanied by the Indiana. The customary salutes were exchanged between the forts and the warships.

COL. KITCHENER HAS RESIGNED.

Failure of His Campaign Against the Khalifa Said to Be the Cause.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 1.—It is reported here that Gen. Kitchener's brother, Col. Kitchener, has resigned and is returning to England on account of the failure of his recent expedition against the Khalifa.

England to Raise the School-Age Limit.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 1.—The House of Commons to-day, by a vote of 307 to 59, passed the second reading of the bill raising the age at which a child may leave school from 11 to 12 years. The operation of this law will greatly reduce the number of half-time hands working in English factories.

NATIONAL UNION REFORM PARTY.

Initiative and Referendum Advocates Organize in Cincinnati for Political Action.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The National Union Reform party was organized here to-day, 200 delegates being present from about twenty States. Most of the delegates were from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, West Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. R. S. Thompson of Springfield, O., was permanent Chairman of the convention, and J. G. Shire of Albany, N. Y., Secretary. The following National Executive Committeemen were chosen: R. S. Thompson, Ohio; A. G. Echleberg, Baltimore; J. M. Dunlap, Indiana; Edward Evans, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Asa Taylor, Omaha; F. A. Sallie, Philadelphia; W. J. Seelye, Ohio; Sheridan Webster, St. Louis; J. G. Wart, Sturgis, Mich. The platform adopted declares for "direct legislation under the system known as the initiative and referendum."

The Union Reform party was first organized as a State party last fall in Ohio and claims to have cast 14,000 votes. It embraces Populists, Prohibitionists and former members of all other parties. Speeches to-night were made by A. S. Clark, colored, of this city and Elweed Pomeroy of Newark, N. J., President of the National Direct Legislative League. The convention will continue to-morrow.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.—Adv.

SAGASTA CABINET RESIGNS.

CRISIS FOLLOWS THE CLOSE VOTE ON CEDING THE PHILIPPINES.

Urging Sagasta to Remain—Cortes May Be Dissolved and a New Liberal Ministry Formed—Leaders of the Various Parties Conferring with the Queen Regent—Delay in Peace Treaty Ratification.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

MADRID, March 1.—Premier Sagasta went to the palace at noon to-day and placed the resignations of himself and his colleagues in the Ministry in the hands of the Queen Regent. Her Majesty requested that the Ministers remain in office pending her consultations with the leaders of the various parties looking to the formation of a new Government. The sittings of the Cortes have been suspended.

Efforts are being made to induce Señor Sagasta to resume office and dissolve the Cortes. In presenting the resignations of the Ministers, Premier Sagasta submitted to the consideration of the Queen Regent the matter of the conflict between Parliament and the Government, saying that with the present Cortes it would be impossible for the Cabinet to govern. He also advised her Majesty to consult with the Presidents of the chambers and the leaders of the parties, with a view of reaching a solution of the crisis.

It was rumored later that there is a strong possibility of Señor Sagasta dissolving the Cortes and modifying the Cabinet with Robledo elements.

Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, had a consultation to-day with the Queen Regent. He declined to tell reporters what course he favored, but it is probable that he recommended to her Majesty the continuation of the Liberals in office.

Señor Romero Robledo said in an interview that if he was consulted he would recommend another Liberal Cabinet. Gen. Martinez Campos and the Duke of Tetuan declared that they considered a Liberal Ministry impossible.

Marquis Vega de Armijo, President of the Chamber of Deputies, said, after visiting the palace, that the Opposition had made a mistake in hastening the defeat of the Government before examining the financial plan. He added that he considered the situation serious.

Señor Pidal, one of the Conservative leaders, will visit the palace to-morrow.

LONDON, March 1.—A Central News despatch from Madrid says that Premier Sagasta, in an interview after the vote on the bill authorizing the cession of the Philippines to the United States in the Senate yesterday, when he had a majority of only two votes, exclaimed: "I cannot govern with such a scant majority."

LONDON, March 2.—The *Standard's* Madrid correspondent says that no matter what the outcome of the crisis may be the ratification of the treaty of peace will be delayed at the outside only two months, which will be made necessary by the elections. The Cortes will then reassemble in May.

NO DANGER TO PEACE TREATY.

The Action of the Spanish Cortes Will Have No Effect on Ratification.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The conflicting reports from Madrid as to the meaning of the action taken yesterday in the Cortes on the treaty of peace, followed to-day by the resignation of the Sagasta Ministry, have not caused any concern to the Government as to the ultimate outcome of the question of ratification. Satisfaction is expressed here that this country can suffer no harm by a refusal of Spain to ratify the treaty, but the authorities hold that no worry need be felt on that account, as they are confident that the ratification will occur. It was pointed out to-day by one of the most prominent officials of the Administration that the idea prevailing in this country, that the Spanish Cortes must ratify the treaty, is a mistaken one. The action of the Cortes in the matter has no international aspect, as this Government does not recognize the legislative branch of that country as a party to the establishment of peace. The official mentioned called attention to the concluding article of the peace treaty which, in providing for the manner of the ratifications, did not mention the Cortes, while specifically naming the Senate of the United States, as required by the Constitution, as one of the parties to perfect the agreement. This article is as follows:

"The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible."

As appears from this the Queen Regent has the power to ratify the treaty without the consent of the Cortes. Sagasta chose, however, to turn the treaty over to the Cortes for ratification, thus compelling that body and not the Queen Regent and himself alone to assume the responsibility for ceding away Spanish territory. During the peace negotiations in Paris the Spanish Commissioners contended that territory could not be ceded without the consent of the Cortes, but this Government takes the view that the Queen Regent possesses all the functions required to make the terms of the treaty binding on Spain.

The resignation of Sagasta did not cause any surprise at the State Department, and apparently very little interest was excited there by the action of the aged Premier. His retirement, even if it becomes final and results in the formation of an opposition ministry, will not, it is held, result in any benefit to Spain.

The Philippines are now in the possession of the United States, and the evacuation of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico and an island in the Ladrones were provided for in the protocol of Aug. 12. As this Government intends to hold on to the Philippines, its possession, in the failure of Spain to ratify the treaty, will be by conquest and not by cession, which, in this case, means the same thing, except that one term sounds nicer than the other.

Technically, the failure of Spain to ratify the treaty will leave the two countries at war, and diplomatic relations cannot be resumed. Hostilities will not, of course, be resumed. The Government appears to be confident that if the Cortes declines absolutely to ratify the treaty, the Queen Regent will ratify it anyhow, as, under the terms of the agreement, she is required to do.

British Plasterers' Union Lockout.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 1.—The British Plasterers' Union has unanimously rejected the ultimatum of the employers, and a lockout will begin on March 6.

ROSE J. STEWART TAKES MORPHINE.

Registered at a Hotel as from Washington —Nothing More Known of Her.

A woman about 30 years old registered at the Continental Hotel, Twentieth street and Broadway, on Tuesday night as Rose J. Stewart of Washington. Her only baggage was a small satchel. She paid her bill and left the hotel yesterday morning. At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon she walked into the New York Hospital and said that she had taken morphine. Antidotes were administered, and she will recover. The police were notified and placed her under arrest on suspicion of having attempted suicide. They have not so far been able to find out anything about her. Her dress and general appearance, however, are that of a cultured woman.

Wine Salesman Kills Himself.

Henry Eisele, 48 years old, of 66 First street, shot and killed himself last night at his home. He had been drinking heavily and was despondent because his wife had left him on account of his dissipated habits. He was a wine salesman and his family is said to be well known in German society. Until recently he was known by the name of Alfonse de La Fray, having assumed this, it is said, for the purpose to prevent his relatives from learning of his reduced circumstances.

Inspector Kelly Kills Himself.

Joseph Kelly, 36 years old, an inspector in the Department of Public Works, shot and killed himself at 1:20 o'clock this morning in the parlor of his home, at 502 East 118th street.

Grief over the death of his wife, which occurred three months ago, is assigned as the cause of the suicide. Two daughters survive him.

To Search for Survivors of the Moravia.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 1.—The Government steamer Aberdeen sailed for Sable Island this evening in the forlorn hope of finding survivors of the Hamburg-American steamer Moravia and affording them relief. She should arrive at the island by daylight to-morrow morning. She will return on Friday.

Hale Desks, one or a hundred, at export prices.

HALE CO., Desks at export prices, 15 Stone Street, next Produce Exchange.

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RAINY DAY CLUB TROUBLES.

PRESS GAG TENDENCIES CAUSE MANY RESIGNATIONS.

Row Over the Proper Length of Skirts—Six Inches from the Ground Finally Fixed as the Shortest—Miss Wenner for Limited Wooing and a Marriage Market.

The Rainy Day Club is having troubles of its own. Some of them dropped out at a meeting held in the Chapter Room of Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. Many members are resigning and some outsiders seem to be having a hard time to get elected to membership. Then the Daisies are revising their constitution and by-laws in order to muzzle the press, so to speak. As a matter of fact, the whole trouble hinges on that. Many of the members do not like the newspaper reports of the meetings, their chief objection being that they are accurate, and they are determined, if possible, to establish a press censorship that would make the Spaniards ashamed of themselves. As the club was founded over two years ago by Miss Bertha Welby, primarily for the benefit of women who are doing actual and active newspaper work, many of her friends resent the general attitude of the club to reporters, and for that very reason some have resigned. Still other Daisies claim that they wish to raise the social tone of the club and that this cannot be done so long as mere reporters are admitted to membership.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer was in the chair yesterday and, as usual, wore a very stunning black gown of becoming brevity. After the regular reports were made, the Corresponding Secretary read resignations from Mrs. Celia B. Whitehead of New Jersey, and Mrs. E. C. Ross. Then Mrs. A. C. MacDonald of Arlington, N. J., got up, and, shaking a batch of letters vigorously, exclaimed:

"I wish these resignations, which I am about to hand in from the members in Arlington, to go through the President's hand and no other. I wish her to know our reason for resigning."

Mrs. Palmer took the letters and Mrs. MacDonald left the room. She stated to a SUN reporter at the last meeting that the reason the Arlington delegation would resign was merely because the club had failed to live up to any of its principles during the last year, and that they thought it was a waste of time.

Other members who have resigned are Mrs. Emma Beckwith, the first President of the club, who has lost interest in the organization since it adopted the policy of squelching all discussion; Mrs. Gertrude Andrews, formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mrs. Pierce of Clio.

Most of the time devoted to business yesterday was consumed in going over the constitution, article by article, in its original and revised form. A successful effort was