The Times.

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OUR OWL LEGISLATORS.

IT WAS A COLD MORNING WHEN MR. WISE MOVED TO ADJOURN.

Judge Cobb, the Hero of "Where Am I At," Descants Upon All Night Sessions. The Next Attorney-General.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, Feb 21, 1893.

For the first time during this session a session of the House was prolonged throughout the night and until 6 o'clock this morning. The mirage in the desert gives the traveler finally as much substantial assurance as did the caricature upon legislative business afford the people who anticipate some daily result. The night, however, was long enough to show just "how much" some Congressmen can stand, and also developed the fact that the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Ike Hill, of Ohio, is not ordinarily good for an "all-night session."

The car-coupler bill was taken up, and the friends and opponents ran up the "black flag" early in the afternoon. Some of the Congressmen went home to dinner, and others were attendant upon the social duties of the evening, but about eighty members stayed determined to "fight to a finish." Soon after dark a call of the House was made, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was called into requisition. The motions to dispense with the proceedings under the call and to adjourn were alone in order, but these were persistently defeated. Hail, rain, sleet and snow were falling outside of the building, and the members slipped up and down stairs until the restaurant was depleted of "cold tea," and everybody wanted to explain the situation. At 2 o'clock Mr. Ike Hill, Sergeant-at-Arms, was called upon to report as to his ability to find absentees. He proudly announced that it had been the crowning ambition of his life to execute the order of the House, but that owing to the condition of the streets he had been unable to secure conveyances, and was thus not able to find any of the members."

Toward morning Mr. Bailey, of Texas, was put into the chair, and "Private" Allen made a very enjoyable speech, detailing his search for Mr. Bailey during the early part of the night.

Mr. Wilson, of Washington, rose to a question of parliamentary inquiry, and wanted to know if it was in order to wake up the sleeping members, and have them stand guard a while, and Judge Cobb, who was charged with asking, "Where am I at?" made a very impressive speech on "all-night sessions." The journalist Congressman, Amos Cummings, also gave a few lines, which would disconcert the new-fangled machine type-setter, but which would have touched the heart of the "old timer" who has seen such "cases" before.

At 6 o'clock this morning Captain George Wise moved to adjourn. He had been, as chairman of his committee, in charge of the measure, and had held his end up all through the night. The snow was still falling, and the wind was blowing about forty miles per hour. It was a cold morning when Captain Wise moved to adjourn, but he was compelled to consider his sleepless friends.

Mr. Wise only moved to adjourn when it had been agreed that he should be recognized on Monday morning next to suspend the rules and consider this bill. This fight of Mr. Wise's was one of the ablest of the session.

The session this morning proved a strong field day for Virginia, and Messrs. Jones and Buchanan shared the laurels.

Mr. Jones, of Virginia, secured the first recognition from the Speaker this morning, and passed the annexed Senate resolution.

In 1881 an appropriation was made to purchase the site of the house in which Washington was born, on the farm called Wakefield, in Westmoreland county, and to erect a monument or other memorial to mark the spot, &c. This money was to be expended under direction of the Secretary of State, &c. About twenty acres of land was purchased, including the birth spot, the family vault containing the remains of Washington's ancestors, and a roadway to the Potomac river, fifty feet wide and about one and a half miles long. Nothing more has been done because of the need of a wharf, and the bill to-day passed by Mr. Jones provides for the construction of one. The work will be commenced at once, the wharf built, and the monument erected.

Mr. Evarts was Secretary of State in 1881, and he recommended the construction of a memorial building, the design for which was made by a competent man, but Mr. Blaine always held that a granite monument was more appropriate, in which opinion the friends of the scheme agree. The money will now be expended under the direction of Judge Gresham, the incoming Secretary of State, and it is probable that the monument idea will be adopted.

To-day being the 22d of February, Mr. Jones selected the time as particularly appropriate, &c., and being called upon to explain his bill, made an eloquent speech, in which he gave a history of the scheme, &c.

The American, a paper published in Pittsburg and devoted to the interests of the perpetuation of American interests, contains this week a long letter on this subject from the pen of Mr. Jones. The letter is beautifully written, and is a credit not only to Virginia, as from one of her Congressmen, but to the country at large, in the possession of a son so loyal and patriotic.

Mr. Buchanan secured recognition for the Senate resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over to Virginia the amount due her agricultural colleges under a former act of Congress, and which had been criticized because the Virginia Legislature had not passed the requisite act to enable the State to receive the money. The act just formed directs that the money shall be no longer withheld, &c.

In the Senate to-day President pro tem. Manderson read the farewell address of Washington, and at its close the Senate went into executive session with Senator Morgan talking on the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

The following are registered at the Metropolitan Hotel: Mr. John Paul, Virginia; Mr. Hugh Colquitt, Virginia; Mr. R. W. Burke, Staunton, Va.; Mr. J. C. Walker, Orange, Va.; Mr. William B. Anderson, Virginia. H. L. W.

The Senate.

Five years ago the birthday of Washington was commemorated by the reading of his farewell address. This was done at the instance of Senator Hoar. Mr. Ingalls, then president of the Senate, pro tem., was reader. To-day that precedent was repeated, on motion of Mr. Hoar, Mr. Manderson, president of the Senate protem., being the reader. The Vice-President being absent the chair was taken by Mr. Manderson, and as soon as the Journal of yesterday was read Mr. Manderson rose and said that in obedience to the order of the Senate, he would read the farewell address of George Washington, and he proceeded to do so, with most of the senators in their seats and with a fairly large audience in the galleries, all giving close and respectful attention. The reading was concluded at 1 P. M., and then, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate proceeded with executive business.

The doors were reopened after being shut about five minutes, and the routine morning business was proceeded with.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up and all the amendments made in Committee of the Whole (some of which had been reserved last night) were agreed to. Two or three new ones were added and the bill passed.

The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill (which had been presented last week) was called up and agreed to after a discussion as to the rank which the next chief of the signal service is to hold. The conference committee had struck out the Senate amendment fixing the rank at that of lieutenant-colonel instead of brigadier-general. Mr. Bate moved to recommit the bill to the conference committee, but that motion was defeated. So the law on that point remains unchanged.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up, but without any action upon it the Senate at 2:40 again proceeded to the consideration of executive business. The doors remained closed till 5:40 P. M., when the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The incidents of the night session were similar to those which occur on every occasion. Wit and humorous repartee were prevalent, but occasionally a harsh word uttered either intentionally or unintentionally would stir up strife among members, and lend a somewhat dramatic effect to the proceedings, or rather to the lack of proceedings. Under the guise of questions of personal privilege, a number of gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity to state their views on the Car Coupler bill, and acrimonious colloquies were not infrequent, but, taken as a whole, the session gave rise to no continuous bad feeling, and as the hours passed away the members became less aggressive and more sleepy. Towards the wee sma' hours Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, made one of his characteristic humorous speeches, mainly directed towards the occupant of the chair, Mr. Bailey, of Texas. It was appreciated by the members who were in attendance, for it was in his best vein, but at the same time excited some resentment. In fact the resentment was so strong that subsequently Mr. Crain moved that it be expunged from the Record, but objection was made. Then Mr. Crain asked unanimous consent that all proceedings of the night relating to excuses be expunged from the Record. To this Mr. Tracey (N. Y.) objected, but there was a general feeling tha the proceedings of the day were not creditable to the national House of Representatives. But the fight is a stubborn one, more stubborn because it is not political. The advocates of the Car Coupler bill showed a stern determination to pass the measure, and their opponents put up equally as strong a face against its enactment. Finally, at 6:30 o'clock, the House adjourned.

There was a private agreement that Mr. Wise should be recognized Monday to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Morning Session.

Not more than two dozen members were in attendance when the House met this morning. Mr. Kilgore, before the reading of the Journal, made a point of no quorum present. Pending the roll call, Mr. Kilgore withdrew the point, and the Journal was read.

On motion of Mr. Jones (Va.), the Senate bill was passed appropriating $11,000 (out of appropriations heretofore made) for the construction of a wharf by which access can be had to the monument designating the birthplace of George Washington.

After the disposal of some routine business Mr. Henderson was recognized to move that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Instantly Mr. Hatch was on his feet antagonizing Mr. Henderson's motion with the Anti-Option bill.

Mr. Hatch raised the question of consideration against the Appropriation bill, desiring that the Anti-Option bill should be taken up.

Mr. Henderson's motion was successful—yeas, 141; nays, 64—and the House in committee resumed the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The pending motion was that made by Mr. Kyle (Dem., Miss.), striking out the clause making an appropriation for special mail facilities. The motion was lost. The bill was then reported to the House.

Mr. Dickerson (Dem., Ky.) moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Postoffices and Post-Roads, with instructions to report it back, striking out the special facilities clause. Mr. Dickerson's motion was lost—yeas, 77; nays, 122. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was then passed.

Its passage was the signal for another parliamentary struggle for the floor. Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, claiming recognition of the House in behalf of the Indian Appropriation bill, and Mr. Hatch desiring to move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the Anti-Option bill.

Mr. Peel was first recognized, and on a rising vote carried his motion by a vote of 162 to 31.

Mr. Hatch demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, after Mr. Hatch, by a parliamentary inquiry, had elicited the information that if Mr. Peel's motion was voted down he would be recognized to move to take up the Anti-Option bill. The result was: Yeas, 125; nays, 75; so the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The House broke into a roar of laughter, and "Deacon" White, formerly a member of Congress, who had come from New York to watch the fight over the Anti-Option bill, and was on the floor, shook with glee when the Speaker called Mr. Hatch to the chair as presiding officer. Mr. Hatch was reluctant to take the gavel, but yielded, after a few words of private explanation from Mr. Crisp. General debate was limited to three hours, and Mr. Peel, chairman of the committee, spoke in explanation of the bill. The members of the House were worn out and fagged from last night's session.

Many of them left the building after general debate began, and those who remained, with a few exceptions, took only a very languid interest in the proceedings. Finally general debate was closed, and Mr. Outhwaite submitted the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill, in order that it might be printed.

After Mr. Hooker had unsuccessfully endeavored to get unanimous consent to a bill for the relief of a Mississippian, and announced his solemn purpose to be a thorn in the side of every member who wanted any legislation until this bill was passed, the House, at 5:15, adjourned.

The all-night session had a damaging effect upon the various committees which were to meet this morning, not one of them being able to muster a quorum. Meetings of the Committee on Investigating the Whisky Trust and the Panama Canal Company were called for to-day, but not a member of either committee was on hand at the time fixed.

Negroes Want White Blood.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Feb. 22.—The negroes of Charlotte and vicinity, about twenty-five miles from here, are threatening to lynch two young white men named Mathis and Elliott, who are in jail for taking part in outraging Joseph Vanleer's wife, daughter and another woman, all colored. Several other white men are wanted for complicity in these crimes, but have not been arrested, although officers are hunting for them. A strong guard of white citizens were placed at the jail by the sheriff. The negroes are greatly excited and swear they will lynch the white prisoners.

Earthquake in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—An earthquake shock was felt at Sacramento and several places in Solano county last night. At Dixon people rushed pell mell from their houses. No serious damage was done.

THE CABINET COMPLETE.

MR. HERBERT, OF ALABAMA, CHOSEN SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Olney, of Massachusetts, Appointed Attorney-General—The South Well Represented.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 22.—Cleveland announced this evening that he had completed his Cabinet by the selection of Richard Olney, of Boston, for Attorney-General and Hillary A. Herbert, of Alabama, for Secretary of the Navy.

The complete Cabinet is as follows:

Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, Secretary of State.

John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.

Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, Secretary of War.

Hillary A. Herbert, of Alabama, Secretary of the Navy.

Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior.

J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture.

Wilson S. Bissell, of New York, Postmaster General.

Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General.

The selection of Hillary A. Herbert for the navy has been made for several days, but Mr. Olney's name had not been mentioned in connection with the Cabinet, and his selection is a surprise to everybody, particularly to friends of George A. Jenks.

Hillary A. Herbert has been in Congress for many years, and has acted as chairman of the Naval Committee of the House. He is thoroughly acquainted with the work that has been done toward placing the United States navy upon a proper footing, and his knowledge of the present condition of vessels under construction, and which have been planned, makes him a most desirable man for the head of the department. His selection is also practically a promotion.

Mr. Richard Olney is one of the leading practitioners of the Massachusetts bar. He has not held any political position or been prominent in political matters, but is known as one of the leading lawyers and substantial citizens of Boston.

His selection gives New England a representative in the Cabinet, and that of Herbert gives the South three positions.

Who Mr. Olney Is.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 22.—Richard Olney, who has been selected by President Cleveland as his Attorney-General, is one of the most prominently known members of the legal profession of this State. He has at least twice refused a place on the bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and when the last vacancy occurred in the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Olney was very prominently mentioned in connection with the place. These offers he has refused, and has devoted himself diligently to the practice of his profession. Although not active in politics, he has taken great interest in public affairs. He is at present general counsel for the Boston and Maine railroad, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Chicago Burlington and Quincy railroads, succeeding in the latter position the late Sidney Bartlett. Mr. Olney has always, so far as is known here, affiliated with the Democratic party, except when that party in Massachusetts took General Butler for its gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Olney then refused to support the nominee of the party. Mr. Olney was born in Massachusetts in 1835, and graduated at Brown University, class 1856, and at the Harvard Law School in 1858.

Mr. Herbert Confirms the Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Hilary A. Herbert had just returned with his daughter from a reception when the official announcement of his selection by President Cleveland as Secretary of the Navy was communicated to him by telephone by a United Press reporter. Subsequently when the reporter called at the Richmond, where Mr. Herbert is stopping, the latter said he had received notice of his appointment in a telegram from Mr. Cleveland early in the evening, and that he had sent a reply accepting the honor conferred upon him. Mr. Herbert, in the course of a few minutes' conversation, said that in the administration of the office about to be entrusted to him he expected to carry out the liberal ideas for building up and promoting the navy which were begun by Secretary Whitney and continued by his successor, Mr. Tracy, and of which he had been an earnest advocate himself.

Hilary A. Herbert, of Montgomery, Ala., was born at Laurensville, S. C. When a child his father removed to Greenville, Butler county, Ala. He was educated at the University of Alabama and the University of Virginia. Studied law and was admitted to the bar. He entered the Confederate service as a captain, and was promoted to the colonelcy of the Eighth Alabama Volunteers. He was disabled at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864. After the war he resumed the practice of law at Greenville, Ala., which he followed until 1872, when he removed to Montgomery, where he has since practiced. He was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses as a Democrat, receiving at his last election 10,611 votes against 2,681 for S. A. Pelley, Independent.

THE FLAG RAISED

Over the Steamer New York—The President's Speech.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The ceremony of raising the American flag on the New York, formerly the City of New York, which was arranged for noon to-day, was marred by the inclement weather, but according to the determination of the officers of the company, there was to be no postponement of the exercises until another day. The beginning of the ceremonies was made late by the delay of the presidential party, owing to the storm. President Harrison came aboard the New York shortly after 2 o'clock. The naval reserve drew up in double rank on the hurricane deck with the band of the corps in the rear. Behind the space which had been roped off for the presidential party the guests of the ship were crowded, and they gave the party a hearty cheer. President Harrison was escorted to the stern of the ship by Captain John C. Jamison, the commander. He was followed by the four members of his Cabinet who were present and Clement A. Griscom, president of the American Line, and the directors of the International Navigation Company. Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, to whom had been given the honor of formally inviting President Harrison to raise the flag, opened the ceremonies in a brief speech, eulogizing the President as a high type of the citizenship of this country and a heroic defender of its integrity.

In his reply the President said: "We lift the flag to-day over one ship, a magnificent specimen of naval architecture, one of the best afloat on any sea. That, even, is interesting itself, but its interest to me is in the fact that the ship is the type and the precursor of many others that are to float this flag. (Applause.)

"I deem it an entirely appropriate function that the President of the United States should lift the American flag."

Immediately the silken stars and stripes were run up, and then a string of streamers were unfurled, extending over the masthead to the bow and stern of the big liner.

The President's flag topped the main mast, the company's new house flag floated at the fore and the mail flag was displayed at the mizzen mast.

Simultaneously with the appearance of Old Glory over the taffail, the guns of the Chicago fired the national salute of twenty-one guns. The navy-yard in Brooklyn also responded with twenty-one guns, and then followed a pandemonium of whistling and bell ringing from the craft in the harbor. The trip down the bay had to be cancelled on account of the storm and floating ice.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies President Harrison retired to the main saloon, where he had a reception. He met and shook hands with several hundred of the guests.

At 3:30 the presidential party went on board the Starin steamer, which departed immediately for Jersey City, where they took the 4 o'clock train for Washington.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Johns Hopkins University Seventeen Years Old Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The Johns Hopkins University to-day celebrated its seventeenth anniversary. The trustees, faculty, invited guests, including the Governor of Maryland and mayor of Baltimore, and students, marched in the procession from the University to the Peabody Institute Hall, where the exercises were held at 11 o'clock.

An address was delivered by President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan on a subject pertaining to higher education. He was followed by President Gilman.

The address of Mr. Gilman was brief and restricted entirely to the subject of medical education. He made an explicit and grateful acknowledgment of the gift recently made by Miss Mary E. Garrett, amounting to more than $500,000, in addition to her previous subscription to the medical school fund. "Such a welcome gift," he said, "should receive, has received, and will receive, the most grateful appreciation of the Johns Hopkins University." He concluded with the following words: "The trustees having been assured that the right of the University to determine and change the conditions of admission and of graduation is not restricted by the terms of the gift, at a meeting held on the 21st of February, by a formal vote, authorized the announcement that the Johns Hopkins medical school will be opened for students October, 1893."

This announcement Mr. Gilman accordingly made.

The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred on two candidates—Daniel A. Murray, associate professor of mathematics in the University of the city of New York, and Lieutenant George Squier, U. S. A.

The music was furnished by the Peabody students' orchestra and by a chorus of University students was sung an ode having the University motto, "Veritas vos Liberabit" for its text, and composed by a graduate of the University, the music having been written by Miss Starr, a graduate of the Peabody Conservitory. At the close of the exercises all the students joined in the college song, "Gaudeamus."

Prior to the exercises a portrait in oil of the late Judge George William Brown, one of the original trustees, was presented to the University by the alumni and other friends of the institution. In the afternoon the principal buildings were thrown open to visitors, and in the evening the Alumni Association held its annual meeting and dinner in the parlors of the Lyceum Theatre.

THE DEMOCRATS WIN.

Bernard McKenna Elected Mayor of Pittsburg—Other Democrats Chosen.

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 22.—Late returns on yesterday's election confirm last night's report. Judge Bernard McKenna (Dem.) is elected mayor by 1,100 plurality; Hon. I. Gourley (Ind. Dem.) is elected controller by 1,800 majority; Joseph Denniston (Rep.) is elected treasurer by probably 1,500 majority. The latter is the only candidate on the Republican ticket elected.

In Allegheny City Mayor William M. Kennedy (Rep.) was re-elected by about 2,000 majority.

Waggoner Choice of the Republicans.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 22.—The senatorial question is about settled, and P. B. Waggoner, of Atchison, general attorney for the Missouri Pacific railway in Kansas, will be declared the nominee of the Republicans for senator. Yesterday the Republicans in caucus decided to allow the two Democrat members of the House who refused to vote for Martin, and who have affiliated with the Republicans, to name the candidate. These Democrats, Meagher and Chambers, named Waggoner. There will be no revolt among Republicans, and Waggoner will be given eighty-two votes, which the Republicans claim is a quorum, as the seats of two Populist representatives were declared vacant, leaving the total vote of the Senate and Legislature 163.

Senatorial Deadlocks.

HELENA, MONT., Feb. 22.—The joint ballot resulted: Clark, 21; Mantle, 27; Dixon, 11; Couch, 1; Hunt, 1. No choice.

RIZ REDD'S CLOSE CALL.

The Rude Necktie Was Adjusted, But Her Cries for Mercy Saved Her.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., Feb. 22.—Special. An aged negro woman, who is known as "Riz Redd," and who has figured conspicuously in Cooperstown, a squat of houses in the suburbs of Bluefield, was lodged in the jail here yesterday morning, charged with selling moonshine whisky. Late in the afternoon she was released on bail. Early in the forepart of the night a mob of thirty or forty men went to her house, evidently with the intention of lynching her. A rope was fastened to her neck and she was dragged some hundred yards from the city, where preparations were made for the execution. Strange to say, her heart-rending cries for mercy moved the men, and she was released on condition that if she returned to Bluefield an end would be put to her life. It was reported that she was found dead this morning somewhere on the railroad west of here. It seems that she sold liquor to the negro who killed Policeman Charles here some time back, and was thus indirectly the cause of his death.

OFF FOR FLORIDA.

Mr. Whitney and a Party of Friends Gone to the Land of Flowers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Pauline Whitney; his two sons, Payne and Harry Whitney; his brother-in-law, Colonel Oliver H. Payne, of Cleveland, O., left in a special car on the 9:30 train from Jersey City this morning for Jacksonville, Fla., for a cruise with H. M. Hanna, the Cleveland iron master, on his steam yacht Comanche. Since the death of his wife, Mr. Whitney has been much prostrated, and the trip is taken at the solicitation of Mr. Hanna and Colonel Payne, in the hope that change of scene and rest will prove beneficial to his health. The party will be gone six weeks, and visit Nassau, West Indies, the Bahamas and Antigue, Martique, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Grenada, of the Windward Islands.

SOUTHERNERS BANQUET

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NEW YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

Some of Those Present—List of the Toasts and the Toasters—Portrait of the First President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The New York Southern Society held its seventh annual dinner to-night in the banquet hall of the Madison Square Garden, and pretty nearly all the sons of Dixie in town were present. The Southern Society is one of the institutions of New York, taking rank with the foremost clubs, while their good-fellowship is equalled by few such organizations. The hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated with flags and flowers. One of the rooms was fairly lost in a green tangle of palms and magnolias, that furnished an admirably suggestive background for the glorification of "Dixie" that followed.

The guests were seated at eleven tables. That of the president occupied the west end of the room and the others being placed at right angles to it. On the right of President J. H. Parker sat John C. Calhoun, and on his left Senator Vance, of North Carolina. Others at the guests' table were John D. Crimmins, W. L. Strong, Fred. Taylor, Ellis H. Roberts, Rev. Spruille Buford, William Thompson, Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts; Captain Hugh R. Garden, Joseph H. Choate, ex-Governor Campbell, Daniel G. Rollins, Hon. A. Van Wick and F. W. J. Hurst.

At the table in the body of the room were Colonel A. G. Dickinson, W. R. Trigg, A. L. Boulware, W. F. Christian, Joseph Bryan, Captain John A. Coke, all of Richmond, Va.; Dr. Stewart Douglass, B. N. Harrison, G. Terry Sinclair, Hon. G. Johnson and John C. Hendrix, Charles G. Deshon, General W. W. Kirkland, Captain Charles F. Roe, General E. S. Parker, W. M. Pendleton, Hon. R. H. Clarke, Dr. R. Whiting, U. S. N.; C. Kilgore, Lorenzo Semple, Colonel J. C. Haskell, Captain J. F. McGlensy, U. S. N.; Percy A. Pickrell, Samuel Spencer, Benton McMillan, Peter Mallett, Captain T. F. Kane, U. S. N.; Robert L. Harrison, Hon. H. S. Thompson and J. R. McKay.

One of the most interesting features of the night occurred at the close of the dinner, when George H. Sullivan presented to the society a fac simile of the bronze bust of his father, Algernon S. Sullivan, the original of which was recently presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Algernon S. Sullivan was the first president of the Southern Society of New York, and by his management assured its success. The copy of the bust was presented to the society by Colonel William L. Trenholm, on behalf of the donor, and it was accepted on behalf of the society by Captain Hugh R. Garden, chairman of the committee on literature and art. President Parker, in welcoming the guests said:

"This is no occasion for inflicting on you statistics or argument that is dry, so I will content myself as your chief executive officer with this simple statement of the affairs of our organization: That its membership has increased during the past year from 1,250 to 1,550, making it the largest society in New York."

Joseph H. Choate spoke to the toast "Washington;" Frederick Taylor to "The City of New York;" Senator Vance to "Patriotism," and Governor Campbell to "Our Native Land."

In the absence of Hon. John Allen, who was to have spoken to the toast of "Our Law-Makers," Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, brought the speechmaking to a close. "American Unity" was his subject.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

A North-Bound Express Crashes Into an Accommodation.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 22.—The Southern express on the Pennsylvania road, which left Broad-street station at 10:20 this morning, collided with the Morton (Pa.) accommodation train near South-street station, West Philadelphia. Three cars of the accommodation train were wrecked. Three persons were killed and twelve others injured. The injured were removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

It was the northern-bound express from Washington for New York that crashed into the Morton accommodation from the Central division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road. The local train was crossing a switch to pull into South-street station. All the cars but the last one had crossed, when the express came rushing down the track and struck the local passenger car that was upon the switch full in the middle. The express was made up entirely of heavy Pullmans, and the light passenger car was hurled fifty feet from the track, broken and smashed by the terrible force of the blow. The express train escaped injury, and the engineer immediately stopped his train. The Twenty-first district police-station is but a few squares from the place where the accident occurred, and a squad of officers was on the scene and the work of extricating the injured passengers was soon accomplished.

The killed and injured were confined to the third car of the accommodation, and this was completely wrecked. Four persons were killed and ten injured. Of the injured none are dangerously hurt. Killed: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Minzer, of Media; Miss Maria Read, of Media, and Rev. James Walker, of Lenni. The injured were all residents of suburban places.

The President was on a special train following the express. His train was delayed about half an hour, and then proceeded to New York. The accident happened at 10:35 o'clock. The tracks of the Central division and the main line cross at this point, the former trains running into the Sixty-second and Chestnut-street station, and the latter running into Broad-street station. The accommodation had the right of way, the express being blocked, but owing to the slippery condition of the tracks the engineer of the express was unable to control his train, and the locomotive crashed into the accommodation. No one on the express was injured, and the engine was damaged so slightly that it proceeded to New York with the train half an hour afterward, when the track had been cleared.

Both Mintzer and his wife were decapitated. Their ten-year-old son, sitting in the seat with his mother, was unhurt.

One Killed and Twenty Injured.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Feb. 22.—The east-bound mail and express train No. 20, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, due here at 12:20, was wrecked two miles east of Columbia City, Ind., about 11:30 to-day by a broken rail. The engine, mail and baggage cars passed over the broken rail safely. The last two cars on the train were precipitated down an embankment twenty feet high, the cars turning completely over and being badly wrecked. J. W. Paramore, of Hebron, Ind., was killed. Twenty persons were injured, of whom two, one mail clerk and another railroad employee, are likely to die.

Another Fatal Railway Wreck.

READING, PA., Feb. 22.—A wreck occurred on the Pennsylvania and Schuylkill Valley railroad between Phoenixville and Spring City last night. A shifting engine going east with an empty train of forty coal cars collided with an extra freight running west, about one and a half miles west of Spring City. The shifting engine was totally demolished, and both engines lay on their sides with fourteen coal cars completely broken up. Watson Weller, John Dennis and Walter Brunner, employed by the company at Spring City, were riding on the shifting engine on their way home to Norristown. Weller and Dennis were killed. Fireman McCord and Flagman Davis, of the shifting engine crew, were seriously injured. John Forrester, the engineer of the shifter, was also badly hurt. McCord died while being removed to his home. The accident was the result of a misunderstanding of orders.

A STRIKE OF SHORT DURATION.

The Switch Tenders in Chicago Go Out for Better Pay.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—All the switch tenders employed in the yards of the Chicago and Western Indiana Belt Company struck at 5 o'clock this evening for better pay.

All trains going in and out of Polk-street depot are unable to move, and yard traffic on the Louisville, New Albany and Illinois, Chicago and Erie, Grand Trunk, Chicago, Wabash, Chicago and Eastern and Santa Fe roads is stopped. City policemen are now on guard duty at the Polk-street depot and adjoining yards. Between 150 and 200 men are out because they were refused, as they say, an increase in wages from $45 and $55 to $55 and $65.

Police Inspector Koch anticipates no trouble unless other train employes try to throw the switches. The railroad officials say the striker' places will be filled in a few days.

General Manager Thomas, of the Chicago and Western Indiana, and a committee of the switch-tenders held a conference this afternoon and a compromise agreement was reached. The switch-tenders, however, declined to accept the report of a committee and quit work without warning. The strike occurred at a time of the day when suburban traffic is the heaviest, and many of those living out of town were unable to reach home to-night. The places of the swith-tenders are being filled by switchmen and other employes of the road, and a few trains were moved during the evening. There is no indication of the strike spreading to other roads or to other departments of the Chicago and Western Indiana. It is expected that trains will be running as usual in a day or two.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY TALKS.

He Says He Will Meet the Unlooked-for Burden as Best He Can.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.—Governor McKinley has been all the week endeavoring to bring about some adjustment of his tangled affairs. To-day the following plan was decided upon:

The Governor has made an absolute and unqualified assignment of his property to Herman H. Kheisaat, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, O., and Judge Day, of Canton, O. The property is turned over without preference for the equal benefit of his creditors. Mrs. McKinley has considerable property of her own, which she has all along desired to turn over to be used in paying the notes that Governor McKinley must meet. Her friends have urged her to retain an interest in the property, but she has steadfastly refused to listen to any argument, and to-day executed a deed to M. A. Hanna, of this city, putting all her property in his hands. He is to do with it whatever he thinks best toward settling up the obligations incurred in the Walker indorsements.

On being asked if he had anything to say, the Governor replied to-day: There is little for me to say about this unfortunate affair. I did what I could to help a friend who had befriended me. The result is known. I had no interest in any of the enterprises Mr. Walker was carrying. The amount of my indorsements is in excess of anything I dreamed of. There is but one thing for me to do—there is but one thing I would do—meet this unlooked-for burden as best I can. I have this day placed in the hands of these well-known gentlemen all the property I own, or have an interest in. This will be insufficient to pay my debts. What remains I shall execute my notes for and pay them as far as I can.

A Brig Going to Pieces.

BREAKWATER, LEWES, DEL., Feb. 22.—The tug Pioneer reports the brig Georgiana F. Gery, Captain Conklin, from Charleston, for New York, off five fathom bank lightship yesterday afternoon, abandoned and waterlogged. The tug attempted to tow her, but owing to the heavy sea, found it impossible. The brig will probably go to pieces.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The steamer Guyandotte, which arrived this morning from Newport News, brought Captain Conklin and seven men of the American brig Georgiana T. Gery, wrecked off Cape May February 19th. The brig sailed from Charleston February 7th for New York, lumber laden, and had rough weather until the 19th, when she was obliged to put in Harrifford inlet on account of the northwest hurricane. She let go both her anchors, but the anchors dragged, and necessitated cutting away both the masts, after which the anchors held her fast.

The vessel leaked badly, and was in danger of foundering, and the crew concluded to take the small boat and make for Five Fathom Bank light-ship. They reached the light-ship safely, and were taken from there yesterday by the Guyandotte and brought to this port. The crew saved nothing except the clothes they wore. This is probably the same vessel reported by the steamer City of Birmingham, which arrived the 20th.

A Cyclone in Texas.

JACKSONVILLE, TEX., Feb. 22.—A cyclone struck this place shortly after midnight last night. The residence of James A. Campbell was torn from its foundations and wrecked. Mr. Campbell and his family were sleeping at the time, but were not injured. Several houses in the vicinity were slightly wrecked, and chimneys, outbuildings and fences destroyed.

Cold Weather and Deep Snow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The entire State of Pennsylvania is covered in snow one foot to 30 inches deep, the greatest depth being in the mountainous coal regions. The weather is extremely cold, wind high and snow drifting. Railroad trains everywhere are delayed, and freight trains, such as are moving, require three or four engines.

New York State and New England are suffering from similar causes, but there the cold is greater and snow less than it is in Pennsylvania.

The Pope's Jubilee Presents.

ROME, Feb. 22.—Jubilee presents of money already received by the Pope amount to 7,000,000 francs. The Austrian Emperor, Austrian Archdukes, the Archbishop of Prague and the Primate of Hungary gave 100,000 francs each. The bishops of Austria-Hungary sent 250,000 francs; the nobility of Bohemia, 300,000 francs; Mexican Catholics, 150,000 francs; South American Catholics, 260,000 francs.

Levy Tolls Revoked.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The President to-day issued a proclamation revoking the tolls levied on Canadian vessels and cargoes in the Sault Ste Marie canal, in consequence of the Dominion Government adopting an order in council removing the discrimination against American vessels passing through the Canadian canals.

PLEA FOR ANNEXATION

SENATOR MORGAN MAKES AN ABLE ADDRESS TO THE SENATE.

Paul Neuman, the Ex-Queen's Envoy, Wants the Present Provisional Government Done Away With.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate spent several hours this afternoon in executive session on the Hawaiian treaty. Senator Morgan, one of the Behring Sea arbitration board for the United States, leaves for New York to-morrow to begin his journey to Europe. He was desirous of addressing the Senate in executive session before his departure, and it was for this purpose that other business was laid aside this afternoon. No one except Mr. Morgan spoke, and his speech was a strong plea for the annexation of the islands, a plea that he has frequently made on the floor of the Senate when the doors were not closed. The speech is spoken of as a masterly effort, and one of the greatest this distinguished senator and member of the Foreign Affairs Committee has yet made on the subject of the foreign policy of the United States.

What Neuman Proposes.

Secretary of State Foster sent to-day to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, for the information of the Senate, the statement which Paul Neuman left at the department yesterday, and accompanied it with a report of the interview held with the Secretary. From the latter it appears that the object of Mr. Neuman's visit to Washington is to secure the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to the throne under an American protectorate. He does not advise her restoration under any other circumstances. If the Congress of the United States shall not deem a protectorate feasible he would then favor annexation, with a liberal allowance for the Queen and the princess, but he strongly objects to the continuance of the present provisional government in power.

Princess Kauilani Coming.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Princess Kauilani, heiress to the throne of Hawaii, sailed today for New York on the steamer Teutonic. The Princess was accompanied by Theophilus Davies, wife and daughter, and Miss Wharton.

OUR DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

The Brave Beauregard Will be Buried To-Day While Thousands Mourn.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—No definite arrangements have yet been made for the funeral of General Beauregard, except that it will take place to-morrow evening from the city hall, and that the interment is to be made in the tomb of the Army of Tennessee. The order of formation of the parade will include the State militia of the First Military district, all of the veteran Confederate organizations, the fire department and civic associations. Delegations are coming from the surrounding towns in Louisiana and adjoining States. The city hall is being very elaborately decorated this morning, both exteriorly and interiorly. The columns of the portico have been draped in black, and a catafalque is being erected in the chamber itself. The remains are at present exposed in the parlor of the Beauregard residence, and this morning many of the most intimate friends of the general have been permitted to enter the chamber of death.

To-morrow will be observed as a general holiday. Flags are displayed to-day at half-mast on all the public and many private buildings. Steps are already being taken to raise a fund for a monument to the deceased. It will not be a costly shaft, but it will be representative of the strong affection which Louisiana has for the memory of her dead soldier.

The family of General Beauregard