the President himself had weakened on the question of tariff reform, and the financial plank was cunningly drafted so as to satisfy both gold and silver men, with the intention that it should be interpreted, if Cleveland was elected, as meaning the cessation of silver coinage and the forcing of a gold standard upon the people.

Interpreted according to the plain use and meaning of English words, the platform meant bimetallism, but there were conditions and ambiguous phrases which had afforded an excuse to the elastic conscience of the bull-headed and self-idolatrous man who holds the reins of power to pursue the policy he has. Whether the scheme was agreed to by the President in person or not and whether he bound himself in plain terms or not would perhaps never be known. His course had been unswerving in the absolute contradiction of his public professions and letter of acceptance. The expectations and interests of the people had been forgotten and ignored. The party which elected him had been betrayed and its banners which floated so triumphantly in the breezes of 1892, now trailed in the dust of defeat. The practical destruction of the party had been accomplished.

Mr. Tillman quoted from Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance and commented upon it in these words:

"There is nothing here which would warrant one to expect that the leader of the Democratic party, its head and guide, would ignore the platform and treat with contempt the trusted lieutenants whom the people had sent to the National Capital to assist in shaping the party's policy. The language would lead us to expect the very reverse. How many of these reasonable expectations have been met? How many of you, men grown old and gray in the service of the party and of the nation, men who were its trusted leaders before Cleveland was ever heard of, how many, I say, have been called into his councils? If any, speak; I shall be glad to hear them. Where has this man sunk his personality? Whom has he consulted? Whose advice has he recognized? None but that of the bootlicks and sycophants, who have crawled on their knees for the crumbs of patronage and betrayed their constituents for the offices in his gift.

THE APOSTLE OF REFORM.

"In the entire history of this country the high office of President has never been so prostituted, and never has the appointing power been so abused. Claiming to be the apostle of civil service reform he has debauched the civil service by making appointments only of those whose sponsors would surrender their manhood, and, with baited breath, walk with submissive head in his presence. With relentless purpose he has ignored his oath of office to uphold and obey the law, and has paid out gold instead of coin and issued bonds to buy more gold, by both actions overriding the law and giving no heed to the interests of any but his moneyed friends—I might say his owners or partners."

Mr. Tillman went on to pay his respects to the Secretary of the Treasury in these terms:

"An honest Secretary of the Treasury should have resigned his office rather than submit to the dictation of a beso[illegible]ed chief, would have paid out silver to protect the Treasury from the cold gamblers and bond [illegible] his oath [illegible] office. But, alas! the [illegible] of modern statesmen like [illegible] who after a life spent in the public service had to be buried at public expense and his debts paid by the State of South Carolina, is no more. No wonder the Senator from Massachusetts feels warranted in twitting us with the decay of Southern statesmanship and charging us with dishonesty.

"He charges it, however, in another direction and as aiding and abetting this Judas from Kentucky, who, after a brilliant career of twenty years and more as leader and champion of the silver forces, has, in his old age, come to this pitiful pass. And then, to think that the indictment thus brought against a whole section should have so much color of truth and of fact to back it up in the apostacy from their principles of the two other Secretaries from the South in the Cabinet of a President who has so disgraced the name of Democracy.

HOWS ITS HEAD IN SHAME.

"The South bows its head in shame at this exhibition of moral cowardice, and despises the renegades; but I must remind the Senator from Massachusetts that there is as yet only moral turpitude and treachery to be charged against those men. The Southern Congressmen and Senators who came here poor are still poor. They have not become millionaires like some of their Northern brethren, and there is no Credit Mobilier steal or Colfax scandal or Belknap bribery chargeable to any Southern man. Let him remember these things and keep back his sneers and taunts."

Further on in the speech Mr. Tillman said:

"The responsibility of providing revenues and looking after the solvency of the Treasury, which rests with Congress, has been usurped by the President. Why is he not impeached? Because he is carrying out Republican policies, and the majority in the House of Representatives feel safe and believe that they are certain to elect the next President and obtain control of the government. They are willing to load down the incompetent or dishonest Democracy (I say the incompetent and dishonest Democracy) with the odium of the misgovernment, to lend their help by acquiescence in wrongdoing. The policy is to do nothing—to preserve a masterly inactivity—and only obstruct where relief could be given. But there is many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip, and in this dark and dismal hour the words of Lincoln, the great and noble martyr—Lincoln, whose Republicanism was Democracy of the purest type compared with that of Cleveland—come like a promise from the grave. This greatest American of the nineteenth century said:

"'You can fool all of the people part of the time, and you can fool part of the people all of the time, but you can never fool all of the people all of the time.'

"Unless that grand inspired pledge to which he consecrated his auditors at Gettysburg is to be forgotten and come to naught, 'that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth,' the people must shake off their lethargy and arouse themselves.

HAVE BOUGHT THE SENTINELS.

"The money changers are in the temple of our liberties and have bought the sentinels on guard. It may be too late. God grant it be not so, but this great Republic can only be saved from the miseries of revolution and internecine strife in the near future by its citizens casting aside blind allegiance to party and marshalling themselves under the banner of Jefferson's Democracy and Lincoln's Republicanism, determined to restore the Republic to the form in which it was left to us by the fathers. The encroachments of the Federal judiciary, and the supineness and venality—corruption, I may say—of the representative branches of the Government are causes of deep concern to all thinking and patriotic men. We are fast drifting into government by injunction in the interest of monopolies and corporations, and the Supreme Court, by one corrupt vote, annuls an act of Congress looking to the taxation of the rich."

Mr. Tillman related an anecdote of John Randolph, of Roanoke, to whom a lady made an eloquent appeal in favor of Greece, then in revolution against the Turks. Waving his hand in the direction of a lot of ragged negro children around the house, the eccentric Virginian said:

"Madame, the Greeks are at your door." and with a bow he rode off. So Mr. Tillman would say to the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) and to the other Senators who stood here as exponents of the creed which would enslave the American people by the consummation of the scheme to which they are committed.

"The Armenians are here at your doors!" In every city and hamlet and county of these United States they can be found, and I warn you they will not be held down for all time by the Turks who now oppress them. A day of reckoning will come unless there is no longer a just God in Heaven, and, when it does come, woe be unto those who have been among the oppressors of the people! The present struggle is, unfortunately, too like that which preceded the late civil war, inasmuch as it is sectional. The creditor and the manufacturing States of the North and East—those which have grown inordinately wealthy at the expense of the producing classes of the South and West—are urging this policy with the besotted blindness of Belshazzar. The old slaveholders of the South were not more arrogant or more determined. "The sordid despotism of wealth," to use the apt phrase of Justice Brown, is already felt throughout the land.

TILLMAN'S GREAT MISTAKE.

At the point where Mr. Tillman was denouncing President Cleveland he abandoned his prepared speech and lapsed into a description of how he came to Washington to witness Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration and had exposed himself for four hours on the plaza of the Capitol in order to participate in the jollification over a Democratic President, a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House, and he exclaimed, dramatically: "And God forgive me for being such a fool!"

Laughter and applause broke out in the galleries, which the presiding officer (Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia) tried to suppress, and this caused Mr. Tillman to apostrophize the chair, saying:

"If you let me down into the bog and quagmire of having nobody applaud when I speak, I suppose I will get used to it after awhile." Subsequently, he got into a colloquy with Mr. Hoar over an expression of the latter upon the decadence of Southern statesmen. And when Mr. Hoar said he would look up the record to justify himself, Mr. Tillman said that he would wait, but that he would not "wet his whistle," because a windmill could not be run by water.

Talking of the Sherman act, Mr. Tillman exclaimed: "I would take off my hat to him, as I do typically (suiting the action to the word), as the victor of victorss in this financial conflict of a quarter of a century."

Mr. Tillman said he would append to his speech "That infamous contract with Stetson (the syndicate contract), also an extract from the Democratic year book of 1888 showing the purchase of bonds "with that surplus which used to keep this man awake at nights."

"And it must be authentic," he added, "coming as it does from the Democratic National Committee. I just want to put the two cheek by jowl, you know, in juxtaposition."

Coming once more to a denunciation of the President, Mr. Tillman snapped out the question to Republican Senators, "Why have you not impeached him?"

Mr. Hawley replied that the last Congress was Democratic.

"I have already paid my respects to the last Congress," Mr. Tillman said, "and I hoped better things from the Congress which the people have now sent here. But you are all of a kind—cowards, tools of monopolists. He is not impeached because he is carrying out a Republican policy."

Mr. Tillman spoke for exactly two hours, delivering with great dramatic power and effect the last sentence in which he predicted a national cataclysm "unless you take your hands off the people's throat and give them an opportunity to breathe, to work, to live."

As soon as he resumed his seat the session practically broke up, nearly every Senator rose and left the Chamber, and the crowds flocked out from the galleries.

MAY PROVE A VALUABLE FIND.

Old Atlas Discovered in Port Huron Which Gives Venezuela More Than It Claims.

Port Huron, Mich., Jan. 29.—L. E. Rice, of this city, has discovered an old atlas bearing a Glasgow (Scotland) imprint of 1799, which contains what purports to be a correct map of South America.

In this the boundary between Dutch Guiana and Venezuela is the River Essequibo. This line goes far to the east beyond what Venezuela claims, and leaves England only a narrow strip of Guiana.

The discovery of a like old atlas in Kalamazoo a few days ago, which seemed to sanction all the British claimed, makes it appear as if the boundary were in dispute nearly a century ago. Mr. Rice's atlas was found among some waste paper stock.

In this connection the following description of "a large and beautifully executed map, dated A. D. 1783," which has recently been discovered in England, may prove interesting. This map is entitled:

The Coast of Guyana, from the Oroonoko to the River of Amazons, and the Inland Parts as far as they have been explored by the French and Dutch Engineers with the Islands of Barbadoes, Tobago, etc. From the observations of Captain Edward Thompson, made in the Hyaena, in the year 1781, when he commanded in the rivers Berbice, Essequebo, and Demerari, and governed those Colonies after their conquest from the Dutch. By L. S. de la Rochette. MDCCLXXXIII. This geo-hydrographic survey of Guyana is inscribed to the merchants of Barbadoes and Guyana, as a testimony of affection and for the benefit of the trade in facilitating the navigation of the coast of Guyana. By their faithful and sincere servant, Edw. Thompson.—Bedford square.

In this map of the country the British territory is bounded eastward by the principal mouth of the Oroonoko, southward by the Meri branch of that river. All the lands (British) about the mouths of the Orinoco are described on the map thus:

Orinoco Islands.—Covered with palm trees, and overflowed from the middle of January to the middle of July. They are inhabited by the Guarouns and Tivitivas, whose houses are built on piles driven in the mud or among the branches of the trees.

The territory of both sides of the Essequibo is colored as still Dutch.

The Seventh Drills and Entertains.

The Seventh Regiment, under command of Colonel Appleton, held a drill and dress parade last night preparatory to the review, which takes place next Thursday night. A sergeant and eighteen men from the Thirteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Governor's Island, by courtesy of Colonel Worth, gave an exhibition drill of the new manual of arms, which was very interesting as well as instructive. They were entertained with a collation afterward. About four thousand friends of the regiment were present and saw the preparatory manoeuvres [illegible] a concert.

WILL OUTRIVAL THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

The Kaiser's Pet Marine Project Already Before the Bundesrath.

Despite Hohenlohe's Opposition, It Will Be Pushed Through the Reichstag.

The Plan of Construction Covers Several Years—A Cabinet Crisis May Follow.

BIG BLAZE IN THE ROYAL CASTLE.

It Is the Second Fire in the Schloss Within a Month and a Rigid Investigation Is Ordered—Why Herr Priemer Fled.

By Walter Jaeger.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—According to the Hamburger Correspondent plans for a formidable increase of the German navy have already been projected and have been submitted to the Bundesrath. Thus it looks as if the Kaiser will have his way, despite the obdurate opposition of Chancellor von Hohenlohe, and that his pet scheme will be introduced in the Reichstag during the present session.

According to the same official organ, the plan of construction is a gigantic one and covers several years, so that its completion may not be expected before the end of the century, when it is hoped to outrival the other great naval powers of the world. The Reichstag appropriations will be the more easily obtained as the work will not be rushed and the funds need not be forthcoming at once.

If Wilhelm insists on railroading his proposals through the Reichstag a Cabinet crisis may be anticipated, and perhaps a dissolution of the Reichstag.

FIRE IN THE SCHLOSS.

Anothe fire occurred in the imperial castle to-day. A short time ago the library was discovered ablaze at midnight, and but for the prompt action of the sapeurs-pompiers of the Schloss the entire castle might have been wrecked. To-day's fire almost assumed the proportions of a conflagration.

It originated among the hay and fodder of the stables, which soon were enwrapped in a mass of flames. Most of the horses happened to be out at the time and the others were released by the city Fire Department. It took several hours to extinguish the blaze.

Alarming suspicions are advanced by the newspapers regarding the origin of these fires, which have aroused the Kaiser, and he has ordered a rigid investigation.

CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH IN MEMORIAM.

To-day is the anniversary of the death of Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria. The Emperor sent a beautiful wreath to Vienna. On the ribbon were the words, "Von Einem Treun Freunde, Wilhelm" ("From his faithful friend, Wilhelm").

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST HERR PRIEMER.

It is alleged here by the press that the Filisch Banking Company, of Berlin, were instrumental in the flight of Herr Johannes Hugo Priemer, who, it is learned, arrived in Hoboken yesterday. Some of the papers go so far as to assert that Herr Priemer received 3,000 marks as travelling expenses from the firm. At any rate, there seems to be no doubt in the minds of Berliners that he was directly implicated in the Von Hammerstein defalcations, and that he has been spirited away to America to prevent his appearance as a witness in the coming trial of the ex-editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung and fallen leader of the Conservative party.

DOWN WITH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

During the discussion of the estimates in the Landtag to-day, Deputy Lueckhoss thanked the Government for having put a stop to the uncontrollable systems of business pursued by American insurance companies, which have amassed large fortunes from Prussian clients.

SATANITA'S WINTER CRUISE.

Mr. A. D. Clarke's Speedy Yacht Sails for the South of France.

London, Jan. 29.—The yacht Satanita, owned by Mr. A. D. Clarke, of Southampton, sailed to-day for the Mediterranean.

This yacht is the largest of the single-stickers flying the pennant of the Royal Yacht Squadron. She was designed by Soper, and is known in the Mediterranean and the Solent as a speedy craft.

During the past two seasons the Satanita has been a most formidable rival to the Prince of Wales's Britannia, and she will also be remembered as being the yacht that sunk Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie II. when jockeying for a start in a race in the Solent during the Summer of 1894.

Lefabre Known in College Point.

Many residents of College Point, L. I., know Charles Lefabre, who is under arrest in New York City on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of $20,000 worth of antiques from Zchille's store, at 5 East Thirtieth street, New York City. Up to a few years ago Lefabre resided in College Point. He was employed while there in the India Rubber Works and in the Chilton Paint Works. He married a young College Point woman and shortly afterward went to New York City, where he opened a saloon. He bore a good reputation while in College Point and the news of his arrest for implication in the robbery was received with much surprise by the residents there.

Cotton Brokers' Clearing House.

The New York Cotton Exchange yesterday voted in favor of establishing a clearing house. The vote stood 157 ayes to 66 noes. The business will be done by the Corn Exchange Bank, which offered to do it for two cents for each transaction and a small rental from members for lockers. The Committee on Clearings is to consist of the president of the Exchange and two members. Disputes will be settled by this committee.

WILL GIVE UP WONG DUEY.

The Laundryman Supposed to Know Something About Louisa Hornung's Death Is Now in Newark.

Wong Duey, the Chinaman, who is wanted by the police to tell where he was on the evening that little Louisa Hornung met her death, is at present in Newark, N. J. Wong Wah Kee, some of whose clothing Dr. Scheele now has, in order to make an analysis of supposed blood strains found upon them, was released upon bail yesterday, a Chinatown merchant becoming his surety in the sum of $500.

As no warrant is out for Wong Duey he cannot be brought to New York, but the Wong faction, or Chinese Reform Club, to which nearly all the landrymen of the surrounding country belong, held a meeting yesterday and decided to surrender Wong Duey at the inquest if the Coroner desires it.

Lawyer O'Reilly, who is Wong Wah Kee's attorney, said yesterday that he considers that Dr. Scheele had no right to take any of his client's clothes, and that Coroner Hoeber ought not to have given Dr. Scheele an order to do as he did. Coroner Hoeber said yesterday:

"There will be nothing further done in the case until Dr. Scheele's report is made to me. I will lay the report before the Coroner's jury and let them act upon it. I am positive that the child was not assaulted, although an attempt to assault her may have been made.

CONGRESS GIVES A HAND TO CUBA.

Continued from First Page.

state of open civil war does not exist, but that the movement is a mere insurrection and its supporters a mob of criminal violators of the law, when it is seen that it requires an army of 100,000 men and all the naval and military power of a great kingdom even to hold the alleged rebellion in check."

In conclusion the committee say that "the Congress of the United States, recognizing the fact that the matters herein referred to are properly within the control of the Chief Executive until, within the principles of our Constitution, it becomes the duty of Congress to define the final attitude of the Government of the United States toward Spain," it presents these considerations to the President in support of the resolution which they this morning reported favorably to the Senate.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY.

A minority report was submitted by Senator Cameron, who favored a resolution requesting the President to interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. In his report he cited much of the history of the late War of the Rebellion to show the attitude of the Spanish Government toward the United States at that time.

Both majority and minority reports went to the calendar without objection.

Mr. Gray, also from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the resolution introduced on January 21 by Mr. Call with an amendment striking out the sentence requiring the President to demand the immediate release of Mark E. Rodriguez and Louis Somerlian and his son, American citizens, arrested in Havana. The resolution simply requests the President to report the facts as to such arrests. The resolution was placed on the calendar.

When the vote in committee was taken on the Cuban matter, several Senators were absent, but all present voted for the resolution as drawn by Mr. Morgan, among them being Mr. Morgan, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Gray, Mr. Turpie and Mr. Frye. Whether the resolutions meet the approval of the President or not the committee does not know. Acting under it, it will be the duty of the President to tender his good offices to Spain and urge her to recognize a state of war in the island and proceed to treat prisoners as prisoners of war.

Members of the committee say that unless Spain shows a speedy determination to conduct her warfare against the Cubans after the fashion of other civilized countries she will be brought face to face with the power of the United States exerted in behalf of the Cuban insurgents within a very short time.

MINISTER PALMA PLEASED.

Says the Committee's Report Means Practical Recognition of the Insurgents.

When Minister Tomas Estrada Palma was asked for his views regarding the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations recommending that the President use the good offices of the United States Government to the end that Spain shall be requested to accord to the Cuban armies the rights of belligerents, he said:

"I look upon this as a practical recognition of the insurrectionists as belligerants. It is, to say the least, fully half of what we want, and more than we expected to obtain as a preliminary step.

"I have always thought that the President was in sympathy with the Cuban patriots, and I am sure that a large majority of both Houses of Congress are. My opinion is that President Cleveland will act upon the committee's report, and act in a way that will be favorable to Cuba.

"The effect of this report will be very wholesome. It will more than counteract the effect of the disaster to the Hawkins expedition. I am rejoiced over it, and I shall at once cable the gist of the report to friends of ours in Havana, who will lose no time in communicating it to Generals Gomez and Maceo, and, in fact, to all our generals in the field."

ARE STARTLING AND POWERFUL

Counsellor Rubens Compares the Report to the Celebrated Venezuelan Message.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Minister Palma and Secretary Quesada, of the legation, are in New York, but Counsellor Rubens when seen to-night expressed great satisfaction with the report. He said:

"Upon an explanation of the resolution as reported by a majority of the committee, it will be seen that they take the position that the Cubans are to-day, under the rules of international law, entitled t othe rights of belligerency. They direct the President to request Spain to accord these rights. This naturally presumes that the Cubans are entitled to such recognition, for otherwise this request would be unwarranted. The resolution is probably put in this form so as to give Spain the chance to make this recognition.

"The report accompanying the resolutions strongly indicates that if Spain does not accept this, the United States will not only grant belligerency, but probably take a very decided stand in the matter.

"By indicating to Spain that this Government considers it has the right to immediately grant belligerency, but does not do so in order that the mother country herself may be the first to take advantage of the fact, the United States will not under any circumstances be open to the charge that she has acted hastily or discourteously to Spain.

"The language of the report accompanying the resolutions of both the majority and minority is more startling and powerful than even the now celebrated message of the President on Venezuela."

LOOKS DARK FOR GOVERNOR MORTON.

Republican Politicians Beginning to Realize the Meaning of Mr. Platt's Manifesto.

It Is Generally Considered as Imperilling the Chances of the Governor's Nomination.

ITS EFFECTS WERE WELL STUDIED.

The "Easy Boss" Thought to Have Planned the Attack as a Means of Dropping Morton—What Senator Pavey Says.

Albany, Jan. 29.—Governor Morton and the Republican legislators here are greatly concerned over the serious disruption of the Republican party in New York City. Everybody realizes that Governor Morton is in a desperate strait. The concensus of opinion here is that the trouble must be adjusted before many days, or the chances of the Governor's nomination at St. Louis will be gravely imperilled. The fact that Mr. Platt should have issued his challenge to the Union League faction at this time is dwelt upon by Republicans in private conversation, and they say there was no apparent necessity for the Platt statement.

The quarrel between the Union League faction and the Platt machine in New York County had been almost forgotten, and everybody had grown accustomed to the daily attacks made upon Mr. Platt. The more the Republicans cogitate the more firmly does the suspicion that Mr. Platt calculated the effect of the bitter warfare he has inaugurated take root. No one will voice these sentiments for publication, but there are many persons here to-night who believe that Mr. Platt's attack on the Union League faction was intended to either stab the Morton boom or to furnish an opportunity for a graceful retreat when, at convention time, Mr. Platt delivers his delegation to some other candidate for the nomination.

EXCUSE FOR DROPPING MORTON.

The effect of a protracted quarrel between the Platt and anti-Platt men in this State would result in the election of probably ten or twelve national delegates who are anti-Platt. The entire delegation would be for Morton, however. If it became apparent to Mr. Platt, it is argued, that Mr. Morton would not be an advantageous candidate, he could make an arrangement with politicians from other States, and excuse himself to the Governor by the presence in the delegation of the anti-Platt members.

Senator Pavey, who yesterday declined to talk on the subject of the split in New York, consented to speak to-night. From his guarded statement may be gathered his real sentiments.

"How can such a quarrel fail to hurt Governor Morton's canvass?" asked Mr. Pavey. "Although I do not know how much effect the Platt manifesto will have upon the Governor's candidacy, it will doubtless injure it seriously. Mr. Morton has no more cordial friends, both personally and politically, than the anti-Platt leaders of New York City.

"But," continued Mr. Pavey, "the document issued by Mr. Platt will carry conviction to the minds of Republicans outside the State that no man can be safely nominated for President unless he can be elected without the electoral vote of New York. The situation in New York City is very simple. There is a large and influential section of the party which believes in decent party politics, the nomination of honorable men of character for office, and the honest and independent performance of public duties by its candidates when elected. There is another large section which looks upon politics as a 'game,' public offices as the 'spoils of war,' and believes in no other standard than that of 'honor among thieves.' The exact numerical ratio between these sections has never been accurately determined. Mr. Platt steadily allies himself with the latter section, and seeks through such an alliance to control the party machinery of New York County. He is steadily supported in this position by the Republican State Committee, and backed by the whole power of the Republican State organization.

DIVISION DUE TO PLATT.

"If it were not for the continual outside interference of Mr. Platt in Republican politics in New York," continued Mr. Pavey, "there would be no serious division in the party there. If the Republicans of the State don't like the situation, they have the remedy at hand any day they will enforce it. Let them stop the incessant meddling of their representatives, from Platt down to Hackett, in local politics and the trouble will be at an end. The anti-Platt Republicans of New York County proposes to have an organization which is based on an honest enrolment, which will conduct honest primaries and maintain decent party politics."

Assemblyman French remarked to-day: "I think the reference by the Governor of the protest John Sabine Smith brought to him to Mr. Lauterbach is calculated to widen the breach."

"Will it hurt the Governor's candidacy?" said Senator Wray in answer to the question as to whether Mr. Platt's statement would not injure the Morton boom. "Of course, it will, and seriously, I fear."

The fact that Mr. Platt at this time hurries the State Convention is regarded as not a wholesome indication. The State Committee meets on February 8 for the purpose of calling the State Convention for March 24. Since the organization of the Republican party there have been but three State conventions for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention earlier than March 24. In 1856 the Convention was held on May 28; in 1860, on April 18; in 1864, on May 25; in 1868, on February 5; in 1872, on May 15; in 1876, on March 22; in 1880, on February 25; in 1884, on April 23; in 1888, on May 16, and in 1892, on April 30.

Thus it will be seen more recent conventions have been held at a much later date than the one to occur this year. The object of this is undoubtedly in the interest of Mr. Platt's programme. His presumable motive is to secure as nearly a solid Platt delegation in the State as possible. When that has been accomplished, the course he has marked out for the Legislature can be pursued to a successful termination without much friction.

WOULD GIVE HIM THE WHIP HAND.

The legislators from Kings County, for instance, could not hold out against Mr. Platt's wishes and threaten not to elect Morton delegates; the legislators from Erie County could interpose no effective objection, and so on throughout the State. Thus the most serious consideration Mr. Platt has to deal with would be disposed of.

The present difficulty has, incidentally, seriously embarrassed Governor Morton in the matter of the "harmony dinner" he intends giving on February 4. There is a humorous phase in the situation to be found in the Governor's plight over whom he should invite. If Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach attend, it is extremely unlikely that any members of the Union League faction will be present. The work of filling the dinner table is a delicate one and is requiring all of Governor Morton's and Private Secretary Cole's diplomacy.

Invitations are being issued—a few at a time—and the names in each succeeding batch depend on the acceptances that have already been received. It now looks as if there would be no representative of the Union League faction, which contains some of the most prominent representatives in the State, at the Governor's dinner.

The greatest fear expressed is that the anti-Platt revolt will spread. Comptroller Roberts promised Erie County to Platt, but has not delivered it. So worried is Mr. Platt over Erie County that he has promised Edward H. Butler, one of the anti-Platt leaders there, the honor of being one of the alternates at large and all else he asks. All Mr. Butler has to do is to keep quiet. He need not stultify himself by indorsing Platt.

FIVE BAD MEN CAPTURED.

Boston Police Catch a Gang Said to Be the Most Skilled Safe Blowers in This Country.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 29.—One of the most important captures in the history of the Boston police was made to-night. Five of the most notorious safe blowers and burglars in this country were captured by Chief Inspector William B. Watts and four officers.

The first two men placed under arrest were Henry J. Kelly, alias Eddie Kelly, aged thirty-one, and George Townsend, aged twenty-eight years. Both were captured while leaving the harness shop of M. J. Donahue, on Bowker street, West End. They had two full sets of safe blowers' tools, and fought desperately when placed under arrest. The men were walking arsenals. Kelly's picture is No. 1,220 in the Rogues' Gallery, and he was sentenced under the name of Leonard Sullivan in Cumberland County, Me., on September 23, 1885, to three years in Thomaston Prison. Upon Kelly was found a letter received from J. B. Dunlap, the noted Northampton safe blower, which stated that he was willing to go into business with him. Dunlap's address is Nineteenth street and Wabash avenue, Hotel Langdon, Chicago.

The three other men are George Wilson, alias "Jack Arthur," a noted burglar, who has served time in Sing Sing and was convicted in Springfield, Mass., December 2, 1882, and sentenced to seven years for burglary; George Perry, alias "Fred Grey," forty-two, a member of the famous Johnny Dobbs gang, who were arrested on February 1, 1885, in Lawrence, and got ten years; Henry B. Lowry, a brother of the notorious Jimmy Lowry and whose picture is No. 1,814 in the Rogues' Gallery, and who was convicted in Boston in September, 1885.

This gang has travelled over the entire country, and plans were found in their satchels showing that they had planned to blow open safes in New York, Chicago and other large cities. They also had dynamite and fuses in large quantities and the finest collection of burglar tools ever found in Boston, the entire kit being valued at $3,000.

Chief Watts will telegraph Acting Captain Stephen O'Brien in New York this morning in regard to their capture.

RESOLUTION ON ARMENIA.

Question Raised in the House as to Whether It Does Not Require the President's Signature to Become a Law.

Washington, Jan. 29.—With regard to the "concurrent resolution" on Armenian affairs which requests the President to bring the opinion of Congress to the attention of the signatory powers to the Berlin Treaty, a nice constitutional question was raised in the House of Representatives, and is again raised in official circles, as to whether this "concurrent resolution" is not in fact a "joint resolution" within the meaning of Article I, section 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

If this be so, it follows that the resolution falls within the provisions of the third clause of the section referred to, which requires that "every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate or House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill."

It is held by parliamentarians that a bill enacted enters permanently into the statutes, that joint resolutions deal with matters of temporary existence, while a concurrent resolution relates to an affair exclusively connected with Congress. Under the circumstances it is contended that the Armenian resolution is really a joint resolution, and that if not signed or vetoed by the President it will become a law by limitation and will go upon the statutes in ten days in default of Executive action upon it. This position is very strongly held by officials of long experience.

SALISBURY IS AFTER US.

Claim That the United States Have Usurped 3,000,000 Acres of Land That Belong to British Columbia.

Montreal, Jan. 29.—The Star's London special cable says:

"Lord Salisbury and Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain have been considering the result of the inquiries into records here, made on behalf of British Columbia, which show that the United States has no right, under the Anglo-Prussian treaty of 1825, to three million acres of land opposite Prince of Wales Island, on the Pacific coast, which is of high strategic and commercial value and which the United States has usurped since buying Alaska.

"The records of the dispatches of Bagot to Lord Canning show that Clarence Strait, and not Portland Inlet, is the correct boundary.

"It is suggested that the Canadian members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission have been misled into assuming the correctness of the United States assumption."

MISS BARTON IS IN ENGLAND.

Pleased to Hear That Turkey Will Permit Her to Relieve Armenia.

Southampton, Jan. 29.—The American line steamer New York, having on board Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross Society, and her staff, who are on their way to Turkey to distribute relief to the suffering Armenians, arrived at her dock at 11 o'clock to-night.

An interview was secured on board with Miss Barton and Mr. George M. Pullman, her secretary. Miss Barton stated that their voyage from New York had been a pleasant one and that all of the party were well.

When shown the announcement that the Porte had agreed to permit persons nominated by Hon. W. A. Terrell, the United States Minister at Constantinople, to distribute the fund for the relief of the Armenians, Miss Barton said she was very glad to see that the Sultan had accorded such permission, which she considerd a great concession, after all that had been said against Turkey. She preferred to say nothing concerning her mission except to tell the American people that the committee of the Red Cross Society had not altered their plans, which were to proceed to Turkey and there decide what to do. Further than this they really had no plans.

A BLOCK ON THE "L."

Traffic Delayed for an Hour by a Derailed Car on the Third Avenue Tracks.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning a south bound train on the Third avenue elevated railroad while leaving the station at Ninety-ninth street lost the last car. It was thrown across the up and down town tracks, delaying traffic and seriously inconveniencing hundreds of people who were returning from the theatres. No one was in the car at the time and no damage was done beyond splintering the ties.

The derailed car was removed from its position across the tracks at 1:30 o'clock and trains began to run on schedule time.

GEN. LUQUE FATALLY WOUNDED

So Says Report in Havana, but the Government Denies It.

Havana, Jan. 29.—It is reported that General Luque is mortally wounded, but this the Government denies.

To Elect Kerrigan's Successor on March 3.

There was received at the Bureau of Elections yesterday Governor Morton's official proclamation for a special election in the Seventeenth Assembly District for a member of Assembly in the place of Patrick J. Kerrigan, deceased. The Governor orders the special election to be held on March 3.

NO WORK FOR A VETERAN.

Nephew of Commodore Perry and a Cousin of the Late August Belmont in Hard Luck.

Commodore Perry's nephew, who is also a cousin by marriage of the late August Belmont, is weary of life, because he is old, out of work and unable to support his wife and himself. His name is W. A. de Sillowaye, and he is a printer by trade. Although seventy-six years of age, he declares himself able to set 6,000 ems a day in directory type.

A letter written by De Sillowaye was picked up in the Post Office yesterday. It is a missive that was sent to one Decker, in Brooklyn, but possibly it never reached him. The letter reads in part as follows:

"You well know how I, with the assistance of others, saved President Lincoln from capture on the old Brooks. You know how I arose and assumed command when all was chaos, as it were, and saved Lincoln. You know how, when I was discharged, I was brevetted Brigadier-General, with the full rank of Colonel, in the regular service, but of what use is the title when I suffer and starve, as in the past year, with my dear wife?

"Not even one of the comrades in the G. A. R. will assist me. I could earn enough to support myself and wife at piece work if I could get work. I am old and suffer daily from pain and disabilities. I might as well end my existence and be done with this life in the future world beyond this sphere. My mother, as you know, was a sister of Commodore Perry, and August Belmont married a daughter of Perry. Next you will learn of me or from me will be when I have ended my existence.

"W. A. DE SILLOWAYE."

De Sillowaye last night at the home of friends, on Franklyn avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, said:

"I was assistant engineer of the Transport Brooks when Lincoln was on board on a trip from City Point to Washington. The Transport became disabled and had to be abandoned. My presence of mind saved the President, for I got him into a small boat and landed him eight miles from Point Tobacco. The story is all in Hamersley's 'Record,' if any one cares to read it. I was in the regular army later and won my promotion there."

"Have you been able to get a pension?"

"No; I am one of those men Uncle Sam still owes. I cannot even draw my Mexican War pension, for I have lost my papers. I am no longer a member of the G. A. R., but I did belong and was a member from the very first."

"Do you know the Belmonts?"

"Oh, no," answered the old man; "I do not know August Belmont's sons, and they do not know me or anything about me. I have not taken any pains to let them know I am in poverty. Even their father did not know me."

REED'S GAVEL WAS BUSY.

A Typical Scene in the House, Which Begins to Rebel Against the Speaker's Czar Rule.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The House is beginning to rebel against Czar rule, and the following is a typical scene:

"When the House is proceeding under unanimous consent the House ought to be in order," exclaimed Speaker Reed sharply at 1:17 o'clock this afternoon. "The House will please be in order." (Whack.) "The House will be in order." (Whack.) "Gentlemen will please cease conversation." (Whack.) "The clerk will—(whack)—report the bill." (Whack, whack.)

After all this effort the House was in order for the space of two minutes. Then the disorder began again. Once more the Speaker exclaimed:

"The House will—(whack)—be in order." (Whack.) "The gentleman—(whack)—from Ohio—(whack)—had risen to a point—(whack)—of order—(whack)—and is—(whack)—entitled—(whack)—to the floor." (Whack, whack.)

The bill under what is by parliamentary courtesy called consideration was to give a Grand Army post some condemned cannon. Everybody with a Grand Army post in his district wanted to amend to give it some condemned cannon, unless it already had a supply. Then Pickler wanted to amend in a way to give everybody everywhere a condemned cannon. "I want cannon that will shoot," he shouted. The House laughed at this bellicose statement, but, after all, Pickler only wanted to shoot salutes.

W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, thought the House ought to know the number of condemned cannon the Government has. Mr. Bowers, of California, rushed into the arena with the information that there were 400 or 500 condemned cannon at the Mare Island Navy Yard on the Pacific. "Last Summer," said Mr. Bowers, in earnest explanation, "in company with an officer of the Government I went through these cannon"—

"They must have been of large calibre," interrupted Mr. Stone. It wasn't much of a joke, but the House roared. Finally the bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

BLOWS FOLLOW A PRIMARY.

Tammany Politicians of the Annexed District Settle a Dispute with Their Fists.

A story in which Thomas Lloyd, the associate Tammany leader in the Thirty-fourth District, figures rather prominently, leaked out yesterday.

Lloyd is a bookmaker and is one of the most popular of the younger men in Harlem. He is a member of the Wabatchee Club, a semi-political organization, which has always been identified with Tammany Hall. A few days before the last primary, Jacob Seabold, the leader, informed some of the members that if the club would support him in the primary, Lloyd would be named as associate leader, and that several of the Wabatchees would be put on the General Committee. This was satisfactory and Seabold was given hearty support.

On the night the committee organized Lloyd was elected, but none of his friends was placed on the committee, as had been promised. They were indignant, and left the hall, vowing vengeance. Later in the evening Lloyd met several of his club mates in a Third avenue saloon. An argument, in which the leader was accused of treachery to his friends, immediately followed. Finally a young fellow named "Tom" Daly hit Lloyd in the face several times, inflicting several bruises. Now there is talk of expelling Lloyd from the club. Charges have been preferred against him, which will be investigated at the next meeting.

Seabold is also having trouble again. It is said he promised several men positions in the Department of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in return for votes at the primary. He has not kept his promises, and considerable denouncing is being done as a result. On the other hand, a son of ex-Alderman James Owens, one of Seabold's opponents, has been appointed to a court cl