

THE PLAIN DEALER

J. VAN SLYKE, Editor and Pub.

McHENRY, ILLINOIS. BOATS ON THE BEACH.

FIERCE GALE SWEEPS THE EASTERN COAST.

Drastrous Early Morning Blaze at St. Paul—Swear Words Are Assessed at Fifty Cents Each in Red Bank, New Jersey.

Gloucester Schooners Meet Disaster. Dispatches to the Gloucester, Mass., Mutual Insurance Company say that the schooner Hattie D. Linnell, S. P. Willard, Mabel R. Bennett, and Fred J. Seaverns parted their cables while lying at anchor in the roadstead between the islands of St. Pierre and Little Miquelon during a terrible gale Thursday and drove ashore. The Linnell is a total loss, and after going ashore was burned to the water's edge. The Bennett was forced to slip her chains or be sunk with all hands at her anchor in the French cove. The Seaverns, Quinter, which had parted her cable and was driving ashore. The steamer is a total loss. The Willard, Seaverns and Bennett are in bad positions and full of water, and it is feared they will be total losses.

Wann Building at St. Paul Burns. At 2 o'clock Friday morning fire broke out in the Wann Building, St. Paul, occupied by Henry S. Sternberg as a jobbing dry goods and clothing house and by Guterman Bros., manufacturers of shirts, pants, overalls, etc. The fire spread rapidly to the roof of the building adjoining, which is occupied by Price & Robbins' wholesale paper house. The whole upper floor of the building in which the fire originated was damaged. The pipemen had a hot and dangerous fight on the top floor. They were forced from the building to the extension ladder, and at one time the ladder became jammed with electricity from the wires below, but they were cut before any fatalities resulted. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at \$65,000, fully covered by insurance. Five hundred employees of Guterman Bros. are thrown out of work.

Bad Words Cost Money. There seems to be a determination on the part of the authorities of Red Bank, N. J., to suppress swearing on the public streets. Grover Reeves was arraigned before Justice Childs and fined \$3.50 for having used seven bad words on the street. This is the second case of the kind that has occurred in a few weeks. All who wish to swear on the public highway may do so, provided there is no objection to paying for each swear at the rate of 50 cents a word.

NEWS NUGGETS.

The Grangers' Bank at San Francisco has closed its doors. Liabilities, \$233,029; assets, \$170,000. Rich gold deposits, in which an American firm is interested, have been discovered near Mendoza, Argentine Republic. Sunday morning saw an innovation in the choir of the Grace Episcopal Church, Detroit. A dozen women supplanted what used to be the choir under the direction of Prof. Remick. Francis Schlatter, "the Healer," is at Santa Cruz, thirty miles north of Santa Fe, N. M. At Rancho de Taos 500 men greeted him. He blessed handkerchiefs and cured many persons with his hands. Herr Alkwardt, the German "Jew-baiter," made his first appearance on the American lecture platform at New York Thursday night. His audience was small, but enthusiastic. Only one of the bad eggs thrown at the speaker struck the mark. Judge Thomas L. Nugent, one of the ablest minds in Texas, the leader and twice the candidate of the Populists of Texas for Governor, and who has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidential nomination in 1896 on the Populist ticket, is dying at his home in Fort Worth with diabetes. The contract recently let by the Canadian Government for the carrying of the mails from Juneau, Alaska, to Forty Mile Creek is in the disputed territory to which claim is laid both by the United States and by Canada, and the establishment of the mail service is calculated to further complicate the boundary question. A report from Antananarivo, Madagascar, says that an anti-European mob numbering 6,000 destroyed the mission station at Ramairandro. Rev. Mr. McMahon, the missionary in charge, and his family escaped a few hours previous to the looting of the mission. All Europeans residing in the country districts have been ordered to the capital and 600 French troops have been dispatched with orders to put down the riot. The secret service officials have discovered a new counterfeit \$20 United States notes of the series of 1880 with the portrait of Hamilton poorly engraved. The paper shows red ink lines in imitation of silk fiber. The lettering is very poor. Nineteen of the notes were found on the person of Louis Smith, who has been arrested at Toledo, Ohio, where he had already passed off a number. He is believed to be new in the business. Some misapprehension exists as to the exact features of the bill introduced by Senator Lodge for restricting immigration. The bill provides for keeping out such immigrants as cannot read and write in some language, while the impression has obtained that it means that immigrants who cannot read and write the English language be prohibited. Senator Lodge says the latter provision would be absurd, as many desirable immigrants come to this country who are highly educated in their own language and who do not understand English. In a rush for liberty at the Louisville workhouse James Howard, a negro who led the escaping prisoners, was shot dead by the guards. The prisoners were being followed by a number of other convicts. The guards fired several shots in the air and the ringleader was finally brought down by Guard Lynch, who has been arrested. Obituary: At Cincinnati, ex-Congressman H. S. Bundy, 78—At Grand Rapids, Mich., Col. V. E. Young, 73—At McLeansboro, Ill., E. W. Ledbetter—At Galena, Ill., Charles Peck; James Birkette—At Aurora, Ind., Mrs. S. E. Davis.

EASTERN.

The most famous blockade runner during the rebellion, Alexander Collier, has just died in poverty at New York City. At a session of the American Federation of Labor at New York a supplementary report from President McBride was submitted and referred to appropriate committees. This was said on the question of immigration: "Inasmuch as the last convention decided that no future restriction of immigration was needed, except in the work of keeping out such laborers as come here under contract, all criminals other than political and persons as are likely to become a public

charge, it would be well for this convention to give some attention to the adoption of methods by which assistance can be given to government officials who seek to ferret out and punish those who violate the alien labor law."

The action of the directors of the tobacco trust, otherwise known as the American Tobacco Company, of New York, in giving notice that they would pass the February dividend may result in a sensational investigation. The stockholders are very anxious for an explanation from the directors of what has become of the big surplus of more than \$5,000,000 and the apparently sudden contraction of earnings which led the management to pass the next quarterly dividend on the common stock, though a vague statement given out on Saturday distinctly stated that there was a surplus of \$1,250,000, or nearly 7 per cent, after paying the dividend on the preferred stock. The investigating committee which is to be organized by Messrs. Holston and Bass and J. S. Bache & Co. at an early meeting of the stockholders is determined to sift things to the bottom and find out whether this great company, with \$30,000,000 of capital, is being run in the interest of speculators, who sold out all their holdings at high prices and then went short of the stock, or whether the managers have allowed the company to be swamped by being wiped out by warfare with competitors.

WESTERN.

The coroner at Cleveland, Ohio, rendered his verdict on the Central viaduct bridge falls and sufficient evidence of an act committed or omitted on the part of any person to warrant him in holding anyone criminally liable for the accident. He concludes that the seventeen victims of the disaster came to their death as a result of the injuries sustained or from drowning in the river. It is reported from Las Cruces, N. M., that St. Augustine Peak, forty miles distant from the city, was struck by lightning. The discovery was made by David King and Elijah Davis. They heard a rumbling in the earth, followed soon by an explosion. About half a mile from them on the north side of the peak a large granite boulder soared aloft and fell with a crash among the loose rocks. The flight of the boulder was followed by a puff of steam and ashes. The family of Mr. Hufford also saw the eruption.

Chicago's business center suffered badly from fire Sunday. There were two serious blazes, one in the morning and the other at night. The first destroyed the five-story building occupied by H. Wolf & Co., wholesale general merchants, Nos. 250 and 252 Broadway, and a stock of dry goods, toys, and notions, insured on a valuation of \$550,000. Harris Wolf, president of the firm, is known as "King of the Peddlers." The second fire broke out at 10:30 at Nos. 178 and 180 Wabash avenue, and before it was checked it had done a loss of \$100,000 to the building and the stock of Meyer & Weber's piano house and other concerns under the same roof. Two men were injured in the fire, one in each, and two had narrow escapes in the Wabash avenue blaze, being rescued from the building in time to save their lives.

Frederick C. Calver, of Santa Cruz, Cal., received a letter ten days ago stating that his mother had died in Battle Creek, Mich., as the result of a railroad accident and that the remains would be interred before he could reach Battle Creek, where he formerly resided. A few days later he was astonished at receiving an announcement that his mother was still alive and would probably recover. The letter further stated that his mother was apparently dead when the first letter was written. Arrangements for her burial were under way, but while the funeral services were in progress the minister, relatives and congregation were notified by word of mouth that the coffin was and were almost paralyzed when a moment later the coffin-lid was broken and Mrs. Markham was found to be alive. It appears that she had suffered from concussion of the brain and for two days was unconscious.

Popular indignation at the manner in which the graves in Rochester Cemetery have been desecrated reached a crisis in North Topeka, Kan., Wednesday night, when a mob began to form with the avowed purpose of burning the Kansas Medical College. The faculty of the college called upon the police for protection. The students were all sent home, and the college building placed in the possession of a squad of policemen. A detail of militia from the 13th Infantry, Toledo, was stationed at their arsenal to prevent a capture of the arms stored there. Upon the request of the sheriff the Governor ordered the infantry company at Lawrence to be ready to respond to a call at any moment. At 8 o'clock P. M. H. Lillis identified the third body at the college as that of his workman, who died recently. Tuesday A. N. Drake of North Topeka, whose wife died last week, discovered her grave had been robbed. The remains were found at the Kansas Medical College. On Monday I. O. Van Fleet, who had buried his wife but a few hours before, found her mutilated and disfigured and the remains scattered in the college. This discovery resulted in the arrest of S. A. Johnson, a student who acts as janitor of the institution. These revelations, coming one after another, caused a wave of indignation to sweep over the city. The mob violence is a natural outcome. All the A. O. U. W. lodges met to denounce the outrage and demand a full investigation to discover the guilty.

SOUTHERN.

Lillian Russell is ill with acute bronchitis at New Orleans. Col. Andrew Coleman Hargrove, ex-President of the State Senate, committed suicide at his residence in Tusculoo, Ala., Friday afternoon by shooting himself in the head. He left no letter, and the cause of his suicide is unknown. He was 58 years old. Recently he was refused to sign a sound money Democratic candidate for Governor in account of ill health. It is believed his suffering caused mental aberration and the suicide. He was professor of equity jurisprudence in the State University. Bear Wallow, Va., an atrocious crime was committed. John and Mary Feagan, husband and wife, aged 61 and 54, lived alone on their farm. Feagan sold his hogs and it was known he had in his house some \$200 or \$300. Monday morning early one of his neighbors went to the house and a terrible sight presented itself. The body lay on the floor, with her head split open. Feagan lay on the floor with his skull crushed and a deep gash in his breast, which had been made with an ax. The house had been ransacked. Nearly 200 half-starved and terrorized negroes were brought to Tampa, Fla., on the steamer Lawrence from Lee County. The negroes were hired to go to Lee County and pick oranges. When they reached Fort Meyers they were ordered to leave, being told they could not work there. The negroes showed resistance, when armed whites surrounded them and they were kept under guard for two days until the steamer returned to Tampa. They were given nothing to eat and feared they would be massacred, as the guards kept up a constant fusillade at night. Twelve of the negroes became so terrorized that they leaped overboard, and it is thought, were drowned. Several others tried to run, but the steamer was fired upon. Bodies of those that were thrown overboard, A. V. Lane, a prominent resident of Fort Meyers, confirms the story told by the negroes. He says white men have been visiting the camps of the orange

pickers and bring into them until nearly all the negroes have fled the country. Many negroes have undoubtedly been killed.

WASHINGTON.

The Republican national convention will be held at St. Louis on June 16 next. That was the decision reached by the Republican National Committee assembled in Washington Tuesday, after spirited balloting lasting two hours. The successive ballots are shown as follows: St. Louis, 13 14 18 22 20; San Francisco, 20 19 19 19 16; Pittsburgh, 9 9 9 1 0; Chicago, 8 8 8 0 0; New York, 0 0 0 0 0.

Washington Dispatch: The statement is made by persons who are among those best qualified to judge that in the absence of legislation to relieve the financial situation another bond issue is altogether probable within the next few months at the farthest. The present condition of the exchange market, and the commercial situation generally, it is said, point unmistakably to further large withdrawals of gold, and unless something is done to prevent the usual heavy exports during January and February, which for the last two years have forced the issue of bonds to recoup the depleted gold reserve, a similar situation will confront the treasury before the new year is far advanced.

FOREIGN.

In accepting the resignation of Baron von Koeller, the Prussian minister for the interior, Emperor William permitted him to retain his title and rank as a minister of state and decorated him with the Order of the Red Eagle.

The French Chamber of Deputies decided that, except under unusual circumstances, no more time-meets are to be scheduled after the 15th of 1897, except such as are manufactured in France or in the French colonies.

The army of King Menelik, of Abyssinia, consisting of 20,000 men, was surrounded Sunday and surprised by five companies of Italian troops under Major Toselli at Ambalaga. General Arimondi, with another body of Italian troops, advanced to the support of Major Toselli, but was stopped by the enemy. A severe battle was subsequently fought, in which the losses of the Abyssinians were heavy; but Major Toselli's command of 900 men was annihilated.

A special dispatch from Rome announces that numerous wrecks have occurred during the great storms which have swept over Italy. Much damage has been done, especially along the coasts. The severe storms which have prevailed over Switzerland and throughout Europe in general have caused great damage, especially in the villages in the mountain districts of Switzerland. An earthquake shock was felt at Hasli, also known as Ober-Hasli, in Berne canton.

The Welsh steamer Germanic, Captain McKintyre, from Liverpool Wednesday for Queenstown and New York, collided at the mouth of the River Mersey with the Scotch coasting steamer Cambrae and was obliged to return to London badly damaged. The Germanic has a hole 9 feet by 7 in its bow above the water mark. The collision occurred at 10:30. Both vessels were going slow dead at the time. About an hour after the Germanic started it had an extralookout man, but it was impossible to avoid the collision. The cries of the Cambrae's passengers were heartrending when they found the vessel was sinking. The Germanic's bulkheads were immediately abandoned and the water penetrated the hull. A volunteer crew from the Germanic and the Cambrae started to draw the fires and to save the valuables on board the Cambrae, but it sank before they reached it. This crew thus left behind lost traces of the Germanic, but fortunately their cries attracted a tug, which rescued them.

IN GENERAL.

The American University has just completed an agreement with the Board of Council of the Temperance Educational Association, by which the latter agrees to secure and transfer to the university \$250,000 on condition that here shall be inaugurated as one of its departments a college of scientific temperance.

The British steamer Principia, Captain Staandar, from Shiefv via Dundee for New York, took fire in the fore hold when about forty miles north of Cape Wrath, on the northwestern extremity of Scotland. The vessel was bound for Islands, struck a rock and went down with twenty-seven of her crew, only one, Henry Anders, of Rostock, being saved. He was taken from the water after clinging to the wreckage for eighteen hours. A passenger named Jackson was also drowned.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Business is still sluggish, as if gorged by excessive indulgence of the appetite for buying when prices were advancing. In nearly every branch stocks not yet distributed to consumers stand in the way of new orders, and competition for the few orders largely exceeding the present demand tends to prices that decline, retarding purchases yet more. After the holidays men look for a larger demand. For the present the springs of new business are running low, but enough is doing on old orders to keep most of the workmen employed in part and good proportion fully. Financial conditions have not hindered, and rarely has the opening of a session of Congress affected business so little."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 21c; potatoes, per bushel, 18c to 25c; broom corn, \$20 to \$50 per ton for port to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 62c to 64c; corn, No. 1 white, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 30c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 43c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, 38c to 39c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 39c; clover seed, \$4.35 to \$4.45.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 73c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 57c to 58c; corn, No. 3, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; barley, No. 2, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 36c to 38c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 70c; corn, No. 2 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 17c to 28c; eggs, Western, 21c to 24c.

IS WON BY ST. LOUIS.

Republican Convention Will Be Held There.

National Convention Agrees on an Exciting Contest—Big Showing Made by San Francisco—Chicago Not In It.

Four Ballots Required. The Republican national convention will be held at St. Louis on June 16 next. That was the decision reached by the Republican National Committee assembled in Washington Tuesday, after spirited balloting lasting two hours.

The successive ballots are shown as follows: St. Louis, 13 14 18 22 20; San Francisco, 20 19 19 19 16; Pittsburgh, 9 9 9 1 0; Chicago, 8 8 8 0 0; New York, 0 0 0 0 0.

The morning was spent in hearing speeches in behalf of the contending cities, the doors being open to the various contesting delegations. This concluded, the committee began its afternoon session behind closed doors. An eager crowd choked up the corridors leading to the committee-room and awaited the announcement of results.

The first important question of the afternoon was the fixing of the date of the convention. The Executive Committee reported a resolution favoring June 16. This was amended by Committee-man Lannan, of Utah in favor of Aug. 18. There was sharp debate, and Mr. De Young of California finally proposed a compromise between June and August—viz., July. The De Young and Lannan amendments were both defeated, and then, by a practically unanimous vote, the date was fixed at June 16.

Then came the main contest between the cities. There was much excitement as the ballots proceeded, the committee-men from the interested sections hurrying about and seeking to effect combinations. At the outset San Francisco secured one more than the nineteen claimed from the first. The announcement of her

lead was greeted with enthusiasm when it reached the outer corridors. The strength of St. Louis was somewhat greater than had been expected, while neither Pittsburgh nor Chicago made the showing anticipated. St. Louis gained an extra ballot. Not only those possible candidates for the Presidency sought to meet this by drawing the votes of Chicago, but without avail. The first serious break occurred when David Martin of Pennsylvania led the Pittsburgh forces toward St. Louis. On the fourth and last formal ballot the San Francisco forces broke for the first time, Michigan, Wyoming and Connecticut going to St. Louis. That settled it, and gave St. Louis the convention. The choice was made unanimous on motion of Mr. De Young of San Francisco.

Great Rejoicing in St. Louis.

There was general rejoicing in St. Louis over the action of the National Republican Committee in selecting that city as the place for holding of the next national convention. The President-elect, Grover Cleveland, was directly benefited by the convention and its attendant crowds showed their interest in the action of the National Committee, but everybody seemed enthusiastic. It is planned to hold the convention in the Exposition Building, the north nave of which will be fitted up at a cost of \$15,000, and when finished will seat at least 15,000 people. Every effort will be made to present to the convention a hall perfect for its work.

Hotel managers were kept busy all afternoon and evening answering telegrams from different parts of the country asking that rooms be reserved during the convention week. Speaker Reed and Melville Stone, President-elect, were already reserving quarters at the Southern Hotel, where their respective State delegations will also be taken care of. J. H. Manley, Secretary of the National Committee, telegraphed that rooms be reserved for the committee at the same hotel. General Cassell, another possible candidate for the Presidency, has secured rooms at the Southern, which will also be the headquarters of the following State delegations: Michigan, New Hampshire, Ohio, Maine, Colorado, Illinois and Massachusetts.

Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, will make his headquarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, while the working force will be taken care of at the Planters' Hotel, handy to both the telegraph companies. Already about half the available rooms in the first and second class hotels have been spoken for, but there is still room enough left to care for the crowds that will attend the convention.

Bradley Sworn In.

The largest crowd ever seen in Frankfort, Ky., assembled to attend the inauguration of Kentucky's first Republican Governor, William O. Bradley. The weather was good, and at the beginning of the inaugural ceremonies at 11:15 o'clock—fully 15,000 people were in front of the State House. The stand, erected on the State House steps, was tastefully decorated with bunting and evergreen, and ornamented with portraits of outgoing and incoming Governors. Mayor Jallen was master of ceremonies, assisted by Adjt. Gen. Gross, who led the procession of 1,000 guards to the stand. As the procession started the cannon began to boom on Capital Hill, forty-eight guns being fired in honor of the new Governor, who is 48 years old.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. W. C. Brown. Judge Holt presided at the Court of Appeals table, and an address of parting and welcome, which was followed by the valedictory of Gov. Brown. In closing the Governor caused a sensation by saying that Democracy is not dead, but sleeping, and in four years from now a new Democratic administration will be inaugurated. This remark was greeted with hisses, while some laughed at what they considered the Governor's bad taste. Gov. Bradley then arose and the vast audience cheered for several minutes before he could be heard.

After thanking the people of Kentucky for conferring on him such an honor he turned to Gov. Brown and said: "As to my distinguished predecessor's intimation that we will see a Democratic administration inaugurated here four years hence, I want to say to him not to lay that flatteringunction to his soul."

The Cuban situation is brighter; Gen. Maceo was killed only once last week.

HAYWARD IS HANGED.

Murderer of Catherine Ging Pays the Penalty of His Deed.

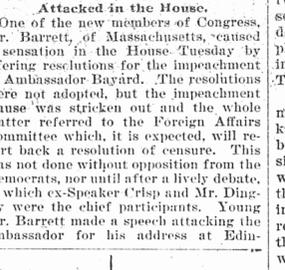
Harry Hayward was hanged Wednesday morning in Minneapolis. He made a statement of five minutes' duration, and, while not making a confession, said he hoped God would forgive him for all the harm he had ever done. The murderer went to the gallows with a laugh on his lips, and went down with the trap just as he uttered the words, lightly:



HARRY HAYWARD AND CATHERINE GING. "Let her go, Meagard." The command was directed to the chief deputy. Prior to the execution the condemned man maintained the nerve which has made him famous. On the scaffold he made an extended statement. He said that to please several pastors who had called upon him he would say, "God forgive me for what I have done." His neck was broken.

Bayard Under Fire. The Ambassador's Speeches Abroad Attacked in the House. One of the new members of Congress, Mr. Barrett, of Massachusetts, caused a sensation in the House Tuesday by offering resolutions for the impeachment of Ambassador Bayard. The resolutions were not adopted, but the impeachment clause was struck out and the whole matter referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee which, it is expected, will report back a resolution of censure. This was not done without opposition from the Democrats, nor until after a lively debate, in which ex-Speaker Crisp and Mr. Dingler were the chief participants. Young Mr. Barrett made a speech attacking the ambassador for his address at Edin-

EXPOSITION HALL, ST. LOUIS, WHERE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.



burgh, in which Mr. Bayard denounced the American protective policy as fostering class legislation and corruption in public life. Mr. McCull, also of Massachusetts, made a still more bitter attack upon the ambassador.

Ex-Speaker Crisp replied to Mr. Barrett in rather an invective tone. The purpose of the resolution, he said, was evidently to give the gentleman on the other side something on which to air their views on protection. He did think, he said, that any gentleman elected to a seat on the floor of the House believed that this resolution contained grounds for impeachment. "If you impeach Mr. Bayard for those words," said the ex-speaker, "you must impeach a majority of the American people." Mr. McCull followed Mr. Crisp, and said that Mr. Bayard made a violent partisan speech which was obviously one of impropriety. Bayard, he said, had misrepresented the American people by saying they needed a strong master. The ex-Speaker replied that he had no message to the President was their servant. He moved to amend his resolution so as to include in it the extract from Mr. Bayard's Boston (England) speech incorporated in the McCull resolution.

MUST KEEP HANDS OFF.

European Nations Have No Rights on American Continent.

Senator Culom addressed the Senate Monday afternoon upon the joint resolution introduced by him last week providing for a legislative affirmation of the Monroe doctrine. The galleries were crowded, and the large attendance of Senators attested the importance of the subject. The Senator's remarks were listened to with close attention and evident approval.

He said that in order that the United States should maintain the national honor with its present unity and integrity it must have an affirmative policy of such unquestioned propriety as to receive the universal sanction of the people. In his judgment the United States could no longer delay the proclamation of the American policy known as the Monroe doctrine. The exponents of the old world should know that seventy million American citizens were a unit in maintaining that doctrine. Instead of remaining merely an edict of the President the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe should have definite approval of Congress, and thus become a permanent ordinance. Other nations seemed to regard the Monroe doctrine as impotent in guiding the conduct of the government, and hence they proceeded to the accomplishment of their purposes without much reference to it.

In Mr. Culom's judgment the time had come when the United States should put the issue of the Monroe doctrine to a Congressional declaration of the doctrine. The nation had played diplomacy long enough and without much effect. Great Britain had been disregarding polite requests, arguments, etc., touching her policy to reach out further until, if left alone, she would finally dominate Venezuela. The time had come for a plain, positive declaration of the Monroe doctrine by Congress, and then, if necessary, plain, positive enforcement of it against all comers.

Mr. Culom referred to the penchant of the great European powers for the occupation and absorption of territory of weak foreign nations whose productions were of importance to their trade and commerce. The United States, he said, was the first great nation which had declined to establish any sort of protectorate or to maintain distant colonies. The United States drew the line exactly where it existed at the time President Monroe made his memorable declaration, and where the people believed it should remain.

Dr. Robert Safford Warren, an alienist attached to Recorder-Goff's court in New York, has announced that Barbara Aub, who swore falsely against Walter S. Langerman, is a hypnotic subject.

Miss Georgia Cayvan, the actress, is rapidly recovering in New York from the results of the operation performed to remove a tumor.

ROMANCE OF A DIAMOND.

History of a Unique and Decidedly Famous Gem.

The Hope diamond is for sale, so the cable informs us. That greatest of all blue diamonds is to be disposed of by the trustees of the bankrupt estate of Lord Francis Hope, known to Burke and to the peerage as the brother of the Duke of Newcastle, but nearer and dearer to the public heart as the husband of the winsome, the eccentric, the fascinating May Yohé. It is said that the trustees have refused £20,000, offered for the stone by an American. But it is understood that they would accept £24,000.

The Hope diamond is unique in every way. To begin with, it is the only large blue diamond known to the jewelers of to-day. It weighs 44 1/4 karats. There is an almost ridiculous fall from this to the 10% karats of the Brunswick blue stone. Yet the Brunswick stone comes next in size among this species of diamond. And the Brunswick stone is itself believed to have formed a part of the—but we are anticipating.

The history of the Hope diamond is full of bewildering romance, marvel and mystery. Let us begin at the beginning. In the year 1668 the famous traveler and jeweler, Jean Baptiste Tavernier, came back to Paris from his last tour in the diamond countries of the orient. He brought with him twenty-five diamonds, all of which he sold to Louis XIV. for half a million dollars. The grand monarch was so pleased with his bargain that he threw in the title of Baron d'Aubonne, which Tavernier wore to his death.

Among the brilliants was a blue diamond, still in the rough, weighing 112 1/2 karats. It was a magnificent specimen, but, being flat and ill formed, was considerably reduced in the cutting, after which it weighed only 67 1/2 karats. On the historic occasion when Louis XIV. in 1715, welcomed to his presence the recently arrived Persian ambassador, the aged monarch's clothes were ablaze with jewelry valued at the incredible sum of \$12,000,000, and the blue diamond, the most valued brilliant of all his gems, hung by a blue string around his neck.

The Tavernier diamond was among the crown jewels captured by the French revolutionists in 1792. All were deposited in the Garde Meuble. At this time it appears that further cutting had reduced the Tavernier to 57 1/2 karats. Still it was the most coveted prize of all. It mysteriously disappeared. For almost half a century nothing was heard of it.

Suddenly, in the year 1830, a blue diamond of 4 1/4 karats appeared unheralded on the markets. Nothing was known of its history. Its owner, Daniel Ellason, had bought it from a stranger, so his story ran. He had asked no questions and he could answer none. Henry Thomas Hope, the famous banker, purchased the stone from Ellason. The rumored price was £13,000, which was considered far less than its value. It has ever since been known as the Hope diamond, and has been greatly admired as a combination of the beautiful blue of the sapphire with the prismatic fire and sparkle of the diamond.

Now the unexplained appearance of this unique specimen upon the market sets wisacres to thinking. It was obvious that the purloiner of the Tavernier diamond would never have dared to dispose of it in its original shape. What more natural than that he should have reduced it by cleavage to two or more pieces, first selling off the smaller piece or pieces and finally the larger?—New York Herald.

Running a Western Bank.

It was a new bank in a new town in Colorado. As the "institution" opened for business in the morning a crowd of 200 men gathered, and when the banker asked what was wanted the man who had been appointed spokesman replied:

"It's jest this, Jim: We can't make out that monthly statement you got out yesterday."

"What's wrong with it?"

"She says deposits amount to \$7,000 and cash on hand \$9,000."

"Well, that's correct and I can't see where you have any fault to find," said the president.

"Yes, but the boys don't go much on figgers. Figgers kin be twisted all around, you know. Have you got them 'ere \$9,000 handy?"

"I have."

"Waal, won't you jest stand up on a chair and wave that money in the air a few times and let the boys see the color of it? Don't want to put you to any special trouble, you know, but the crowd kinder wants to feel sure about it."

The banker got the money from the safe and followed the suggestion and asked if they were satisfied.

"That's all right," replied the spokesman. "We ain't much on figgers, but we know money when we see it. Them deposits is \$7,000, and you've got \$9,000 to pay 'em. That's chuck up and no discount."

"Anything else?"

"Jest one little trifle. It's kinder got ar-and town that you are goin' to Montana to-morrow. Before you start jest count them \$9,000 into the safe, lock 'er up as tight as a drum, and then call in two or three of the boys to watch 'er while you're gone. We ain't showin' any lack of confidence, Jim, but we're givin' you a pointer on how to run a bank in this town without gettin' yer neck into a slipknot!"—Detroit Free Press.

Welsh Water for London.

A great scheme has been laid before the London County Council, by a committee of that body, for supplying water to the metropolis from the mountains of Wales. The proposed source of supply is more than one hundred and fifty miles from London. The whole scheme involves the construction of two great aqueduct lines, entirely independent and miles apart, over this long distance, and the delivery of more than four hundred million gallons of water a day. The estimated cost of the work is almost two hundred million dollars; but it is proposed to construct only one of the two lines at present.</