# The Daily Critic.

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## GRANT AND LEE

### TO ERECT A COLOSSAL STATUE AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

### WITH CLASPED HANDS ON HORSEBACK

### Looking Toward the Sections Against Which They Fought.

### FAVORED BY SOLDIERS FROM BOTH SIDES

### Interviews With Prominent Confederates and Grand Army Men---Will Restore the Unity of the Country.

Cumberland Gap attracted considerable attention to itself when it received a vote for the World's Fair in the House of Representatives last spring, and it has now come forward with a proposal that will undoubtedly tend to increase its popularity.

It proposes to raise by popular subscription the amount necessary to erect a colossal equestrian statue to Generals Grant and Lee, with hands clasped and looking towards the sections against which they fought.

The sentiment which prompted this is a beautiful and patriotic one, looking as it does to the typifying of the magnanimity and fortitude of two of the greatest of America's soldiers. It puts in bronze the famous scene at Appomattox when the two opponents clasped hands at the conclusion of hostilities, and furnished a lesson that should have been profited by.

Such a statue as is proposed, if erected by the subscriptions of the North and South, will tend to do much to allay the feeling between the sections, and to make them once more a common country and a united people.

The plan is generally approved by persons with whom THE CRITIC has talked—men prominent in the Federal and Confederate armies who fought under the command of the men to whom it is proposed to erect this memorial.

The suggestion has been made that Washington is the proper place for such a monument, and no doubt if the idea was agitated its successful consummation could be reached.

The following dispatch in reference to the matter was received at the State Department yesterday from Middlesborough, Ky.:

*Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.*

Movement inaugurated here last week to erect, by popular subscription, at Cumberland Gap, colossal equestrian statues of Generals Grant and Robert E. Lee, former looking South, and the latter looking North, extending hands to each; has taken country by storm and $14,000 already subscribed. Will you co-operate with us in this noble enterprise.

ALEXANDER A. ARTHUR,
JOHN M. BROOKS,
Committee.

Mr. Blaine could not be seen, but his private secretary said the Secretary probably would pay no attention to it.

CRITIC reporters saw Secretary Proctor of the War Department, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Batchelier, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mason, and they declined to express an opinion one way or another.

The dispatch was also shown to, and read by, Senator Ingalls, Major McKinley, Mr. Burrows, and Mr. Cannon, but each of them, while he seemed interested, declined to say anything.

WHAT WANAMAKER SAYS.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker said to the reporter that, before erecting any more statues to General Grant, it would be better to complete the one in New York.

GOVERNOR M'CREARY LIKES THE IDEA.

When the dispatch was shown to Governor McCreary of Kentucky, who went through the war in the Confederate army and was a lieutenant-colonel of calvary at its close, he said:

"I am heartily in favor of the project. I approve of the sentiment behind it. It is another evidence that the war is over and that the passions engendered by it are being forgotten by the people. I favor anything which will increase the feelings of peace, fraternity and good will between the sections, between the North and South."

ROGER Q. MILLS WANTS IT IN WASHINGTON.

The Hon. Roger Q. Mills of Texas, who was a colonel in the Confederate army, said:

"I think it is a splendid idea. It shows what is in the hearts of the people. When statues to men are erected by the voluntary subscriptions of the people it means something. If these statues were erected by an appropriation they would be meaningless. I would prefer, however, to have them erected on the highest hill about Washington. It is the proper place. Here they would be seen by thousands where they would be seen by tens at Cumberland Gap."

GENERAL LEE'S NEPHEW WILL NOT TALK.

General W. H. F. Lee read the dispatch with evident pleasure and handed it to a gentleman with whom he had been conversing, who also seemed gratified at its perusal. The General, of course, excused himself from commenting on it.

CORPORAL TANNER APPROVES IT.

"Grant and Lee," said ex-Commissioner of Pensions Tanner, "clasped hands at Appomattox and parted there in the utmost good feeling. Men will be slow about criticising either what Grant did there or the presenting a picture of it as an object lesson to future generations. I am now and always have been in favor of any and everything which will more closely unite our countrymen."

GENERAL BURDETTE SAYS IT'S AN ADVERTISING DODGE.

General Burdette, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., in reply to a question as to what he thought of the idea, replied: "What do I think of it? I think it a great big advertising scheme for the people who are getting it up and the place where it is proposed to be located. I am decidedly opposed to all such poppy-cock as this."

MAJOR LACEY HEARTILY FAVORS IT.

Major Robert S. Lacey said: "There is no bloody shirt in my make-up. The four years that I put in in reconstruction work in the South took it all out of me. As to this proposition for an equestrian statue of Grant and Lee at Cumberland Gap, I can very frankly say that I am in favor of it. I feel that anything that will bring about peace and harmony in the republic ought to be favored. One thing that has deadened all inspiration on my part to the South is the undisputed fact that had General Grant so desired he could have obtained the assistance of 100,000 Confederate soldiers in a campaign against Maximilian. All that they would have asked would have been the privilege of fighting under their own officers. In 1867 I heard General Longstreet say that if General Grant needed the services of any Confederate officer then they would be at his disposal and that he for one would volunteer his aid. I would very much like to see any steps taken that would tend to harmonize the North and the South. The war is a dead issue and ought never be referred to.

AN AMBIGUOUS ANSWER.

L. H. York, Meade Post, No. 5, G. A. R.: "Would have to reflect awhile before giving my opinion upon the subject, and as to whether it will meet with the general approval of Grand Army men."

EX-REPRESENTATIVE COMPTON APPROVES.

Hon. Barnes Compton: "I was not in either army during the war. I think it is a good idea—an excellent idea, and I heartily approve it."

WANTS GRANT'S STATUTE IN WASHINGTON.

James Campbell, Rawlins Post, G. A. R.: "I am not in favor of it, but I am in favor of erecting a statue in Washington to General Grant."

## BENEFITS OF THE B. & O. DEAL.

### The State and Johns Hopkins University Nicely Fixed Thereby.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 14.—E. R. Bacon has concluded his triangular deal with the Board of Public Works for the State's block of Baltimore and Ohio stock, and with the Johns Hopkins trustees for theirs. According to the arrangements made the State disposed of its $968,615.70 worth of first preferred stock at 140. This block went to the Johns Hopkins trustees, who gave in exchange to the Bacon syndicate 12,000 of the 15,000 shares of the common stock.

The University fares very well by this arrangement, as it guarantees the institution a yearly income from this source of $58,116.94, and avoids the possibility of the recurrence of the embarrassment which well nigh proved fatal. Mr. Bacon says he will be ready before July 1 to take the city's stock. Quotations for first preferred stock were 132½ bid, 140 asked.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### New York Stocks.

To-day's New York stock market quotations, furnished by C. T. Havenner, Rooms 9 and 11, Atlantic building, 930 F street northwest. Correspondents, M. B. Mendham, New York; Chandler, Brown & Co., Chicago:

| STOCKS. | Open | Close | STOCKS. | Open | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2.30 | | | 2.30 | |
| A, T & S Fe | 46¾ | 47⅛ | Omaha | 34 | 34 |
| Can. South. | 59½ | 59½ | " p'f'd | ..... | ..... |
| Chi., B. & Q. | ..... | ..... | Ore. Trans. | 40½ | 40½ |
| Con. Gas | ..... | ..... | P. M.S.S. Co | 43½ | 43½ |
| C, R I & Pac | 94 | 94⅛ | Reading | 46½ | 46½ |
| Del, L & W. | 145½ | 145½ | R. & W. Pt. | 23½ | 23½ |
| Del. & Hud. | ..... | ..... | St. Paul | 76½ | 76 |
| Erie | 27½ | 27½ | Tex. Pac | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |
| Jersey Cen. | 125½ | 125½ | Ten. C. & I. | 51 | 51 |
| L. & N. | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | U. Pac. | 66 | 66½ |
| Lake Shore. | 112½ | 112½ | Wab. p'f'd. | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| Mo. Pac. | 74⅞ | 75 | W. Union | ..... | ..... |
| N Y & N E. | 48½ | 48½ | W & L E p'd | 77⅞ | 77⅞ |
| N & W p'f'd. | ..... | ..... | Petroleum | 90½ | 90½ |
| N. Y. Cen. | ..... | ..... | Am. C O Cts | 30 | 30 |
| N. Pac. | 37½ | 37⅞ | C. Gas Trust | 53 | 53½ |
| " p'f'd. | 83 | 83½ | Nat L'd Trst | 21½ | 21½ |
| Northwest | 111½ | 111½ | S. Refin. Co. | 83½ | 83½ |

### The Chicago Markets.

To-day's Chicago grain and provision market quotations, furnished by C. T. Havenner, Rooms 9 and 11, Atlantic Building, 930 F street northwest. Correspondents, M. B. Mendham, New York; Chandler, Brown & Co., Chicago.

| WHEAT. | Open | Close | PORK. | Open | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 89⅞ | 88½ | July | 12 70 | 12 80 |
| Aug | 89 | 88 | Aug | ..... | ..... |
| Sept | 89½ | 88½ | Sept | ..... | ..... |
| CORN. | | | LARD. | | |
| July | 34½ | 34½ | July | ..... | ..... |
| Aug | 35½ | 35½ | Aug | 5 95 | 5 92 |
| Sept | 36½ | 35½ | Sept | 6 15 | 6 15 |
| OATS. | | | | | |
| July | 28 | 28 | | | |
| Aug | 26 | 26 | | | |
| Sept | 25½ | 25½ | | | |

### Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Regular Call—12 o'clock m.—Columbia National Bank, 10 at 185. West End National Bank, 5 at 105½. Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad, 15 at 70; 20 at 70. Riggs Insurance Company, 20 at 7½. Columbia Title Insurance, 100 at 7½. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, 10 at 76. Great Falls Ice, 5 at 230. American Graphophone, 100 at 14½; 50 at 14½; 25 at 15; 25 at 14½; 50 at 14½; 50 at 14½; 4 at 14½.

Miscellaneous Bonds — U. S. Electric Light 1st, 6's, 105; U. S. Electric Light 2d, 6's, 135; W. & G. R. R. 10-40 6's, R'65-'92, 105½; W. & G. Convertible, 6's, 225; Masonic Hall Ass'n, 5's, C 1898, 108; Wash. Market Co., 1st Mort., 6's, 110; Wash. Market Co., Imp., 6's, 118; Inl'd & Seaboard Co., 6's, C 1907, —; Wash. Lt. Infantry, 1st, 6's, 1904, 99; Wash. Lt. Infantry, 2d, 7's, 1904, 98; Wash. Gas Light Co., Ser. A, 6's, 121; Wash. Gas Light Co., Ser. B, 6's, 1911; Hygienic Ice Company, 1st Mort., 6s, —.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 450; Bank of Republic, 265; Metropolitan, 292; Central, 300; Second, 196; Farmers and Mechanics', 188; Citizens', 169; Columbia, 185; Capital, 121; West End, 105.

Railroad Stocks — Washington and Georgetown, 290; Metropolitan, 100; Columbia, 77; Capitol and North O Street, 64; Eckington and Soldier's Home, 70; Georgetown and Tenallytown, 54; Brightwood, —.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 47; Franklin, 57; Metropolitan, 80½; National Union, 21½; Arlington, 185; Corcoran, 65; Columbia, 18; German-American, 130; Potomac, 50; Riggs, 8½; People's 2½.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 130; Columbia Title, 7; Washington Title, —.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks—Washington Gas, 46; Georgetown Gas, 48; U. S. Electric Light, 152.

Telephone Stocks—Pennsylvania, 25½; Chesapeake and Potomac, 75; American Graphophone, 14½.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Washington Market Co., 18; Washington Brick Machine Co., 325; Great Falls Ice Co., 230; Bull Run Panorama Co., 22; National Safe Deposit, 245; Washington Safe Deposit, 125; Washington Loan and Trust Co., 4½; National Typographic, —; Margenthaler, —; Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 7; American Security and Trust Co., Lincoln Hall, 101½; —; Hygienic Ice Co., 50.

### Suspected Lynchers Acquitted.

LEXINGTON, S. C., June 14.—Franklin C. Coughman and Pierce G. Taylor, who were put on trial yesterday for participating in the lynching of Willie Leapheart on May 3, were promptly acquitted by the jury, although the evidence seemed to substantiate the charge against them.

## SUMMER WHITE HOUSE

### WHAT THE WILD WAVES ARE SAYING OF THAT COTTAGE BY THE SEA.

### What Did It Cost?—Only Two Men Know—Preparing to Receive the President's Family.

*From the Philadelphia Record (to-day).*

The handsome cottage which a number of gentlemen have presented to Mrs. President Harrison, situated at Cape May Point, N. J., is one of the finest buildings of the sort on the lower New Jersey coast. It is located directly on the beach near the light-house at Cape May Point, and commands an excellent view of the entrance to the Delaware Bay and a sweep of the ocean.

Just what the cottage cost only two men know, and they will not tell. Those gentlemen are Mr. A. H. Hamilton of the Shoreham Hotel, and Mr. William V. McKean of the *Public Ledger*. It is known that these gentlemen were among the contributors to the fund: Messrs. George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, General William J. Sewell and A. H. Hamilton. It is understood that there were other contributors to the fund, but there names are kept secret.

A BLIND POOL.

A good story is told in connection with the Harrison cottage at the expense of Mr. George W. Childs of the *Public Ledger*. Mr. Childs' confidence in the manager of his paper, Mr. William V. McKean, is akin to that which a child has in its father. One day Mr. McKean said to the proprietor of the *Public Ledger*: "How would you and Mr. Drexel like to go into a blind pool?"

Knowing that it was for some worthy object the two gentlemen handed over their checks for the sum requested. Early this week Mr. Childs read in a newspaper that he was one of the contributors to the Harrison cottage fund. He asked Mr. McKean how about it, and he was then informed that that was the blind pool.

LIVELY SCENES AROUND THE COTTAGE.

All is bustle and confusion about the cottage now. The carpenters, gardeners, upholsters and painters are hard at work preparing the building for the new occupant. Much admired is a beautifully-carved mantel at the end of the first floor hall. It is set in artistic tiles, surrounding an open fire-place. At the left the parlor furniture of velvet, with a groundwork of autumn leaves, is beautiful. The floors are covered with rich oriental matting. The reception-room is opposite to the parlor, and is furnished in cane seated cherry, light and graceful. The dining-room is furnished in oak.

The stairways are of ash, highly polished. The President's room is covered with velvet carpet, and the furniture is of rich cherry, with brass handles. On the third floor are the sleeping rooms and a spacious billiard hall. To each suite of rooms is attached a bath-room of luxurious design and finish. The gas fixtures are very artistic. There are electric bells, complete modern kitchen appliances and perfect sanitary surroundings. The house is protected from the weather by deep double-banked porches on all four of its sides.

*From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

When the President permits his Cabinet officers or other appointees to make presents of valuable mansions or real estate to his wife or children, why should not his subordinates intrusted with the management of postoffices and custom-houses imitate his illustrious example?

*From the Pittsburg Post.*

The Republican organs were much concerned about Mayor Grant's gift to the Croker girl. The Pittsburg *Gazette* wants an investigation of this incident. Wherein does it differ—save it is less offensive—from the gift of the twenty-room cottage at Cape May to the Harrisons?

*From the Chicago Herald.*

It is bad enough that John Wanamaker, who raised a gigantic corruption fund in 1888, should have been paid for his services by an appointment to the Cabinet, but it is even worse that he should characterize his official career by making such gifts to the wife of the man who placed him, and that his insulting generosity should be accepted without a blush. With this wretched example in high places we may look for a speedy revival of gift-giving and gift-taking. It is an easy descent from cottages by the sea to bull pups and packages of greenbacks.

*From the New York World.*

Hang the Federal Constitution
In that cottage by the sea,
Not in effigy—but as it was,
And as it soon may be
When Quay and Dudley and Mizell
And Lodge have had their way—
The cottage of the President,
Of course, is built that way!

Along the broad verandas
Some graceful pledges twine—
Made just before election
In the year of '88—
And the civil service platform,
On which our Benny stood,
Dump quickly to the woodshed,
'Twill make good kindling wood!

Upon the walls, for pictures,
To greet the wind and spray
Hang a life-size oil-painting
Of Matthew Stanley Quay!
And in a sacred corner
Put a bust of Brother John
With a cribbed Encyclopædia
And a Berlin wool cloak on!

### Hanged for Wife Murder.

LONDON, ONT., June 14.—Henry Smith, who murdered his wife on February 18 last, was hanged this morning. Promptly at 8 o'clock Smith was conducted from his cell to the scaffold, supported by four Sheriff's deputies. A short prayer was said by one of the attending ministers, during which the executioner adjusted the black cap, and at 8:10 the rope was cut and Smith launched into eternity. There were but twenty persons allowed within the court-yard.

### Johnstown Flood Litigation Ended.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., June 14.—It is reported that a committee of Johnstown attorneys has decided against the expense of litigation which was likely to terminate disastrously to the plaintiffs in the possible suits against Pittsburg millionaires who owned the South Fork Dam and Conemaugh Lake, the breaking away of which caused such dire disaster in the city and vicinity. Tarbell's replies to his suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has proved a final damper on all such prospective suits.

## A REVIEW OF TRADE.

### Prospect of Railroad Wars Unless the Inter-State Law is Changed.

NEW YORK, June 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, published to-day, says that speculation has been neither large in volume nor enthusiastic in tone during the past week, but the legitimate business of the country continues unprecedented in volume for the season, and highly encouraging in prospects. Although the Treasury has taken in $2,900,000 more money than it has disbursed, and foreign exchange, apparently because of sales of American securities and a slackening of exports, has advanced about a cent during the week, the current rate for money on call has declined from 5 to 4½ per cent.

There has been quite a decline in exports from New York for two weeks, the value having been 14 per cent. below that of the same weeks last year; while in imports here a moderate increase continues—last week 5 per cent. But the flow of currency to this centre supplies demands and makes the market easy, and confidence in currency expansion by legislation is unabated. Interior cities report rather more demand for money, and at Boston rates are rising, at Chicago and St. Louis steady, and at Philadelphia dull, not much commercial paper offering, but at most points the demand is fair, with a sufficient supply.

Crop prospects begin to rule all markets at this season, and these are distinctly improving.

Railway wars do not cease; on the contrary, more cutting of east-bound rates appears, and speculative managers are suspected of willingness to see lower prices. It is but fair to remember that the competition of Canadian and Lake lines is felt with constantly increasing severity, and until the Interstate law has been changed apparently must be. Prices of stocks have been weaker, though sugar trusts have been put up again with reports of large profits.

The delay of the Senate Finance Committee in acting upon sugar duties suggests some uncertainty. The latest advice about silver legislation suggest greater possibility that the two Houses may disagree, the disposition toward free coinage being strong in the Senate.

Failures during the last seven days: For the United States, 195; for Canada, 17; total, 212 failures, compared with 205 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 224 in the United States, 24 in Canada.

## DANCED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

### Remarkable Effect of the Bite of a Texas Insect.

LULING, June 14.—Old stories of the bite of the tarantula inducing an uncontrollable desire to dance have been recalled to mind here by the death of little Maurice Benton, son of Lemuel Benton, a prominent lawyer. The little fellow had been playing on the lawn of his father's residence and ran in to his mother, complaining that something had stuck in his bare foot. The member was examined by Mrs. Benton and a small red wound, such as a large-sized needle might have punctured, was found, but was accompanied by no swelling and but little pain, so applying a little camphor to the place his mother thought no more of it.

During the night, however, she was aroused by the child's uneasiness and complaining, so she took him out of his bed and to her horror discovered that the entire limb had turned a purplish black. A physician was sent for, but before he arrived the boy was in strong convulsions, of so peculiar a character that the doctor at once suspected the presence of some unusual poison. The spasms seemed confined to the limbs, which were so violently and continuously convulsed as to keep the child dancing up and down, throwing its arms wildly and twitching its fingers. These painful contortions lasted until the little fellow sank exhausted and unconscious, in which state he remained all the next day, dying in the evening.

The body was perfectly livid, with great spots of discoloration nearly black on the limbs and stomach, while a peculiar fungus growth made its appearance between the parted lips. The physicians were much puzzled to account for the case, as the limb was so swollen as to render any examination of the wound impossible, but old settlers say that from the description of it and the convulsions produced that it was undoubtedly caused by the bite of a tarantula. These deadly creatures have grown very rare in these parts, so they were not at first thought of in connection with the case.

### Death of Lieutenant Clinch.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Lieutenant Charles N. Clinch, Third United States Cavalry, died on Thursday at Laverne, L. I., aged 31, of blood poisoning, which followed a severe facial carbuncle. Lieutenant Clinch was the son of Charles J. Clinch, who was for many years United States Consul at Bordeaux, France, and who was one of the principal heirs of Mrs. A. T. Stewart. The young man was given his appointment in the army by President Arthur, who was a personal friend of the family.

### Investigating a Girl Murder.

CARTHAGE, ILL., June 14.—The body of Ella Cordell, the murdered girl, was exhumed at Canton, Mo., yesterday, and the physicians found that she had been subjected to a criminal operation. The case is now being thoroughly investigated, and the Governor will be petitioned to offer an additional reward for the arrest of the guilty parties.

### Grace Ott Released.

Grace Ott, who was convicted of the larceny of a certain amount of money from Marcellus West, was released from the District jail to-day on her personal bond. Dick Stanton, who was implicated with her and who has been confined in jail awaiting sentence, will have to go to Albany for a term of three years.

### A Missing Priest Found Ill.

ROCKFORD, ILL., June 14.—Thomas Green of Rochelle, the missing priest, who left this city two weeks ago and mysteriously disappeared, was heard from yesterday. He is at the house of an uncle in New York city, dangerously ill with congestion of the brain brought on, it is supposed, by overwork.

### In Favor of the Lottery.

BATON ROUGE, LA., June 14.—The legislative committee on the proposition to submit the lottery question to the people has reported in favor of the proposition.

## FILIBUSTERING.

### ENGLISH COLONIZATION COMPANY PLANNING AN INVASION.

### THE SCHEME COMPLETELY EXPOSED

### To Establish an English Protectorate in Lower California.

### TRYING TO INVOLVE AMERICAN SETTLERS

### Governor Torres Ready to Die in Defense of Mexico's Rights....He Sends a Message to President Diaz.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A *Herald* special from Ensenada, Lower California, says: Investigation by United States Marshal George E. Gard, at Ensenada, has disclosed the fact that the Mexican Land and Colonization Company had concluded to adopt and had, in fact, put in force a policy with the object of driving every American settler off the peninsula of Lower California.

The company's idea was to colonize the peninsula with Englishmen and establish a British protectorate over the country. The English company was desirous of the establishment of a republic of Lower California, was ready to assist such scheme, and its officers had agreed to do so. A course of persecution and proscription of the American colonists had for some months been pursued by Major Buchanan Scott in his capacity as manager.

On July 17, 1889, a decree was issued by the central government of Mexico containing a list of articles that should be admitted into Lower California free of duty for the use of the colonists. To prove that one was a colonist it was necessary to secure a certificate from the Mexican Consul at San Diego. Upon its arrival at Ensenada the certificate was registered by an inspector of colonies and by the International Company, which keeps a roll of all the colonists. The policy of the English corporation, through its officers, has been to strike from the rolls such colonists as it has seen fit, the names being without exception Americans.

As a matter of course, the American colonists whose names were stricken from the roll, were forced to pay duty on everything that was imported. The original list of the colonists contained about 1,200 names. Under the policy of proscription the list has been reduced to 300.

ORGANIZING FOR PROTECTION.

After bearing the burden for some time the American colonists concluded to band together and do something to save themselves. They therefore organized what is known as the American Colonists' Protective Association. They have now a healthy organization. The members are engaged in circulating a memorial, which is being liberally signed by residents, and which will be presented to President Diaz through Gen Torres. The Protective Association has been organized in accordance with the laws of Mexico. Settlers who are members of it affirm their loyalty to the republic.

The memorialists ask that President Diaz revoke the grant made to the International Company on the ground, among other things, that it has failed to comply with its agreements made with the colonists; also that they are convinced that the English have well-matured plans to involve the American colonists in a filibustering scheme for the purpose of creating a strong prejudice against Americans on the part of the Mexican Government and people with a view to securing the full confidence of the Mexican Government and finally controlling the peninsula, thereby gaining a strong strategic point on the Pacific coast for the British Government.

GOVERNOR TORRES' BRAVE SPEECH.

Governor Torres admitted knowledge of the memorial, but declined to discuss its merits. Being asked why Mexico had not a stronger force of military on the border Governor Torres said: "Mexico does not rely upon holding the Peninsula of Lower California by brute force. It is her territory by right, and therefore it is her moral force which insures Mexico in maintaining her rights. It is true that the filibusters would have gained possession of the Peninsula, or rather might have, if their plans had not failed. But could they have held it? No, never, because they would have had against them a moral force that they could never have overcome. It is true that they might have killed me and my officers, but this sacrifice would have been made, and if I can help my country by death under such circumstances I will gladly meet it."

THREE EMISSARIES EN ROUTE.

The *Herald's* San Diego, Cal., special says that among the passengers on the steamer Manuel Dublan, from Ensenada, were General Manager Lear of the Mexican Land and Colonization Company, Father Ubach, a Spanish priest, and Senor Francisco Espinosa, District Attorney for the Mexican Government for the northern part of Lower California. Mr. Lear did not stop in San Diego at all. He went straight through. He claims to be en route to London. However, he found time while here to have a consultation with Governor General Walter Gilfoed Smith. It is understood that he returns on orders received from Sir Edward Jenkinson for the purpose of talking over the situation.

Father Ubach is a priest from Barcelona, Spain. He is the reputed agent of the Church party. He states that the affidavit of the steward of the steamer Carlos Pacheco has been taken, going to prove that rifles were some time ago smuggled into Lower California by and with the consent of the English company; that guns are buried within two miles of Ensenada, and are there yet, unless they have been removed by the company or its agents.

Senor Espinosa is en route to the City of Mexico. He goes there as a special agent for Louis E. Torres. Among other things he will present the filibustering matter in its true light. He carries with him a sealed message from Governor Torres to President Diaz.

MEXICO WAS TO HAVE BEEN INVADED.

It is known that when reports of a filibustering attempt against Mexico came to the ears of the Administration the special agent of the Department of Justice, Mr. E. C. Foster, was sent to California by the Attorney General to make a thorough investigation of the facts. He is now on his way to Washington, and a San Francisco dispatch reports him as saying:

"The filibustering scheme is fully as extensive as has been reported. It may result in an increased military force being placed along the Mexican border."

Private reports received at the Mexican Legation confirm this statement. These reports assert that the plan of the filibustering conspirators covered larger ground than has hitherto been developed, and that they expected to attack, not the peninsula of Lower California, but the mainland of Mexico.

The plan, as thus stated, contemplated an insurrection of the Yaqui Indians, who should march under filibuster leaders against Mazatlan and Guayamas, while two "gunboats" were to seize these ports and also the port of La Paz, at the extreme southern end of Lower California. There was then to be a dash into and against the Mexican State of Sonora, and to prevent or embarrass the movement of both Mexican and American troops parties were to cut the Southern Pacific at Guayamas and other railroads. Mexican and American leaders were to be at the head of the movement.

These reports received here cause Mr. Foster's return hither and his report to be looked for with great interest.

NOT CREDITED IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 14.—Very little credence is given here to the numerous reports of threatened invasions into Mexican territory from Texas. One of the names mentioned in connection with these invading schemes is that of General Ruiz Sandoval, who is now at Laredo, and who was expelled from Mexico a few months ago on account of his revolutionary proclivities. President Barillos of Guatemala would be pleased to capture him, as would also the Colombian Government. His life has been one of constant intrigue, and if any revolutionary movement is contemplated it is safe to say that he has a hand in it.

## LYING LOW FOR CROKER.

### His Inquisitors Expect to Fly Him With Hard Questions.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Although it is given out that there has been no conference on the subject of Richard Croker's coming examination before the Fassett committee, it is a fact that several meetings of such admitted leaders as Bourke Cockran, Corporation Counsel Clark, Register Fitzgerald, Police Commissioner Martin and Commissioner Gilroy have been held since Mr. Croker's return from Europe. The cause of this anxiety is the probability that the big chief may be questioned regarding matters not yet touched upon by the committee.

Brother-in-law McCann is credited with the assertion that there are several surprises in store for Mr. Croker when he goes upon the witness stand, and that he is very much mistaken if he imagines that he will only be questioned upon facts already brought out. Mr. McCann hints in a very mysterious way that many matters of far more importance have been held in reserve for Mr. Croker's appearance.

Mr. Ivins, counsel of the committee, said he expected to-day to announce the date of Mr. Croker's examination. In regard to the line of examination to be followed in the questioning of Mr. Croker Mr. Ivins was reticent.

Lawyer Boardman, Mr. Ivins' partner, said he expected Mr. Croker to admit that he was, contrary to statute, a partner in the Mt. St. Vincent Hotel under a city contract while he was Fire Commissioner. Mr. Boardman added: "I do not think he will corroborate Mayor Grant's story, that the $10,000 was a gift to his daughter Flossie or that it was all the money he received from the same source. Mr. Croker is a firm believer in the tenets of the church to which he belongs, and I do not think he will go that far."

### The "Original Package" Had to Go.

FORT DODGE, IOWA, June 14.—The citizens of Dayton, Iowa, have taken the suppression of the "original package" business into their own hands. A couple of weeks ago a branch of this industry was established there. Although the town is strongly in favor of of prohibition no effort was made to check the now legalized traffic until a 5-year-old boy was seen toddling around the street in a state of intoxication. Then the citizens arose in their might and told the original package man that he must go. The agent thought it wise not to disobey the order and has closed up his place of business and taken his departure.

### Sir Adolph Caron to be Shelved.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 14.—Sir Adolph Caron, Minister of Militia, who has figured so prominently before the public in connection with the Middleton boodling expedition in the Canadian Northwest, is at last to be shelved as Collector of Customs at Quebec. There is a rumor current that he will be succeeded by Mr. James Currier, whose father at one time represented Ottawa in the Dominion Parliament, and who was an American by birth.

### Highwaymen Rob a Postoffice.

JOSHUA, TEXAS, June 14.—Three highwaymen, one of whom was masked, rode into Joshua at 8:45 Thursday night and stopped at Mr West's store, in which the postoffice is located. They were heavily armed and robbed the postoffice of all the money it contained, together with what money West had in the store. The robbers got three gold watches and $200 in money. They made good their escape.

### Probable Strike in Scotland Yard.

LONDON, June 14.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is probable that if the resignation of Mr. Munro, chief of the Metropolitan Police force, is accepted, the superintendents and inspectors, who keep the force together, will resign within a month. A strike by the policemen, the *Gazette* says, is by no means impossible.

### Slugger Sullivan in the Drama.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The *World* says: Duncan B. Harrison is writing a play for John L. Sullivan, who will make his *debut* as a theatrical star next season.

## A BIG SENSATION.

### Well-Known Citizens Under Arrest Charged with Train Robbery.

TEXARKANA, ARK., June 14.—John Williams, Napoleon McDaniel and James Radcliffe have been arrested charged with being the men who committed the recent train robbery near here. These arrests cause great excitement, as these men are well known and have hitherto borne good reputations. Williams is a well-known detective and McDaniel an ex-policeman. A coat gave the clue which led to the arrests.

Officer McGraw found a coat near the scene of the robbery, and while on his way to town with it, he met Detective Williams, who took the coat and said it amounted to nothing as a clue. This was told to the Sheriff, who immediately searched Williams' room and found a vest that matched the coat. Williams was then arrested. He owns a plantation in the country, and the morning after the robbery he called a doctor to visit a man at his plantation, who, he said, had shot himself by accident. This was Radcliffe, who is badly wounded and cannot recover. He was put in jail last evening. The evidence against the prisoners is regarded as overwhelming.

## ELECTRICITY RAMPANT

### LIGHTNING KILLS MANY PEOPLE IN THE WESTERN STATES.

### A Seismic Shock at Toledo and a Water Spout at Sibley, Iowa—Great Damage Inflicted.

SIBLEY, IOWA, June 14.—An electric storm, accompanied with hail, struck here Thursday night, carrying with it buildings, wind-mills, etc., and filling the streets with debris. Five thousand window lights were knocked out, and everything green was pounded into the ground by the hail. The crops are a total wreck. A water-spout broke here, and only for the presence of mind of Engineer Gage the St. Paul train going North would have been deluged with water. He reversed his engine and backed down here. The water swept four feet in front of his engine. The Central Block is almost a wreck. The damage in town will exceed $10,000.

ROCKFORD, ILL., June 14.—The worst storm of the season visited this city last night. The lightning and thunder were terrific and the rain fell in torrents, completely inundating the lower portions of the city. Five blocks of the newly laid pavement is afloat and completely destroyed. Two houses were struck by lightning and one burned. No one was injured. It is expected the morning will show an immense amount of damage.

BISMARCK, N. D., June 14.—Thursday night's electrical storm was accompanied by its usual fatalities. Down in Cass County, near Gradin, a wealthy stockman named Marshal, from Deadwood, while driving a herd of cattle in the storm toward the Black Hills country, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. One of his assistants, by name of Clark, was severely stunned, but will recover. The night telegraph operator at Windsor Station was knocked senseless.

MADISON, IND., June 14.—During the furious lightning storm here last night a bolt struck the large barn of William Turner, a farmer living near here, and set it on fire. Turner attempted to get out some valuable stock that was in the barn, and falling, was himself consumed in the flames as well as the barn, horses and cattle.

TOLEDO, June 14.—A slight earthquake of about ten seconds' duration was experienced here at 2:30 a. m. Its course was apparently from North to South and it gave out a low, rumbling sound. No injury was done, although windows rattled and buildings vibrated. The phenomena occurred at a time when the weather was hot, cloudy and oppressive.

ABERDEEN, S. D., June 14.—A heavy windstorm in Western Marshall County yesterday demolished seven barns and the residence of George Secord at Burch. Mrs. Secord and her 6-year-old boy were buried in the ruins. The boy was killed but the mother will recover.

BRANTFORD, ONT., June 14.—Yesterday at Harrisburg, during a severe thunder storm, Andrew Longnecker, a herder, was struck and instantly killed by lightning.

### She Studied While the Men Painted Things Red.

BOSTON, June 14.—It is announced that the Sargent Prize of $100 for the best metrical version of the twenty ninth ode of the third book of Horace has been awarded to Miss H. L. Reed of the Harvard Annex. This is the first time that any one of the "annex" students has succeeded in carrying off the honors, which are generally supposed to belong to the students of the stronger sex.

### The Charges Against Raum.

Secretary Noble and Assistant Secretary Chandler of the Interior Department were in close consultation all the afternoon and no one could obtain an audience with the Secretary. It seems the President had sent down some important executive documents for the Secretary to examine and it was whispered about that the documents related to General Raum, Commissioner of Pensions.

### 37 Children in 33 Years.

RICHMOND, VA., June 14.—A census enumerator here has found a colored woman named Martha Gray, who has had thirty-seven children since 1865. She has given birth to triplets six times, to twins six times, and to seven others singly. She is now living with her third husband, and of the thirty-seven children but one survives.

### Antipathy to Jews in Austria.

VIENNA, June 14.—An anti-Semitic riot occurred at Lokoczek, in Lithuania, inhabited mostly by Jews. The bulk of the houses in the town were wrecked and many of the occupants wounded.

### A Royal Betrothal.

LONDON, June 14.—It is stated that Princess Helene of Orleans, daughter of the Count of Paris, is betrothed to Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria.

### Liabilities, $80,000—Assets Unknown.

SCHUYLER, MASS., June 14.—George P. Ladd, a leading wool manufacturer of this place, has assigned. His liabilities are about $80,000.

## POLITICAL NEWS

### PROSPECTS FOR A FREE COINAGE LAW ARE EXCELLENT.

### THE M'KINLEY BILL IN CALIFORNIA

### A Republican Editor Criticises It With Considerable Freedom.

### HENRY GEORGE IN FAVOR OF PATTISON.

### It Will Help the Party in Pennsylvania. Bayne Will Not Go to Brazil. Iowa Democrats.

INEQUALITIES OF THE TARIFF.

A CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN TALKS ABOUT THE M'KINLEY BILL.

J. H. Woodard ("Jayhawker"), of Oakland, California, is at the Riggs House. Mr. Woodard has lived most of his life in Indiana, where he first saw the light of day. And, like the Hoosier, he is an entertaining talker.

THE CRITIC reporter called on Mr. Woodard last evening and for an hour or more "Jayhawker" talked about the war, the improvements made in the South, his experience as editor of the *Southern Opinion*, now the Atlanta *Constitution*, politics and the tariff. He is a magnetic man, and one doesn't tire of his conversation. For a Republican he is very Democratic in his opinions. He regards ex-President Cleveland as a man of great sterling honesty, and says the people of the country to day admire Cleveland more than they did several years ago, and the agitation of the tariff is due to the course pursued by the ex-President. Mr. Woodard thinks that Cleveland's chance for leading the Democratic party in '92 are exceedingly good.

"General Hancock was right," said Mr. Woodard, "when he said 'the tariff is a local question.' We laughed at him then, but that did not destroy the truth of the remark. The McKinley bill is full of inequalities, and the women are up in arms against. The tariff must