

A JERSEY SENATOR'S VIEWS.

Sewall Says the President Misconstrues the Monroe Doctrine.

He Holds That It Was Promulgated for a Specific Case.

Hale of Maine Makes a Speech in Favor of a Cable to the Hawaiian Islands--Turkey to be Asked if Armenian Citizens of the United States Are Allowed Full Liberty There--Populist Peffer Talks for Free Silver.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--A resolution, offered by Senator Sewall (Rep.) of New Jersey, and which now lies on the table, condemns the course of the President in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and defines the limits of the Monroe doctrine. It declares that the Monroe doctrine was originally meant to prevent European powers from acquiring the then revolting Spanish colonies when their acquisition would by reason of proximity be dangerous to the safety of this Government, and that we have never given any pledge that binds us to act merely for the protection from invasion of these countries, unless our integrity is menaced.

It then states that the President has pressed the Monroe doctrine beyond what was originally contemplated, and that the result would be to commit this Government to a protectorate over Mexico and the Central and South American States; that this course of the President was dangerous and unwise, violating our time-honored policy of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign powers, and that such action, in view of the business and financial condition, was premature.

It further declares that neither Congress nor the country is committed by this action of the President, and that after the report of the commission has been made, it is the proper time for taking such action as may be demanded by our sense of duty in the matter.

A resolution offered by Cullom (Rep.) of Illinois was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of State for information regarding the alleged detention by the Turkish Government of naturalized citizens of the United States.

Hale (Rep.) of Maine spoke on his bill to facilitate the construction and maintenance of a telegraph cable to the Hawaiian Islands, by guaranteeing the interest on the money actually expended. He urged that such a cable would in effect give notice to the world that the interests of the two Governments and peoples had become so connected that all attempts at interference would cease.

An announcement was made of the death of the late Representative Cogswell of Massachusetts. The usual resolutions were adopted, and as a further mark of respect, the Senate at 4:45 adjourned till Monday.

Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska called attention to the adverse report made yesterday by Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio from the Committee on Foreign Relations on his (Allen's) bill prohibiting the acceptance by an American citizen of a title or degree of honor from a foreign Government, and asked the Senate, instead of postponing it indefinitely, as was ordered yesterday, place it on the calendar.

No objection was made, and Allen's request was complied with. Hansbrough (Rep.) of North Dakota, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the law in relation to the distribution of seeds and farmers' bulletins. Calendar.

Cullom (Rep.) of Illinois offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of State for information as to whether naturalized citizens of Armenian birth are allowed to visit Turkey, and whether United States passports held by them are recognized by the Turkish Government. Also, whether the families of such Armenian naturalized citizens residing in Turkey are permitted to leave that country under the usual protection.

Call (Dem.) of Florida offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for copies of dispatches of United States Consuls in Cuba relating to the war now carried on in that island. The resolution was laid on the table for the present.

The bill offered by Hale (Rep.) of Maine on the 3d of January, "to facilitate the construction and maintenance of telegraph cables" in the Pacific, was laid before the Senate, and Hale made a speech in explanation and advocacy of it. The bill, he said, committed the Government of the United States to a subvention of about \$250,000 per annum. It embodied a plain business enterprise that would bring the Hawaiian Islands close to the United States, enabling the latter to act wisely on the happening of any significant event.

After reviewing the attempts of Great Britain and other countries to obtain a foothold in the Hawaiian Islands for a telegraph line, Hale referred to the Enabling Act of the Hawaiian Legislature authorizing a subsidy and a concession to F. S. Spalding, formerly United States Consul at Honolulu. He could not say, and did not care, whether the project would accelerate the annexation movement. He looked upon annexation as an event sure to come in the near future, and he did not want to precipitate it.

In conclusion, he quoted from President Cleveland's message to Congress on the subject, that the way was now clear for the United States to accomplish that great purpose, and that if the United States abandoned the project, or was languid in prosecuting it, the British would occupy the ground, and by hook or crook, get a resting-place in the Hawaiian Islands for a great military and commercial British oceanic cable.

Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska made an argument in favor of the Government ownership of the proposed cable and of the Pacific railroads, and Hale's bill was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

At 3 p. m. the bond bill with the free coinage substitute was taken up, and Peffer (Pop.) of Kansas resumed the speech he began yesterday. He spoke one hour and forty minutes, during which time he denounced the issue of the bonds, favored the use of silver and

condemned the use of such articles as could easily be cornered by bankers.

Resolutions on the death of the late Representative Cogswell of Massachusetts were laid before the Senate and adopted, and at 4:30 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--At the beginning of the proceedings of the House Grow (Rep.) of Pennsylvania sent to the Clerk's desk to be read, as the basis of a statement upon a question of privilege, an extract from a pamphlet published by the New York Chamber of Commerce to the effect that Congress had refused to pay \$400,000 for the seizure of Canadian sealers and found to be due by the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration, thereby preventing the Government from settling a debt which it was in honor bound to pay.

On a point made by Crisp (Dem.) of Georgia, Speaker Reed ruled that it presented no question of privilege, but Grow succeeded in denouncing the publication as false.

Bills were passed on motion of Perkins (Rep.) of Iowa, to print 3,000 copies of a compilation of the customs laws, and on motion of Murphy (Rep.) of Arizona, authorizing the leasing of school and educational lands in the territory of Arizona.

The House then concluded the general debate on pension bills, speeches being made by Messrs. Clarke (Rep.) of Iowa, Griffin (Rep.) of Wisconsin, Hatch (Rep.) of Indiana, Brumm (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Dovernor (Rep.) of West Virginia, Linney (Rep.) of North Carolina, Bartlett (Dem.) of New York and Blue (Rep.) of Kansas.

Moody (Rep.) of Massachusetts announced the death of his predecessor, General W. A. Cogswell, and the House adopted the usual resolution of respect.

Sherman (Rep.) of New York favorably reported a resolution offered by Cannon (Rep.) of Utah asking the Secretary of the Interior the probable time that certain lands within the Uncompahgre Reservation in Utah, known as the Asphalt lands, will be restored to the public domains. Agreed to.

W. A. Stone (Rep.) of Pennsylvania called up the general pension appropriation bill for further consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Speeches were made, the principal topics of which were the honor and valor of the soldiers of the late war, and a denunciation of the statements made by Bartlett (Dem.) of New York in his speech to the effect that efforts to secure further pension legislation had for their object the looting of the treasury.

Blue (Rep.) of Kansas, who reported the bill, said that before the House entered into a discussion of it under the five-minute rule there should be a full statement of the provisions of the bill. The committee, he said, cut down the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior by \$58,750. The other provisions were inserted by the committee as a rebuke to the impulsive and unfriendly action of the Pension Bureau, not as new legislation, but as an expression of what the law was, and what the proper construction should be.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency Addresses Them About the Loan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, issued the following circular to the 3,800 National banks of the United States today:

"Some days since, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, I caused to be forwarded to you a circular inviting proposals for the 4 per cent bonds soon to be issued by the Government. In order that offers for the same may be made more intelligently by those desiring to bid, there has been prepared by the Treasury Department the inclosed statement, exhibiting the prices to be paid for the bonds in order to return to the investor certain rates of interest in said statement mentioned.

"It is the desire of the Government that these bonds be distributed as widely as possible, and as they are of a character which affords to National banks especially desiring to obtain circulation thereon on a long-time investment, your attention is called to them, both as to this particular feature and that of the general character of the investment.

"It is suggested that the National banks materially aid the Government in popularizing this loan by calling the attention of their patrons to the desirability of it as an investment, or in stimulating subscriptions thereto. It is earnestly requested that you explain to your patrons in detail the manner of making bids and the terms thereof, thus giving them the fullest information upon the subject.

"In this matter, it is believed that many of our people who might otherwise be indifferent to the investment would see the advantage attached to it and wish to participate therein."

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS.

It is Assumed That They Are Being Protected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--Nothing further bearing on the arrest of John Hammond and other Americans in the South African republics has been received by Secretary Olney, except a cable dispatch from Mr. Mannion, United States Consular Agent at Johannesburg, saying that Mr. Olney's instructions relative to securing protection for American citizens, had been received and would be attended to.

British Consular officers in the Transvaal are presumably caring for the interests of citizens of this country, in accordance with the request of Secretary Olney and the instruction of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, with diligence equal to that pursued in the case of British subjects.

CALIFORNIA MEASURES.

Bills Introduced in Congress Yesterday by Hilborn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--Representative Hilborn of California to-day introduced a bill providing for the construction of two revenue cutters of the first class for use on the Pacific Coast at a cost of not to exceed \$250,000 each.

He also introduced a bill to enable a naval court-martial and court of inquiry to secure the attendance and testimony of civilian witnesses. He also introduced two other bills relating to naval affairs.

Naphtha Launch Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--The bill governing launches and vessels above fifteen tons propelled by gas, gasoline, naphtha or electric motors, carrying passengers and freight, was favorably reported to-day. Pleasure launches are not affected.

BIG FAILURES IN THE EAST.

With Upward of a Million and a Half of Liabilities.

Siedenberg, Stiefel & Co., the Cigar Dealers, Among Them.

A Californian's Rough Experience While Making a Tour of Cripple Creek Camp--Recommendations of the National Dairymen's Union--A Mafia Fiend Adds Another Murder to His List of Crimes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.--E. Siedenberg, Stiefel & Co., cigar manufacturers, assigned to-day. The liabilities are \$350,000, and nominal assets \$500,000.

HEAVY FAILURE.

A Chicago Clothing Firm Falls for Three Hundred Thousand.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.--Surprise was created in the wholesale clothing district to-day when the old and extensive firm of Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in fine clothing, at Adams and Market streets, was closed by the process of confessions of judgment aggregating nearly \$150,000. Executions were issued on each of six concerns and the Sheriff took possession of the establishment.

It is estimated that the liabilities of the firm will reach \$300,000. The largest creditors, outside of local banks, which advanced money on notes to tide the firm over bad times, are New York houses. The actual assets are hard to estimate, but they are believed to be more than enough to meet every dollar of the liabilities.

SHOWED HIM THE CAMP.

A Californian's Rough Deal in the Cripple Creek Mines.

CRIPPLE CREEK (Col.), Jan. 16.--P. W. Campbell, President of the Golden Consolidated Placer and Hydraulic Mining Company of Los Angeles, arrived in the city last night. On the train he met a man by the name of Morgan, who volunteered to show him the camp. The two started out on foot, shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, and had reached the Reno Tunnel when another man joined them. The old three-card monte bunco game was sprung, and when Campbell refused to play the two men attempted to force their demands with a revolver.

A terrific fight ensued. Campbell was fortunate enough to catch the revolver so as to prevent the hammer from falling, but in doing so cut his hand in a frightful manner. He was finally overpowered and beaten senseless. Still he held on to his money, and the robbers made a hasty retreat on the approach of several men who had been attracted by Campbell's cries.

Mr. Campbell was brought to town and his injuries were dressed by Dr. Chambers. Several cuts had to be sewed up. It is thought the skull has sustained a slight fracture. Although badly hurt, the injured man will recover.

An arrest was made of a suspect, but Campbell was unable to identify the man.

NATIONAL DAIRY UNION.

Its Advice to the Butter Dealers of the Country.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.--The National Dairy Union concluded its convention this afternoon. The time and place for meeting next year will be decided by the executive officers. Ex-Congressman W. H. Hatch of Missouri was elected President. D. W. Wilson of Elgin, Ill., Secretary, and George W. Lynn of Chicago Treasurer. Most of the former Vice-Presidents were re-elected.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the Secretary to advise the butter dealers in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants, located in States having laws regulating or prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine, that the best way to reduce its sale is to form organizations, employ detectives and a lawyer, and make cases with the assistance of the State Department, whose duty it is to regulate the sale or manufacture of the article.

PRESSED TOO HARD.

Standard Electric Company of Chicago Forced to the Wall.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.--The Standard Electric Company made a voluntary assignment in the County Court this afternoon for the benefit of all creditors. George M. Stone, one of the attorneys for the company, was named as assignee. The business was established in 1891, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

D. P. Berry, Vice-President and Manager of the company, said to-night that the assignment was made because of inability to make collections with which to meet pressing liabilities. The company did a business of \$250,000 a year, and was one of the largest in the city in dynamo-making and incandescent lighting. No statement of assets and liabilities was given out by the company.

THE MAFIA GANG.

One of Them Adds Another to His List of Murders.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), Jan. 16.--Peter Visalvis, a noted desperado and friend of Passerello and others of the Mafia gang, murdered a man at Georgetown, a suburb of this city. He was arrested soon after.

Visalvis has crimes to answer for that would send him to jail for several lifetimes. He has been accused of killing nine men. Those who knew him in the old country say he poisoned his wife there and fled the country.

ABYSSINIAN WAR.

The Italians Again Repulse a Body of Natives.

ROME, Jan. 16.--The Government has received advices from Abyssinia that another attack was made by the Abyssinians upon the Italian stronghold at Makalle on January 13th, with the result that the natives were repulsed with greater loss than that which they sustained in their assault upon the place on January 11th.

remaining within the fortifications were enabled to obtain for the fortress a new supply of water, of which the Italians were greatly in need.

MORE CRUISERS.

There is Likely to be Ten Added to the British Navy.

LONDON, Jan. 16.--The Admiralty has asked for tenders from Clyde shipyards for the construction of ten British cruisers of the type of the Pelorus, which is in course of construction at the Government dock yard at Sheerness. The Pelorus is rated as a third-class cruiser of 2,135 tons and 7,000 horse power, which will carry eight guns.

Philadelphia Street-Car Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.--The joint committee to arbitrate upon the grievances of the employes of the Union Traction Company met this afternoon. The representatives of the employes objected to the presence of General Manager Beeten, who is not a member of the committee, and he withdrew. The grievances were formally presented and the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

Failed for Half a Million.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.--The sugar and coffee importing and exporting house of Perkins & Welsh made an assignment to-day to Benjamin Perkins, with preferences for \$125,850. The entire amount of the failure will probably be \$500,000.

J. Warren Green, counsel for the receiver, says the failure was caused by the unsettled condition of the commercial and political affairs in Cuba.

Twisting the Lion's Tail.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.--The Russian newspapers are unanimous in protesting against the establishment of an entente between England and Russia in regard to the Transvaal or upon any other question. The Moscow "Gazette" urges Germany to curb Great Britain's aggressive policy in Africa.

One Bank Less.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), Jan. 16.--The doors of the Irish-American Bank were closed to-day. Bank Examiner Kenyon is now in charge. The bank was indirectly connected with the American Savings and Loan Association, which went into the hands of a receiver a few days ago.

Government Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--The treasury gold in gold to-day, leaving the treasury gold reserve at \$54,745,000.

SITUATION IN CUBA.

One Report is That the Insurgents Have Cut Off Havana.

This the Spanish Minister Denies, and Says the Rebels Are Kept Running.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--Senator Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish Minister, late this afternoon received the following dispatch from the Duke of Tessa, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid: "General Valdez met and disbanded Gomez, killing and wounding some of his men, who were left on the field. Colonel Molina defeated a band in the jurisdiction of Colon. The column of Jorro also defeated the enemy on the Marieta plantation. Colonel Marti also met and defeated another band in Santi Spiritus."

"There have been other small encounters, also to the advantage of the Spanish army, but without great result, because of the policy of scattering adopted by the insurgents. I telegraph to you the news with perfect accuracy." The Spanish Minister declares there is no truth in the alarming news published to-day that the insurgents have cut off all means of land communication between Havana and the interior, except by the short railroad to Mariño in the province of Havana, and the still shorter road between Ragia and Canabacia, suburbs of that city.

Gomez is trying without result to return to the eastern portion of the island, and has had several engagements in Ceiba, Quivican, Guanajay and Bejucal, trying to break the Spanish line and pass to the province of Matanzas. There is no more reason for alarm now, he says, than two weeks ago, when the insurgents approached Havana, and the Chicago Associated Press reported the capture of the city.

INGLESIDE RACES.

The Weather Was Cloudy and the Track Very "Mushy" Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.--The weather was cloudy and the track muddy to-day at Ingleside.

Five and a half furlongs, Robin Hood I won, Soledad second, Easel third. Time-1:11 1/4.

Five and a half furlongs, Silgo won, Yven second, Sam I eake third. Time-1:10.

Five and a half furlongs, Major Cook won, Kowalsky second, Pat Murphy third. Time-1:10 1/4.

Six furlongs, Babe Murphy won, Gallant second, Potentate third. Time-1:10 1/2.

Five and one-sixteenth, Braw Scot won, Nephew second, FI-FI third. Time-1:35 3/4.

Seven furlongs, Thornhill won, Highland second, All Over third. Time-1:32 1/4.

HAWAII'S VOLCANO.

Kilauea Suddenly Belches Forth Fire and Lava.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Chicago Won It After an Unusually Stubborn Fight.

But Plucky St. Louis Held Her Own Up to the 29th Ballot.

For a While the Struggle Was Between the Free Silver and Hard Money Advocates, the Former Favoring St. Louis--New York and Cincinnati Stayed in the Fight, but Neither Had Any Show to Win.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--The Democratic National Convention will be held at Chicago on July 7th.

Such was the decision reached on the twenty-ninth ballot by the National Committee to-night, after a spirited contest, in which Chicago won by a bare majority, with St. Louis only two votes behind.

It was practically a fight between the free silver forces on one hand, and the sound money men on the other. This statement cannot be taken as literally correct, for several silver men finally voted for Chicago, while several other votes were cast for St. Louis by sound money men. As a matter of fact, the vote which Chicago received was, as Mr. Smalley of Vermont expressed it, "a natural one," inasmuch as it was cast by the States lying within the group known as the Middle, West and East. St. Louis' vote might also be called equally central, since it came mainly from the Southwest and the West.

The free silver men, who were bitterly hostile to New York, made St. Louis their rallying point, and throughout the entire twenty-nine ballots they were loyal to the city of their choice.

The splendid showing made by St. Louis surprised the best posted politicians at the Arlington Hotel, as it was believed last night and this morning that she could not rally to exceed fifteen or sixteen votes, and that the fight would narrow down to Chicago and Cincinnati. That she did stay in the race, and in the concluding ballots steadily increased her strength, shows how admirably her forces were disciplined.

New York's poor showing did not surprise anyone familiar with the situation. It was not that New York's campaign was not cleverly managed, for her delegation neglected no argument that she could secure her support of the committee. It was obvious yesterday that she could not win, but her representatives pluckily continued the fight in the face of certain defeat.

It was thought that Cincinnati might be the second choice of a sufficient number of members to secure the prize, but this was not realized. At no time during the day was Cincinnati a serious competitor, and at no time did she secure more than twelve votes. Chicago began with six votes, and it was not until the fourteenth ballot that she increased them to ten. She remained practically at that figure until the nineteenth ballot, when her strength was increased to thirteen.

Again she stood practically still until the twenty-seventh ballot, when her vote of 16 in the preceding ballot was increased to 20. At that time St. Louis, which had begun with 19, had 21 votes, New York had fallen to 3, and Cincinnati to 6. It was manifest that the fight had not only narrowed down to Chicago and St. Louis, but that Chicago's gains indicated her ultimate victory.

This came on the twenty-ninth ballot, when her vote of 21 in the twenty-eighth ballot was increased by 5, thus giving her a bare majority, and leaving St. Louis a dangerous second with 24, while Cincinnati was reduced to 1. New York's four votes on this ballot went to Chicago, as did also one of Cincinnati's.

As the different cities had been put in nomination five ballots were taken, and closed doors. It was then apparent, as the changes were immaterial, that the contest would be long drawn out, and a recess until 8:30 o'clock was agreed upon. The intervening time was utilized by the different cities in an endeavor to effect combinations favorable to themselves.

A number of informal conferences were speedily called, but they were in most cases barren of results. Senators Brice and Gorman, for example, had a consultation in Cincinnati's headquarters. Gorman favored New York and Brice, of course, used his influence for Cincinnati. Each tried to win the other to the city of his choice, but without avail, and this conference, like many others, came to naught.

It was found that the St. Louis contingent were as solid as a rock, and that no break could be made in their ranks.

Some of the Cincinnati men showed a disposition to go to Chicago when it was demonstrated that Cincinnati could not win, and a similar sentiment was expressed by some of the Eastern men who were supporting New York. On the other hand, New York could not secure additional promise nor could Cincinnati.

It was then realized that the forces of the last two cities named would gradually disintegrate, and Chicago and St. Louis become the beneficiaries. A hasty consultation showed that St. Louis and Chicago would divide about evenly on the vote, a circumstance which lent additional interest to the contest. That Chicago finally secured a majority, was due in part to personal considerations.

Certain members were indifferent to the location of the convention. What they wanted in particular was a city where they could be made comfortable. The question they asked themselves was whether these conditions could be found in St. Louis or in Chicago more generally. They decided that Chicago possessed superior advantages in the matter of hotels, and this undoubtedly influenced a sufficient number to give the Lake City the majority.

It was not until nearly 11 o'clock, that the final ballot was taken. Some of the New York men at once packed their grips and returned home on the midnight train. A majority of the convention visitors will leave to-morrow and all of the number will doubtless take their departure Saturday.

THE SPEECHES.

At 3 o'clock the banquet-room of the Arlington Hotel was thrown open to all who had cards of admission, and the place was filled. At 3:30 o'clock Chairman Harry rapped for order and directed the roll of the States to be called,

so as to know definitely the cities which desired to have the convention, stating that then the cities would be called in their alphabetical order, so as to have the claims of each presented, for which purpose half an hour was to be allowed.

The first State to be reached having a competitive city was Illinois, and on its behalf the city of Chicago was proposed. In due succession came St. Louis, New York and Cincinnati.

Judge Goodrich of Chicago was put forward as the spokesman for that city. He said he was delegated by the people of Illinois and of Chicago to extend a cordial and hearty invitation to hold the next National Democratic Convention within the borders of that city. Chicago would, as she had always done, fulfill every guarantee she made. "We have only," he said, "the kindest feelings for every city that has entered into the contest. We have only a feeling of generous rivalry. But we have a feeling of that modesty which characterizes Chicago. (Laughter.)"

"Gentlemen, if you want to win, come to Chicago. You have never elected and seated a Democratic President who was not nominated in that city since 1876."

Mr. Goodrich went on to say that the hotel rates would be the usual ones, and that the hall would be magnificently decorated, and he heartily invited the convention to come to Chicago.

Senator Brice said that the claims of Cincinnati would be presented by Messrs. Ingalls and Follett. Mr. Ingalls said that he would be influenced in his remarks with malice toward none and charity for all. There were two points involved in the question, he said. One was the business point--as to whether Cincinnati could take care of the convention, and the other was the political point--whether it was advisable for the Democracy to hold their convention in that city. Cincinnati had no convention since 1880, and in the meantime a new city had grown up on the banks of the Ohio, and her people, without regard to political creed, age, sex or condition, had decided to invite the Democratic Convention there. They had wanted to invite the Republican Convention there, but the price had been a little high. (Laughter.)

Cincinnati, he said, had the best hall in the world for a political convention. It could seat 6,000 people as comfortably as the audience in this hall to-day. As to hotel accommodations, Mr. Follett told the story of the hotel-keeper who was asked how many people he could accommodate. "Well," said he, "if they come from New England or New York, I can accommodate about a hundred people, but if they come from Kentucky, and the barroom is big enough, I can take care of a thousand." (Laughter.)

"We will entertain you so well," Mr. Follett continued, "that you will not like to lose an hour in sleep. You will wait till you get home for that."

Speaking of the Republican Convention to be held in St. Louis, Mr. Follett said he would not undertake to fish in waters muddied by the Republicans. (Laughter.) As to New York, he said that was one of the finest places he had ever seen, but if the Democratic delegates went there they would never have money enough to go there again. In conclusion, he said: "Come to Cincinnati, and we will take such good care of you that your stay will be one pleasant day and you will be loth to return, and will be sorry when the day comes to do it."

J. Waldo Smith, President of the New York Grocery Association, was the first Unionist to present the claims of that city. His remarks were very humorous, and kept the audience in a continuous roar of laughter. He would not, he said, indulge in any pyrotechnics, but would state a few plain facts in a few plain, terse sentences. Among its advantages, he mentioned the pure, sparkling water, so that it would not be necessary for any gentleman to indulge even in a milkshake. (Laughter.) "Politicians have nothing to do with this invitation from New York," he declared. "Bankers will have nothing to do with it. They will not give us a cent, and they do not want you to go there. Come to New York, then, and we will do you good. (Loud applause.)"

Simon Ford, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, was the next speaker, and he also kept his audience in a continuous roar of laughter. He said that being a hotel man, he was not intellectual--hotel men don't need to be. All that they had to do was to open their hotels and the boarders would run them. (Laughter.) He promised that no one would have to spend his nights "feverishly tossing on a billiard table or slumbering within the narrow confines of a bathtub." (Laughter.) It was said, he added, that Mr. Dewey had spent two nights in a bathtub at Minneapolis, and he presumed that it was a benefit to him. (Laughter.)

The claims of St. Louis were also fully set forth by members of the delegation sent from there and it was late in the day before the speech-making was concluded.

At 8:30 in the evening the committee reconvened and balloting was begun. No less than twenty-nine ballots were taken before a result was reached. The fight was very close throughout between St. Louis and Chicago, but on the twenty-ninth ballot the latter city won the prize.

THE POPULISTS.

To-day They Will Decide Where to Hold Their Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.--Chairman Taubeneck and a number of other prominent members of the Populist National Committee arrived this morning. They will confer with delegations from a number of cities to-morrow and decide upon the place for holding the next National Convention.

Chicago, Omaha, Dallas and St. Louis are the strongest candidates for the honor, with the chances strongly in favor of St. Louis.

England and France Settle a Dispute.

PARIS, Jan. 16.--A treaty was signed yesterday by representatives of Great Britain and France settling the Mekong dispute, each Power agreeing upon the Mekong River as the boundary of British and French territory from the north of Siam to the frontier of China, and that the upper Siam shall be the sole buffer between the territories of the two Powers. The question of a buffer State was eliminated from the controversy.

The Prize Fight.

EL PASO (Texas), Jan. 16.--