W. H. H. HART'S GUILTY COMPACT WITH THE McDONALDS AND THEIR DISHONEST ALLIES

The Attorney General Promised Corrupt Protection to the Schemers.

How a High Public Official Dishonored His Office to Aid the Wreckers of the Two Institutions.

In the history of the Pacific Bank and the People's Home Savings Bank there is no more prominent figure than that of W. H. H. Hart, who was Attorney General of this State during the years that the Pacific Bank and the savings institution, its feeder, were being robbed by the real estate and the railroad speculators who had surrounded the McDonalds and were leading them to financial ruin. Moses H. Sherman and his associate schemers boasted that they had corrupted Hart, and that he was ready to do whatever they commanded. Hart's duty was to watch the interests of the depositors and creditors of the bank, and when danger threatened call a halt to ill-advised speculation and certainly to the deliberate robbery that the conspirators had planned.

In all the wild speculations and dishonest manipulations of the McDonalds Hart held the key to the situation. He was thoroughly informed of the condition of affairs in the Pacific Bank long before the Bank Commissioners advised him of the impending disaster to these institutions. Years before the banks were involved to such a degree that it was out of the question to restore their solvency and sound condition Hart placed himself under obligation to the McDonalds by becoming a borrower for a heavy amount. While he thus placed himself under obligation he saw and accepted the opportunity to use his own financial debts to advantage. He pressed his position of advantage up to the very point where the McDonalds rebelled.

He borrowed from the Pacific Bank tens of thousands of dollars and for a short time he was on the pay roll of the People's Bank. Every one connected with both institutions recognized perfectly Hart's motive. He had the McDonalds in a position where he wanted them and he used their bank to increase his private purse. When the Bank Commissioners, in the latter part of 1891, saw that some desperate remedy was necessary to relieve the McDonalds from a desperate situation Hart was notified of the true condition of affairs. Letter after letter was written to urge him to take immediate and most necessary steps to place the Pacific Bank and its feeder back upon a solid financial basis. Hart ignored every suggestion of the Bank Commissioners and arrogated to himself the arbitrary right to do what he pleased and when he pleased in reference to the affairs of the McDonald banks.

When the Bank Commissioners showed him that a crash was imminent Hart declined to take action. He was getting large sums of money from the Pacific Bank when he needed it and he did nothing to prevent the final collapse of the institution. Even when the Bank Commissioners sent their warnings Attorney General Hart was in consultation with the McDonalds, advising them what to do and what to be left undone in the crisis that was upon them. He had schemes of his own to float and he had found an avenue of wealth better than a gold mine. He not only ignored the warning of the Bank Commissioners, but paralyzed the actions of his department of the State government. He was bleeding a willing dupe and he intended to continue the process until the end. Many a thousand dollars he received from the bank, and even the McDonalds themselves realized that he would never pay back the money he had received.

In order to receive this money he found it necessary to be dishonestly in collusion with the McDonald bankers. He knew that the Pacific Bank, and through it the People's Home Savings Bank, were insolvent. He was not only acquainted with this fact through his association with the McDonalds, but from the official warnings of the Bank Commissioners. When it was utterly out of the question for him to delay action any further he took the step that other authorities had begged him to take a year before. He did so reluctantly and with even worse grace than that displayed by the McDonalds in closing the doors of their banks.

HART'S FIRST MEETING WITH THE McDONALDS.

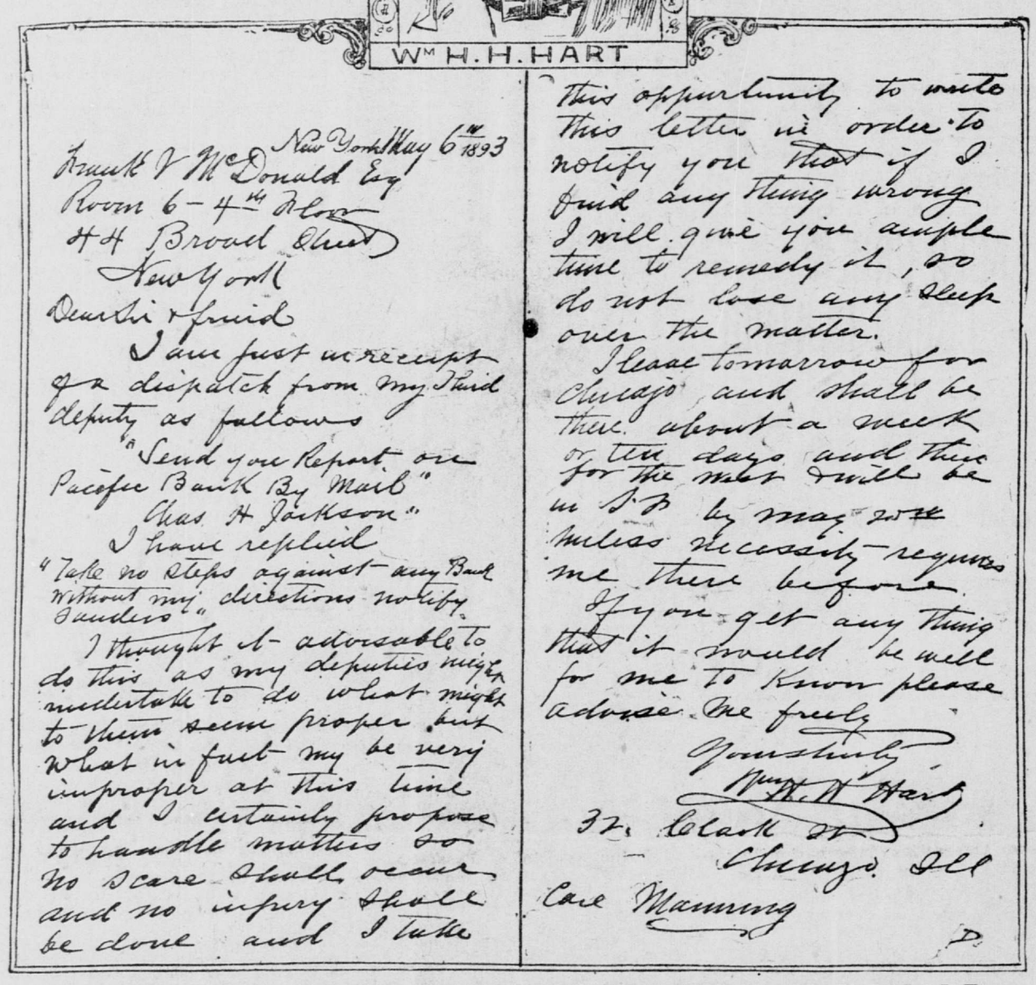
Hart must remain, therefore, one of the most despicable figures in the entire conspiracy. Other men were boasting that he had been bought, and he did not dare deny the allegation, for they had his letters. He was known to be involved in the gigantic plot to a degree that publicity would have ruined him. He had received tremendous sums of money, and with a most extraordinary lust for speculation he paralyzed his official energies in order that he might gratify his propensity for gambling with the funds of the Pacific Bank. Hart's connection with the Pacific Bank and the People's Home Savings Bank, from the moment that the Attorney General made his acquaintance with Frank McDonald and played the young banker for a heavy loan until long after both institutions had been ruined, is of timely public interest. Hart first met Frank McDonald long before the troubles of the Pacific Bank began.

Moses H. Sherman had not yet foisted his worthless Phoenix securities on the Pacific Bank, and he had not yet conceived his tremendous scheme in reference to the Los Angeles Electric Railroad. The Blythe case had just been concluded, and Hart, who was one of the attorneys of Florence Blythe, now Mrs. Florence Hinckley, had won a tremendous victory. Shortly after this Hart was elected Attorney General of the State. He needed money, and went to Frank McDonald to obtain it. The young banker had not yet reached that point where he loaned money utterly without security. He therefore demanded from Hart some security for a loan of $10,000 which Hart demanded. Hart, as the public well knows, had as an attorney a very large contingent interest in the Blythe case in the event of success.

As already indicated, he needed money very badly, and for a loan of $10,000 he made a most extraordinary pledge. As security he mortgaged to the Pacific Bank, through Frank McDonald, his interest in the Blythe estate, and agreed in addition to that to give the McDonalds, in consideration of the loan, a bonus of $10,000, the face value of what he asked. This extraordinary agreement, indicating clearly the stress of Hart for money, was made and the Pacific Bank advanced to Hart the $10,000 he asked. This introduced Hart to Frank McDonald, and the subsequent intimacy of the two men shows to what advantage the introduction was used. Time after time Hart borrowed money. When his original loan became due a settlement was made and he was released from the payment of the bonus of $10,000.

His unusual generosity made a favorable impression, and the loan of ten thousand dollars was but the beginning. The Pacific Bank has already obtained a judgment against Hart and the Blythe estate for the money and interest. The bank in consequence will not lost anything by this transaction. Its only practical significance is to show how Attorney General Hart worked himself into the bank and developed his power over it until he was absolutely in a position to dictate what he pleased. From that time on Attorney General Hart became one of the leading figures in the conspiracy to ruin the Pacific Bank and destroy the People's Home Savings Bank. The Call had already shown, in its expose of this conspiracy, that the Pacific Bank was practically insolvent in August, 1891. Shortly after that the Bank Commissioners officially and formally notified Attorney General Hart of this fact. No notice whatever was taken of the letter of the Bank Commissioners. Attorney General Hart was then occupied in bleeding the banks, and he was deeply concerned to see that they were not closed at that stage of the game. The Bank Commissioners could do nothing further than what they had already done. It was not in their power to close the banks except through the agency of the Attorney General. The law provides that he and nobody else is the proper officer to take action, and he declined to do so.

Affairs drifted on in this condition for over a year. As already shown in The Call, Dr. McDonald fled from the State, and the little coterie of conspirators, including Attorney General Hart, had gone to New York to continue their game for high stakes. Letter after letter was written by the Bank Commissioners, but Attorney General Hart took no notice.



New York May 6th 1893

Frank V McDonald Esq
Room 6 - 4th Floor
44 Broad Street
New York

Dear Sir & Friend

I am just in receipt of a dispatch from my Third deputy as follows

"Send your Report on Pacific Bank By Mail"
Chas H Jackson."

I have replied

"Take no steps against any Bank Without my directions notify Sanders"

I thought it advisable to do this as my deputies might mistake to do what might to them seem proper but what in fact may be very improper at this time and I certainly propose to handle matters so no scare shall occur and no injury shall be done and I take this opportunity to write this letter in order to notify you that if I find anything wrong I will give you ample time to remedy it, so do not lose any sleep over the matter.

I leave tomorrow for Chicago and shall be there about a week or ten days and then for the West, and will be in San Francisco by May 25, unless necessity requires me there before.

If you get anything that it would be well for me to know, please advise me freely. Yours truly,

Wm H H Hart
321 Clark St
Chicago Ill

Care Manning

HART'S GUILTY PROMISE TO FRANK V. McDONALD.

A month and a half before the Pacific Bank crumbled Attorney General W. H. H. Hart was in New York in consultation with Frank V. McDonald and other conspirators of the banks. The Bank Commissioners time and again had begged the Attorney General to take official action in reference to the institution and stop the wholesale robbery that was shamelessly being committed. Hart positively declined to take this action, and used the authority of his high position to protect the thieving bankers and their confederates. In a letter which is given in fac-simile above Hart assures Frank McDonald that no action will be taken. Hart declares that he had telegraphed to his deputies commanding them to take no steps without his authority, and he begged Frank V. McDonald to lose no sleep over the desperate condition of the banks.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SOUGHT TO INVOLVE THE BLYTHE ESTATE.

He was protecting the McDonalds against any action the Bank Commissioners might take, and at the same time was borrowing a large sum of money. He was in New York in consultation with Frank McDonald and the others.

When he returned to California he made arrangements with McDonald agents here and was clearly understood to be in the service of the dishonest bankers. When he was at Sacramento in his official capacity he assisted them in every possible way. When the Riverside Bank was threatened with a well-merited collapse he stepped in and prevented the threatened action of the Bank Commissioners and in every way used his official position to save the banks from the destruction they deserved. The Call has already shown what Frank McDonald thought of Attorney General Hart very early in the conspiracy. Frank McDonald both feared and hated the Attorney General, but he did not dare antagonize him, and sought through deceit to save the bank from the frequent raids of Hart.

It will be remembered that when Hart made one demand for a large sum of money Dick McDonald telegraphed to his brother, who was then in Los Angeles, asking for advice. Frank telegraphed a reply and declared that it would be unwise to accommodate Hart again at that time with a loan as the Attorney General would never repay it. At the same time Frank informed his brother that Hart could neither assist them nor harm them at that particular stage. The Pacific Bank could therefore afford to refuse the accommodation which Hart demanded. The Attorney General was always clever enough to secure what money he wanted from the Pacific Bank under the thin guise of technical legality. He always gave notes for what he received, but Frank McDonald indicated what the Pacific Bank knew those notes to be worth and the subsequent judgment obtained against Hart showed how truly the McDonalds understood Hart's position and his demands.

As the relationships between Hart and Frank McDonald became closer Hart became practically a confidential adviser of the young banker and was deeply involved in several schemes that Frank attempted to float. It should not be forgotten, however, that at this time Hart was Attorney General of the State.

As such officer it might be supposed that he would have held himself aloof from the McDonalds, understanding as he did how precarious was their position in the financial world. Instead of keeping away from the McDonalds, however, he was in frequent communication with them while all the crazy schemes of the Pacific Bank conspirators were being concocted in New York. Within two months of the final collapse of the Pacific Bank Attorney General Hart was in New York city and Washington. In a measure he made the office of Edminster & Co., the "fence" of the McDonalds and their confederates, his headquarters. When Frank McDonald conceived the notion of establishing the San Francisco Trust Company Attorney General Hart assisted him in arranging the details and suggesting the general outline. Hart pledged Frank that the business of the Blythe estate, amounting to many thousands of dollars yearly, would be turned over at great profit to the new company. This promise was given as a bait and is one of the significant incidents that prove the close relationship between Hart and Frank McDonald.

While the Pacific Bank was on the very verge of collapse and the Bank Commissioners, in order to protect their own reputations, were begging Hart to take the action that had become imperative, Hart was scheming and planning with Frank McDonald to organize a gigantic trust company and to float another dangerous speculation out of the doors of the Pacific Bank.

The following letter, which was written on one of the letter heads of Edminster & Co., will show how intimate were the relationships between Attorney General Hart and Frank V. McDonald:

Edminster & Company, Bankers. Investment Securities. No. 44 Broad street.
NEW YORK, April 29th, 1893.
Friend McDonald: I called again to see you and have a little private talk in re S. F. Trust Co. I think I can raise about $200,000 here in New York. I met a S. F. party last night and he is able and will take $20,000. None of these parties would care to take any part in the management of the company.

I go back to Washington to-morrow and will return on Tuesday night and meet Mr Huntington again on Wednesday and will see you on that day if convenient or, if desirable to do so could meet you in the evening as I think I could formulate a plan with you on the Trust Company. I am anxious about this on account of the Blythe case and would want the Trust Company to take charge of that estate. This would insure a profit to the company without expense of at least $20,000.

Think it over and I will see you before I go home. Trusting you are well I remain yours truly,
WM. H. H. HART.

A month after the foregoing letter was written affairs in the Pacific Bank and the People's Home Savings Bank had reached such a crisis that the Bank Commissioners could no longer wait for the promises of Attorney General Hart. They sent another imperative demand to his office in this city and informed him in plain language of the precarious condition of the bank. Hart was not then in San Francisco but was in New York. His deputies communicated with him and informed him of the letter.

HART'S SHAMELESS CONFESSION OVER HIS OWN SIGNATURE.

The crisis was of such a character that the deputies telegraphed, and Hart, to show over his own signature and in his own handwriting that he ignored the Bank Commissioners and was giving the McDonalds full swing in their dishonest speculations, penned a letter that is of general public interest. In this letter Attorney General Hart informed Frank McDonald briefly of everything that had been done, including his own action in tying the hands of his deputies.

He told Frank McDonald that no step would be taken until the McDonalds had been warned and given an opportunity to prepare. This public officer, who was heavily in the debt of the Pacific Bank, and who for years had been in criminal collusion with the conspirators who had ruined the bank, recommended Frank McDonald, on the very verge of collapse, not to lose any sleep over the situation. The epistle which proves Attorney General Hart's corrupt association with the McDonalds and their banks is given in full as follows:

NEW YORK, May 6, 1893.
Frank V. McDonald Esq., Room 6, Fourth Floor, 44 Broad Street, New York—Dear Sir and Friend: I am just in receipt of a dispatch from my deputy as follows:
"Send you report on Pacific Bank by mail.
"CHARLES H. JACKSON."
I have replied:
"Take no steps against any bank without my directions. Notify Sanders."
I thought it advisable to do this, as my deputies might undertake to do what might to them seem proper, but what, in fact, may be very improper at this time, and I certainly propose to handle matters so no scare shall occur and no injury shall be done, and I take this opportunity to write this letter in order to notify you that if I find anything wrong I will give you ample time to remedy it; so do not lose any sleep over the matter.
I leave to-morrow for Chicago and shall be there about a week or ten days, and then for the West, and will be in San Francisco by May 25, unless necessity requires me there before.
If you get anything that it would be well for me to know, please advise me freely. Yours truly,
WM. H. H. HART,
321 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Care Manning.

Hart continued his relations with the McDonalds long after both banks had failed. He had drawn a tremendous sum of money out of the Pacific Bank and was seeking to obtain a sum from the People's Home Savings Bank. The Call has already shown that the conspirators who destroyed the banks were split up in contending factions after the failure. While little cliques were fighting against each other, all combined of necessity against the McDonalds, who were looked upon as a common enemy. Sherman ultimately won the victory, but early in 1894, as already published in The Call, he was very far from a triumph, as far as the People's Home Savings Bank was concerned. In January of that year he wrote his hysterical letter in which he explained his fears of a Grand Jury indictment and the confiscation of the property which rightfuly belonged to the People's Bank. In that very month Attorney General Hart also wrote a very important letter. It will be remembered that every possible effort was being made at that time to rehabilitate the People's Bank and reopen its doors. Among the worst possible securities then in the possession of the bank were the bonds of the Phoenix Railroad Company that Sherman had floated and then foisted on the bank through the corrupt assistance of John E. Farnum. There were 166 of these bonds in the bank, representing $166,000 that John E. Farnum had accepted as security for a loan of $166,000. The bonds, without the personal guarantee of Sherman, were practically worthless. The entire road that had given Sherman an opportunity to float these securities did not cost $30,000.

Hart, however, wrote the following letter in which he valued the Phoenix Railroad bonds at par:

State of California, Attorney General's Office.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24, 1894.
D. S. Dorn Esq.—Dear Sir: I have progressed so far with my report that People's Home Savings Bank is solvent and that in coming to this conclusion so far I have deducted 30 from all Arizona sureties other than Phoenix City Railway bonds, which I value at par. If you can exchange Arizona mortgages for better security do so and I will include new sureties in my report, which will help your showing. Yours truly,
W. H. H. HART,
Attorney General.

The foregoing letter shows conclusively that Hart was not only willing to accept poor securities at their par value but was ready to assist in making the dishonest showing of the People's Bank as good as possible. Hart continued his manipulation in the affairs of the People's Bank until the end. After the collapse came however, he could not operate with impunity as the public already knew of his official derelictions. The Call proves this morning in Hart's own handwriting what before the public only suspected, that the Attorney General of this State was criminally in collusion with the conspirators of the Pacific Bank. To-morrow morning The Call will take up the secret correspondence of another of the great bank wreckers and show by his own authority to what extent he helped to ruin the institutions.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pears'
Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses.

SEASON'S OUTPUT OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT

Shipments Fall Only Nine Per Cent Below Those of the Preceding Year.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 25.—President H. Weinstock of the California Fruit Growers' and Shippers' Association, in his annual report, says:

The drought, the frosts and the unfavorable weather during the early part of the season gave rise to a general opinion that there would be little or no shipping fruit to leave the State. By the middle of May the outlook had materially improved, but yet the most sanguine-minded estimated that the year's shipment would not exceed 2500 car loads, or less than half of last year's shipments. The surprise is therefore a most agreeable one to find, at the close of the shipping season, that 4824 cars of fresh deciduous fruits have left the State as against 5328 cars for last year—a shortage of only 9 per cent. Despite the somewhat lessened volume of shipments, the income to the State for fresh fruits, owing to the much higher prices which prevailed, has been materially greater than for several past seasons.

The distribution of such income from fresh fruits has, however, been most uneven and irregular. A noticeable decline is manifest in the shipments to Western points; whereas, the shipments to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Montreal have increased since 1895 from 50 to 100 per cent. The explanation for this lies largely in the fact that Chicago and other Western cities are receiving increasing supplies of fruit from such States as Georgia, Michigan and Colorado.

Despite the unfavorable season, cherry shipments increased fully 20 per cent compared with last year, and the pear crop, which at one time was pronounced almost a total failure, furnished 1594 cars for shipment against last year's shipment of 1640 cars, a loss only of about 3 per cent.

The California Fruit Growers' and Shippers' Association has continued to successfully carry on the work delegated to it by the fruit growers, who, by their united action, brought it into life, and has succeeded in maintaining union auction houses, free and open to all buyers in all the auction markets; thus preventing the fruit from coming in needless competition with itself, and has also continued the publication of the daily bulletin, which gives a daily report of the Eastern fruit shipments and the destination of the cars. This has proven of inestimable value to the growers and shippers in keeping them informed of the daily output, the varieties of fruit going forward, and the date of their expected arrival in the various markets, and has thus done most important service in preventing the disastrous gluts in the Eastern markets, which, before the publication of the daily bulletins, were of so common an occurrence and so ruinous in their results to the growers.

FIRST TO THE WIRE.

Winners of Races on Eastern and Southern Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—Though the weather was drizzling the track was good to-day. Results:

First race, seven furlongs—Aunt Maggie won, Truelight second, Applejack third. Time, 1:30.
Second race, five furlongs—Georgie won, Rosalia second, Pell Mell II third. Time, 1:03½.
Third race, six and a half furlongs—Miss Lizzie won, Watercrest second, Locust Blossom third. Time, 1:23.
Fourth race, one mile—Bishop Reed won, Evaline second, Tranby third. Time, 1:44¾.
Fifth race, mile and twenty yards—Peg Parks won, Muscadine second, Libation third. Time, 1:46½.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 25.—Weather clear; track heavy.
First race, six furlongs—Bon Jour won, Allie Belle second, Aspasia third. Time, 1:20¾.
Second race, five and a half furlongs—Rose Ash won, Osman second, Mayme M M third. Time, 1:14.
Third race, five furlongs—The Bondsman won, Minnie Alpine second, Jim P third. Time, 1:07¾.
Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth—Arcturus won, Hampden second, Possum third. Time, 1:54¾.
Fifth race, six furlongs—Primate won, Miss Josephine second, Prince of Orange third. Time, 1:21¼.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. Bennings results:
First race, six furlongs—Tinkler won, Fetiche second, Saratoga third. Time, 1:16 4-5.
Second race, five furlongs—Miss Order won, Sir Christopher second, Lady Exile third. Time, 1:03 3-5.
Third race, six furlongs—Judge Wardell won, Trilbo second, Walkensha third. Time, 1:17.
Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Roysterer won, Fast Black second, Strangest third. Time, 1:24.
Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth—Kinnikinnick won, Charentus second, Marsian third. Time, 1:51.

QUEENSBERRY SAYS BETS SHOULD HAVE BEEN PAID

Author of Ring Rules Believes the Sharkey-Corbett Decision Was Faulty.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A special cable to the Evening Journal from London says: The Marquis of Queensberry, who has been traveling incognito, has been found in a quiet retreat in London. He was reluctant to talk of the Sharkey-Corbett fight, but had no objection to this reply by him to a definite question being cabled:

"I am of the opinion that, the decision having been awarded in favor of Sharkey, bets should follow the decision. You cannot separate them."

CRAIG DEFEATS CRISP.

Knocks Out the Englishman in the Thirteenth Round.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng., Nov. 25.—In a twenty-round contest here this evening for a purse of $1500 between Frank M. Craig, the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," and George Crisp of Newcastle, Craig won in the thirteenth round. In the betting Craig was the favorite at 2 to 1. The men were fairly even in the opening rounds of the bout, but before the sixth round was over the "Coffee Cooler" had Crisp in difficulties, the Newcastle man being greatly puzzled by the American's tactics. Crisp recovered somewhat during the ninth round, and the fight was for a time more even. In the thirteenth round Craig got a left home heavily on the jaw and sent Crisp to the ground, where he was counted out. Craig showed no signs of punishment.

Port Costa Lass Wins.

STOCKTON, Nov. 25.—The unfinished coursing match of yesterday, which was stopped on account of the darkness, was concluded this morning. Port Costa Lass won first money, beating Fireman by a score of 5 to 1. Said Pasha ran a bye with Maiden and was awarded third money.

FIVE SNOWSTORMS AT ONE TIME

Startling and Grand Panorama That Moved Before Virginia City.

"Virginia City," said Sayre Noble, a Nevada ranchman, "is pretty well up in the world, as any one knows who has ever been there, and there are few localities in all the Rocky Mountain region from which a wider range of country can be taken in at one view. Owing to that fact some beautiful, striking and unusual sights are often seen by the dwellers in that favored city, almost within sounding distance of the clouds. I have witnessed some of them myself, and one in particular I remember. In fact it was a sight that no one having seen could ever forget. It was a moving panorama, grand and impressive in the extreme, being no less than five distinct snowstorms ranging among the mountains and deserts to the eastward, while in the city not a flake of snow was falling. The storms represented all degrees of fierceness, and covered an area of at least 100 miles. The one farthest to the east and at the same time the most northerly one, was apparently passing directly over the Forty-mile desert. It was as black as a thunder cloud, so dense was the whirling body of snow, and was, perhaps, ten miles in diameter. Any one in the midst of it would have been willing to swear that a snowstorm must be raging over the entire continent, but just to the north of it several tall, stately peaks rose out of the fierce storm and towered above it in the full splendor of sunlight. The high hills that lay beyond the storm were shut off from sight as though by a gigantic black curtain.

"Nearer, and to the southward, another storm, not so black and fierce as the first, but still dense enough to hide all the region behind it, was in less active progress. It crept along toward the east, reaching from the level of the Carson Valley upward to the very cloud whence it came, high in the heavens. Still nearer, and between the city and the mountains of Como, a lighter storm yet, one only two or three miles in width, passed on its way. Through this the mountain peaks could be seen dimly, as in a thin fog. A mile farther south a fourth snowstorm, smaller in area than even the last one, but as black and tempestuous as the great blizzard that, with the sun touching the crown, was sweeping the Forty-mile desert, raged in awful fury. All behind it was hid with the pall of the blackest night. Miles away, farther up to the southward, the fifth storm, a vast and violent one, was sweeping along, covering and hiding a range of thirty miles of high hills.

"Between these several storm bodies hills, plains and mountain peaks stood revealed as far as the eye could see, all lying in the glory of a late October sun. The gleaming peaks that rose golden far above the black masses of storm as they raged in fury at the mountain bases and far up their rocky sides, made a particularly striking and awesome part of that strange picture."

THE ITALIAN THRONE.

The Succession Discussed at the Birth of Another Heir.

Another Prince has just been added to the already large male element in the House of Savoy, which for half a century—that is to say from the birth of Queen Margherita—has had no daughters, with the exception of the child of the Duke of Genoa, also called Margherita, born in 1896. The Prince is an important addition to the family, as he will, if the present order of things continues, one day sit on the throne of Italy. He is the first child of Prince Emanuel, Duke of Aosta, who, three years ago, married at Kingston Princess Helene of Orleans. As the Duke and Duchess of Aosta had been married a relatively long time without children, and as it is asserted that the Crown Prince, married two years ago, may never have issue, the enemies of the House of Savoy, especially the Clericals, had diligently spread the idea that the want of a direct heir after the Prince of Naples was the curse of God for the "usurpation" of the Papal States.

It is known that certain anxiety was really felt in the royal family itself, and his relatives were busy choosing a wife for the Count of Turin, the next brother to the Duke of Aosta. The little Prince who has just entered this world has, however, put his rosy little foot down on these projects, which thus lose their pressing importance. Another lease of bachelorhood, too, is given to the Count of Turin, which he is popularly supposed to prize very highly.

The Duke of Aosta, to whose branch of the family the Italian throne will pass should the Prince of Naples die without an heir, is the son of Prince Amadeo, twin brother of King Humbert, who died when only 45, and about whom the King in the depth of his grief exclaimed: "I have lost my best friend!" His mother was a Princess of the noble house of Della Cisterna, and not, therefore, of royal birth, but such was her cleverness and superiority that she took her place with great dignity and grace as daughter-in-law and sister-in-law of kings, and as Queen herself when for five years her husband sat on the throne of Spain. In Madrid she contracted the disease which killed her, one year later, at the age of 29. Englishmen certainly will not forget the sensation caused by the second marriage of Prince Amadeo with his niece, the beautiful Princess Letitia Bonaparte, daughter of his sister Clotilde and the celebrated "Plon-Plon."—Pall Mall Gazette

BEER MONEY AND CHURCHES.

A hundred years ago there were no temperance societies or Bands of Hope, no Rechabites and Blue Ribbon Army. To be as "drunk as a lord" was the height of human felicity. It was the age of "three-bottle men," of convivial toasts, of drinking songs. Even the church indirectly encouraged intemperance. There were certain districts where at Whitsuntide the churchwardens were accustomed to levy contributions of malt from the parishioners. This was brewed into strong ale and sold in the church. The Whitsuntide topers had, however, a pious method in their madness.

The money spent on the beer was expended by the churchwardens in church maintenance, and the muddled roisterers no doubt believed themselves to be pillars of the church even when, under the influence of its alcohol, they rolled upon its pavement.—Chambers Journal.

In Havana there is a device for protecting passengers from the extortion of cabmen. The lamp posts are painted various colors—red for the central district, blue for the second circle, green for the third, etc., and thus the "fare" knows immediately when he has passed a legal boundary, and pays accordingly.

YOUNG GILLETT NOW INSOLVENT

Failure of the Dashing Cattle Operator.

MANY CREDITORS AFTER HIM

FROM A POOR FARM LAD HE SOON BECAME A MAGNATE.

Daring Speculations Which Led Up to His Sudden Collapse—Interests Throughout the Southwest Involved.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

ABILENE, Kans., Nov. 25.—A failure involving cattle interests throughout the Southwest was precipitated here to-day when an attachment suit for $40,000 was filed against Grant C. Gillett of Woodbine by the Gillespie Commission Company of Kansas City.

Gillett controls thousands of cattle on the Southwestern ranges, and his liabilities are believed to be over a million dollars. It is now known that on Monday of the present week Gillett made an assignment and deed of trust of all his holdings to D. W. Naill. Gillett at once departed for Texas. Mr. Naill, however, refused to accept the trusteeship and the papers were not filed.

This condition of affairs becoming noised about, Gillett's creditors came down upon him in droves. Men representing twenty-five commission firms in Kansas City arrived at Woodbine today on a special train and immediately began searching for Gillett cattle, which are ranging over Central and Western Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas. How many there are none of the creditors seem to know, but it is stated that there are about 5000 head on Gillett's Woodbine ranch. Some idea of the extent of Gillett's liabilities was gained at the County Registrar's office here, where fully $1,000,000 of his paper is recorded. About one-third of it is blanket and unreleased mortgages, while the remainder covers cattle now being fed.

Most of Gillett's paper is thought to have been held by Kansas City banks and commission firms, but the firms who are represented here on the ground claim to be amply protected.

The career of Grant C. Gillett has been of the skyrocket order. He is about 35 years of age, and his operations have startled the more conservative stock men. Four years ago he lived on a mortgaged quarter section of land near Woodbine. He began his cattle trade by feeding steers for others. In this he was successful, and on the little ranch he laid the ground work of a business which has enabled him to handle over 200,000 cattle within the last three years. His methods were as novel as they were daring. Soon he seemed to have unlimited credit. He bought great droves of cattle in Texas and brought them north for feeding. Soon he organized his celebrated "cowboy band," composed of plainsmen in his employ, and when he rode about the country in his special car he took his band of musicians with him. He even took them into Eastern cities, where they attracted much attention.

Mr. Gillett is said to have recently taken out $237,000 of life insurance and $200,000 of accident insurance.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—The failure of Grant C. Gillett, the cattleman of Woodbine, Kans., was not generally known in Kansas City at the close of business hours this evening, though it was already known and had created a slight flurry in financial circles centering at the stockyards. It is stated that over $500,000 of Gillett's paper is held in Kansas City, distributed among a score or more of commission firms. Through these firms some of this paper has reached the local banks, but as to the amount of the holdings of any of the firms or banks no definite information could be obtained.

No More Paper Money in Chile.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Finance declared, in the name of the President, there would not be another dollar of paper money issued.

Shaky Nerves, Shaky Nerves, Shaky Nerves, Shaky Nerves, Shaky Nerves, Shaky Nerves, Shaky Nerves.

Cured in a Week.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM THE nerves it is just as well you should hear about the great Hudyan. Hudyan is a nerve-remedy treatment. It is a good one. It has stood severe tests. Hudyan cures diseases and disabilities of men. It cures spermatorrhoea. Hudyan cures pimples, drains. Hudyan cures backache, headache and shooting pains. Hudyan cures constipation and disorders arising from excesses. Hudyan cures impotency. Write for

CIRCULARS.

30-DAY CURE——The cure for blood
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30-DAY CURE——Cure. It is good in
30-DAY CURE——the first, secondary or
30-DAY CURE——tertiary state.

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Use and
Facial Soap Facial Cream.

Age, Illness, Care cause Wrinkles. Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d st., N. Y., 163 State st., Chicago, has had over 26 years' practical experience removing Wrinkles, Crow's Feet, etc. No pain.