

THE "FINEST" INDICTED.

Report of the Extraordinary Grand Jury on New York's Police.

SUPT. THOMAS BYRNES SCORED.

The Presentment Declares That the Existence of Bribery and Extortion in the Department Is Proved—Byrnes' Method of Accumulating Wealth a Cause of Demoralization—Indicted Men Give Bail.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury, which has been investigating for two months and a half the corruption of the Police Department of New York City, revealed by the Lewox Committee, handed to Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, indictments



SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS BYRNES. Criticized in the Grand Jury's presentment.

against eleven police officers. There were a score of indictments, more than one having been found against some of the men.

After an exhaustive investigation and the examination of hundreds of witnesses the Grand Jury also filed a presentment scoring the police and charging the department with corruption and degradation.

The presentment made by the Grand Jury was a severe arraignment of the Police Department and its officers. The Grand Jury expresses the opinion that the great body of subordinate police officers are honest and capable men, and their assistance in the investigation would have been most valuable; but such assistance was not rendered, because no orders were given by the executive officers of the force to their subordinates to aid the Grand Jury in its deliberations. The result was that the attitude of the department hampered the work of the Grand Jury. Notwithstanding that the co-operation of the executive heads of the department was requested by the Grand Jury, it was not given.

The presentment further says that the Grand Jury has no doubt that it has been the practice of the Police Captain for years to receive money as bribes for protection from the law, and to extort money from law-abiding citizens as the price of exemption from police interference and annoyance.

In referring to Byrnes the presentment says: "The enjoyment of the office of head of the force of the considerable fortune accumulated as a result of favors granted in the performance of official duty may well have caused demoralization of the force under his command. The distinction between such favors and direct gratuities is not one that his subordinates are likely to appreciate."

In conclusion the Grand Jury observes: "The existence of the evils to which we have referred evidences the absolute necessity of a radical reorganization of the force by new men and new methods."

The Grand Jury also indicted several officers of the Police Department against whom indictments were handed down:

Inspector William W. McLaughlin, Chief Inspector in charge of the Detective Bureau, was indicted for receiving money from a number of persons; Captain Michael J. Murphy, one indictment; Captain Jacob Siebert, one indictment; Captain James K. Price, one indictment; Captain John J. Donohoe, one indictment; ex-Captain William S. Devery, one indictment; ex-Captain John T. Stevenson, one indictment; ex-Captain Edward Carpenter, one indictment; Patrolman Henry H. Shill, formerly a wardman, three indictments; ex-Patrolman James Burns, formerly a wardman, one indictment; ex-Patrolman Edward G. Glennon, formerly a wardman, one indictment.

With the exception of former Captain Stephenson, who was not arrested, and former Wardman Burns, who has for many months been a fugitive from justice, the indicted men furnished bail, and were ordered to appear and plead to the indictments.

The bail of Inspector McLaughlin was fixed at \$20,000; that of the other officers, all of whom charges of bribery, extortion or attempted extortion were made, except in the case of Shill, against whom there was an additional charge of perjury, ranged from \$11,000 down to \$2500.

Captain Donohoe, \$10,000; Captain Siebert, \$10,000; Captain Murphy, \$10,000; ex-Captain Price, \$2000; ex-Captain Devery, \$10,000; ex-Captain Carpenter, \$10,000; ex-Wardman Shill, \$11,000; and ex-Wardman Glennon, \$2500. Captain Croenies is a witness against Inspector McLaughlin and two other captains. Captain Schmitzberger also figured again as a witness.

On receipt of the news of the arrests, which was officially conveyed to the Police Commissioners by Superintendent Byrnes, all the indicted officers were suspended from duty.

THE ALLIANCA'S ASSAILANT.

Identified as the Spanish Cruiser Condé de Venadito.

The commander of the Spanish cruiser Condé de Venadito reports that on March 5, while cruising off the eastern coast of the island, he sighted a steamer heading for Maisi Point.

The steamer's course was to the northeast. The cruiser hoisted a flag, and the steamer replied by raising an English flag. The cruiser signalled the steamer to stop, but without effect.

As the steamer proceeded at full speed, the cruiser first fired two blank shots and then two solid shots. The commander says he did not desire to hit the steamer, but merely to cause her to heave to. He asserts that the steamer was but one and a half miles off the Cuban coast when the firing occurred.

Judging from Captain Crossman's story, nobody doubted that the steamer in question was the *Allianca* which was fired on by a Spanish cruiser on March 8.

NOYES-DANA LIBEL CASE.

The Editor of the New York Sun Committed Pending Further Argument.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, who, with William M. Laffan, the publisher, was indicted by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on the charge of having criminally libelled Frank B. Noyes, Treasurer of the Washington Evening Star, was committed by United States Commissioner Shields, pending arguments to be heard by United States District Judge Brown, on an affidavit of United States District Attorney MacFarlane for a warrant for the removal of the accused to Washington for trial. Mr. Dana's lawyers made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to have the matter dismissed.

SPAIN'S CABINET RESIGNS.

The Result of the Military Raids on Newspaper Offices.

The Resumen, a paper published in Madrid, Spain, in an article on the Cuban insurrection, charged the junior officers of the Spanish army with a lack of enthusiasm and an indisposition to go to Cuba because of the danger to which they would be exposed there. Recounting the insurrection a party of thirty-five officers raided the office of that paper, smashing desks and otherwise damaging the premises. The Globe commented severely upon the action of the officers, and protested against their conduct, whereupon sixty officers visited the office of the Globe and made an attack upon the staff of that paper. In the melee the city editor and two subordinates were badly injured and the office was completely wrecked.

The crowd of officers and their sympathizers increased every minute until it reached the number of 400, and all attempts to prevent their sacking the office were futile. Later they made another visit to the office of the Resumen, but the Captain-General, who had in the meantime been summoned, persuaded them to disperse.

At a meeting held in the evening the Madrid editors resolved to notify the Government that they would suspend the publication of all the city newspapers unless they should receive guarantees of the safety of their lives and property.

During the final council of the Sagasta Cabinet a committee of officers went to the council room and asked for the Premier. They demanded that he suppress the Resumen and published reflections upon the courage of the officers corps, and propose to Parliament severely repressive press laws.

THE PRESIDENT RETURNS.

He Approves of Mr. Gresham's Course in the *Allianca* Affair.

President Cleveland returned to Washington after his eleven days of recreation on the water. As he stepped down the gangplank from the Violet to the wharf he looked hale and hearty, and smiled broadly when somebody in the crowd shouted: "Bring out the flag!" There was a glow of health upon his cheeks which was not there when he left Washington on March 5, the day after Congress had adjourned.

The President was accompanied by his companions on the trip, Dr. O'Reilly of the Army, his physician, Commander White, United States Navy, the Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and Commander Lambertson, United States Navy, the Lighthouse Inspector of the Fifth Inspection District.

Enough game was brought back to send hampers to all the Cabinet officers in town, to Mr. Thurston and to the homes of the President's companions, not to speak of a plentiful supply for the White House table. Most of the sport was had in Pamlico Sound, and the President bagged a fair share.

President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham had a long talk at the White House immediately after his return from his outing on the water. The subject of the demand made upon Spain to apologize for the action of the Spanish gunboat in firing upon the *Allianca*. The Secretary took with him all the papers in the case, including the report of Captain Crossman, with maps, a paying map, and a copy of the despatch sent to Minister Taylor at Madrid. The President read all the papers carefully, and according to the statement of a State Department official, who afterward talked with the Secretary, the President cordially endorsed the terms and sentiment of Mr. Gresham's demand upon Spain for an apology.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MISSION.

Four Points Upon Which China's Peace Envoy was Empowered to Negotiate.

Official advice has been received stating that the powers of Viceroy Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Peace Commissioner to Japan, are to negotiate upon four points: 1. The independence of Korea. 2. A money indemnity. 3. Cession of territory. 4. The readjustment of treaty relations between the two countries in regard to commercial relations, extra-territorial jurisdiction and other matters previously covered by treaties, which have been terminated by the war. Li Hung Chang's credentials read simply "to negotiate," but he is clothed with full powers for this purpose.

The Chinese government already knows what credentials have been given by the Chinese Government to Li Hung Chang. Those credentials are correct in form and acceptable to Japan.

Marshal Prince Komatsu has been ordered to proceed at once to the front as Commander-in-Chief of all the Japanese armies. Count Matsukata has been appointed Minister of Finance to replace Mr. Watanabe, who has been made Minister of Roads, Railways and Telegraphs. Count Kuroda, whose portfolio has been given to Mr. Watanabe, has been named President of the Privy Council.

A BAD FIRE IN TOLEDO.

Wall of a Round House Falls and Many Firemen Buried in the Debris.

The round house of the Wabash Railroad in Toledo, Ohio, was burned. The fire caused the loss of three lives and injuries to nine persons, of whom one probably was fatally hurt. The property damage is between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

The list of the dead is as follows: R. H. Bohman, fifty-six, painter; skull crushed; internally injured. John Brown, eighteen, a spectator; skull crushed; internally injured. J. A. Preston, thirty-five, car inspector; back broken and skull crushed.

The walls of the building were considered to secure and the brave fire fighters pressed close to toward the building, the more effectively to combat the spreading flames. Suddenly the southeast wall, weakened by the destruction of the iron supports that connected it with the roof, fell out and buried a number of firemen under a heap of smoking debris.

The round house was completely wrecked, and the six engines stored there were rendered practically useless.

SPANISH TROOPS DEFEATED.

They Retreat, Leaving Three Hundred Killed and Wounded.

The steamship *Olivette* arrived at Port Tampa, Fla., from Cuba, bringing news of a battle between the insurgents and Government troops, in which the latter were compelled to retreat.

General Maso, with 2000 troops, attacked 2000 Government troops under command of General Salido, who were on their way from Mansinilla to Bayamo. The engagement lasted two hours and the Government troops were compelled to retreat into the town of Bayamo with a loss of 300 men killed and wounded. The insurgents' loss is reported to have been less than seventy killed and wounded.

Drowned by a Waterspout.

Thirty miles from Gadsden, Ala., near the Coosa River, a waterspout burst, flooding a valley for three miles and doing immense damage. Many houses floated from their foundations and much live stock was drowned. Jacob Averson, farmer, his wife and five-year-old son all lost their lives. Three men who were cutting timber in the valley were thought to have perished.

SPAIN'S CRUISER A WRECK.

The Reina Regente Foundered Near the Straits of Gibraltar.

CREW OF 420 MEN ABOARD.

The Missing Warship Found by a Sister Vessel Sunk to Her Topmasts—Overwhelmed in a Storm Because of Heavy Armament—She Took Part in New York's Naval Celebration.

The missing Spanish warship *Reina Regente* has been found near the Straits of Gibraltar. The ship had sunk in deep water and lies submerged. No survivors were found by those who discovered the wreck, and it was believed that the entire crew, consisting of 420 men, was drowned.



THE REINA REGENTE.

The Spanish cruiser *Alfonso XII*, which has been cruising in the Mediterranean in search of the missing warship found the *Reina Regente* at Bajo Acelunos, near Couil, where she had sunk. Only about eighteen inches of her masts were visible above the surface of the water.

The *Alfonso XII*, after reporting the fact at Cadix, returned to the scene of the wreck with a company of divers. The news brought by the *Alfonso XII* created a profound feeling of sorrow throughout Spain.

The *Alfonso XII* has taken divers and diving appliances to the scene of removing the bodies from the sunken ship and examining the condition of the vessel with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of raising her.

The *Reina Regente*, with a crew of 420 men on board, left Tangier for Cadix on the afternoon of March 10. She should have made her destination by March 12. Until she was found a wreck nothing, however, was heard of her with the exception of the fact that on March 10 the British ship *Maryfair* sighted her, funnels and bridges gone, fighting her way against heavy seas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

English-Built and One of the Fastest Cruisers Afloat.

The *Reina Regente* was remarkable for her speed, and resembled the United States cruiser *Albatross*. Her dimensions were: Length on water line, 320 feet; beam, 50 feet 7 inches; mean draught, 20 feet 4 inches; displacement, 5000 tons.

Her battery consisted of four 9.45 inch guns, the most offensive of the armament of the structure, and one on each side aft, six 4.72-inch guns in broadside, forward and aft pair in sponsons, center pair in recessed ports, and fourteen rapid fire and machine guns. She had five torpedo tubes. Her horse power on trial was 11,500, and her speed was 20.07 knots. Her protective deck was four and three-fourths inches thick on the slopes, her conning tower five inches and her heavy gun shields three inches. Her coal capacity was 1150 tons, and her radius of action about seven thousand miles at ten knots. She had two smokestacks and two military masts, with arms for torpedoes.

Of the *Reina Regente* during her visit to New York during the naval celebration in 1898, the following was said: "Next to the *Albatross*, the most offensive of the armament of the present will be the *Reina Regente*, Spain's representative. The *Reina Regente* is an English-built cruiser, and aside from the little torpedo boat *Cushing*, the *Reina Regente* will undoubtedly be the heaviest war craft in New York Harbor. This vessel has made a speed of twenty-two knots an hour, which, when taken into consideration that her displacement is 5000 tons, is little short of marvelous."

SPAIN WILLING TO SETTLE.

Her Foreign Minister's Speech on the *Allianca* Affair.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs announced to Congress at Madrid that the United States had addressed to Spain a courteous remonstrance in the case of the *Allianca*, which was said to have been fired on by a Spanish cruiser off the east end of Cuba.

Despite Villaverde, Diaz and Morcu spoke at length concerning the American note. They insisted that, as the *Allianca* was in Cuban waters, the commander of the Spanish cruiser acted within his rights.

The Minister eventually promised that a full inquiry would be made into the incident and that the Government would not neglect to fulfill all the demands of justice.

"It is true that Mr. Taylor, the American Minister, has demanded that Spain apologize on account of the firing on the *Allianca*," he said. "The United States at the same time presented a demand that American trade with Cuba should not be interfered with, and expressed the hope that the *Allianca* affair would be equitably settled, since they considered the action of our cruiser a violation of international law. The Government has asked for full information on this subject, and is willing to make a just settlement without infringement on international law or prejudice to the dignity of the Nation."

THURSTON'S RECALL DESIRED.

The Hawaiian Minister Persona Non Grata to the Administration.

Secretary Gresham, according to a report current in Washington, demanded, according to the same report, the recall of Loris A. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister to the United States. The letter to the Hawaiian Republic announcing that Mr. Thurston is persona non grata to the Cleveland Administration was written on February 21.

The charge against the Minister is that he has been altogether too free in publicly criticizing the policy of the Cleveland Administration toward Hawaii and of furnishing prematurely for publication information treating Hawaiian affairs since the failure of the attempt to restore Liliuokalani and during the trial of the ex-Queen and her accomplices in the conspiracy to inaugurate a republic.

Secretary Gresham's letter demanding Minister Thurston's recall gave full specifications of the charges against him, including newspaper publications said to have been inspired by him, and copies from official documents of the State Department, showing that the Minister had talked too freely about matters which the Secretary thought were still to be regarded as State Department secrets.

Georgia Gold Mines.

Much interest has been awakened in gold-mining in Cobb County, Georgia. The discoveries are in the western part of the county, around Lost Mountain. It has been known for years that gold existed in that region.

GENERAL BADEAU DEAD.

Apoplexy Ends the Life of the Author, Soldier and Diplomat.

A dispatch from Ridgewood, N. J., announced the death of Brigadier-General Adam Badeau, which occurred suddenly at the Herbert House in that city. General Badeau was in his usual health and spirits up to the time of his death, which was caused by apoplexy.

General Badeau was born in New York City on December 29, 1831, and was a volunteer in the Federal service when the Civil War broke out. After serving on General Sherman's staff he became military secretary to General Grant, remaining on Grant's staff until 1869. He then entered the diplomatic service of the United States, holding several important posts, including that of Consul-General at London, 1885.

Since last fall he has made his home in Ridgewood, with his adopted children, George Corfu and Miss Chillum. A brother, Dr. Badeau, of Allentown, Penn., survives him.

In 1868 General Badeau began his "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant," which occupied him sixteen years. His other literary works are "The Conspiracy: A Cuban Romance," "Aristocracy in England," and "Grant in Peace."

In 1884, when General Grant undertook his "Memoirs," he employed General Badeau to assist him in compiling and editing material for the work. General Badeau was in various ways with that undertaking that the quarrel arose between the two which resulted in the disruption of their friendly relations, and a lawsuit brought by General Badeau against the estate of General Grant after the latter's death.

Mrs. Grant demanded that General Badeau should retract what he had said about a secret agreement between himself and General Grant as to the authorship of the work. General Badeau finally signed a statement that no secret existed between General Grant and himself that, if divulged, would affect General Grant's honor, and the suit was settled on October 30, 1885, by the payment to General Badeau of \$10,000.

TORNADO IN THE SOUTH.

Many Buildings Crushed in Augusta and Columbus, Ga.

At 9 o'clock a. m. Augusta, Ga., was visited by the most destructive wind storm since 1878. The tornado came from the southwest with but little warning and in less than a minute had passed over the city into South Carolina. Houses were torn from their foundations and falling in various shapes. There were no fatalities, for though in many cases roofs were carried away the occupants were unharmed. Most of the houses ruined were of one story. The part of the city over which the tornado passed was that for the most part inhabited by the poorer white and colored people.

The path of the tornado was about a mile long from the first place it struck to where it finally rose and passed. The path was in the shape of an S. The tornado made four descents.

In all about forty houses were badly damaged and twenty destroyed. The width of the tornado was more than forty yards. The great tornado of 1878 passed over part of the territory covered by this one. Perhaps seventy-five persons were made homeless by this storm.

The tornado also visited Columbus, Ga. The disturbance was greater in Girard, Ala., across the river, opposite Columbus. The roof of a fertilizer manufactory was carried away. Four houses were blown down. Fortunately the occupants, who are creating a large number of operatives, were up at the time and escaped injury. The mill was closed down on account of the great rise in the river.

TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE KILLED.

Blown to Pieces by an Explosion of Dynamite on the Rhine.

While 2000 cases, containing 225,000 kilograms of dynamite, destined for Massius, were being transferred by boats on the Rhine from German territory near Lobitz, the cargoes of two of them exploded, blowing up boats and men to a distance. A large number of houses in the village of Elben was shattered and fifty houses collapsed in Emmerich and Keelen. Twenty-five persons were killed.

The inhabitants of Lobitz, Cleve, Salzmuth, Tolkmann, Spiek, and half a dozen other villages felt two violent shocks and supposed that there was an earthquake. A girl was found lying in a pile of ruins. She lingered three hours in agony. The cause of the explosion could not be ascertained.

AMERICAN CARPETS IN SWITZERLAND.

American carpets are being introduced into Switzerland by a German firm of Stuttgart, and the American Consul at Zurich in his investigation has found that United States manufacturers have a great field in Europe for their fabrics. There are no carpet factories in Switzerland, the supply being imported from Germany, England, France and Belgium. The Consul points out a single difficulty to be overcome in creating a market there, which is the prevailing opinion that everything called American must naturally be of high price.

SECRETARY GRESHAM ON DUTY.

His Policy Meets With Approval in Army and Navy Circles.

Secretary Gresham, in spite of his sickness and the inclemency of the weather, resumed duty at the State Department and was closeted with Assistant Secretary Uhl for several hours. Mr. Gresham left the department at 2 p. m. and returned to his hotel. Neither he nor any other State Department official would discuss the Spanish affair further than to admit the accuracy of the published text of the despatch sent to Minister Taylor at Madrid. No expression could be obtained from them on Minister Muruaga's somewhat drastic comments upon the action of the department.

The very serious blunder or outrage committed by the Spanish gunboat excited much indignation in Washington, and Secretary Gresham's demand upon Spain to apologize for the insult offered to the American flag was almost universally approved in Army and Navy circles.

Excitement in Spain.

Great excitement prevailed in Madrid, not only among the high officials, but through all classes, over the reception by the Spanish Government of Secretary Gresham's ultimatum in the case of the *Allianca*.

Large crowds thronged all the evening about the newspaper offices, and some hot-headed Spaniards made anti-American speeches, which were cheered by the crowd. It was evident, however, that the Government was viewing the matter calmly, for the police promptly suppressed the would-be orators.

Cruisers to Stop a Havana.

Secretary Herbert did all that he thought necessary or possible for him to do in ordering the New York and Columbia to stop at Havana on their way to the West Indies, where they had already been ordered, and as Secretary Gresham went to the extent of his authority in demanding prompt apology, it was fair to assume that the incident would remain in quietude until a reply had been received from the Spanish Government.

How Spain May Apologize.

There are various methods by which the apology of Spain could be made, the most popular one being the saluting of the flag of the United States and a written apology to the Government for having insulted it.

A WHOLE ASSEMBLY INDICTED.

Charges of Gross Corruption Against Oklahoma's Legislature.

The United States Grand Jury in session in Guthrie, Oklahoma, summoned almost every member of the third Legislative Assembly—sergeant-at-arms, clerks and doorkeepers—to appear before it. It was charged that much corruption existed in the Assembly and that over \$20,000 was expended in furthering legislation.

The jury, it was given out, determined to investigate these reports, and if evidence came out that corrupt practices were pursued indictments were to follow.

SPAIN MUST APOLOGIZE.

Gresham Demands a Prompt Disavowal for Firing on the *Allianca*.

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO CUBA.

Instructions Sent to United States Minister Taylor at Madrid—The Spanish Minister at Washington Very Indignant—Madrid Greatly Excited—Forcible Interference Cannot Be Tolerated.

Mr. Hannis Taylor, the American Minister to Spain, presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Madrid a demand for his Government for apology and reparation from the Government of Spain in connection of the *Allianca* affair. Mr. Taylor's action was based on the following dispatch from Secretary of State Gresham, dated Washington:

"Taylor, Minister, Madrid:

"This department is informed that on the 8th inst. the United States mail steamship *Allianca*, on her homeward voyage from Colon to New York, when six miles from the coast of Cuba, off Cape Maysi, was repeatedly fired upon by a Spanish gunboat, which shot her, fortunately, with solid shot, which, fortunately, fell short."

"Forcible interference with them cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not, and can under no circumstances be tolerated when no state of war exists."

"This Government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act, and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperiling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States."

"You will communicate this to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and urge importance of prompt and satisfactory response."

SECRETARY GRESHAM.

"The *Windward Passage*, where this occurred, is the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and the Caribbean Sea. Through it several regular lines of American mail and commercial steamers pass weekly within sight of Cape Maysi. They are well known, and their voyage embraces no Cuban port of call."

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MINISTER MURUAGA DISPLEASED.

He Thinks Mr. Gresham Should Have Waited for "More Facts."

An interesting and most unusual feature of the controversy is the attitude assumed by the Spanish Minister in Washington, Senor Muruaga. Diplomacy is not silence with him, for no diplomat ever talked with more freedom or recklessness than he has done since the news first came of the firing upon the *Allianca*. The Minister insisted that he had been unable, with the aid of all the Spanish officials in Cuba, to identify the gunboat which fired the shot at the American flag, and repeated the opinion that Captain Crossman's story was a "fake."

Even after the receipt of Captain Crossman's affidavit, Minister Muruaga was inclined to regard the warlike Spanish vessel as a myth. The Spanish Minister was considerably piqued that the State Department should have ignored him in its correspondence with Madrid, and should have failed to inform him that the correspondence had been opened or to furnish him with a copy of the despatch.

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NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

Ceylon has ladies' cricket clubs.

Dogs are the favorite pets of Mrs. Gladstone.

Mrs. Oliphant has written seventy-eight novels.

Denmark has an insurance company for "old maids."

English women are taller than their American sisters.

No unmarried woman in Armenia may speak to a man.

The list of society women who are writing novels is extending.

Hetty Green has \$60,000,000, but is said to live on \$7 a week.

Mrs. John J. Ingalls is said to be one of the best cooks in Athlone, Kan.

The new ribbons are in small checks, and hair lines, and in pretty, delicate colors.

Wedding cake has been more generously distributed this season than ever before.

There is no reason to believe international marriages are going out of fashion.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is munificent in her charities and untiring in her good works.

The shirt waist is so numerous as to entirely negate the rumor that it is not to be popular.

Boston girls are accused by a Boston newspaper of wearing paste diamonds to the opera.

Russia has five female astronomers who have submitted papers to the Academy of Sciences.

There is a new button made apparently of twisted wire, with a large stone ball in the center.

Miss Anna Shaw, D. D., says the best way to address an audience is to talk as if you were scolding your husband.

A few courageous women, tired of the lorgnette, have adopted the monocle as it is worn by certain London women.

It is considered bad form to correct the butler who mispronounces your name in making drawing-room announcement.