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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

MAY IMPEACH BAYARD

FOR UTTERANCES ABOUT THE TARIFF IN HIS SPEECH AT EDINBURGH.

FIRST SENSATION IN THE HOUSE

Two Resolutions for Impeachment Introduced, One by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, and One by His Colleague, Mr. Barrett, of New York. The Resolutions Were Sustained and Thrown Like a Bomb into the Arena of Debate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Representative William E. Barrett, of Massachusetts, enjoys the distinction of being the author of the first thrilling incident in the present House of Representatives.

He threw a bombshell into that body soon after it convened by offering a resolution impeaching Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Secretary of State, and now United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, for high crimes and misdemeanors. The grounds advanced in the resolution were the utterances of Mr. Bayard delivered before the Edinburgh, Scotland, Philosophical Institute, November 7. In this speech Mr. Bayard spoke of "Protection" as a form of "State socialism," and said it had done more to "foster class legislation," "breed inequality," "corrupt public life," "lower the tone of national representation," "blind the public conscience," "create false standards," "divorce ethics from politics," than any other single cause. Such reflections on the government by a United States Ambassador before a foreign audience, the resolution recited, were in serious disregard of his proprieties and obligations and calculated to injure our national reputation. It concluded by instructing the foreign affairs committee, which was empowered to send for persons and papers, to investigate and report "by impeachment or otherwise."

Mr. Barrett's resolution had been preceded by one of his colleague's Mr. McCall, (Massachusetts) in a milder tone. Mr. McCall's resolution went down before an objection and then it was that Mr. Barrett sprang his impeachment resolution as constituting a question of privilege.

Mr. Crisp, the leader of the minority, made an unavailing attempt to contest the privileged nature of the resolution. Speaker Reed overruled his point of order and the resolution was thrown into the arena of debate, where it remained for three hours. The Republicans took the position that Mr. Bayard's speech constituted an offense against the country that called for a stern rebuke, if not his recall. The Democrats took the position that Mr. Bayard's utterances did not by any stretch of the imagination constitute grounds for impeachment. Mr. Turner (Georgia) applauded them and asserted that they were not even a breach of propriety. He took the position that the resolution was largely "buncombe" to give the Republicans an opportunity to air their protection views. Those who took part in the debate were Messrs. Barrett, Massachusetts; Dingley, Maine; Grow, Pennsylvania; Pitt, Illinois; Cannon, Illinois (Republicans); and Messrs. Crisp, Georgia; McCreary, Kentucky; Mower, Mississippi; and Furness, Georgia (Democrats).

Mr. Hitt, who will be chairman of the foreign affairs committee, advised Mr. Barrett to amend the resolution so as to strike out the words instructing the committee to "report by impeachment or otherwise," and this was finally done. Mr. Crisp moved to refer the resolution to the judiciary committee, which being defeated by a strict party vote, 90 to 80, the Democrats contented themselves with simply voting viva voce against the resolution, which was adopted without division.

The resolution is as follows: "I do impeach Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, of high crimes and misdemeanors on the following grounds: "Whereas, The following report of a speech delivered before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador of the United States of America at the court of Great Britain, is published in the London News under date of November 8, 1895."

He then quoted the Associated Press dispatch containing the report of the speech and the comment and closes as follows: "And whereas, such reflections on the government policy and people of the United States by an Ambassador of the United States, in a foreign country and before a foreign audience, is manifestly in serious disregard of the proprieties and obligations which should be observed by an official representative of the United States abroad and calculated to injure our national reputation. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that the committee on Foreign Affairs be directed to ascertain whether such statements have been publicly made, and if so, to report to the House such action by impeachment or otherwise, as shall be proper in the premises. For the purpose of this inquiry the committee is authorized to send for persons and papers."

Mr. Crisp was on his feet as soon as the reading of the resolution was concluded, and raised the point of order that the resolution did not constitute a question of privilege. He debated the question briefly, citing a decision of Speaker Carlisle in 1884, that a resolution which did not contain specifically the proposed impeachment was not privileged. Mr. Barrett in reply cited a decision of the same Speaker in

the same Congress in the case of a resolution looking to the impeachment of Marshal Lot Wright for acts done in the elections at Cincinnati, in which he held that the resolution was privileged.

Speaker Reed overruled the point of order and Mr. Barrett took the floor to make his argument in favor of the adoption of his resolution.

A hush fell upon the House. It was the first exciting incident of the session. Mr. Barrett spoke clearly and forcibly, but briefly. He contended that Mr. Bayard's utterances, from a public servant, reflected upon our domestic policy and were intended to aggrandize his party, not his country. He drew a striking parallel between the case of Mr. Bayard and that of Martin Van Buren, whose nomination was rejected by the Senate because, as Secretary of State he had given to our minister to England secret instructions to deal with the British foreign office in a manner calculated to increase the prestige of his party in this country. The matter was thoroughly discussed in the Senate at the time of Van Buren's rejection, and Mr. Barrett quoted the strong words of Daniel Webster denouncing Van Buren's conduct on that occasion for being "the representative of his party instead of his country."

Mr. Barrett was given several rounds of applause by the Republicans. "It is true that Martin Van Buren's nomination was rejected by the Senate," said Mr. Cooper (Florida), interrupting the Massachusetts representative, "but it is also not true that in 1836 the people of the United States vindicated Mr. Van Buren by electing him President of the United States? (Applause by the Democratic side.) "And I give you notice now," he added, "slaking his finger at the Republican side, that Mr. Bayard may be vindicated in the same manner."

The Republicans were amused at this prediction of Mr. Cooper regarding the possible future vindication of Mr. Bayard, and broke into a cheer when Mr. Barrett called Mr. Cooper's attention to the fact that four years after Mr. Van Buren's vindication in 1840, "he was buried so deep that he was never heard of afterward."

Ex-Speaker Crisp replied to Mr. Barrett in rather an ironical tone. The purpose of the resolution, he said, was evidently to give the gentleman on the other side occasion to air their views on protection. He did not think, he said, that any gentleman elected to a seat on the floor of the House believed that this resolution contained grounds for impeachment.

"I acquit the gentleman from Massachusetts," said Mr. Crisp, "of such a thought. My respect for his intelligence requires that I should do so."

Mr. Crisp quoted Mr. Bayard's words in the resolution about protection and declared them to be true to the accompaniment of Democrat plaudits, which were renewed at great force when he declared: "If you impeach Mr. Bayard for those words you must impeach a majority of the American people."

The Republicans jeered at this, but Mr. Crisp proceeded to recall the overwhelming Republican defeat that followed the enactment of the McKinley protective measure. He added that now if the Republicans believed so heartily in high protection they should be brave enough to frame and pass a bill. It was the only way they could justify their position.

The resolution ought to be referred to the committee on judiciary and not to foreign affairs. He gave notice of his intention to move to so refer it.

Mr. McCall followed Mr. Crisp and said that Mr. Bayard made a violent partisan speech which was obviously one of impropriety.

Mr. Dingley, (Maine) followed Mr. McCall, and took the ground that Mr. Bayard was an ambassador of the United States and the question was whether he should so far forget his duties as to denounce the policy of one half of the people of the United States. He asked Mr. Crisp if the case was reversed as to parties if he would approve of Mr. Bayard's position.

Mr. Crisp replied that the question which Mr. Bayard discussed was not local to this country but was world wide. Suppose, asked Mr. Dingley, pursuing the idea, that a week after Mr. Bayard had denounced the people of this country who favored the unlimited coinage of silver as corruptionists, would the gentlemen from Georgia endorse him?

Mr. Crisp replied that Mr. Bayard was discussing a merely academic question; that his views as to whether the position was right or wrong, cut no figure. He did not think the criticism of the gentlemen from Maine was a just one.

Mr. Dingley—"Has the Ambassador of this country the right to go upon a platform in a foreign country and denounce one-half of the people in the terms used by Mr. Bayard?"

Mr. Crisp—"Any citizen, no matter who he may be, or what position he occupies, has the right to say what he thinks upon economic questions."

Mr. Crisp then turned questioner. He asked Mr. Dingley if he thought that the specifications in the resolution furnished ground for impeachment.

Mr. Dingley declared, amid applause on the Republican side, that his personal opinion was that the offense of Mr. Bayard was impeachable and ought to be impeachable by the House. Whether it was wholly for the House to impeach, was another question.

"I believe," concluded Mr. Dingley, "that an example should be made of these gentlemen who are constantly violating the principles and propriety of official life. Mr. Bayard should be publicly condemned."

Mr. Wheeler (Alabama) asked why the Republicans, if they were so solicitous of the conduct of our representa-

FIRST IN ITS HISTORY

A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR TO RULE OVER THE BLUE GRASS STATE.

GOVERNOR BRADLEY INAUGURATED

An Immense Crowd in Frankfort to Witness Gov. Bradley's Induction into Office—Republican Clubs From the Neighboring Cities Swelled the Number to 20,000—Gov. Bradley's Inaugural Address.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 10.—William O'Connell Bradley at noon to-day was sworn in as Governor of Kentucky and the first Republican administration in the history of the commonwealth was ushered in.

Never before was such a crowd seen in Frankfort. There were ten times as many people here by noon as ever before came to witness an inauguration. Cincinnati sent five hundred Republicans, Covington and Newport sent a thousand members of half a dozen clubs. The Garfield Club, of Louisville, swelled the delegation from that city to several thousand people. Two special trains of ten coaches each, which came from Lexington, were packed and many were unable to get aboard. Col. Bradley, with his wife and daughter, arrived last night on a special train from his home at Lancaster, and became the guest of Col. L. P. Tarleton, a leading Republican. All the other State officers-elect were on hand this morning.

The public buildings, stores and residences are covered with flags and bunting and the city presents a beautiful appearance.

At 11 o'clock the inaugural procession was started at the firing of salutes from Arsenal Hill. The First Regiment K. S. G., under command of Col. John B. Castleman, and the Second Regiment, under Col. E. H. Gaither, were in the van. Then came Governor-elect Bradley and Governor Brown in a carriage. Other carriages bearing distinguished visitors followed. Then came organized clubs and delegations of citizens on foot. The procession was a lengthy one and comprised four divisions. At noon it reached the State House, where the inaugural stand was located. Fully 20,000 people were gathered there to witness the ceremonies. Mayor Julian presided. Dr. W. C. Taylor offered prayer.

Judge W. H. Holt delivered the address of parting and welcome. Then came the valedictory of Governor John Brown, Governor-elect Bradley followed with an address in part as follows:

"The credit and honor of the State and nation are of first importance. The popular verdict which has declared in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, but at the same time the maintenance of the best and highest standard, so that every dollar shall be of equal value, should be accepted and adhered to; and while public credit must be controlled, we should none the less favor a well-regulated system of protection to every branch of American industry.

"Above all things, the Constitution and laws, within its spirit, must be enforced. Every citizen shall be protected in life, liberty and property at whatever cost. Mob violence, which has its home in the breasts of cowards, should be prevented at all hazards, and if committed, should be properly and severely punished. Such action is an open declaration of the want of confidence in the courts, and instead of promoting, does serious injury to the welfare of the State. The commission of crime to punish crime can find no apology in a Christian civilization.

"I shall do right as God enables me to see the right, be just, as he enables me to determine what is just and by the love that I cherish for the State of my birth, do all that within me lies for her prosperity, enforce her laws, protect her citizens and maintain her honor, remembering always that I am not a governor of a party, but of all the people."

The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Price. Standing with his head bared, beneath the American flag with his right hand uplifted and his left resting on the Bible, Col. Bradley repeated the words which made him the chief executive of Kentucky.

This evening Gov. Bradley and family were entertained at dinner by ex-Governor Brown, in the executive mansion. To-night also was given a grand inaugural ball in the historic assembly hall room.

William O'Connell Bradley was born in Lancaster county, Kentucky, March 18, 1847. He was obliged to quit school at the age of fourteen and ran away several times and enlisted in the Union Army, but his father took him home. In 1865, having passed a creditable examination the Legislature passed the first act of the kind in Kentucky enabling him to procure a license to practice law, he being only 18 years of age. Bradley rose rapidly in his profession, and for many years has stood in the front rank in Kentucky. In 1870 he was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1872 he was Republican nominee for Congress, being defeated by a small majority.

A NEGRO PRISONER CREMATED.

TARBORO, N. C., Dec. 10.—(Special.) Last night an intoxicated negro named Owens, after being placed in the lock-up in Conetoe, this county, set fire to the building. The building was burned and the negro cremated before he could be rescued.

DEMOCRACY NOT DEAD

THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION IN BOSTON AGAIN OVERTHROWN.

JOSIAH QUINCY ELECTED MAYOR

The Campaign Was One of the Most Spirited and Hotly Contested Ever Known in the History of the City—Republican Mayor Beaten by a Plurality of 4,376—All Branches of the City Government Democratic—Declared in Favor of License.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—The Republican administration which has been in control of municipal affairs for the past eleven months was overthrown at the polls to-day after one of the most spirited and hotly contested campaigns in the history of local politics, and Boston once more returns to its old position in the Democratic column. The Republican mayor, Hon. Edwin Upton Curtis, was defeated by 4,376 plurality and all branches of the city government are Democratic. The Republicans losing control of the board of aldermen and school committee. Hon. Josiah Quincy, the successful Democratic mayoralty candidate, showed greater strength than even his own party expected and made heavy gains in nearly every section of the city.

Over 75,000 voters went to the polls, the largest number ever recorded in Boston and representing over five-sixths of the total registration.

The campaign was fought on straight party lines, the Democrats making every effort to redeem last year's defeat and their opponents seeking an endorsement of the reforms enacted by them during the year. The Mayor elected to-day will serve two years, it being the first election since the legislature doubled the length of the ordinary term. Mayor Curtis' administration was generally satisfactory to the business men in the city and they gave him their support.

The Democratic party, however, put their strongest man in nomination and was not hampered to any great extent by divisions in the party. Hon. Josiah Quincy, the mayor elect, is well-known throughout the Eastern States, having served as assistant Secretary of State during Mr. Cleveland's present term and also as a member of the Democratic National Committee.

The city declared in favor of license by over fifty thousand majority. The board of aldermen will consist of seven Democrats and five Republicans. The common council is strongly Democratic.

STUFFED COTTON IN HIS EARS.

Judge Robinson Refused to Listen to Hon. Kope Elias' Speeches.

WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 10.—(Special.) A citizen of Greensboro says that the report is true about Judge Robinson, while on the bench at Graham court, stuffing cotton in his ears during Kope Elias' speech in defense of a man for murder. The Greensboro man claims that he got the cotton for his honor. He says he also went out of the courtroom with Judge Robinson the next time Mr. Elias spoke and both enjoyed a smoke.

General Superintendent Neilson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a party of friends, went up to Elkin to-day in a special car to hunt birds. Miss Berta Hall and Mr. Edward Miller, two of Winston's popular young people, surprised their friends last night by getting married.

In my telegram to the News and Observer last night regarding an interview with State Chairman Holton, the telegraph operator made a big break. Holton was asked if his name was being mentioned as a probable Republican candidate for "Governor" instead of "State Chairman."

Lewellyn Reece, a promising young lawyer of Dobson, will wed Miss Dora Shore, daughter of ex-Sheriff Shore, of Yadkin county, on December 18th. And James Ogburn, a prosperous young business man of this county, will marry Miss Cora Shore to-morrow.

H. T. Smithfield's tobacco factory at Advance has been seized by revenue officers for alleged violations of revenue laws.

Peter M. Wilson, a well-known North Carolinian who holds a position in Washington, is here attending court. Judge Russell, of Wilmington, who wants to be Governor, and Judge Armfield, of Statesville, are also here looking after legal business.

HE FOUGHT FOR HIS LIBERTY.

An Escaped Convict Converts His House Into a Fort.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Yesterday Special State Agent J. A. Perry, of Morganton, and posse surrounded the house of John Lyda, an escaped convict, in Henderson county, to arrest him and carry him back to the penitentiary. Lyda fired through the window, the bullet striking Perry in the shoulder and seriously wounding him. Friends of Lyda ran to the scene and a battle was imminent, but finally Lyda surrendered upon threat that the house would be burned over his head. Lyda was brought to jail here. Perry is in the Mission Hospital. Lyda was sentenced in 1888 for ten years as accessory to a killing in Henderson county. He escaped in 1893.

Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector Cavalry Episcopal church, who was last week elected Bishop of the Washington diocese, refused to-day to make any statement regarding his acceptance or refusal of the office.

BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND DAWN

The Soul of Harry Hayward Was U-hered into Eternity.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 10.—Before dawn to-morrow morning Harry Hayward will be hanged at the gall in this city for the murder of Catherine Ging.

Before dark to-night morbid crowds had assembled in the vicinity of the jail. There was nothing to see except the grey walls and the occasional opening of the heavy doors to admit some official, yet they lingered waiting for the tragic event. At midnight the throng numbered several hundred.

Harry's swill dinner, the "last supper," as he profanely expressed it, was served according to his desire shortly after 10 o'clock, and he partook of it with apparent relish.

Rev. Father Timothy arrived shortly after—not upon the summons of the condemned man, but in case that, at the last moment, a desire should be expressed by the hitherto unrepentant man for a spiritual advisor.

During the evening Hayward held a lengthy conversation with his attendants, and laughed and joked on the subject of his approaching execution. As Captain Sandberg was covering the windows of the jail, looking into the alley, Harry noticed him and shouted: "That's right; block out the gaping crowd. There will be no visitors after 5 o'clock in the morning. People wishing to see will have to call at the morgue, as I intend to change my quarters," and he laughed as he said it.

To the newspaper men he said: "I would like to see the account of how this thing came out and about my actions on the scaffold," and again he laughed as if he were going to a picnic instead of to his death.

The trial of Harry Hayward was a notable event in criminal jurisprudence, full of sensational incidents, and lasted nearly seven weeks from January 21st.

Governor Clough set the execution for June 21st, but the filing of the appeal to the Supreme Court necessitated a postponement. November 20th the Supreme Court announced its decision, affirming the decision of the lower court.

Executive clemency was refused, and the Governor fixed the day of the execution for Wednesday, December 11th, "between midnight and dawn."

THE COTTON CROP REPORT.

The Government now Estimates the Crop at 6,375,000 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Following is the cotton report issued by the Agricultural Department to-day:

A crop equal to 67.3 per cent. of last year's 6,375,000 is indicated in final returns from county and State correspondents. More complete reports, based on the commercial movement will be issued in February. Mean farm price 7.59 cents, a gain of 65 per cent. over last year's figures, 4.6 on 1894 and of 9 per cent. on 1893.

Returns from correspondents are almost uniformly unfavorable as to quantity, the weather having proved generally disastrous. The drought caused an unusually early marketing throughout the cotton area with an almost total sacrifice of top crop. The lint, however, is generally clean, so that the quality is exceptionally high. Many reports show crop completely gathered and marketed.

SOLD FOR SIXTY MILLIONS.

Sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe at Public Auction.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 10.—Edward King, of New York, acting for the reorganization committee, to-day bid in the entire system of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, which was sold at public auction here under decree of the United States Circuit Court of August 25 last. Sixty million dollars was the price paid.

Judge Henry C. Caldwell had confirmed the sale. The new charter of the company is all ready and will be filed in this city with the Secretary of State to-morrow. The charter is exactly the same as the old one, except in the matter of the slight change of the one word "railroad" to "railway," the new name to read: "Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company."

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Senate was in session less than two hours to-day. The proceedings consisted of the introduction of about a hundred bills and a speech on the Monroe doctrine by Senator Cullom. Mr. Cullom's speech was read from manuscript and was attentively received by the Senate. He took strong grounds for an affirmative policy in order to convince other nations of their error in supposing his doctrine to be impotent for our guidance and contended for the propriety of Congressional action and saying that diplomacy had been sufficiently tried and had been found wanting.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The conference of the bi-metallic leagues of Great Britain, France and Germany opens here to-day. M. Loubet, president of the French Bi-metallic League, presided. The object of the convention is to draft a resolution regarding bi-metallicism, which will be submitted to the parliament of the three countries.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 10.—President Cleveland and his party are storm-bound at Cape Hatteras, N. C. There is a fierce storm raging in the vicinity and the wind is blowing at the rate of 60 miles an hour. All on board the Violet are doing well.

ST. LOUIS WAS CHOSEN

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION WILL MEET THERE ON JUNE 16.

SELECTED AFTER A LONG CONTEST

After Two Hours Balloting the Committee Decided to Hold the Next Great Convention of the Republican Party in the South—St. Louis Made the Strongest Showing from the Start and Gained Steadily Until Pittsburg Went Over and Then San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Republican National Convention will be held at St. Louis, June 16 next. That was the decision reached by the Republican National Committee assembled to-day, after balloting for two hours.

The successive ballots are shown as follows:

| | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| St. Louis, | 13 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 28 |
| San Francisco, | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 |
| Pittsburg, | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Chicago, | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| New York, | 1 | x | x | x | x |

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

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

Then the main contest between the cities began. There was much excitement as the ballots proceeded, the committee men from the interested sections hurrying about and seeking to effect combinations. At the outset San Francisco secured one more than the nineteen claimed from the first. The announcement of her lead was greeted with enthusiasm when it reached the outer corridors. The strength of St. Louis was somewhat greater than had been expected, while neither Pittsburg nor Chicago made the showing anticipated. St. Louis gained steadily on each ballot. San Francisco sought to meet this by drawing the votes of Chicago but without avail. The first serious break occurred when David Martin, of Pennsylvania, led the Pittsburg forces toward St. Louis. On the fourth and last formal ballot, San Francisco forces broke for the first time, Michigan, Wyoming and Connecticut going to St. Louis. That settled it and gave St. Louis the convention. The choice was made unanimous on motion of Mr. De Young, of San Francisco.

On the announcement of the decisive ballot there was a rush for the St. Louis headquarters where all the delegates from that city gathered with Missouri Congressmen and politicians at large. There was a great handshaking and popping of corks for a few minutes, with occasional cheers and a number of important speeches of congratulation. All of the visitors claimed that St. Louis had been their second choice, and took defeat with good nature.

After concluding the ballot, the committee took up the question of territorial delegates, and recommended that New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Oklahoma each select four delegates in addition to the two heretofore chosen. A hearing was accorded to Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, who spoke of woman's influence in behalf of the party.

At 6 o'clock the committee had completed its labors and adjourned. The executive committee then held a brief session to arrange the details of the convention in accordance with the determination of the full committee.

REJOICING IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—There is general rejoicing in St. Louis to-night over the action of the National Republican committee in selecting this city as the place for the holding of the next national convention.

Long before the bulletins announcing the vote of the committee on the location had been posted in newspaper office windows, large crowds of people assembled and when the final ballot was put up announcing that St. Louis had won the prize the enthusiasm was unbounded.

It is planned to hold the convention in the exposition building, the north half of which will be fitted up at a cost of \$15,000 and when finished will seat at least 15,000 people.

THE SULTAN AT LAST YIELDS.

He Grants the Extra Guard Ships Demanded by the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.—The Sultan has determined to issue the firmans demanded by the powers. At 8:10 this evening an irade (proclamation) was issued granting the permission for the extra guardships to pass the straits of the Bosphoreus, thus ending another chapter in the long history of the Eastern question.

Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Nicolls, pastor Second Presbyterian church, St. Louis has declined the presidency of the Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, which position was offered him several weeks ago.