

SPANGLES

Here the old man seemed exhausted from a fit of coughing, but he rallied somewhat after a dose of his medicine, and he resumed his story.

"Jimmy, my lad," said he, "that baby was you! I promised my darling Annette that I would be both father and mother to you, and I have tried hard to do the best I could for you."

"Oh, dear, dear master," sobbed the poor lad, "you are not going to leave me and Grimmy? Whatever shall we do? You have always been so good and kind to us both, and a dear, kind, good father to me."

Grimmy, hearing his name mentioned, came to the bedside, and sat up begging, with his shaggy head on one side, as if trying to say: "I know there's something wrong. Can't I do anything?"

"Poor Grimmy!" said "Spangles." "You'll be good to him when I'm gone, Jimmy, and never part with him while he lives?"

Grimmy jumped on the bed, and licked the old man's hands and face, and it was as much as Jimmy could do to remove him.

"I will, indeed, be good to him, and never part with him, dear master," said Jimmy, "but, oh! what are we to do when you are gone?" And the poor lad sobbed piteously.

"Be a brave lad, Jimmy, and He who cares for the sparrows will not forget either you or Grimmy. Be always truthful and honest, however you may be tempted to do otherwise, and whatever you find to do, do it with all your might. Bear in mind that your mother is an angel, Jimmy, and I am going to join her at last. In God's good time you, too, will join us; think how happy we shall all be there; and when tempted to do wrong, just think that if you do it you may be prevented from ever coming to us, and God will help you to do right. You and I and poor Grimmy have played through many towns and tramped for many miles together; yet we never had an angry word, whilst we sought to earn an honest living. Poor old 'Spangles' is going to leave you, but life is before you yet, my lad; and although I have not been able to save much, yet you will find enough in my bag to bury me and to give you a start."

He then sank back exhausted, and while the lad sobbed as if his heart would break Grimmy howled piteously. During the succeeding night the old man rested more quietly, but had several severe paroxysms of coughing, which thoroughly exhausted him; he was also, at times, delirious, when his mind seemed to be dwelling among earlier memories and bygone scenes in which the name of Annette was frequently and fondly mingled.

On the following morning, when the doctor called again, he was deeply grieved by the intense and unrestrained grief of the poor lad, who held his dying master's hand in his own, whilst

WILLS TO DOLE.

The Hawaiian President Asked to Surrender.

Informing That This Action Is Requested by President Cleveland—Promised Amnity by the Queen If She Is Restored.

DOLE'S REPLY NOT YET KNOWN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The United States government has just been informed that it wishes in regard to the government of Hawaii have been conveyed to the provisional government of the islands, and that while President Dole has promised a reply soon it is hardly expected that this will be favorable to the queen.

The message received was cabled from Auckland, to which city it was conveyed by the steamer Alameda, which sailed from Honolulu December 22. The information is that the reply of President Dole and his colleagues will be delayed until the case can be gone into thoroughly and the contention of the provisional government will be fully set forth in answer to the demand of the United States.

All this is news to the president and the cabinet, but it was not unexpected, as it is now said that the Corwin bore positive instructions to Minister Willis that he should make his demand for the queen's restoration at once, and use every means to carry it to a successful termination. The only obstacle was the decision of the deposed monarch that she would not accept the throne on the plan proposed by President Cleveland but would insist upon support after she was placed there.

To encompass this difficulty the information now received is the queen has informed the minister who transmitted the conditions to the provisional government that she will grant amnesty to all those who took part in the revolution and in subsequent acts of the government; will carry out all contracts since entered into, and will take care of all the business on the basis of which it is now conducted. She agrees, further, to govern strictly under the constitution and will be guided by men whose character will be a guarantee of their correct course in public matters.

Minister Willis, it is said here, takes a hopeful view of the matter, but does not seem to be sanguine of the success of his mission, especially at this time. The government has only informed him that it will submit a reply in due time and is now getting it in shape.

The Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu in an article supporting the government declared that the United States congress has taken the matter out of President Cleveland's hands by calling for the papers in the Hawaiian correspondence, and asserts that the provisional government will not retire from power unless compelled by force, and says that this is not likely to be employed.

In the same connection it is stated one who knows of the message received that the condition of affairs on the island is daily growing more complicated. The government, since its official information of the intention of the United States government by the newspapers and Minister Thurston's messages, has been to all intents strengthening its forces. The members of the regular police force have been notified of the probable conflict and their number greatly augmented. The arms are all at hand, and the most resolute of the Americans are at the head of this force. The number of men who will fight for the provisional government is placed at from 3,000 to 4,000, as it is stated that many of the supporters of Dole from other islands are gathering at Honolulu to take part in any defensive action made necessary. The provisional government continues firm, and there seems no feeling on any hand other than that a return to the old order would mean a step backward which must not be taken.

HOWARD SENTENCED.

The Swindler to Serve Nine Years in Prison and Fined \$1,200.

JACKSON, Tenn., Jan. 6.—Howard, the foreign claim swindler and clerical deceiver, was sentenced by Judge Hammond to nine years and one month in the Columbus (O.) penitentiary, \$1,200 fine and the costs of the two trials, which foot up in the neighborhood of \$26,000. A greater part of the day was consumed by the defendant and his associate counsel in arguing the motion for a new trial. The court overruled the motion in an address in which the prisoner was most mercilessly scored. Sentence was then passed, Howard manifesting no emotion. The court said inasmuch as the defendant was an attorney he would be stricken from the roll of the bar.

A LEGISLATOR SHOT.

A Prominent Alabama Killed on His Farm.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 6.—James Huffman, a member of the state legislature, was shot from ambush while going through a field on his farm near Bessemer Thursday about dusk. It was a rifle bullet and went straight to his heart. Suspicion pointed to a farm hand Huffman had arrested a few days ago on a charge of hog-stealing. Sheriff Morrow with a posse and dogs started at once to look for him, but a posse of citizens got ahead of him and a lynching is expected if the suspect is captured.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Session to Open at Washington January 23.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The national board of trade, composed of delegates from various commercial organizations of the country, will begin its twenty-fourth annual session in Washington on the 23d inst. The sessions of this body are devoted to discussions of matters relating to the financial, commercial and transportation systems of the country, with a view to influencing the action of congress thereon by communicating to it the recommendations of the board.

A HARD WINTER.

Much Suffering and Many Persons Frozen to Death in Europe.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The weather is becoming colder. The river Seine is covered with thick ice. The railway trains arriving in the city are hours behind time, the delay being caused by the water freezing in the feed-pipes of the engine. Many deaths have been caused by the extremely cold weather. A number of old and poor people have been frozen to death in their miserable lodgings. Others, despairing of finding other relief from their sufferings, have killed themselves and several destitute persons have been picked up lifeless in the streets. An old couple occupying a flat in the Boulevard Clécy were found dead in one of their rooms. They had ignited a brazier of charcoal and the fumes had killed them. Many of the suicides have used this means of killing themselves.

In Toulon it grows colder. In Paris, among the mildest of winter resorts, everything is snowed up. Heavy snowstorms are reported from Corsica. In Antwerp the docks are incumbered with ice and it is feared many vessels will be caught fast.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A blizzard prevails almost everywhere in England. In London the mercury stands at 24 and shows no signs of rising. At Doking, near which place the duchess of Marlborough has leased an estate, and in the vicinity of the town there is good sleighing. There is also plenty of snow in all southern counties.

Dispatches from North sea and Baltic ports report a furious storm is raging. The indications are that the whole of northern Europe is affected. A large fleet of vessels is lying weather-bound at the mouth of the Thames.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—At 2 o'clock a. m. the thermometer registered 7 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit. In the surrounding country it is hardly above zero. In Munich it is 4 degrees below zero. In Breslau and Chemnitz 3 degrees below. Four persons have been found frozen to death in Berlin. Many deaths from the cold have occurred elsewhere. The public and private refuges in Berlin are overcrowded. The number of applicants exceeds by hundreds the number of beds. Those without beds are glad to lie in the straw. The electric lights in Nuremberg are out, as the river, which provides the generating power, is frozen. There is no snow in most parts of the empire and the crops will suffer severely. Emperor Francis Joseph and his suite returned from Murzsteg, where the cold was so intense (4 degrees below zero) they were compelled to give up their shooting expedition.

VIENNA, Jan. 6.—The weather in Austria and Hungary is bitterly cold. In the city Wednesday night the mercury registered 18 degrees below freezing point. The suffering among the poor is terrible. The Danube is frozen over from Vienna to Belgrade, Servia. At Trieste the cold is intensified by a hurricane that is blowing from the north. So fierce is the wind vessels are unable to leave or enter the port. Traffic of all kinds is stopped and the streets are almost deserted. The tradesmen, seeing no prospect of doing business in such weather, have put the shutters upon their store windows and given the clerks a holiday. The theaters were closed Wednesday night owing to the cold and it is probable they will not open until the weather moderates. The police returns show fifteen persons have been injured. The cold is growing more intense. Many persons have been frozen to death. The absence of snow deprives the poor of one of the usual sources of relief. The wind raises a choking dust.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—The thermometer registers 5 degrees below zero. Centigrade, here. Elsewhere it is 12 degrees below zero. Many persons have been frozen to death in the provinces of Burgos and Asturias. Heavy snowstorms are reported throughout the north of Spain.

BATTLE IN HONDURAS.

City of Cholotepec Taken by Storm—One Hundred and Fifty Men Killed.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 6.—The town of Cholotepec has been taken by storm. Gen. Villala made a heroic defense. The loss in killed is said to have been 150 men. Gen. Williams and several other officers were taken prisoners in the engagement and many men were wounded. Villala retreated on Rancharias, where battle was begun with the vanguard of the invaders, who hourly expected reinforcements. Gen. Ortiz, commanding the Nicaraguan forces, has been ordered to await a Honduran attack, and if made immediately to invade their country. The government has levied a forced loan of \$350,000 on merchants.

MAY COST SIX LIVES.

Wet Powder Carelessly Thrown Into a Stove at Spring Creek, Mo.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Jan. 6.—Sol Collins, of Spring Creek, sat by an open fireplace with a keg of blasting powder beside him. He threw some of the powder into the fire, thinking it too damp to burn. An explosion followed, tearing the roof from the house and burning eight persons. Some saved their lives by jumping into a creek which runs close to the house. The doctors think Collins, his wife and four children will die.

JUDGE LONG'S PENSION.

Commissioner Loehner Decides That He Cannot Withhold It Longer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The commissioner of pensions has decided, in view of the passage of the act of December 21, 1893, declaring pensions a vested right, that he no longer has the right to withhold the pension of Judge Long, of Michigan, and has accordingly ordered that the suspension of his pension be removed.

Accident to a Juror.
McGREGOR IN, Jan. 6.—Judge Hatch of this city, fell from a bridge and broke both legs above the knees.

SAW BIG DAN.

A New and Important Witness Against Coughlin.

He Will Testify That by the Aid of a Flash Light He Saw the Ex-Detective on the Wagon Containing Cronin's Body.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The greatest sensation of the Coughlin trial was caused Friday when the attorneys for the state announced that they would produce a reputable witness who would swear that he had seen Daniel Coughlin, in company with two other men, riding on a wagon in which was a trunk at 1:40 o'clock on the morning of May 5, 1889. This announcement was made at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, when court convened for the after-dinner session.

Counsel on both sides and the court retired to Judge Tutthill's private room, where Frank Bardeen, who is connected with the Bardeen paper works of Otsego, Mich., was waiting. An ominous silence pervaded the courtroom. For an hour the spectators and jurors awaited the return of the lawyers.

At 3:30 o'clock Judge Tutthill returned to the court-room and announced that the secret examination of the new witness would probably require the entire afternoon. The jury was dismissed and court was adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. After three hours and a half spent in the examination of Mr. Bardeen the lawyers emerged from Judge Tutthill's private room.

In March, 1890, two months after Dan Coughlin, Martin Burke and Patrick O'Sullivan were taken to Joliet, Capt. Schuetzler learned of the existence of a witness who could testify that he had seen Coughlin, whom he knew quite well, in Edgewater on the night of the murder in company with two men. The name of this witness was Frank Bardeen. At that time the discovery was not considered important and was not pursued. When Coughlin applied for a new trial, however, Capt. Schuetzler saw the value of Bardeen's story and began an active search for him.

It was in a roundabout way that Bardeen's knowledge came to the ears of the police. He was traveling on a Pullman sleeper between St. Louis and Chicago in February, 1890. On the car with him was William McLaughlin, who lives in this city, a dealer in Catholic books. At that time the whole country was talking about the Cronin trial, and McLaughlin had a conversation on the common topic.

"I would have been a valuable witness for the state," said Mr. Bardeen. The assertion aroused the curiosity of Mr. McLaughlin. When questioned Mr. Bardeen said that he was at the Edgewater electric light plant at about 2 o'clock on the night of the murder. He continued:

"I was sitting on the steps when I heard a wagon coming down the street. In the moonlight I saw the dimly outlined forms of three men on a wagon. They were coming in the direction of the place where I was sitting. When they came close to me I turned on the thirty-watt portable lamp which was placed over the doorway. Its rays shone directly on the horse, and seemed to frighten him, as he stopped suddenly. In the wagon was a box that I thought was a tool chest. A man sat on this as he drove the horse. A light shone full upon the men who were jumping out of the wagon. One of these I recognized as Dan Coughlin. He ran around on the other side of the wagon so that I could see him for a moment. I knew Coughlin for nearly two years I lived within two doors of the East Chicago avenue station, where Coughlin was stationed. The men went on down the street following the wagon. "Some time after the murder I read in the papers the account of Coughlin's supposed connection with the crime and the circumstance of the trunk and the disposition the murderers had made of the body. I was convinced that it was the murderers I had seen. I told my wife about it, but it made her very nervous and she begged me not to say anything about it. I promised her I wouldn't, and then I did not wish the notoriety which I knew inevitably would come. So I did not testify at the trial."

At this time Mr. Bardeen thought that the celebrated Cronin case had passed out of the courts and had ended with the confinement of the convicted men in prison. When Mr. McLaughlin arrived in Chicago he told a friend the singular circumstance related in Mr. Bardeen's story. This friend told it to Capt. Schuetzler. So when it came time to prepare for a new trial for Coughlin the search for Mr. Bardeen was begun. Clew after clew was run down, only to find that the wrong man had been traced. Capt. Schuetzler did not give up, but obstinately stuck to the search.

The utmost secrecy veiled every step in the hunt for Bardeen. It was thought that the defense knew nothing of such a witness. One day last month there came a rumor to the ears of Attorney Buttum that a much wanted Frank Bardeen was a brother of Circuit Judge C. T. Bardeen, of Wausau, Wis. The clew was followed out; the web was untangled, and Frank Bardeen was found at Otsego, Mich. He was working at that place as chief engineer of the Bardeen paper works, which are owned by a relative of his. He has full charge of two mills. Capt. Schuetzler left for Otsego, Mich., a week ago. He met Mr. Bardeen at his residence, and after much persuasion prevailed upon him to come to Chicago and testify.

Joseph McLaughlin, brother of Mrs. Andrew Foy, will be a witness against Dan Coughlin for the murder of Dr. Cronin. He sailed from Glasgow December 30.

KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Fatal Explosion on the Illinois Drainage Canal.

LEMONT, Ill., Jan. 8.—Friday morning there was an explosion of dynamite on section 10 of the drainage canal, on which E. D. Smith & Co. are the contractors. The explosion took place in a little house where laborers heat dynamite. It is not known how the explosion occurred, as no one was near the house. Foreman J. L. Miller was killed and Engineer Ben Bich was seriously injured. These two were in the engine house about 20 feet from the heating hut.

THE CORWIN IS BACK.

She Brings News from Hawaii, But It Is Kept a Secret.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The United States revenue cutter Corwin, which left for Honolulu early in December with important instructions for Minister Willis and which has been expected here for a week past, was sighted 8 miles outside the heads at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning. The exact date upon which the Corwin left Honolulu is not known yet, but unless there were special efforts to make a fast run it is probable she has been at least twelve days on the voyage, which would make the date of her departure December 24, only two days later than the advices received from Auckland Thursday night.

The regular messenger of the Merchants' Exchange, who had put off in a small boat as soon as the cutter was sighted, made an attempt to board her at the entrance to the harbor. Capt. Munger, of the Corwin, shouted to him roughly from the bridge, and not only refused to give him any information but also refused to permit his boat to tie alongside the cutter, leaving the messenger to return against a strong tide.

The small revenue tug Hartley started after the Corwin as soon as she entered the harbor and went alongside the cutter and offered her services. Capt. Munger informed the commander of the Hartley that there was no service he could perform for him, and refused to allow anyone aboard.

The Corwin avoided the San Francisco side of the bay, and at 1:15 o'clock was off Sansalito on her way to Mare island navy yard, 30 miles away. An officer, presumably having governmental dispatches, was landed in a small boat near Presidio military reservation, west of San Francisco.

It is believed here that the Corwin brought the answer of the provisional government to Minister Willis' demand for surrender. The reply is undoubtedly already in the hands of the state department at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Cipher dispatches have been received by Secretary Gresham from the Corwin. He will not reveal their contents. The belief in Washington is that the vessel brought information that the status quo was still maintained, but the greatest interest is to learn how the queen received the news that the Cleveland administration had done all it could for her restoration and was under the necessity of turning her case over to congress.

The state department was not inclined to credit the statements as to Minister Willis' actions at Honolulu contained in the cable dispatches from Auckland received by the Associated Press Thursday. Such action, it was said, was totally contrary to the instructions sent to Mr. Willis by the Corwin and received by him December 11. That he could have written to the provisional government after he received those instructions requesting that they surrender office was denied with strong emphasis at the state department, and the expressions in the president's message in this connection were pointed to as refuting the statement. The setting apart of such a report in Honolulu was attributed to a malign purpose to impugn the good faith of the president.

BRITISH SOLDIERS SLAIN.

A Captain and Twenty-Six Men Killed by French Troops in Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Military and political circles are excited by a sensational report which reached here from Sierra Leone, Senegambia, the British colonial settlement of west Africa. According to the reports Capt. E. A. W. Landy, inspector general of the frontier police, and twenty-six men and several officers of the First battalion of a West Indian regiment, who were engaged in an expedition against the Sofas, have been killed, and it is added that they were shot by French troops. It is also reported that a French officer engaged in the attack was captured, and that this confirms the story that the British force was destroyed by the French troops. The affair has caused the greatest excitement; no further details have as yet been received. The expedition started a few weeks ago to chastise the Sofas, who have been giving much trouble to the British traders on the coast near the French territory.

RIOTS IN SICILY.

Thirty Men Killed in One City and Ten in Another.

ROME, Jan. 8.—A dispatch has reached Naples from the correspondent of a Neapolitan paper at Palermo announcing a most serious riot at Marino, 13 miles southeast of Palermo, a town having 9,000 inhabitants. The dispatch says that a body of rioters who were demanding the abolition of the octroi duties in the manner now familiar through the disturbances in Sicily made an attack on the town hall which resulted in thirty of the rioters being killed and fifty wounded by the troops, which were called upon by the municipal authorities to quell the disturbance.

A dispatch from Catinescote says that there was a demonstration there under the auspices of the Fasci dei Lavoratori, which wound up in a conflict between the troops and the peasants. One of the soldiers was wounded by a peasant, and when this was learned the troops fired a volley into the crowd of rioters and killed ten and wounded several others.

CHEROKEE STRIP BONDS SOLD.

The Astor Family Buys the Entire Issue—In Chicago for \$6,740,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—R. T. Wilson & Co., of New York city, as agents for the Astor family, have brought through J. C. McElroy & Co. of Chicago, the entire issue of United States bonds known as the Cherokee strip bonds. The bonds only bear 4 per cent interest, and all of them mature inside of five years. The amount of the issue is \$6,620,000, and the Astors take them on a bid of \$6,740,000.



GRIMMY SAT UP BEGGING.

takes when learning the acrobatic business.

"In a few years, however, I became 'Alva, the Flying Wonder'; then a member of 'The Illustrious Schmidt Family,' then an acrobatic clown, and finally a ring-master, during which latter period I became devotedly attached to 'Mlle. Annette, the Daring Equestrienne,' and we ultimately got married and left the circus business altogether.

"My happiness, however, was short-lived, for my poor young wife—who had wavered in her affections between me and 'Sig. Lupino, the Matchless Bareback Rider,' although she finally consented to become mine—deserted me one morning and left a note behind, saying: 'Dear Jim—you are too good to me. I have gone to him! God bless you!' And I only saw her once since.

"I didn't blame the poor wench, for she was little better than a child, but I felt her absence cruelly, and I don't think I have ever been the same since, although I have tried to do my duty.

"The greater part of my life was afterwards spent in traveling shows, of one sort or another, all over England, and for some years I was with a strolling company of actors who did the regular drama; but it was just about twelve or thirteen years ago, when I was about fifty, and my poor wife was about thirty-five, that she sent me a letter, begging me to come to her, as she was ill; and I, thinking of nothing but seeing her again, went at once, but only to find that he had been killed by a horse three months ago, and that she was dying after giving birth to a baby boy."

the lips of the poor old man were feebly moved in blessing.

Even the faithful dog seemed to feel that he was losing a dear friend, for he was restless and uneasy, sat up begging all over the room, and had refused to eat since his master's illness.

The doctor, however, spoke kindly to the lad, and when the weeping youth said: "My dear master was the only friend I had in the world," he cheered him up by saying that he must not give way, as the future was before him, and as he had been a good boy God would not forsake him. "In fact," he added, "a friend of my own is seeking such a youth as you, and I shall not fail to recommend you to him."

"Oh! thank you, sir," said Jimmy, "you are very kind, but I dare not be parted from dear Grimmy, as I have promised master he shall never leave me, and I have known and loved him all my life."

"Never mind, my lad," said the doctor, "we must find some place for you where the doggie can go too; so don't grieve."

Poor old "Spangles" was fast passing away, and could now scarcely be said to be conscious; but it was affecting to hear him, as in his delirium he imagined he was going through his performance with Jimmy and his dog.

"Hoop-la! Hoop-la!" he muttered. "Over! over! over!!! Well done, sir! Good lad! Now Mr. Grimaldi! steady, old boy! Show the ladies and gentlemen what you can do! Good god!"

And even as the doctor, the lad and Grimmy stood round him, he stretched himself out and appeared to have fallen asleep; but the soul of poor "Spangles" had vaulted into Heaven!