

A LITTLE IRISH GIRL.

CHAPTER III CONTINUED. "Thanks," says Eyre, not too graciously. "I can come now, if you want me," says Dulcinea, perceiving her betrothed turn to the doorway, as if to go away. "Thank you! An hour hence will do very well," replies he coolly; and closes the door behind him. "There!" says Dulcinea, looking at Eyre, with angry eyes full of tears. "What do you think of that? I'm sure I offered to go with him, didn't I? and you see how he treated me. You saw it, didn't you?" "I saw it indeed, Dulcinea, why think of him at all? Why care? He is beneath your notice."

"Oh! he is more than that. He is a wretch. I hate him!" cries Dulcinea, vehemently. She stamps her small foot upon the ground, and then suddenly, for no such great reason certainly, she covers her face with her hands and bursts into a storm of tears. CHAPTER IV. "O Mistress mine, where are you roaming?" "Stay and hear! Your true love's coming. That can sing both high and low; 'Tis no fancying, pretty sweetling."

CHAPTER V. "Then didn't you love me?" "And little praise, thy voice. Makes other hearts rejoice. Makes all ears glad that heard."

ANOTHER VETO SENT.

PRESIDENT REJECTS THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The testimony of Frederick W. Lawrence, referred to by Mr. Morgan in the Senate, was taken privately before the subcommittee of the Senate committee on foreign relations May 29 in regard to the situation in Cuba. Lawrence stated that he had gone to Cuba as a newspaper correspondent and had been expelled. He had found it impossible to secure much information from the Spanish authorities and learned afterwards that what was given out was untrue. Referring to the trial of Laborde and Milton, captured on board the Competitor, Lawrence said that neither the prosecution nor the defense asked any questions, that the five were tried at once and that the trial, which resulted in the sentence of death, lasted less than a day. Asked if there was an interpreter present, Lawrence said there was, but that he did not make his presence known to the prisoners until they were asked whether they had anything to say in their own defense. Those long statements were read by the judge advocate in Spanish. The evidence was given in Spanish and not translated in their hearing. "Their defender did not communicate to them the substance of it nor utter one single word to them," said Lawrence. "I have every reason to think their defending counsel could not speak English. Then they were asked what they had to say in defense, but not in English. The presiding officer of the court martial there were ten of them, what we might call the jury—the presiding officer of that body said to Laborde in Spanish, 'What have you to say?' He said a few words and so it went on till the last man was reached—William Gildea and the presiding officer spoke to him, and he did not understand him, and then the interpreter got up and said: 'Do you wish to say anything?' Gildea arose and said: 'All I have to say is I do not understand one word that has been said to-day for or against me, and at any rate, I appeal to both the British and American consuls.' There were two prisoners who could not speak and understand Spanish—Milton and Gildea."

THEY HAD NO FAIR TRIAL.

Americans Denied Justice in the Competitor Case. WASHINGTON, June 8.—The testimony of Frederick W. Lawrence, referred to by Mr. Morgan in the Senate, was taken privately before the subcommittee of the Senate committee on foreign relations May 29 in regard to the situation in Cuba. Lawrence stated that he had gone to Cuba as a newspaper correspondent and had been expelled. He had found it impossible to secure much information from the Spanish authorities and learned afterwards that what was given out was untrue. Referring to the trial of Laborde and Milton, captured on board the Competitor, Lawrence said that neither the prosecution nor the defense asked any questions, that the five were tried at once and that the trial, which resulted in the sentence of death, lasted less than a day. Asked if there was an interpreter present, Lawrence said there was, but that he did not make his presence known to the prisoners until they were asked whether they had anything to say in their own defense. Those long statements were read by the judge advocate in Spanish. The evidence was given in Spanish and not translated in their hearing. "Their defender did not communicate to them the substance of it nor utter one single word to them," said Lawrence. "I have every reason to think their defending counsel could not speak English. Then they were asked what they had to say in defense, but not in English. The presiding officer of the court martial there were ten of them, what we might call the jury—the presiding officer of that body said to Laborde in Spanish, 'What have you to say?' He said a few words and so it went on till the last man was reached—William Gildea and the presiding officer spoke to him, and he did not understand him, and then the interpreter got up and said: 'Do you wish to say anything?' Gildea arose and said: 'All I have to say is I do not understand one word that has been said to-day for or against me, and at any rate, I appeal to both the British and American consuls.' There were two prisoners who could not speak and understand Spanish—Milton and Gildea."

M'KINLEY AND FINANCE.

Ferry Health Explains the Ohio Man's Position. Tariff the Main Issue. ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—Ferry Health, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, has opened the McKinley headquarters here. In an interview he outlines the McKinley plan of campaign as follows: "Wall street," said Mr. Health, "has attempted to run every national convention held since I have known anything about national conventions. It will try to run the Republican convention this year, and it will as usual, fail. Major McKinley is one of those men who do not believe his judgment should be taken against the combined wisdom of his party. Nobody has spoken for him and nobody will be able to do so, because he is willing to trust the convention and stand by its decision. The best judgment of the whole party must prevail in this matter. "There are not to exceed four states which will insist on an unequivocal declaration for the gold standard. These states are New York, Maine, Massachusetts and probably New Jersey. In the same way, there are about a half dozen silver states which will demand a similar declaration. In a great majority of states the one issue in the campaign is protection. You cannot talk the currency question to Republicans in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Tariff is the great issue, and whatever the Republican convention adopts as its platform will be the McKinley platform. Having disposed of the McKinley currency attitude, Mr. Health, at the request of the reporter, addressed himself for a few moments to Thomas Platt, who is the following month a member of the national committee, to whom Mr. Platt has written, in which one of his moves is named. He intends, if possible, to control the preliminary roll in the convention and to use the advantage he might obtain by that success against Governor Stone to push it along in the Democratic Convention. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8.—Something of a political sensation was sprung here yesterday when it was announced that Governor Stone of Missouri will arrive in this city in a few days to remain until after the Democratic State convention, which meets on the 27th. His purpose is to look after Mr. Bland's presidential boom. Several counties in Arkansas have endorsed Bland at their primary elections, and this fact has encouraged his supporters. THE SENATE INDIGNANT. Insists on Public Buildings by a Vote of 58 to 0—The House Scared. WASHINGTON, June 8.—In the Senate Mr. Allison reported a partial agreement on the sundry civil appropriation bill. He explained that a number of items were still open, including those for new public buildings at Salt Lake City and at the capitals of the new states of Idaho, Wyoming and Montana and additions for the public buildings at Kansas City, Savannah, Ga., and Camden, N. J. Mr. Dubois made a vigorous plea for public buildings at the new capitals. He said that it was notorious that the speaker of the house and the chairman of the house committee on public buildings and grounds declined to approve any new public buildings. And yet Speaker Reed resided in a place with 35,000 people with a public building costing \$1,155,000 and the districts represented by Chairman Milliken of Maine, of the House committee on public buildings, had federal buildings in five towns. The chairman of the House committee lived in a town which would not make a suburb of one of these Western capitals. The country seats in some of these new states were larger than any town in the districts represented by these gentlemen (Reed and Milliken). Mr. Vest said it was an established policy to give the new states a public building at their capital. After further debate the Senate conferees were instructed to insist on all the public building items. To emphasize the insistence a yeas and nays vote was taken, resulting 58 to 0. Shot by an Angry Wife. FORT SMITH, Ark., June 8.—About 9 o'clock last night Mrs. Fagan Bourne, a leading society woman, who had blackened her face for a disguise, shot twice and fatally wounded Mand Allen and then fired upon her own husband, wounding him in the leg. The shooting was the result of an intrigue of long standing between Bourne and the Allen woman, and had been expected in view of less serious difficulties from time to time. Mrs. Bourne had not been arrested and probably will not be. Another Jail Delivery. TOPEKA, Kan., June 8.—W. S. Childs and Weyman Clark, both under sentence to the penitentiary for robbery, escaped from the Shawnee county jail last night by digging a hole in the stone wall. Lien Filed on the Grant Statue. BURLINGTON, N. Y., June 8.—William Ordway Patridge, the sculptor, who made the statue of General Grant, unseated on April 29, has filed a mechanic's lien on the statue. He claims that \$5,000 is due to him for his work. More Bombs in Barcelona, Spain. BARCELONA, June 8.—After the Corpus Christi procession here to-day, two brass bombs, similar to those in the Liceo theater outrage in November 1894, were found in a street near the cathedral. Several Anarchists have been arrested on suspicion. To Annex Madagascar. PARIS, June 8.—The committee of the chamber of deputies has unanimously approved the bill making Madagascar a French colony. GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER. HOLTON, Kan., June 8.—Samuel E. Newman was convicted in the district court of Holton of manslaughter in the second degree. It will be remembered that Newman shot and killed Charles Hoover in Holton, October 17, 1895. The crime was one of the most sensational in Jackson county's history and grew out of Hoover's alleged intimacy with Newman's wife. COMPROMISE SILVER PLANK AT ST. LOUIS. WASHINGTON, June 8.—General Grosvener and other close friends of McKinley have given a strong intimation in the last few days that the St. Louis platform will be a compromise on the money question. General Grosvener believes that unless some concession is made to the silver sentiment, the Democrats may endanger McKinley's election. COIN HARVEY'S FATHER DEAD. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 8.—Colonel Robert T. Harvey, aged 82, father of W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," died suddenly here last night from apoplexy.