

BONILLA IS BEATEN

Card from Honduras to the Effect that the Revolution is at an End.

VENEZUELA NOW HAS ANOTHER REVOLT

Agents of General Crespo Prove Too Diligent in Sequestration of Property.

COLUMBIA HAS A COMPLAINT TO MAKE

One of Her Citizens Has Been Cruelly Murdered by Venezuelan Police.

CASTILHIAN OUTRAGES IN URUGUAY

Supporters of the Governor of Rio Grande do Sul Invade a Neighboring Nation and Kill a Citizen Who Complained of Being Robbed.

(Copyright 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)

PANAMA, Colombia, (via Galveston, Tex.), April 22.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—A revolution in Honduras is now in progress, and it is not without cause. It is a revolution which has just reached its climax. It is a revolution which has just reached its climax. It is a revolution which has just reached its climax.

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Tapia made him a prisoner. It is expected peaceful negotiations will soon be concluded.

The Herald's correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs that there is much criticism at the delay in the completion of the Chilean protocol. Senor Ferrazuriz hopes that the friendly relations between the two republics will be maintained, but the papers hint that this may not be realized. Roca has gone to Entrelos on a mission of political importance.

Hippolyte's Rule is Safe.

KRSNOV, Jamaica, April 22.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—A response to a protest of President Hipolyte to the Santo Domingo government against the action of natives of that republic in extending aid to the revolutionists, President Henreaux has expelled from the country General Manrigat's agents and all who assisted the latter in his conspiracies to overthrow the government of Hayti. General Manrigat failed to embrace the opportunity to proceed against Hayti, and his friends disapproved of his failure. He has one by one deserted their revolutionary leader's cause. As amicable relations now exist between the two black republics, and as President Hipolyte and Henreaux have come to an understanding regarding the rights of their respective governments, it is believed that General Manrigat's attempts to organize an army to overthrow the existing government of Hayti are frustrated beyond recall.

Two Republics United.

CAPE HAYTIAN, Hayti (via Galveston, Tex.), April 22.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—At the Manzanillo Bay conference between President Henreaux of Santo Domingo and President Hipolyte of Hayti and President Henreaux of Santo Domingo all differences between the two republics were settled. On behalf of Hayti, President Hipolyte formally apologized for the encouragement Hayti had given General Laperon in his raid over the Santo Domingo border. He promised to pay indemnity.

President Henreaux was satisfied with this apology and promise of indemnity. He has issued orders for the withdrawal of his troops from the border line. Traffic is thus reopened. An alliance was entered into between the two republics, by which they agree to deny the right of refuge in either republic to political exiles from the other.

Henreaux also enters into alliance to operate with Hayti on all questions of foreign interference. President Henreaux and the war ship, El Presidente, have gone to the city of Santo Domingo. Hipolyte's forces that were massed about Cape Haytian have started on their return to Port-au-Prince. Hipolyte's cabinet and his family will remain at Cape Haytian and return the visit of Henreaux in August.

The German man-of-war Guersaun has sailed for Cuba. The United States ship Kearsarge is the only foreign war vessel now in these waters. Under the agreement between Presidents Hipolyte and Henreaux all hope of Europe securing either Samana or the whole of Santo Domingo as a naval station is lost. The treaty has been revised, and under the terms the presidents of the republics are bound not to cede either port without the consent of the other. Chin Cohen, the Dominican minister, is returning to Port-au-Prince to renew diplomatic relations between the two republics.

ALL ITALY IS CELEBRATING.

Fetes in Honor of the Silver Wedding of the King and Queen.

ROME, April 22.—The fetes in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of King Humbert and Queen Margherita are being continued. As today is the actual anniversary of the marriage, which occurred April 22, 1868, public offices and schools throughout the country are closed, the streets are gaily bedecked and immense crowds throng the vicinity of the quinal. King Humbert and Queen Margherita heard mass today in their private chapel. Their majesties received telegrams of congratulations from all the sovereigns of Europe. The German emperor and empress drove to the church of San Pietro in the Monte Pio, erected in the year 1500 for Ferdinand and Isabella on the spot where St. Peter is said to have suffered martyrdom.

The afternoon was passed by King Humbert and Queen Margherita in receiving diplomats, ministers, civic and military societies and departmental deputations. Many of the ceremonies were imposing. Processions with bands and banners were marching by the palace most of the afternoon.

An enormous crowd followed the procession of the marchers. In response to cheers the king and queen appeared on the balcony, and shouts greeted them. From 7 o'clock the deputations following the majesties, approached the palace and saluting the king and queen while in sight, until the end of the parade was past.

This evening an elegant banquet was given in the Gobelin salon of the Quirinal. More than 200 persons were present. King Humbert answered in French the toast to him and the queen. His heart had been filled with joy and gratitude, and by the kindness which his friends from all parts of Europe had been showing him. He wished to thank his dear brother, the Emperor of Germany, his august spouse and all the princes, relatives and friends of those present for having come to Rome to share the delightful emotions of this anniversary.

The queen, he said, had accepted the kind wishes of all as tokens of sympathy for themselves and their cause and their people. In the name of the queen and himself, he drank to the health of all.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm while the band played the Prussian anthem. Emperor William rose to speak as the band stopped playing. He thanked the king for having given fresh evidence of his personal friendship and of the sincere sympathy existing between the Italian and German peoples.

"The enthusiastic homage paid you today," he said "sounded in our ears like a beautiful melody, inspired by the love of a people for their sovereigns. I hope that Providence long will watch over your majesties and all your royal house, for the welfare of both Italy and Europe."

In Prince Edward I stands.

HALIFAX, April 22.—The legislature of Prince Edward Island has again passed a bill abolishing both the legislative council and the House of Assembly, and hereafter the legislature will consist of a lower house only, one-half of the thirty members of which will be chosen by electors possessing a real estate qualification to the value of \$200 and the other half will be elected by universal suffrage. The constitution of the legislature and the franchise are not to be changed hereafter, except by a two-thirds vote of the new body created by the act.

Will Not Take American Money at Paris.

HALIFAX, April 22.—One of the city banks has decided today not to take American currency at par, owing to the sudden fall of silver yesterday in New York. Brokers are taking American bills at 10 per cent discount.

News from Catamarca has been received stating that the rebels had defeated General

NICE GERMAN LIAR

One of Them is in Chicago Now, Writing Home About the Fair.

HIS STUFF BEING PRINTED IN COLOGNE

Ridiculous Falsehoods Intended to Frighten Uninformed and Credulous People.

EVERY FEATURE OF THE FAIR MALIGNED

Gratuitous Abuse Heaped on Americans by a Maliciously Mendacious Cuss.

SOME HOPE FOR THE MILITARY BILL

Kaiser Wilhelm Intends to Interest the Pope in Its Passage if Possible—Politicians Preparing for the Dissolution of the Reichstag.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)

BERLIN, April 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Lovely spring weather was the feature of the week, but the farmers are crying loudly for rain, as they can neither till nor sow, the earth being hard as iron. The small Rhine steamers, spick and span in new paint, are already running as express boats between Cologne and Mainz.

By the way, Cologne is making great public improvements, on which 40,000,000 marks will be expended, including a new railway station made necessary by the removal of the old one at Pont Cathedral, which spoiled the vicinity of that noble pile. Whilst on the subject of Cologne, I want to draw the attention of the people of Chicago to a foreign correspondent in their city who is writing weekly letters to the Cologne Zeitung, the maliciousness of which is only equalled by their ridiculousness, and their main object seems to be to prevent Germans from visiting the Chicago exposition, but why a paper like the Zeitung prints his copy is difficult to understand. He writes under the name of "Wilhelm der Irefahrer," and speaks of America as a savage country, peopled by savages.

Chicago Viciously Toasted.

He sums up Chicago as full of dirt and filth, and says Americans eat in such a filthy manner as to distress him; they sit at the table with their servants, who are always helped to the best portions. All the male Americans wear large diamond pins, worth not less than \$1,300. He warns Germans not to take any ready money to Chicago, as the streets are full of thieves and robbers, who will surely relieve them of their cash if not their lives.

He says May is a terrible month in Chicago, with cold, rain, snow and hail, and that July and August are frightfully hot with terrible storms and waterpuffs. Strangers will probably catch malaria, while a native is lucky if he gets from his business house to his home without getting robbed.

During the exposition Chicago will be the rendezvous for thieves, swindlers and cut-throats of all nations. No one should go there alone if unable to speak English. The streets are so badly lighted it is impossible to read the numbers on the houses.

Queer Course for a Paper.

Such is the correspondence the Zeitung sees fit to give space to. Germans who have been to the United States laugh at such ridiculous assertions, but thousands of others take it seriously. Only today a credulous mother refused to allow her son to go to this terribly dangerous city. The writer deserves exposure, but worse even than his conduct is that of the Zeitung in publishing his spiteful rubbish.

The Zeitung is making itself ridiculous politically, also. After having keenly opposed the army bill it now turns round and warmly supports it.

A rumor ran in the Reichstag two days ago that the kaiser, chancellor and federal council had decided at government headquarters that the situation was unchanged, but the center was showing a more yielding disposition. The chancellor himself could tell you no more. A percentage of high position said to me yesterday:

Hopes to Work His Holiness.

"I don't think Caprivi would take the risk of dissolution. Besides now he must wait the return of the kaiser. In Wilhelm's master are entertained that he will bring good news from the Vatican. I am convinced he will while he is on his way to the burning question of the military bill and in some manner bring about a change in the attitude of the center. The recent oscillations of the center render this probable. This is to be the last effort."

Asked if Caprivi was likely to succeed, he said: "Who can say, seeing the disturbed state center? Baron von Huelme takes the utmost pains to convert his colleagues, and Cardinal Kopp second him zealously, but Cardinal Kemptz is still hostile to meddling with matters mundane, and has refused to associate himself with these underground works, and the rest of the bishops refuse to act."

All this leaves plenty of room for speculation, especially as the return of the Jesuits would be a sine qua non, to papal intervention, and the kaiser is keenly opposed to the order.

Socialists Are Eager for the Fray.

The socialists announce they have 120 candidates ready in case of dissolution, and boldly announce their intention of making one more supreme effort. Herr Bebel counts on financial assistance from all parts of the world, in order to successfully carry on the battle.

Before leaving for Rome the kaiser sent for Baron Schelling, keeper of seals, and told him summarily to see the kaiser after receiving the bill, adding that he viewed it as a personal offense and wished the case reopened at once. This may lead to more piquant developments. The Reichstag is in a comatose condition. A majority of the members are absent, preparing for the possible dissolution, and legislative business receives odd attention. The press law, after it had been apparently rejected, was passed on final discussion. This makes political discussion, whether in German or foreign papers, highly dangerous in the future, as any correspondent publishing views deemed indiscreet or hurtful to national safety can be summarily arrested and sent to prison.

A conservative deputy, Baron Oppen, who was well viewed at court, has vanished, owing 40,000 marks. It is said he has gone to America.

Rescued from the Deep.

LONDON, April 22.—The steamer Electrician, Captain Lester of Liverpool, from New Orleans, reports that on April 9, latitude 23

NO DANGER OF WAR

Peace of Europe Not Threatened by the Present Crisis.

BELGIAN REPUBLIC NOT FAR DISTANT

Proposed Reform Likely to Come About the End of the Century.

POPE LEO IS THE POLITICAL PIVOT

His Holiness Controls the Balance of Power in Most Instances.

EULOGIZING GERMANY'S POLITICAL ORBIT

Emperor William Will Make an Effort to Draw Switzerland into the Present Strong Combine Against Republican France.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)

PARIS, April 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—I was right last week to tell the readers of THE BEE that the Serbian and Belgian crises were without danger to the peace of Europe. In Serbia everything is going on quietly. A report was spread of an attempt against the king's life which failed, but no confirmation has been received of the news.

Attention, of course, must always be given to this side of the map, for it is from there that war will come whenever Russia wishes. The situation in Belgium was more serious. If the electoral reform had not been voted on Tuesday evening the country would have been in a state of revolution. The socialists were organized and waited everywhere for a signal to march. The reform voted does not entirely satisfy the socialists, being as it is but a partial reform, but they have understood their power since they obliged the conservatives to give in. In future every time they desire something they will employ the same tactics. It is therefore probable that before the end of the century some reform will be brought forward that the monarchy cannot accede to and then a revolution will break out.

The Belgian republic is not far distant as events proceed. It is evident to all European politicians that the crisis this time was avoided firstly by the counsel of King Leopold, who is a partisan of universal suffrage in contradiction to his ministers and by the order of the pope, who informed the Belgian Catholic deputies that the interest of the church was to avoid a crisis.

Europe's Political Pivot.

Pope Leo continues to be the political pivot of Europe, as is demonstrated once more by the visit of the kaiser, who came with the numerous suite of seventy-five persons—generals, colonels and princes in uniform and covered with decorations. The impression produced upon King Humbert was disagreeable and he could not be blind to the effect which his ally desired to produce upon his people—the effect of a triumph.

But the impression produced in the diplomatic world was not great. It had been known for some weeks that the object of the journey was to draw closer the bonds of the triple alliance and to show the people of Italy and Germany the sympathy which now exists between the two governments. The sympathy has always been strong, which explains the presence in Rome of the archduke of Austria, but what causes speculation is the interview which took place between the emperor and the pope. According to indiscreet communications by the prelates of the pontifical court the emperor desires to make a last attempt to induce the pope to favor the triple alliance and to separate him from republican France.

He will endeavor to show the common interests of the monarchy and the papacy. Up to now the pope appears to be unshaken in his policy. The emperor will endeavor also to obtain the pope's support for the vote on the military bill, but in this he will certainly fail as the pope is decidedly opposed to the expenditure of money and men for military ends.

Increasing Germany's Political Orbit.

In the diplomatic world importance is attached to the fact that Emperor William will return to Berlin by way of Switzerland. This is regarded as a fresh attempt to draw Switzerland into the German political orbit. That the emperor should make such journeys is undoubtedly clever, for they draw attention to him and consequently from Germany. Even if they do not have any influence upon the chancellor they are likely to influence those who are always impressed by military spectacles and the Franco-Russian alliance is more solid than ever. It was rumored that the Panama affair would produce a bad impression upon the czar, but the czar is not to be shaken when once he has made a resolution, and, notwithstanding the efforts of German partisans in his court, nothing has been changed in the policy of Russia which remains faithful to France.

The only country where disturbance is to be feared is Italy, where the anarchists, notwithstanding frequent arrests, are numerous and are decided to make a manifestation. The salon in the Champs Elysees, which will be opened on May 1, will contain 1,500 pictures and 1,150 works of sculpture.

Great Art Display.

In a hurried visit among pictures not yet hung I was able to see Miknesse's immense painting of an episode in the history of Hungary. Another great historical painting by Debolle, entitled "Charles Le Temeraire," the scene of which is laid in a church strongly illuminated by the sun shining through the colored windows. Lunnad exhibits as usual. Rocingrease

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Fair; Easterly Winds; Warmer.

South American Revolutionary Notes.

How a German Writer Writes. Effect of the Serbian King's Coup. Credit of the Nation saved.

Union Pacific Strike Not Settled.

Omaha Athletic Club Election. Railroad Rates Still in Danger.

Nebraska Democrats Made Happy.

Free Gold in the Treasury Again. Condition of the Iron Trade. King Humbert Honored by the Navy.

Last Week in Omaha Society.

Faith Ten in Hawaii.

Horrible Death of a Lincoln Woman.

Murder in an Iowa Saloon.

Connell Blasts Local News.

South Dakota Matters.

How a Fake was Disproved.

Murderer Falsely Expected.

Miller was a Much Wanted Man.

Costing the Columbian Liberty Bell.

Among the Late Books.

Omaha's Trade Review.

Commercial and Financial Matters.

Editorial and Comment.

An Oration Writes of Gratuity.

Among the Secret Societies.

Hogra of the He P.

When Bucoite Feet Slip Up.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox on Sin.

One of the Original Locomotives.

Sunday Sporting Menage.

Woman's Work and Ways.

Life Among English Farmers.

Capital Bond in Treasuries.

PUBLIC CREDIT SAFE

Carlisle's Action Saves the Business of the Country from Disaster.

PROBABLE PANIC HAS BEEN AVERTED

Uneasiness in the Financial World Quieted by the Treasury's Course.

RUSH FOR GOLD SEEMS TO BE OVER

Shipments Now Will Be Only What Are Ordinarily Necessary.

HOW THE NEWS AFFECTED WALL STREET

Sudden Flurry in Stocks with Large Selling Orders—Gold Stocks Feel the Most—Western Union Not Wanted at Present.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The "Times" financial article tomorrow morning will say: "It is almost superfluous to say that the stock market has been in a highly feverish condition through the week. It is still in that condition. This makes any predictions of its course for the coming week of little value. Whatever they are, they may be disproved by the event. A state of the public mind, as reflected in stock speculation, where a dispatch from Washington can send up or send down quotations several points in a few hours, is altogether too uncertain a thing to base calculations upon. The first public information the street had as to the plans of Secretary Carlisle in respect to the redemption of the treasury notes was given in a Washington dispatch last Friday morning and it was received incredulously."

It brought heavy selling. But it now appears that certain prominent financiers had been privately informed by their Washington correspondents nearly a week before that such a plan was under serious consideration in the Treasury department. It needed only for the recipients of this startling information to be convinced of its correctness, to decide upon their line of action. The heavy sales of stock which pressed on the market all the week came from their orders to sell. They unloaded about everything upon which they were borrowing money. To have waited until the news was public property would have simply been to wait until there was no market to sell on without causing a disastrous break, what happened when last Tuesday's dispatches did make it public, and when the street, incredulous and confused at first, finally became convinced was a pretty good indication of what would have happened had the Treasury department actually issued orders to refuse redemption of treasury notes in gold.

Hunting for Exchanges.

It took about twenty-four hours for the conviction to become established that the information was correct. Then came the rush of those who had foreign debts to pay to buy exchange before there should be a premium on gold. At the same time the Canadian banks called for their gold balances here. Even from Boston a direct shipment of gold was made to London, a thing before almost unheard of.

To the extent that the shipments of the past week have been due to alarm, they may be called abnormal, and as the treasury is still paying everything in gold on demand, and it is getting to be understood that it will continue to do so (for reasons which are at present only in the stage of rumor to outsiders), the alarm may be expected to subside. Further shipments, therefore, should be only what the ordinary conditions of business call for. Furthermore, the fact must be recognized that the treasury notes amount to only \$137,000,000; that they are by law redeemable for duties and all public debts at par, and that the duties amount to over \$300,000,000 per annum. If they actually were redeemable only in silver, therefore, a sort of brokerage might possibly be established in them, for they would then be used exclusively for payment of customs duties and internal revenue dues. For this reason they might never be at a discount, or only a nominal one.

Blow at the Nation's Credit.

But this is not the consideration. The fact of overwhelming importance is the blow to the national credit which would have been given by the government's deliberately discrediting one of its own currency issues. This was the thing which alarmed the financial community. It did not need that the treasury should issue such an order. The mere fact that its issue had been seriously contemplated was enough. The first consideration in finance is credit, for its currency instruments which make the exchanges consist of 90 per cent credit currency and only 10 per cent gold. Money causes immediate contraction of the money, which is doing 90 per cent of the business.

That, under stress of the large gold engagements and the feeling of alarm, call loans should have jumped for a while to 15 per cent and commercial paper have been hard to negotiate (to which fact is said to be due the failure of the Pennsylvania Steel company) are not things to wonder at, so far as the feeling of uneasiness has spread or is spreading through the country. It will be manifested in the opinion of leading financiers in the tightness of money, which will do as much as anything to bring the silver question to final settlement. It has to be settled for good, and all at some time or other, and it is a mere truisim that no great question is settled with stress and disturbance.

How Stocks Suffered.

Amid the hurly-burly of the market, when weak spots were uncovered in numerous unexpected places, the selling of the gold stocks attracted special attention. Missouri Pacific broke feverishly, Manhattan fell twenty-six points in one week owing to the liquidation of a small pool, but the selling of Western Union, while less conspicuous, has been steady for some time past, and such as to lead to the belief that a considerable amount of stock has been carefully unloaded. The rumors current in the street have reference to considerable losses in revenue the company will suffer through the closing of the pool rooms. Very few know how large a source of income to the Western Union company these gambling establishments were. It is said that each pool room paid an average of \$60 per

AMERICANS IN PARIS TESTIFY TO HIS WORTH AS A DIPLOMAT.

PARIS, April 22.—General Meredith Reid presided at the meeting of the American colony held today in the Hotel Continental for the purpose of testifying to the retiring American minister, Hon. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge. Hon. E. J. Phelps, formerly American minister to Ecuador, and at present counsel for the United States before the Berlin sea tribunal of arbitration, spoke in flattering terms of Mr. Coolidge's course as a diplomat. Mr. Phelps said that he felt hearty sympathy with the movement to testify to the esteem of the American colony for Mr. Coolidge.

AMERICAN MINISTER HONORED BY THE AMERICAN COLONY.

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