COURT OF ASSIZE CONTINUES SITTING

THE CROWN'S EVIDENCE IN NICHOLES CASE

Is All In—Evidence for the Defence Heard at This Morning's Session.

When the sitting of the Assize court was resumed yesterday afternoon, further evidence was given in the trial of Frank Nicholles, charged with the murder of Tom Netes.

Constable Carson, called on behalf of the Crown, said he was on the corner of Yates and Government streets shortly after midnight on the night of the murder. From there he went to Chatham street through the alley. In the alley he met two men coming from Herald street. He met them about fifty feet from Herald street. Two of the houses in the alley were occupied at the time. Tom Netes, the deceased, was one of the men, and by size, he judged the prisoner was the other, but he couldn't see his face. Netes was ahead and the other man following, both were walking very fast. He went to Herald street and saw Chinamen there who told him of a row. A woman came out from No. 16 and went in again. Stella Cameron occupied this house at the time. He made a circuit of the block. He then went to Government from Herald, and found the deceased partly on the sidewalk and partly on the ground. He was groaning at the time. It was about half an hour after the time he first saw Netes in the alley.

Shown a sketch of the block referred to, he pointed out where he had found the deceased, and also the location of the various houses of ill-fame mentioned by the witnesses.

Constable Carson said Thos. Netes and his brother lived in a cabin on Turret rock, and prisoner Nicholles lived in a sloop which he kept at the foot of Herald street. When he came up where Netes was with Constable Blackstock, the deceased was unconscious. After getting him in a hack, he, Constantine and Angelo went to Turret rock to try to find Nicholes. They found the sloop was gone, and a hunt for the prisoner was started. He was found afterwards in a woodshed in Rock Bay district. After deceased died, the witness searched him, and found 20 cents in money, a seal's tooth, some buttons, two rings on his fingers, matches and shoe laces. No weapon of any variety was found on him or near the vicinity where he was found on Government street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mills, Constable Carson said he belonged to the force for eight years, that during that time Tom Netes gave the police some trouble. Netes was a tall man and looked to be a powerful man. He looked taller than the prisoner, but no stouter. He thought Netes was charged in the police court with striking a man with a hammer. He had known Tom Netes for three or four years. He knew him as a drinking man, credited with a bad temper. There was no blood on Netes's body or clothing when found. He knew Frank Nicholes for 18 months and never knew or heard anything wrong about him during that time. He thought Netes was about 34 years of age. He didn't make a search for a weapon until after eight o'clock next morning, but another officer had. Netes was not considered a temperate man.

Constable Blackstock was the next witness for the Crown. He gave distances, referring to the block where the tragedy occurred. He told of finding the deceased on Government street. He found no blood there, no blood from any wounds; the deceased, when discovered, was unconscious. He found no weapon of any kind on the deceased or in the vicinity. After taking him to the station, he noticed a wound over the heart and in the abdomen.

Under cross-examination Constable Blackstock said the alley was very dark at night. He knew Netes by sight, but couldn't say anything about his character. Netes was about six feet tall and a well built man. He had on a dark great coat. At the time he discovered Netes, he did not think he was much injured. He didn't know Nicholes except to see him; he knew nothing against him.

Dr. Robertson, the next witness, told of going to the police station in response to a summons and finding the deceased, Netes, in an unconscious, collapsed condition, and with a strong odor of alcohol. He died about fifteen minutes after the doctor arrived at the station. Witness then made an examination. He found a wound penetrating the abdominal wall. Another wound he found in the chest, just over the heart. The latter wound was oozing when he first saw it. He afterwards made a post-mortem examination. The chest wound had penetrated the right ventricle of the heart. The right ventricle is the most vulnerable part of the heart. It was a fatal wound, quite sufficient to cause death.

At the request of Mr. Mills he examined the prisoner and found scratches on his face and swelling behind the ear. There appeared to be pain behind his left shoulder.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mills, Dr. Robertson said severe blows could be received without external marks of violence. He described more minutely the abrasions found on the prisoner. Tom Netes was a powerfully built man, with good heart.

Mr. Mills proceeded to cross-examine Dr. Robertson regarding the nature of the heart wound. These questions continued until His Lordship said, "Let the doctor answer in his own way, he knows more about what he is talking about than you do." (Laughter).

Mary Balman, the next witness, lived at No. 11 Chatham street on the morning of November 8th. She heard some one running through the alleyway between 12 and 12:30. Apparently there were two men. She opened the door and heard one man using strong language. She saw the men on Chatham street, going towards Government. They were running very fast. It was a very dark night and she could not distinguish the men.

Rose Gregory told of living at No. 15 Chatham street on the night of the murder. She heard the noise of two men running fast and opened the door. She saw the two men at the corner of Government and Chatham streets. She heard one man say "I'll catch you."

Constable Jackson, the next witness, got Nicholes in a crouched position in Gill's woodshed. After arresting Nicholes, he cautioned him. He searched the prisoner and found the knife, produced in court. The prisoner then said "If I had not killed him, he would have killed me. He stabbed at me with a long knife."

Stella Cameron lived at No. 16 Herald street on the night of the murder. Three men came to her house that night. They were Nicholes, Netes and Angelo. They came at 12:15, and had some beer, Netes sat near the door, Nicholes sat near the table. Angelo went into the bedroom and Nicholes and Netes began quarrelling. They were talking loud in their own language. Netes was doing most of the talking. She saw a knife in Nicholes's hand, and a plug of tobacco in the other. She asked Angelo to take them out. They left, Netes first, Nicholes second, Angelo last. She then heard them scuffling outside and then heard two men running down the alley. All three had been drinking.

The court then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From Friday's Daily.)

All the witnesses of the Crown having given their evidence yesterday afternoon Mr. Mills this morning on behalf of the prisoner, Nicholes, charged with the murder of Tom Netes, said that the evidence of the prosecution, to put the worst construction on it, showed only manslaughter, and His Lordship could so rule on. This would facilitate the case.

His Lordship said that he could not so rule and asked Mr. Mills to go on with the case.

Mr. Mills then addressed the jury, making a strong plea in favor of his contention that the crime was in any event no worse than manslaughter. He quoted several cases bearing on the matter. He read the definition of murder as contained in the criminal code, and showed that the charge could be reduced to manslaughter, if there was great provocation or a necessity on the part of the offender to defend himself. He briefly reviewed the facts in the case. He said Tom Netes commenced the fight, and that his client ran away, and that under the law he was fully justified in protecting himself under the circumstances. As Nicholes had told the police if he had not killed Netes, Netes would have killed him.

The first witness for the defence was Austin Horn. He said he was a sealer and resided in Victoria. He knew Tom Netes and Frank Nicholes. He was with Netes on Johnson street about eighteen months ago. They met Nicholes and another fellow. Netes jumped Nicholes about something. There was a row of some kind. Nicholes walked on. When Netes came back he was excited, and said: "I'll kill that ——. You'll see."

Cross-examined by Mr. McLean, he said that Pete Netes asked him about the evidence, and told him to go to see Mr. Mills. He had received no pay or inducement to remain here to give evidence.

P. Metro, restaurant keeper, Maryland restaurant, knew Mr. Horn for five or six years. He had a talk with him about this case in November, about three or four days after Nicholes was committed for trial. Horn ate in his place. He knew Tom Netes. He was his partner for two months two years ago. He knew him three or four years. Netes gambled, was a quarrelsome man. He tried to grab a knife to kill another man in his place, but Metro stopped it. This happened in April, two years ago. His name was Moraky. Netes called Metro everything, and took charge of the Maryland restaurant; for a quarter of an hour he could do nothing with him. Netes was quarrelling, drinking, fighting nearly all the time. He knew Nicholes for many years. They were raised together in Greece. Nicholes has always been a hard working man, not quarrelsome. He knew Geo. Katcules and saw him in the restaurant on November 8th. He talked to Katcules about 11 o'clock on this morning, the morning of the murder, he also saw Katcules on Saturday following before he went to the police station. Tom Netes was arrested for trying to strike a man in the Maryland restaurant.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLean, he said he did not tell the police that Netes was trying to stab a man with a knife. The row started about a partnership disagreement. When Katcules came to his restaurant he asked about the news, and then said that he was going back to tell Nicholes to come to town. He corroborated the story told by Horn regarding the previous row between Netes and Nicholes. He didn't know anything about it till Horn told him.

William Thiemsen, who runs the Germania saloon on Johnson street, said he had known Tom Netes for about a year. He had trouble with Tom Netes once. Netes was in his saloon on New Year's Day, 1901, and he (Netes) threatened him with a hammer, and he so frightened the witness that he opened his safe and allowed Netes to take $30 out of the safe. He got the money back through the police court.

Mr. McLean brought out the Netes side of the Germania saloon row to the effect that Thiemsen had rolled Netes for $80 and that the charge in the police court had been dismissed.

D. Chungranes, fish and poultry dealer, knew Tom Netes and his father in Greece. He knew him for three years in Victoria and had seen him frequently. Netes had a bad temper and wanted to fight everybody. Netes was a tall, big man. He had known Nicholes for twelve years. He had always been steady and industrious, a very good man. Netes used to carry knuckles and a knife and Chungranes cautioned him against carrying them or they would land him in jail.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLean, he said he had never any trouble with Netes about the price of fish. He stuck to his statements regarding Netes's quarrelsome nature.

The court then adjourned to 2.15.

GOT FIVE YEARS FOR MANSLAUGHTER

THE GREEK NICHOLES RECEIVED SENTENCE

Jury Brought in Verdict of Manslaughter, With Recommendation to Mercy—Katcules Released.

It took the jury in the case of Rex vs. Nicholes just twenty minutes to find a verdict of manslaughter against the prisoner, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Immediately after the announcement of the verdict, Mr. McLean, on behalf of the Crown, entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Katcules, charged with being an accessory after the fact. The other case of Rex vs. Nangle, for assault, went over to the next assizes, and the court was adjourned.

When the court resumed its sitting at 2.15 yesterday afternoon, the first witness was Tony Affros, restaurant manager in the employment of Metro at the Maryland restaurant. He could remember the 8th of November last, the day after the killing of Netes. He saw Katcules that morning. On the following day he also saw Katcules. He had no conversation with him.

Pabulo, a Greek, could not speak English, and gave evidence through an interpreter. He knew Tom Netes in Greece since he was a small boy. He was drunken and quarrelsome, and got into trouble with the police there. Netes was once held in Greece by the authorities, but he went away before the case could be heard. Netes's friends paid passage money for him to British Columbia in order to get him out of trouble in Greece.

Mr. McLean, after a severe cross-examination, got the acknowledgment that he knew nothing of his own knowledge, but heard the reports from other parties.

Pabulo's son was the next witness. He knew Tom Netes. Netes got into trouble with the soldiers in Greece. He (Netes) stabbed himself so that he would not be taken as a soldier. He was jailed for this. In Victoria Netes was as bad as at home, quarrelling and fighting. He saw Netes with finger knuckles. The prisoner was a quiet man and always good to the witness.

V. Peppa, another Greek, knew Tom Netes for three and a half years. He was a bad man, always fighting. He saw Netes with iron knuckles, and told him to throw them overboard.

Cross-examined, he said he never saw Netes in a fight with anybody.

Constantine Reika was called as a Crown witness. Tom Netes was always in trouble according to reports, but he never saw him in a fight.

The prisoner was then put in the box and told his version of the affair. He had been in Victoria for twelve years, and followed the fishing business. On November 7th he lived in his sloop, which was generally anchored at foot of Herald street. He knew Tom Netes since he came to Victoria. They were very little friends in that time. Tom has a brother Constantine, who is also a fisherman. He went to get herring first last year. He saw Netes on November 7th first near Chinese gambling house on Store street. Netes told me, "You got fish first last year, but this year you —— —— ——; you got your life last year, but you won't get it this year." He laughed and said he was going fishing to-morrow morning. Netes then left him and he found Angelo. They went to the Chinese gambling house. Netes came there after awhile; he was drunk. He and Angelo went to the Lighthouse saloon, and Netes followed them. He never asked Netes to come with them. They went to No. 16. Nicholes did not want to go in because Netes was there. But Angelo coaxed him. When Angelo went into the back room Netes started again about the herring fishing, and said he would fix the witness when they got outside. As soon as they got out of the house Netes struck him and knocked him down, and said he would kill him. Angelo separated them, and then he (Nicholes) ran down the alleyway to get away. He didn't see Constable Carson.

Before he got to No. 11 Chatham street, Netes came up to him and struck him behind the ear with something heavy on the hand, and said, "I'll kill you." He then pulled his knife and struck out with it. He didn't know where he hit Netes; he was afraid for his life. He then continued to run up Chatham street, and heard Netes after him, calling "I'll catch you." The knife he used was a pocket knife he had for two years. After running up Chatham to Government, Government to Herald, he went down Herald to No. 16, where he expected to find his hat. He could not find it, and then went to his sloop and pulled out to get away from Tom Netes and his brother. His man George was on board. They went to Albert Head. George Katcules went ashore about 8 o'clock next morning, and went to Victoria. He came back, and then Nicholes left the sloop at 5.30 to come to Victoria. He lost the road and found himself in the morning at Beechy Bay. He stayed there on Saturday, and on Sunday he found the road to Victoria; came here and got there about 6.30. He went to Mr. Gill's yard; the policemen came and he gave himself up.

To Mr. McLean, he said he didn't sink the sloop nor do anything that would make it sink. He didn't tell anyone that he sank his sloop. He didn't come to Turret rock because he was scared of Netes.

Mr. McLean examined very closely regarding the different encounters in the alley and on Chatham street. The cross-examination was conducted under much difficulty, as the prisoner's knowledge of English is somewhat limited. In the main the prisoner struck to his story.

After a few questions by the learned judge to make the evidence clearer, Mr. Mills announced that that closed his case, and Mr. McLean put Sergeant Murray in the box to give rebuttal testimony. He proceeded to tell of a conversation he had with Chungranes when Mr. Mills objected to hearsay evidence. His Lordship upheld Mr. Mills's objection.

Robert McLean, who had seen Nicholes coming to town, was called. Mr. Mills objected to his evidence. His Lordship allowed him to go on. He told of meeting the prisoner on the Saanich road. He had a conversation with him. Nicholes wanted him to take him home for a couple of days and then he would make for the steamers. Nicholes told him he had sunk the sloop.

To Mr. Mills, McLean said that he told the police, and afterwards he went to see about getting the reward. This completed the case.

Mr. Mills then addressed the jury. He pointed out the bad reputation given Netes by the evidence and the good reputation of Nicholes. The evidence showed that Netes was struck in self-defence, and that Nicholes was justified in striking the blows to protect his own life. Mr. Mills carefully reviewed the evidence of the different witnesses. In an eloquent peroration he asked for a verdict of "not guilty."

Mr. McLean, in a clear, logical, incisive speech, summed up the evidence for the Crown. He asked the jury to place no reliance on Horn's evidence, and all testimony against the murdered man was merely hearsay. He contended that the prisoner's crime was murder, and asked the jury to so find.

His Lordship, in addressing the jury, paid a tribute to the intelligence of British Columbia jurors, and he felt sure they would act impartially. He told them the difference between murder and manslaughter, and pointed out the quarrelsome nature of the murdered man.

The jury retired at 6.40 p.m., and twenty minutes afterwards brought in the verdict: "We find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and we strongly recommend him to mercy."

His Lordship thanked the jury and then dismissed them from further attendance.

After dealing with the other cases, as stated above, the court adjourned.

The Sentence.

At 11 o'clock this morning Frank Nicholes came up for sentence before Mr. Justice Walkem. Mr. Mills made a strong plea for clemency. His Lordship told the prisoner that he considered the jury had done their duty. He referred to the fact that no weapon was found on the deceased or in the vicinity in which he was found. If the jury hadn't brought in a recommendation to mercy the learned judge said he didn't know if he would have done his duty by sentencing the prisoner to less than seven years. He cautioned Greeks against the too free use of the knife. As the jury has taken a lenient view, and as the man was given a previous good character, he sentenced him to five years' imprisonment. He pointed out how advantageous it would be to the prisoner to so conduct himself as to merit the shortening of his sentence.

Before sentence was passed on Nicholes, Mr. McLean entered a stay of proceedings against Katcules, charged with being an accessory after the fact. Before discharging him, Mr. Justice Walkem told him of the serious nature of the offence with which he had been charged, and it was only because Mr. McLean took into consideration the fact that he had already been in jail that he asked for his release. He might be sentenced for five years or over, for the offence.

Mr. Mills also made application for the reduction of the bond holding Nangle with assault. The learned judge would not allow any reduction, and he was released on the same bond, himself in $1,000, Wm. Jensen, Mrs. Reid and Geo. Deans in $500 each. The court then adjourned.

OFFICERS OF THE MISSING SLOOP-OF-WAR CONDOR.

Seated—Left to Right—Dr. Hartley, Commander Sclater, Paymaster Franklin.
Standing—Navigating Lieutenant Winthrop; First Lieutenant Mason, Second Lieutenant Proctor.

FRENCH TRADE.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The imports of France for the month of January decreased 33,142,000 francs, and the exports for the same month increased 28,967,000 francs.

ATHLETES IN ROLE OF ENTERTAINERS

St. Valentine's Night Celebrated in a Fitting Manner by the Members of the J. B. A. A.

The James Bay Athletic Association, an organization which already has a long list of triumphs in the athletic and social realm to its credit, added another to the long list in the entertainment which they provided their friends in the club rooms last night. The cosy quarters of the club were handsomely decorated with cars and other sporting utensils, setting off the array of bunting, flags, and Chinese lanterns. At the back of the stage a transfixed heart, emblematic of the depredations of St. Valentine, relieved the white background.

The room was filled with friends of the organization and every seat was occupied. The programme throughout was an excellent one, and the pleasure of the audience was signified by the generous applause which the different performers received. H. Dallas Helmcken, president of the club, presided in his usual good style and at the conclusion of the entertainment invited all present to go up stairs where a dainty repast was found spread in the supper room. Here the members of the club played the part of hosts to their friends in a charming manner, and it is reported that their lady friends provoked to good works by the entertainment intend to put on one for the benefit of the club in the near future.

The programme given at the concert was as follows: E. H. Russell acting as accompanist:

Piano Solo (with Angelus attachment) ..... E. H. Russell
"The Bugler" ..... W. Williams
"Greenleve" ..... H. J. Cave
Reading from L'Habitant—"Mon Frere Camille" ..... J. H. B. Rickaby
"The Sentinel Asleep" ..... R. A. C. Grant
"Good-Bye" ..... Signor A. Salvini
Song in Pantomime ..... Geo. Phillips
Piano Solo ..... E. H. Russell
"A Promise of Life" ..... A. T. Goward
"The Flight of Ages" ..... H. Kent
Violin Solo ..... Dr. Nash
"Macgregor's Gathering" ..... A. Salvini
"Bedouin Love Song" ..... H. Taylor
Encore—"Storm Fiend" .....
..... A. Salvini and H. Taylor
"The Moon Hath Raised Her Lamp on High" .....
God Save the King.

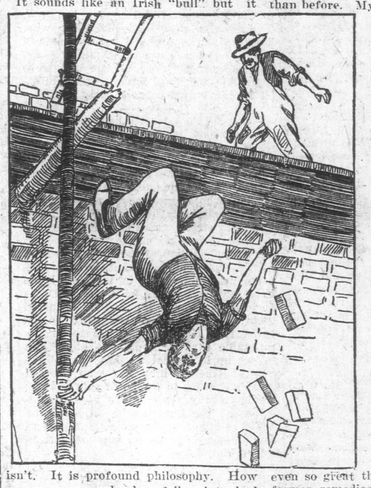
PAT'S PHILOSOPHY.

The Sound Sense which is Sometimes Obscured by the Sparkle of Irish Wit.

Irish wit is very often unconscious. The Irishman serves up a dish of humor with a garnishing of wit. Beneath the lightest sallies of the strongest brogue, one often finds a depth of philosophy worthy of a sage.

When the Irish hod carrier fell from the ladder with his load of bricks, and was picked up by his sympathetic fellows: "Did the fall hurt ye, Pat?" said one to the half conscious man. "Faith," came the whispered answer, "It's not the fallin' that hurt me, but the stoppin'."

It sounds like an Irish "bull" but it



isn't. It is profound philosophy. How many a man who has fallen into bad habits realizes that it's the stopping that hurts. How many a good liver who has suddenly been brought up short by an aggravated case of stomach disease realizes that it's the stopping that hurts. The falling is easy enough and the sensation pleasant. That downward route marked by late lunches of lobster or welch rarebit, washed down with a stimulating drink, was a very pleasant one to travel. But to come hard up against Nature's punishment of dyspepsia, which stops all pleasures of eating and drinking, is the thing that hurts.

The Way to Health

is paved with good intentions. When there is an over-full feeling after eating, with bloating and belching, the discomfort leads the man to say, "I must do something for this 'stomach trouble.'" But after a time the discomfort passes off and he does nothing. Sometimes he does worse than nothing by taking something to 'settle the stomach' which, by giving temporary relief, encourages him to greater delay in taking the proper treatment for the diseased stomach. Palliative pellets, powders and tablets may relieve for a time, but they won't cure. They can't cure. Suppose you saturate the garbage in a barrel with cologne: there will be a sweet odor in place of a foul one until the strength of the cologne is used up, then the foul smell is worse than ever, and though perfumes may change the odor of garbage they can't arrest the decay. Underneath the perfume decay goes along unhindered. It's so with the foul and diseased stomach. The things that "settle the stomach" and correct for the time acidity, heartburn, etc., have no effect on the disease which is progressing steadily toward the chronic stage.

Have You Reached It?

Have you reached that point where you've had to stop eating what you liked? Are you living on toast and tea, or oatmeal—crackers and milk, coveting the good things you don't dare eat? Do you go to the table dreading the penalty of the meal and its after suffering? You can be cured so that you can eat anything you want, eat it with appetite and digest it properly. Here's the proof:

"I was a great sufferer with dyspepsia for over two years, and I was a complete physical wreck," writes Mr. Preston E. Fenstermacher, of Egypt, Lehigh Co., Pa. "Had many torturing, gnawing and aching pains—I think about all that a dyspeptic has or ever could have. I also suffered much with constipation. I tried many different medicines which were recommended to cure the trouble, but these only made me worse and my condition was more sluggish and weak than before. My stomach was in such a weak condition that the least and easiest kind of food to digest would get sour in my stomach, and I had such a weak and debilitated appearance that it seemed as if I had hardly any blood in my whole body. Muscles were soft and flabby, circulation poor and slow. Suffered greatly from cold hands and feet. At last I came across an advertisement of Dr. Pierce's. I read it through and thought to myself this firm must have some sympathy with suffering humanity. I wrote to them for a question list blank, which I filled out and returned to them, stating my symptoms and pains. To my great surprise I received by return mail the best and most substantial advice that I ever before read. This advice gave me the greatest confidence in the World's Dispensary Medical Association, even so great that I at once left off all former remedies and tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I used about eight vials of the 'Pellets' and ten bottles of the 'Discovery' which brought me back to my former state of health."

To Be Kept in Mind.

Let every person who has some slight disorder of the stomach keep this in mind: What hurts the stomach hurts the whole body and every part of it. The body is sustained by food when digested and converted into nutrition. But when the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased the food eaten cannot be properly digested, the nutrition of the body fails, with the natural result of weakness. Hence the loss of flesh, the run-down condition, the "weak" heart, sluggish liver, "weak" kidneys and other diseases which are a direct result of the diseased condition of the stomach.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, and therefore the proper nourishment of the body. By its use lost flesh is regained, weakness gives place to strength, and the body is built up with sound flesh and solid muscle.

Your Home Library.

has a place that can be filled to advantage by Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great medical work, containing over one thousand large pages and more than 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send thirty-one one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only twenty-one stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

KENTUCKIAN'S PROTEST.

Objects to the Official Reception to Prince Henry—Mr. Grosvenor's Reply.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—The monotony of a private pension bill in the House to-day was enlivened by a very sensational speech by Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky, in denunciation of what he denominated "Flunkeyism" to foreign countries. He took the recent statements emanating from continental cabinets regarding the attitude of Great Britain during the Spanish war as a text for a wholesale attack upon the trend of United States diplomacy. He severely scored Secretary Hay and declared that if Lord Pauncefote had sought, as was alleged, to circumvent us during the war of 1898, the sooner he was shipped across the seas the better. He also criticized the President for his reported intention to send his daughter to the coronation of King Edward, and protested against the official reception of Prince Henry.

There was a sequel to Mr. Wheeler's speech later in the day when Mr. Grosvenor secured the floor and replied at length to what the Kentuckian had said. As to Mr. Wheeler's denial of a statement regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860, Mr. Grosvenor declared that he personally could bear witness to the truth of his assertion, for he himself had seen the Prince when he first set foot on United States soil. At Niagara as a young man he had listened to the Prince's speech, he said, with great interest. He denominated Mr. Wheeler's remark about the forthcoming visit of Prince Henry as a "Bitter attack upon the President of the United States, the House, Senate, and incidentally upon all with whom the Prince would come in contact." The speech of the gentleman from Kentucky would be exploited in Europe to-morrow on the eve of the Prince's departure as the message of United States people to the guest.

Mr. Wheeler interposed at this point to say that he should gladly welcome any gentleman from abroad; what he objected to was the official color to be given to the visit.

Then, as Mr. Grosvenor proceeded to read what he said criticising the President for making a new precedent in connection with the coronation of King Edward, Mr. Wheeler interrupted to say that while he had no desire to bring the matter into the discussion, what he had deplored was the report that the President intended to send a member of his family to the coronation.

"Oh, if it is simply a matter of a young girl going to the coronation of a gentleman and lady," observed Mr. Grosvenor, "I will not pursue it."

Continuing, Mr. Grosvenor asserted that within his personal knowledge he would say that in sending a deputation to the coronation of King Edward, the present occupant of the White House had simply carried out the plans of the deceased President, who had already selected the head of the commission. If the constituents of the gentleman from Kentucky were polled, he did not think that five per cent. would condemn the President.

"So far as the young lady is concerned," he added, "I can tell the gentleman one thing, she would give him a great deal of trouble if she should get into a debate with him as to the propriety of her going." (Applause.)

Mr. Grosvenor then took up Mr. Wheeler's speech, reading from it the term "Little Dutchman," which Mr. Wheeler had applied to Prince Henry, and his remarks about his indifference to the goodwill of the German people.

Mr. Grosvenor commented upon this language, saying that while the gentleman might be indifferent now as to the good will of the Germans, it would be different late in the fall "when persimmons were ripe." Mr. Grosvenor described at some length the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860. His tour of the country, the honors showered upon him by President Buchanan, who rushed out of the White House and met him with extended arms, as if he had been the traditional "Prodigal son."

As to the visit of Prince Henry, he was the brother of the German Emperor. He was not a Dutchman, but a European, a German; he was an admiral of the German navy, the same who had been sent to Manila to protect the German interests, and when his ship got in the way, Dewey had informed him that if the ship did not get out of the way in short order there would be trouble. "Then he took it away like a gentleman," remarked Mr. Grosvenor, amid laughter.