PARNELL DEFEATED

The McCarthyite Candidate Elected at Sligo with a Majority of Eight Hundred.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT EXPRESSED BY KANSAS CITIZENS.

News from the Cake Regions: Benefits as to Who Fired the First Shot.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE SLIGO ELECTION.

A Majority of Eight Hundred for the McCarthyites.

SLIGO, April 3.—The result of the polling yesterday for Member of Parliament to succeed the late Peter McDonald as representative for North Sligo, was announced this afternoon. The contest resulted the election of the McCarthyite candidate by a majority of 800.

The jaunting cars upon which the ballot boxes were conveyed from the outlying districts to the town hall was escorted by a constabulary armed with loaded rifles. The cars were arriving all night.

Explosion in a Coal Mine.

LONDON, April 3.—A disastrous explosion in a coal mine took place today at Apedale, Staffordshire. Ten were killed and several others severely injured.

Later—The bodies of the dead have been extricated from the mine. The cause of the disaster is supposed to be air damp and the footprintings of among the miners after the pressure of danger was discovered.

Oil Works Burned.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—The Waverly Oil Works, covering four acres, were burned last night. Loss, $100,000.

A Patriotic Sentiment.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—The following telegram was sent to Secretary Elkins: We, the ex-Confederate Social and Benevolent Association of Kansas City express the hope that in your official dealings with the Italian government it will not be forgotten that our Government is entirely ashamed of the people who participated in that act of maintaining the integrity, honor and dignity of this government. There is no diversity of sentiment among its people.

IN THE COKE REGION.

There is Quiet at Present—The Inquest.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 3.—Quiet reigns throughout the coke region this morning. No outbreak has occurred since the fatal and yesterday morning. While the situation is still grave, the presence of the militia has had a resenting effect. Two regiments are upon the ground. The wonderful and fear of last night has proven an awful strain on both strikers and officers. There was no sleeping in the entire region, but companies paraded the streets gathered in knots at corners, or disappeared in hamlets over the dark hills, leaving doubts as to their destination and intentions. The foreigners are quiet, but always in crowds, and unanimatory but, as an outbreak, which the entire region would wait in suspense were only disrupted by the first appearance of early dawn. So far no deaths have occurred. Several were shot in a critical condition. The funerals will take place Saturday.

Peter Wise, master workman of the Knights of Labor, says the entire coke country will turn out and about that time people must take care.

The inquest on the ladies was resumed this morning. Neither the sheriff nor the coke companies were represented. The labor leaders were present in full force. Albert Bailey swore that the only shooting he heard came from the guards. George Taylor, a watchman, testified to hearing two or three pistol shots before the regular firing of the guards. Witness was a deputy and carried a revolver. He had not taken it when he left the guards carried revolvers or not. This doubt as to whether pistol shots were fired first by the guards or the strikers, was received with cheers by the crowd.

Important Labor Conference.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—A most important conference will be held this afternoon in this city between all the miners' officials and the other national officers of labor organizations, and the future course of organized labor in this country will be decided upon.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Attorney-General Miller has received a telegram from the United States district attorney at New Orleans, saying that he engaged in the investigation of the recent killing of Italians at Hallaus, in accordance with the instructions from Washington, and he will forward the report as promptly as possible.

THE KINCAID TRIAL.

Two jurors in the Kincaid trial were ill this morning. Recess was taken till this afternoon.

Damage By Storm.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The heavy storm which swept over this section last night did considerable damage, particularly to the east of New York. The storm is accompanied by high winds, blows by heavy, wet snow, and this, added by high wind, demoralized the wires to a great extent.

A dispatch from Poughkeepsie says: A heavy snow storm raged in the Hudson River valley all night. About a foot of snow fell, but melted as fast as it lay for any length of time. The telegraph and electric light wires were down in every direction. It will take a week or ten days to get them in good working order again. The weather is now clearing and the snow is rapidly disappearing.

Home-Made Stained Glass.

Imitation stained glass, which may be turned to good account for flower or birdcage inlets to be hung before windows, is said, in addition to any attraction of the design, color vivacity to a room, may be executed by covering the glass with a thin film of tire petine, and painting on this in varnish colors, somewhat thin. The glass is to be placed in a warm, dry place for a few days. The design may be placed beneath the glass or outlined on it by means of transfer paper and a tracer.—*The Ladies' Home Journal.*

DIAMONDS.

INTERESTING FACTS IN REGARD TO THE SPARKLING GEMS.

There are no less than a score of diamonds in the world that can really be called "great." To each of these is connected a story of historical and romantic interest. Such names as the Koh-i-Noor, the Orloff, the Sancy, the Pipe of the Great Mogul have an individuality almost rivaling a great personage. The superbly large display of diamonds forthcoming at the Sidney mint, by the St. Louis jewelers naturally calls once then usual notice to them and their origin. The most famous in existence have come from Golconda and Brazil, but there is a rising in the average stones from the South African fields, and, perhaps, the greater number of "white" diamonds are now said to be found. The notable stones from these fields are the "Star of Africa," the "Jubilee" and the "Star of South Africa." The first weighed 250 carats in the rough, the largest unfashioned diamond ever found in Africa. The claim of the mine producing it was sold for $150. The diamond's color is light straw, and it is very brilliant. The "Jubilee" weighed more, but was of irregular form. The "Star of South Africa" is also known as the "Dutch Boy." It is of the purest water. The prevailing color of the African or Cape diamonds is yellow, ranging from deep orange to light straw, and these averaging into brilliants. They are referred to as "white," "cape white," "cape water," "off color" and "yellow." The stones, however, are milky white, and occasionally a pale blue one is found. Brown and pink are common next to yellow, but are not half so valuable. The cause of every modification of the system of crystallization to which the diamond subjects carbon is a mystery. The colors, either perfect or beveled, are the most common; next, dodecahedron. Tetrahedrons, macles and aggregomorphisms of the crystals occur frequently.

A curious phenomenon in the diamond "is a phosphorescence which emanates from internal causes and only the glassy stones which have the it never so faintly a tinge of brown in them. They are usually flawless, and with very sharp angles and of much better quality than others, except that the black, which seem to be an extreme case of the same condition. Such a stone comes clear and brilliant from the mine, and perhaps in one case a little "feather" or fracture points toward its center. The lapidary who has been entrusted with the cutting of the stone, or discovers this "feather" than he runs out to sell it, sacrificing his pose as he nears the door, and nonchalantly submitting to misdoubting of the people, with the assurance that it has been out of the mine a month; the neighbor gets it at a bargain, of course, and a few hours later, to his horror, finds the little feather now a crack extending much further in; he, too, took values it off as a large loss to himself—and so on, the diamond always "going farther and faring worse," till at last it drops in pieces and brings the large out loss on the last holder. A beautiful diamond of this nature, though unsuspected, may be laid in the box at night and found in early morn fragments in the morning. The "burning" is due, probably, to the release from the great pressure to which the crystal has been subjected in its slowly fitting inflexibility. The diggers weep such stones, as such as are found, and do not put them in off for selling them.

The Cape diamond, unlike the Brazilian, has no adhering skin or envelope. Rainies like a piece of bright glass wherever it is found. There is a delicate film of infiltrated calcite about those inclosed in the "blue earth," but this film adheres to the imbedding rock, and not to the diamond. The diamonds from the river and each of the four mines have rough valuable peculiarities. The former are invariably water-worn, looking like ground glass, and noted for being whiter than other. They bring the highest price. The Cape diamonds, which form the bulk of the world's supply, all go to London, the centre for buying, selling and cutting, exceeding now even Amsterdam for the latter work.

Diamonds, as they come from the mine, are sold in the same town, the fruit from a garden. Here they are to be had first hand. The diggers with the treasures of the mine before his eyes, parts easily with what he has already obtained. He can get more tomorrow, and there is, moreover, the ever-present hope of that grand stroke of luck for which he lives. The buyer, too, gets his great bargains out of the large daily produce of gems. There are 3 whole streets along the every door is a dealer's office—neat little one-storied buildings of corrugated iron, with a door in the center and a window at either side. There are two rooms, one for sleeping and the other for the transaction of business, though certain primarily merchants are not content with these humble accommodations. As a rule, all purchases and sales take place in these little offices, for there is no general exchange. Unlike gold and other precious metals, the diamond has no fixed value measured by its weight alone; everything depends upon an appreciation of the subtle and delicate qualities, the position of a spot or a flaw and the possibility of cutting it out.

The buyers' advertisements swell the columns of the metropolitan papers. Taking up the *Diamond News*, one reads that Mr. Jacob Jacobs "is prepared to buy all classes of diamonds; fine, glassy stones, and large cleavage, particularly required. Highest market price paid." Or, "Mr. Schmidt is prepared to purchase his old friends, the diggers, diamonds of all classes." Write and pure one-carat stones being 31; other two, 30 to three-carat stones, 28 to 29; this four-carat, 27; two-carat, 26; three-quarter stones up to 1 carat, 25 to $10 per carat.

Next in importance and, and numbering, the best diamond buyer, is the diamond broker, a person who stands intermediate between digger and buyer, and between one buyer or merchant of another. He is one of a large and active class. His percentage of 2½ per cent, which he gains from 500 to $1,000 a month, according to his ability and energy, represents a very large amount of business. He is often a retired buyer or dealer, who takes this means of getting together a small capital for a new deal. He may be seen at his office any day, hurrying from office to office with a little square pocket case under his arm, containing "parcels" of diamonds of every value. He has transformation from the owner as to his lowest price, and tries to get as much more as he can.

Diamond stealing, chiefly by the negroes, and buying of stolen diamonds by middlemen, receivers and illicit dealers, are the velvet claws of the diamond fields. But the diamond is so easily stolen at the time of its discovery in the ground, the transfer from the negro worker to his receiver is so readily effected, and the measures taken against both steps are so inadequate, that the eradication of the black traffic seems well nigh impossible. The diamond fields apply, even to the extent of financial ruin. The bright gem, which would many times repay months of toil and anxiety, has beneath the toes of that nearly toiler, to find its way in the evening, in exchange for a paltry sum and a glass of brandy, to the pocket of a white diamond mogul. With 10,000 blacks daily working over diamonds, it seems well nigh impossible that not every ten of them, the chances for stealing are unlimited. The only black to be trusted is the "raw" native, direct from his "kraal" of months and miles away, where he has never known the white man's influence.

As an instance, one digger was watching his "boys," when a big diamond fell from the wall a negro called "Bucket" was working. "Bucket" put his foot on it and kept the diamond thus held for an hour, when he picked up his foot as blacks to scratch it, but in reality to get the stone from between his toes and transfer it to some other part of his body. Finding that he was observed, he abandoned the attempt for the moment. The master shot this time began to feel a severity of the skin forming and scabrous, which at 6 to pick something out, the black was standing to move. Losing all patience, he pulled him aside, and there and again, whispered the stone remarked, in a cool and surprised tone, "Here's a diamond, Baas." It was a rough, eight-carat stone, and the digger's quick eye saved him $2,000.

Kimberley office one town of the diamond country. Here are gathered all classes of all nationalities. In it are the majority are the "diggers" in "moleskin" trousers, flannel shirt and broad hat, and a pound with a pipe gives. If "digger" must be unclosed clean-shaven and director of one of another's mining operations. In relation blacks pick up diamonds better to see the eye and prevent the negroes working under him from stealing. Diamond clubs, fields are great absorbing topic. Having selected with some "spike" a "claim," the first inquiry is "Any luck today?" or "Is the mail in? Any diamonds up or down?" The state of the "reef" is discussed, and the progress of pumping operations. Perhaps, one says, "Have you heard of Brown's luck? He bought a claim yesterday in which they hadn't expected for three months, and he found a diamond worth $2000 the morning before breakfast."

Perhaps what strikes one at first the most is, by the careless manner in which diamonds are handled about and displayed. Drawing forth from his pocket a little metal box, or wooden one, he opens it, or shows his "finds." It is full of diamonds of all sizes and qualities, just as they came from the ground, lustrous and gaudy, with their soft white or yellow lights. The box is passed around the crowd quite out of sight of the owner, and diamonds are taken out of it and slipped, and it is finally returned quite as it left him.

Another draws from his trousers' pocket a handful of good-sized "stones" and lays them down upon the table. One by one they are taken up and examined, and then laid down, and finally returned quite as it left him.

Another draws from his trousers' pocket a handful of good-sized "stones" and lays them down upon the table. One by one they are taken up and examined, and then laid down, and finally returned quite as it left him.

Perhaps what strikes one at first the most is, by the careless manner in which diamonds are handled about and displayed. Drawing forth from his pocket a little metal box, or wooden one, he opens it, or shows his "finds." It is full of diamonds of all sizes and qualities, just as they came from the ground, lustrous and gaudy, with their soft white or yellow lights. The box is passed around the crowd quite out of sight of the owner, and diamonds are taken out of it and slipped, and it is