

SIoux INDIANS.

Commissioner Morgan Not in Favor of Disarming Them.

HE DOES NOT THINK THE OCCASION CALLS FOR IT.

The Commissioner Says He Feels the Indians Would Not be Safe, Either in Their Persons or in Their Property, if it Were Known That They Were Entirely Without Means of Self-Defense.

Special to the SUNDAY UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Recently General Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was requested by the Secretary of the Interior to give an expression of his views upon the communication of the Governor of South Dakota urging the disarming of Indians in that State.

In reply, General Morgan states: "The reasons for disarming the Indians are obvious and weighty, viz: to prevent them from going on the warpath and quiet the fears of white men by their vicinity. If I thought there was really serious danger of any considerable number of Indians going on the warpath, or that the surest way of preventing any Indians from becoming hostile was to disarm all, I should be very slow to interpose any objection to the measure. If I felt that the white settlers were in serious danger of attack by the Indians, and was convinced that their safety demanded the action above suggested, I could not well resist it. But so far as my knowledge extends, I can hardly believe there is any serious danger of an Indian uprising, and I believe that the best way for the most part, inclined to peace and amicable relations, is to keep them as they are. They are sufficiently intelligent to understand what fearful disadvantage they would be in with the United States. They know our vast resources, and are conscious of their own weakness. Moreover, many reasons which have existed among them for discontent can be, and by Congressional action justly will be, removed. The settlers in the vicinity of the reservation have been frightened, and not without reason, and yet during all the excitement, and in spite of bitter provocation, the Indians have attacked no white people in their homes, nor so far as I know have they seriously threatened their peace. Those who have been or are really hostile should unquestionably be disarmed, and their leaders severely punished. But during the late trouble in Dakota, the great body of Sioux who were friendly and innocent should not suffer with the guilty. To resist their arms, which in the treatment of the Indians who took part in the hostilities and those who remained loyal, many of whom suffered for their position, would be to perpetuate an injustice which the Indian is as quick to recognize and resent as the white man.

"It would be a great hardship to those Indians to lose their arms, which they greatly prize. They use them in slaughtering their cattle, in hunting and in sport. It is with some hesitation that I can advise the removal of their arms, and I greatly fear the Indians would not be safe either in their persons or in their property if it were known that they were entirely without means of self-defense. The recent sad events in Dakota, where it is said women and little children were shot down by soldiers of the United States army, and others were ambushed and slain without provocation by citizens, have shown us how pitifully defenseless these poor creatures might be if wholly unarmed and unable to protect themselves.

"To disarm the Indians generally, and leave the whole body of them without a sense of helplessness and writing would tend to produce among them a widespread feeling of irritation, unrest and distrust, and would tend to disturb the peace and prosperity of the Indians, and liable in itself to bring about the very danger which disarming is intended to prevent, for should they feel they no longer possess the means of self-defense, they are nothing either in the law or the habits of the people surrounding them to prevent them from resorting to violence at the earliest opportunity by purchasing from whites.

"For the prevention of further trouble, it seems to me necessary to treat them justly and kindly, maintain among them a well-disciplined, suitably-paid, vigilant Indian police force, and to keep at the exposed points a sufficient force of sufficient, in case of great emergency, to aid in maintaining order and protecting both the Indians and whites."

INDIAN RECRUITS. WASHINGTON, March 7.—The general order issued by the Secretary of the Interior to the enlistment of 2,000 Indians in the army is as follows:

The following named companies now skeletonized are to be recruited by the cavalry regiments (excepting the Ninth and Tenth), and Company I of each of the infantry regiments excepting the Sixth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, will be recruited by the enlistment of Indians to the number of fifty-five for each troop and company.

"Whenever practical the enlistments for each regiment will be made within the department in which the regimental headquarters are located. The officer, in making such enlistments, will be governed by the existing laws and regulations, but a competent knowledge of the English language need not be considered an essential qualification, and married men not exceeding ten for each troop or company may be enlisted, with the approval of the commanding officer. The enlistments of Indians under the provisions of this order will be distinguished from the enlistments of Indian scouts.

"The regimental commanders may, with the approval of the proper department commander, temporarily attach to the Indian companies such officers as are especially fitted for service therewith. Ultimately non-commissioned officers for these companies will be supplied by the appointments made by the regulations, but until this is practical available non-commissioned officers of either of the skeletonized companies of the regiment may be utilized, or, if necessary, non-commissioned officers from the organized companies of the regiment may be temporarily detailed.

"The number of enlisted Indian scouts will be reduced without unnecessary delay to 150, apportioned as follows among the several departments: Dakota 25, Plate 25, Missouri 25, Texas 25, Arizona 50, Columbia 10."

SENATOR HEARST'S REMAINS. The funeral train leaves Washington for California, March 7.—The remains of Senator Hearst were removed from his late residence this afternoon to the car prepared for them, and left Washington this evening on a special train over the Pennsylvania road for California. The train is composed of five Pullman sleepers and day coaches, besides the car in which rests the casket upon a catafalque elaborately draped with mourning em-

blems. Upon the heavy outer oak case were beautiful floral offerings sent by the deceased Senator's friends in Washington and his colleagues in the Senate.

The funeral escort consists of the following Senators and Representatives: Senators Stanford, Pugh, Stockbridge, Vance, Faulkner, Bates, Berry, Barbour and Sawyer, and Representatives Clunie, McComas, Miliken, Geary, Sherman, Tucker, Gibson, Washington and Catchings, with Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine in charge of the party.

Besides the Congressional committees were Mrs. W. H. Hearst, Miss Lough, Miss Wynn, Miss Sanderson, Mrs. Stanford, the wives of Representatives Clunie and Geary, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. White, the daughter of Senator Sawyer, Mr. Nash and John Wedderburn, the late Senator's private secretary.

The train will reach Chicago at 9:30 to-morrow night and San Francisco at noon Thursday. The funeral will probably be held on Friday morning.

CALIFORNIA OFFICES.

Two Appointments Agreed Upon by Our Delegation to Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The selection by Messrs. Morrow, McKenna, Clunie, Vandever and Senator Stanford of John C. Quinn, of San Francisco, for the Internal Revenue Collectorship for the Southern California District, vice W. H. Sears, deceased, has given General Vandever's friends a good deal of disappointment, but he may be provided for in some other way. After settling this matter between themselves, the delegation went to the White House and presented their names for the appointment, which, it is understood, will be made in a few days. Messrs. Stanford, McKenna and Clunie strongly urged Morrow's appointment as Judge for the Ninth District, and filed instructions from California and from members of Congress. The recommendations of the members of the San Francisco bar were very complimentary, and a petition circulated by Clunie was signed by over two hundred members of Congress. It is thought Morrow's chances are first-class, although the President gave no indication as to what he would do in the matter.

Testimonial to Secretary Blaine.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A testimonial from wholesale dry goods merchants and others of the City of New York, irrespective of party, was presented to Secretary Blaine this morning, expressing their appreciation of his action in the matter of the removal of the Spanish mission, which, it is understood, will be made in a few days. Messrs. Stanford, McKenna and Clunie strongly urged Morrow's appointment as Judge for the Ninth District, and filed instructions from California and from members of Congress. The recommendations of the members of the San Francisco bar were very complimentary, and a petition circulated by Clunie was signed by over two hundred members of Congress. It is thought Morrow's chances are first-class, although the President gave no indication as to what he would do in the matter.

The Salary Too Small.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Thomas B. Blackburn of Los Angeles, who for two years has had charge of the Educational Division of the Indian Bureau, resigned Monday. He had been in the position since 1888. His resignation was accepted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and he is to be paid \$1,800 per annum, as he was regarded as a first-class man for the position. He could not be persuaded to remain, as the salary was only \$1,800 per annum, and he had a more lucrative position offered him on an Omaha paper.

Sea Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A new feature of the postal service will go into operation April 1st next, when sea Postoffices will be established on the German steamers plying between New York and Hamburg and Bremen.

LONE HIGHWAYMAN.

THE REDDING AND WEAVERVILLE STAGE HELD UP. Driver Graham Seriously Wounded by a Shot From the Robber's Pistol.

Special to the SUNDAY UNION.

REDDING, March 7.—The Redding and Weaverville stage was stopped by a lone highwayman to-night at half past 7 o'clock, two miles from town. Driver Ed. Graham was called to halt, and he reined up his team. Immediately the masked robber called to the driver to drive up a little further. The team was started and then pulled up.

"A little further," the robber shouted, "or — you, I'll shoot."

Messenger Ward raised his gun, and as he did so, the highwayman, who was standing on a four-foot embankment about level with the driver's seat, and but a few feet distant, fired his revolver at the driver, the ball taking effect in the right side. The messenger's gun snapped, and he dropped it into the road, pulled his revolver and blazed away over the top of the coach. A second shot was fired by the would-be robber, but without effect.

By this time the frightened stage team was at a dead run, and it is not known whether messenger Ward's shot took effect.

It is supposed that the highwayman is well acquainted in this neighborhood, knowing that it was a treasure-trip night, and he had prepared for resistance. He was a short, slender-built man, and wore a light gray mask.

There were four passengers aboard, and as he did so, the highwayman, who was standing on a four-foot embankment about level with the driver's seat, and but a few feet distant, fired his revolver at the driver, the ball taking effect in the right side. The messenger's gun snapped, and he dropped it into the road, pulled his revolver and blazed away over the top of the coach. A second shot was fired by the would-be robber, but without effect.

By this time the frightened stage team was at a dead run, and it is not known whether messenger Ward's shot took effect.

It is supposed that the highwayman is well acquainted in this neighborhood, knowing that it was a treasure-trip night, and he had prepared for resistance. He was a short, slender-built man, and wore a light gray mask.

There were four passengers aboard, and as he did so, the highwayman, who was standing on a four-foot embankment about level with the driver's seat, and but a few feet distant, fired his revolver at the driver, the ball taking effect in the right side. The messenger's gun snapped, and he dropped it into the road, pulled his revolver and blazed away over the top of the coach. A second shot was fired by the would-be robber, but without effect.

By this time the frightened stage team was at a dead run, and it is not known whether messenger Ward's shot took effect.

It is supposed that the highwayman is well acquainted in this neighborhood, knowing that it was a treasure-trip night, and he had prepared for resistance. He was a short, slender-built man, and wore a light gray mask.

There were four passengers aboard, and as he did so, the highwayman, who was standing on a four-foot embankment about level with the driver's seat, and but a few feet distant, fired his revolver at the driver, the ball taking effect in the right side. The messenger's gun snapped, and he dropped it into the road, pulled his revolver and blazed away over the top of the coach. A second shot was fired by the would-be robber, but without effect.

EASTERN HAPPENINGS.

Two Persons Killed in a Massachusetts Cyclone.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW IN COLORADO AND KANSAS.

The Mayor of New Orleans Threatened with Assassination—The First Building of the World's Fair Started at Jackson Park—Poor Outlook for Crops in the Southern States.

Special to the SUNDAY UNION.

DURANT (Mass.), March 7.—News has just reached here of a cyclone which struck the region of Newport, Attala County, this morning. Information is meagre, but it is learned that the cyclone made clean sweep of houses, barns and trees, and two colored people, a woman and boy, were killed.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.

DENVER, March 7.—Reports from San Juan County and the Cone Jose range state that the country is completely buried in snow. The railroad and toll-roads are blocked. All traffic is suspended, and cannot be resumed for weeks. The fall of snow is the heaviest in many years and covers the ground in many places twenty feet deep. The owners of Silverton, Lake City and several mining camps are entirely cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world. Their provisions are running low, and unless the blockade is soon raised, considerable suffering will be felt.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Statistics Compiled by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A summary of the statistics compiled by the American Board of Foreign Missions gives a comprehensive view of the Protestant missionary work as it stood at the beginning of this year.

In Japan twenty-seven Protestant missions have a total adult native membership of 28,777. This does not include those who attend church, but are not members. Of the 300 members now in the Japanese Parliament, elected last July, twelve are professing Christians.

There are 57 missionaries in China. Considering the number of missionaries and number of years they have been working, the results are not so satisfactory. This is due to the hostility of the Chinese character. There are 1,293 Protestant missionaries, while the number of adult native communicants is 37,287.

In India and Ceylon the results are most satisfactory of all, the native Christian churches numbering 74,376. The income of the missions in foreign countries supported by Protestant societies in the United States, together with churches, communicants and contributions, for the year 1890, are 2,390, with 2,721 churches, 236,187 native communicants, of which 25,963 were added in 1890. The income of 299,217 contributed by natives, and \$387,701 contributed in the United States.

A nearly complete list of the Protestant missionary societies in Great Britain and their work in foreign lands shows a total of 2,965 missionaries, and 348,061 native communicants. The Protestant Canadian missionary societies support 156 missionaries, while their native communicants number 8,172.

REHEARING ORDERED.

Suit Involving the Ownership of a Nevada County Mine.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the case of S. S. Lucy vs. Cornelia Austin, involving land in the Sacramento district, Acting Secretary Chandler to-day ordered a rehearing by the local officers.

The Department was considering the appeal of Drury from the Commissioner's decision of March 29, 1889, and as the land involved embraces what is known as the Emancipation quartz mine, the case has been given priority of attention, and commanded great interest.

In the papers filed in the case were petitions from Edward Gagen and John Fox, supported by sundry affidavits, and the valuable mineral qualities of the land, and asking that a special hearing be ordered, with a view to establishing its mineral character.

The petitioners for their ask, by reason of the distance of the mine from the local office (being more than sixty miles), and the great expense involved in their attendance there, that the hearing be ordered before some officer authorized to administer the oath at Nevada City, Nevada County, California, after due notice to all concerned.

The Acting Secretary requests that at the hearing, Mrs. Austin show whether she or her husband is the purchaser of the tract from the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which company came into possession of the land under grant of July 1, 1852.

ANNA DICKINSON.

She is Suffering From Great Nervous Prostration.

NEW YORK, March 7.—In a letter to the Tribune, Laura C. Holloway Langford says: "The sensational reports published of Miss Anna Dickinson's insanity can be turned to her benefit, if used as a basis of public appeal in her behalf. Anna Dickinson is not insane. She is suffering from great nervous prostration, showing itself at times in fever and delirium, but generally manifested in a morbid depression of spirits."

"Her sister, Susan, whose heroic efforts to protect herself and her sister during the last two years would not be considered nature if repeated, says: 'Anna's condition results from an attempt to literary labor while physically unfit to bear the strain, and from continued business worries and fret over the way in which I have had to work and strain to secure the bare necessities of life for her and myself.'"

"Susan Dickinson is willing to receive pecuniary assistance for her sister, and I ask the press of this country to use its influence toward raising a fund for her."

CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

ATLANTA (Ga.), March 7.—The Constitution to-morrow will print a review of the farming situation throughout the South, based upon a declaration of the Commissioner of Agriculture, that the prospect has not been so bad in forty years.

From South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi the reports are that farm work is fully one month behind, and under the most favorable prospects records of last year could not be attained.

The consensus of opinion is that the reduction in acreage and the delay in farm work will cut off the cotton yield by

at least half a million bales. Other crops are likewise backward.

Honessy Murder Case.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The Orleans reported to Judge Baker this morning that Politz is not insane, but his mental condition is affected by fear and loss of hope. An attorney was appointed to defend Politz.

Mayor Shakespeare has received an anonymous letter threatening him with assassination in case any of the accused Sicilians now on trial for Chief of Police Honessy's murder is convicted.

The State letters during the process of impaling jurors for the Honessy case several times were approached with money to render a verdict of acquittal in case they were accepted as jurors.

ANCIENT WORKS.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The last of the books in the Ives collection were sold this afternoon. The largest price realized was \$6,750, which Dodd, Mead & Co. paid for a copy of the work on the "Geology Among the Indians of New England," by Thomas Shepard, a New York edition of \$4,200 for a first edition of Shakespeare, containing thirty-six plays, printed by Isaac Sagard and Ed. Blount in 1623. John Pierce took the "Virgil" of 1470 for \$3,000.

The grand total for all the books was \$121,000.

First Building of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The first building of the World's Columbian Exposition was started at Jackson Park to-day. It is a brick structure of two stories, and in it Constructor-General Barnhart and staff will have their offices. Fire-proof walls will be constructed, in which to keep the plans of the exposition, which are valued at half a million dollars.

Glove Contest Arranged.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—A match has been made between Billy Mahon of Australia and Andy Bowen for \$2,000, before the Olympic Club, on March 15th. The management of the Olympic Club intends to match the winner against Jack McAuliffe.

North Carolina Solons.

RALEIGH (N. C.), March 7.—The Legislature is winding up its business to-night. It has re-elected the State, making eight Democratic and one Republican district. It has appropriated \$25,000 for an exhibit at the World's fair.

Railroad Collision.

SCOTTDALE (Pa.), March 7.—A passenger train on the Southwest Railroad collided with a wrecked train at Meyer. The passenger train was seriously but not fatally hurt.

Pool Rooms Burned.

SYRACUSE, March 7.—Kuntsch's pool rooms, in which the international tournament is being held, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. No more games will be played until Tuesday.

Janesville Mine Disaster.

JANESVILLE (Pa.), March 7.—The long-looked-for coroner's verdict on the recent mine accident attributes it to an incorrect map of the mine, and to negligence in the history of the old workings.

Death of a Stockbroker.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The death is announced at the Stock Exchange of Gustavus A. Rollins, who was the oldest member of the Exchange.

Robbed and Beat His Grandmother.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—Bert Hutchins is under arrest for robbing and fatally beating his grandmother. He is but 16 years of age.

EVIDENCE ALL IN.

Close of the Testimony in a Fresno Murder Case.

FRESNO, March 7.—All the evidence in the trial of John D. Smith for the murder of Percy Williams went to-day. The argument will take place Monday. To-day the jury viewed the place of the tragedy.

Gender Lawrence testified that Smith, Brown and Williams were wrangling in an alcove. As they came out Smith and Williams were striking Lawrence, and he was thrown down. The witness next saw Williams with a revolver out, and on a level, and fired the first shot. Then the shots came in rapid succession, and Williams fell dead. Smith had a bullet in his arm.

Defendant Smith testified to a quarrel over a game of cards, and claimed that he fired in self-defense, after being shot by Williams.

RAILROAD SOLD.

The California and Nevada Road to Connect With the Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The Chronicle says the California and Nevada, a little narrow-gauge railroad in Alameda, has been sold to Eastern capitalists, who will change the road to a standard gauge and extend it across Nevada to Pioche, and thence to Grand Junction, on the Colorado River. The name of the railroad will be changed to the California, Nevada and Santa Fe, and it is the intention to build the shortest and most direct line from Great Bend to Colorado Springs. It is to be finished, still further shortening the distance to the East.

Suicide at Lodi.

STOCKTON, March 7.—Joseph Brunson, a laboring man, aged 55 years, committed suicide at Lodi early this morning, cutting his throat with a razor. He leaves six children, and a widow dependent on the death of his wife, which occurred last April, lead him to drink.

Baseball at Fresno.

FRESNO, March 7.—The Fresno team beat the new San Francisco team this afternoon in the first of a series of four games. Cobb and Swett were the battery men for San Francisco, and Stapleton and Stabler for Fresno. Fresno won the game by a score of 7 to 4.

Horse Sale at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Irvin Ayres' stallion, Manbrino Wilkes, was sold at auction at Oakland to-day to J. C. Lows for \$3,300. Altogether thirty-eight horses were sold for \$16,550, an average of \$438 apiece.

Guilty as Charged.

NAPA, March 7.—The trial of J. W. Scott was completed to-day and the jury found him guilty of assault on committed by Scott. Scott shot and badly wounded a man named Vaughn.

The government of Irkutsk, the capital of Siberia, contains 338,532 persons, of which three-fourths are of the orthodox religion. There are in the government 487 schools of different kinds, where Christian children are taught alongside of Pagans, Mohammedans, Buddhists and the worshippers of stones and talismans.

A gentleman in this city holds that the name of the fifth month is a corruption of Mary, and that the latter title, being in the line of propriety and euphony, should be restored. The gentleman's argument is, as charged, Scott shot and badly wounded a man named Vaughn.

A belt now being made for a Louisiana electric light company will be the largest in the world. It is to be six feet wide, 167 feet long, and will take the skins of 25 animals to complete it. When finished it will weigh two tons, and cost \$10,000, or about \$10 a square foot.

IRISH TROUBLES.

Dispute Between Factions Over the Evicted Tenants' Fund.

BOTH SIDES SOUGHT TO GAIN AN ADVANTAGE.

McCarthy's Organ Says Parnell's Appeal to the United States is for the Purpose of "Bringing Grist to the Mill of the Parnellite Party."

Special to the SUNDAY UNION.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A cablegram from Dublin gives for the first time the recent letters which passed between Parnell and Justin McCarthy. The correspondence opens with Parnell asking both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland during the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien. This interchange of letters grew out of a resolution passed by the McCarthy section at one of its meetings a few weeks ago favoring the transference of the funds held in Paris to the credit of the Irish party to the Council of the National League.

The correspondence shows that Parnell is making both Parnell and McCarthy to make some adequate arrangements for the