

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of Important Events at Home and Abroad Chronicled in the Issue of Dec. 7.

Oil was struck near Cardington, O., at a depth of 3,300 feet. Leproy is on the increase among the Indians and Chinese in British Columbia.

Mrs. Snell, of Chicago, has renewed her offer of a reward of \$50,000 for the arrest of Tascott.

The Fort Ancient property has been purchased by the State of Ohio for \$7,200. The estimated cost is \$100,000.

Twenty-six million dollars is to be put in circulation by the United States Treasury within the next ten days.

At Marion, O., James Brown attempted criminal assault on a young girl, and in his effort to escape arrest was run over by a train and killed.

Mrs. Caroline Switzer was convicted of the charge of fraudulently obtaining a pension, in the United States Court, at Columbus, O., Saturday.

Perry, Iddings, aged seventeen, of Ludlow Falls, O., temporarily deranged from illness, shot himself through the heart with a small target-gun.

Oscar Shriver, living near Canal Fulton, O., was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun, upon the muzzle of which he was leaning.

Euphemia Maund, of Cincinnati, was frightened into insanity at the sight of a burglar at her window, and has been taken to Longview Asylum.

Charles S. Higgins & Co., soap manufacturers of Brooklyn, are financially embarrassed, according to the statement of Mr. Thurber, of Hartford, W. Va., who has personally indorsed them.

The New Orleans cotton firm of V. & A. Meyer has suspended, with liabilities aggregating \$2,500,000. They say they will pay in full. Eight months ago production and decline in cotton are given as the cause.

The Republicans will correct the omission from the tobacco schedule of the tariff bill by a separate bill, which will be Democratic obstruction by offering amendments to the tariff law, as it would be their privilege were it sought to remedy the omission by an amendment of the original bill.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Sherman introduced three bills and one amendment, all relating to financial affairs. In the House the resolution to accept the remains of General Grant to Arlington Cemetery was taken up, and its passage is expected this week. A bill was introduced in the House for the purpose of completing the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park. The House passed the bill for the retirement of General Stoneman.

The Republicans have introduced a pension bill based on a representation in the House of \$36. It is a net gain of ten for Republican States.

From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal. A Split in the Irish Party.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The scenes in the committee-room of the House of Commons today, where the Nationalists were assembled together, as it proved, for the last time, will form one of the most stirring chapters of Irish history.

The Nationalists were assembled in the House of Commons on Saturday, December 6, to discuss the report of the committee on the Irish Home Rule bill. The report was a masterpiece of compromise and conciliation, and was received with a mixture of surprise and indignation.

The Nationalists were divided into two camps. One camp, led by Mr. Parnell, was in favor of the report. The other camp, led by Mr. Gladstone, was opposed to it. The debate was a long and bitter one.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was a masterpiece of logic and eloquence. He pointed out the many defects of the report, and showed how it would lead to the destruction of the Irish people.

Mr. Parnell's speech was a masterpiece of passion and eloquence. He pointed out the many virtues of the report, and showed how it would lead to the salvation of the Irish people.

The debate continued until late in the evening. The Nationalists were finally defeated, and the report was passed by a large majority.

The result of the debate was a severe blow to the Nationalist cause. It showed that the Nationalists were not united, and that they were not strong enough to stand up to the Government.

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with the conversation at Hawarden. In the second I am requested to receive a deputation, which, besides stating the party's views, is to request an interview with my colleagues regarding the details of a settlement of the land question and the control of the constituency. I have not yet had an opportunity to consult my colleagues regarding such a declaration of intention or on the many points which may be regarded as vital to the construction of a good measure for home rule. The question raised by the publication of my letter to Mr. Morley was a question of leadership, which requires, in my opinion, a more definite statement of my intentions on these or any other provisions of the home rule bill in connection with a general election. When the Irish party takes this question, belonging entirely to their own competence, in such a manner as will enable me to renew my former relations with the party, I will be glad to enter without prejudice into confidential communication, such as heretofore occurred, as occasion may serve, upon all amendments of particular provisions of improvement in my plan for a measure for home rule.

I assure you that it is my desire to press forward the first favorable opportunity, a just and effective measure for home rule. I recognize, and earnestly seek to uphold, the independence of the Irish party no less than the independence of the Liberal party. I am confident that the harmony prevailing between the two parties since 1886, when the present difficulty was removed by the agreement to anticipate the election, will be maintained.

From that time I have taken place on both sides of the channel during the past four years I look forward with confidence to my colleagues, in the event of a measure which will give to the people of Great Britain, Ireland and the colonies the privilege of free communication with the Irish national party. Finally, I would remind you of my declaration of independence, apart from personal confidence, there is but one guarantee that can be of real value to Ireland. It is that recently pointed out by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in his letter of Dec. 6, which he called attention to the unquestionable political fact that no party nor no leaders could ever propose or hope to carry a measure which would be a permanent and cordial concurrence and support of the Irish nation. With this statement of my views and those of my colleagues, I anticipate that you will agree with me that there will be no advantage in a further personal interview.

How at the Farmers' Convention. Ocala, Fla., Dec. 6.—When the Farmers' Alliance convention was called to order this afternoon a storm-cloud hovered over the hall. It related to the Macneil-Polk-Livestock bill, which was the subject of a suddenness and an uproar well calculated to suit even the most sensational-loving American man in the convention hall.

President Hall, of the Missouri Alliance, got the floor and he was loaded to the neck with indignation, which subsequently found vent in a written protest which he held in his hand as he spoke against the report of the committee on investigation submitted and adopted yesterday. He proceeded to read from the report the reasons for his own report. But he hardly read the beginning sentence when Macneil's friends, through delegate Wynn, of Kentucky, objected to his reading his reasons on the ground that his previously-formulated objections were in the nature of a minority report, which he had now forfeited his right to make a reason of the convention's final action on the majority or regular report of the committee.

A cross-fire of objections and demands ensued, which there was a good deal of sharp-shooting, and the excitement arose to the highest pitch. The whole business was over the convention and the report of the committee was a great deal of it, or how carry it out. While the debate was at the highest, Dr. Macneil got the floor, and said that if Hall's report was read he should certainly claim the right to offer testimony in rebuttal on the floor of the convention. As he sat down a dozen members of the convention, who were without getting it, demanded in loud voices an investigation of the most searching character. Macneil's friends, in the majority of the report, were a man and parliamentarian to choke off the whole business and proceed with the order of the afternoon. Those of the anti-Macneil faction managed to make themselves heard, and said that if there was a "cat in the bag" they wanted it let out. They demanded again and again that the report be read, and that the report be read, and that the report be read.

As Hall arose from his seat again the troubled waters subsided in a most dignified and a forcible manner. He proceeded to say that he had refused to sign the report of the investigating committee for the following reasons: First—Because it censured President Polk for writing to the New York Herald, which was unjust to Polk for various reasons. Second—Because it exonerated Dr. Macneil, although Macneil had actually and publicly admitted to the committee that he had gone to Georgia and formed a conspiracy among the Alliance and others in the interest of Patrick Calhoun for United States Senator; because Macneil had also admitted to Calhoun that he had received \$2,000, and because Macneil had further admitted that he remained sixteen days in Georgia lobbying for Calhoun's election.

Third—Because Macneil had admitted before the committee that he had, for the past year, been in communication with the Georgia National Terminal Company, and that he had been added as to the policy of the National Economist and the Georgia Alliance Farmer being in the interest of corporations and monopolies. This change from the former policy in favor of the farming interests had been gradual, but ultimately so marked as to be a matter of public knowledge. Other proofs as to the lobbying and several minor charges had also been presented.

Fourth—Because this document produced a profound sensation in the convention hall, and in a few seconds another scene of wild excitement was being enacted. It was a light of reason. Polk and his friends, backed by their friends on one side, and Macneil and Livingston and Georgia and their friends on the other, were engaged in a desperate effort even after the reading of this document to get the whole matter squashed, and the Polk faction fought lustily for an exposition of every bit of delegates had a right to know. Finally, as a sort of compromise, Livingston secured the adoption of a motion making the contents of the investigation confidential, and the report was adopted. At one time it was hoped that the matter could be patched up in some way.

As soon as quiet was restored the convention listened to the report of the committee to which had been referred that portion of President Polk's annual message suggesting a national legislative council, consisting of the presidents of all Alliances, with the national president as chairman ex-officio. The report was in favor of this, and was adopted by the convention. The committee on salaries reported in favor of making the president's salary \$3,000, with traveling expenses, out of which he must pay his private secretary, and in favor of fixing his official residence in Washington. This report was also adopted. The action in both instances was in direct opposition to the recommendations of Dr. Macneil in his official report. The afternoon adjournment was at 5:30.

As indicating the state of feeling in Kansas over the third-party conference, numerous telegrams of congratulation have been received today by Geo. John H. Rice from prominent citizens there identified with the People's party. R. B. Frye, secretary of the Citizens' Alliance, says: "The Citizens' Alliance of Fort Scott congratulates you on the efforts to form a national party. May God crown your efforts with success, amon. Mr. Stark, another prominent party man, says the Citizens' Alliance is in line for 1892, and will blaze away and rally for the national Union ticket. Those having the call in their hands are circulating vigorously, and to-day succeeded in securing signatures to it of fifteen out of sixteen local Alliance State delegates now here. Era Richardson, of Georgia, alone refusing to

indorse the movement. This practically commits the colored Alliance men in fifteen States to the third-party project. President Polk, in a short interview to-night, expressed his opinion that the national Alliance could hardly close its deliberations before midnight next Monday. This is generally regarded as a very important business has so far been transacted.

As was partially expected, a compromise between the Polk and Macneil factions was effected at the supper table. As soon as the convention was called to order, Col. Livingston arose and said that at the request of the Alliance, President Hall, of Missouri, had agreed to withdraw his explanation of his reasons for refusing to sign the committee's report yesterday. This, he said, was done in the interest of harmony. Then Dr. Macneil arose to a question of personal privilege and addressed himself briefly to the convention. He said that some of the statements in the papers read by Hall, but his language was moderate and temperate. He sat down amid great applause.

President Hall said: "While I withdraw the written explanation for the sake of harmony and peace, I do not change my original opinion." The speech was greeted with a hearty applause as well. The remainder of the evening session was devoted chiefly to routine work. Just as the evening session was about to close on Friday it was called to indorse the National Economist.

Kuntz, the Fostoria Murderer, Captured. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHERRYBURG, Ind., Dec. 6.—Mervin Kuntz, the desperado, was captured late to-night by Sheriff Viberg, of Fort Wayne. The fight between Kuntz and his captors was a desperate one. The officers followed Kuntz up from Fort Wayne through the country, a distance of eighteen miles, to this place, where he was captured after a long and hard fight. The men met on the streets a short distance from the railroad station. Kuntz had been joined in this village by James Mease, an ex-convict and a partner of the desperado.

As soon as the officers approached them the outlaws opened fire. Policeman John Connelly fell at the first volley, and three bullets, which were fired by Kuntz, entered below his left eye, and, ranging down, lodged near the right vein. Another bullet cut his right breast, and another lodged in his right breast. Any one of these wounds would prove fatal. James Mease was brought down with a shot through his left leg and was captured.

The most desperate battle ensued between Kuntz and Deputy Sheriff Tom Wilkinson, of Fort Wayne. They fought a close and desperate battle, and Kuntz emptied three times. Sheriff Wilkinson put his pistol close to Kuntz's breast and fired. The desperado, however, was not killed. He was taken to a hospital, and is now in a dying condition. He was compelled to seek shelter at a farmer's home. His hiding place was quickly located by the officers, and he was captured.

Kuntz was taken prisoner without a struggle. When he was examined by Dr. Meyers it was found that he was literally riddled with bullets. One had entered his left lung, another his right breast, two had ploughed through his intestines, and several bullets had lodged in his legs. The course of the desperado's life was a long and eventful one. He was a member of the K. K. K., and was known as "The Red Headed Stranger."

Swindled by a Lottery Agent. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 6.—Warrants have been issued and placed in the hands of a detective charged with J. W. Callen, resident agent of the Mexican Lottery Company, with defrauding the Bank of Commerce, this city, out of \$2,500 on a Mexican lottery ticket. Callen's plan was to receive from the lottery company a cipher telegram giving numbers of winning tickets. From this cipher he printed a list of winning numbers for distribution to the patrons of the lottery and to the Bank of Commerce, which was the depository of the lottery money. He always had a lot of unsold tickets after each drawing, and it is charged that in this instance he falsified the list of winning numbers, and sold the unsold tickets, and received \$2,500, a balance of \$7,500—being a \$10,000 ticket—being credited to his account. He became a fugitive, and fled from the city, and was captured by the police.

Horrible Accident to a School-Teacher. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—Miss Augusta Tovell died to-day at the City Hospital. Her death was the result of a criminal accident. She was charged with two men who had not yet been apprehended. She was twice, while Miss Tovell was attempting to cross the street at the corner of Grand and Light avenues, she was struck and knocked down by a horse-drawn wagon, in which were two men. As soon as the accident occurred the driver whipped his horse into a wild gallop. In the way Miss Tovell's arm became entangled in the wheel of the wagon, and she was dragged to the corner of Lincoln street, a distance of nine blocks. When she was released she was unconscious, and was removed to the City Hospital. She was terribly bruised and marked, and never regained consciousness. Miss Tovell came from Memphis, Tenn., two years ago, and has since occupied a position as teacher in the Normal School. She was attractive, refined and well known.

Harvester Company Organization Completed. CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The parties interested in the organization of the American Harvester Company have been in session this Chicago during the past week, engaged in the preliminary work of the organization. This has been completed and the following officers elected: President, Cyrus W. McGowan; vice-president, Walter A. Wood; chairman and treasurer, William Deering; general manager, E. H. Butler; secretary and associate manager, A. T. Conover; executive committee, William Deering, Cyrus H. McCormick and A. L. Conger. The general offices of the company will be in Chicago, and the company is ready for business on Monday next.

Suit for \$1,200,000. CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—In 1884 the private banking-house of Everett & Weddell closed its doors. The failure was the sensation of the year in Cleveland, as Mr. Weddell was a millionaire. T. Everett had been connected with the bank, but Dr. A. Everett was the senior member of the firm. To-day Mr. Weddell sued Everett for \$1,200,000, claiming that he had entered the bank's real condition was misrepresented to him by both the Everetts. The suit has caused almost as much of sensation as the failure did six years ago.

Confession of a Cincinnati Embarras. CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—Prof. Morsbach & Co., a saddlery firm doing business at Nos. 214, 216 and 218 Main street to-day caused the arrest of E. O. Ireland, one of their clerks. It was discovered that he had, from time to time, embezzled money, in all between \$4,000 and \$5,000. He confessed to part of the theft. He claims and lodged in the county jail. Two of the same gang were sent to the penitentiary for this county at the October term of court.

Death of Joe Coburn, the Pugilist. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Joe Coburn, the pugilist, died to-night at his residence on West Thirty-fifth street. Death was caused by consumption.

Member of a Notorious Gang Caught. HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 6.—James Ickes, another of the Dogfey reserve gang of thieves, was captured in this city this afternoon by Sheriff Groves and lodged in the county jail. Two of the same gang were sent to the penitentiary for this county at the October term of court.

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threatened with public exposure, blew out his brains and Jules Favre, who, while Minister of Foreign Affairs, was convicted of living with a woman who had been deserted by her worthless husband, resigned his post and lived some time in retirement. Another notable example is the case of Victor Hugo, who was detected in a liaison with the wife of an artist, which affair caused the passing, by the House of Peers, of which M. Hugo was a member, of a resolution to the effect that any peer of France convicted of adultery must vacate his seat. The cynical tone of some of the French dramas and romances from the Alliance, the Seventh Commandment, the Republic declares, does not fairly represent the national sentiment.

A Dire Prediction. CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Dr. J. H. Ranch, secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, predicts that unless proper quarantine regulations are adopted, there will be a serious cholera epidemic in this country next spring. He points out that ten thousand people have fallen victims to cholera in Abyssinia within the last six months; that Spain is infected; that cholera is epidemic in India, and that eighty thousand have perished from cholera in Japan and Korea and the adjacent Asiatic provinces of Russia within a short time. He emphasizes the necessity of protection against the cholera on the Pacific coast. Cholera, he says, has thrice followed the same route from Beker to Alexandria and through the Levant, before the Suez canal was constructed. This time the epidemic is being aided by the improved methods of transportation, and that movement of pestilence the yearly pilgrimage of Moslems to Mecca. Thousands upon thousands of these dirty, filthy, ignorant and beastly Mussulmans congregate at Mecca, and spread death and disease. They carry the infection into Japan and southern Austria and the provinces of northern Africa. Cholera is there now, and its spread will soon be augmented by the Mecca crowd.

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DR. H. M. LASH, 130 North Meridian Street, Telephone 1331. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. DEWITT GEORGE, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence—367 Park ave. Office—89 East Market st., Room 202, B. B. Baker's Block, Telephone 1023. DR. BRAYTON, OFFICE—104 North Meridian st., from 2 to 4 p. m. RESIDENCE—209 East Washington st. Home telephone 1279. DR. ADOLPH BLITZ, Room 2, Odd-Fellows' Building. Practice limited to EYE, EAR AND THROAT DISEASES. DR. C. I. FLETCHER, RESIDENCE—33 West Vermont street. OFFICE—209 South Meridian street. Office hours—10 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone—Office, 907. Residence, 427.

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