

PRIESTS BLAMED BY PARNELL

Hennessey's Majority Would Have Been Less if the Clergy Had Not Interfered.

He Knew the Contest in Kilkenny Was a Hopeless One, and Did Not Expect to Win—Arrival of O'Brien and Gill in France.

Business Still Interrupted in Scotland as a Result of the Railway Strike.

Split in Salvation Army Ranks in England—Chinese Villagers Sentenced to Terrible Punishment—Greed of Russian Jews.

PARNELL INTERVIEWED.

He Again Lays the Blame of Scully's Defeat to Intimidation by Priests.

DUBLIN, Dec. 25.—In an interview to-day, before his departure from this city, Mr. Parnell said: "Being aware of the conditions we had to fight in Kilkenny, I knew that the carrying of the seat was almost hopeless. I never expected to win."

"But the majority," said the reporter, "was even greater than the most confident of your opponents hoped for. You made allusions to influences used unfairly against Mr. Scully."

"Yes," said Mr. Parnell, "the conduct of the priests almost surpasses belief. The pressure brought to bear upon the masses of the people who would have voted for us had they been left to exercise their own judgment without intimidation was undreamt of. Was it kind for a priest to hold over his flock threats of spiritual penalties? It is a serious matter, certainly. Interference with the liberty of an elector cannot be tolerated. This is not all. Cases occurred where there is the fullest proof that threats of personal violence were used. Had another Sunday elapsed before the voting it is not improbable that our votes would have been diminished. It is remarkable and encouraging fact that in the districts where the people are not coerced by the priest, we polled 80 per cent. of the vote."

"What view do you hold of the prospects of the present parties?"

To this question Mr. Parnell replied: "Should a dissolution occur soon, Mr. Gladstone will have very little chance of retaining power. The general election is on my side. I purpose leaving Kingston to-night's mail. I may be delayed in London for a few days on matters concerning the reorganization of the party. I expect to reassemble the committee in Ireland early in the year, opening at Limerick. From there I go to Ennis, Waterford and other centers."

Mr. Parnell went aboard the boat at Kingston at 7:30 this evening. There was no demonstration at his departure. Timothy D. Sullivan, one of the Irish envoys who returned from the United States, arrived in Cork to-day and received an address from the McCarthy committee. In reply to the address, Mr. Sullivan said that when he returned he had a leading in whose sagacity, good temper, reliance and self-restraint all had confidence. He did not recognize those qualities in Parnell now. All the bright hopes of the United States had been changed because one man had gone wrong. A vast majority of intelligent Americans were against Parnell. Mr. Sullivan urged Irishmen not to look on the question as one of loyalty to a man. Mr. O'Brien had started for France, fondly believing he would break the breach and reunite the Irish party. He acted Mr. O'Brien's success, but was firmly convinced that the breach action taken against Parnell was the proper course to be taken in the matter, and he believed history would commend the Irishmen for what they had done.

O'Brien and Gill in France.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Messrs. O'Brien and Gill, the Irish delegates who left New York on the steamer Odbam, arrived at Boulogne at 11 o'clock this morning. A tug having on board Messrs. McCarthy, Sexton and Condon, Father Hughreedy and M. Raffalovitch and his wife, the parents of Mrs. William O'Brien, met them outside the harbor. The party gave Messrs. O'Brien and Gill a warm welcome. During the return trip of the tug to the steamer pier Mr. O'Brien held an animated conversation with his political friends. When the tug was alongside the steamer he refused to express his opinion on the present situation in Ireland. He said he required time to inform himself of the conditions which had taken place since his companions left Ireland on their mission to the United States. Mr. Byrne, editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, had an interview with Mr. O'Brien lasting two hours. Mr. Byrne reported his position as a Parnellite, and endeavored to prepare a way for the holding of a conference of the leaders of the two sections of the Irish party in Paris.

Mr. O'Brien started from Boulogne for this city this evening. Mr. Healy and the others will return to England.

THE SCOTCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

Trade and Commerce Seriously Interrupted—Attempt to Wreck a Train.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Scotch railway companies are making efforts, thus far with poor success, to obtain English workmen for the places of the strikers. The strikers deny any share in the wrecking of trains and in other outrages that have been charged against them. Service has been partially resumed between Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the mails are forwarded with some regularity. There is still, however, a virtual embargo on traffic, and trade and commerce are paralyzed by sea and land. The sugar refineries at Greenock are closed, while thousands of tons of refined sugar are awaiting steam transportation to England, which cannot be provided for lack of a coal supply. The Clyde shipyards are also closed, as there is no coal for the forges and furnaces. The main body of strikers shows no sign of weakening, although the supply of funds is not sufficient to prevent privation among them. Their applications for aid are being considered.

An attempt was made last night to derail the night express between Glasgow and Kilmbridge by means of a piece of railway iron fastened on the rails. The obstruction was discovered just in time to save the train from destruction. The company alleges that the dastardly act was the work of the strikers, but the men emphatically deny that any of their number was connected with the outrage.

English strikers at Aberdeen have resumed work, taking advantage of the companies' offer to restore them to their former places if they returned at once. At several other points the most showing more respect to the demands to arbitration. The North British railway has almost entirely suspended operations. The line of

steamers maintained by this company between Loch Lomond and Glasgow, on the Clyde, has been temporarily abandoned in view of the fact that its employees may be utilized in place of the strikers.

Two engineers who continued at work were stoned by strikers to-day, and their eyes were badly injured. There have been numerous cases of less serious assaults upon men who remained at work, or nonunion men who have taken the places of strikers.

The Glasgow docks have been closed on account of the strike. The supply of coal for the gas-works at Perth is almost exhausted, and it is feared that this will be left in darkness because of the impossibility of obtaining a renewed stock of fuel.

The English and Irish railway societies have made a joint motion asking the railway hands generally to abstain from helping the Scotch railway companies at this juncture. They are asked to remain neutral and the employers bring pressure to bear on them to assist the crippled companies, they are told that they must strike. One thousand railway men at Hull have struck for an increase in wages and fewer hours.

SPLIT IN THE SALVATION ARMY.

Resignation of Commissioner Smith, the Alleged Author of "In Darkest England."

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Times announced that Commissioner Smith, of the Salvation Army, has resigned. "His resignation," the paper says, "at this period in the history of the Army is most important, because Mr. Smith formed the one substantial guarantee that an earnest and business-like effort would be made to execute the practical part of Gen. Booth's scheme of relief for the poor."

General Booth's scheme of relief for the poor, which was the basis of the "In Darkest England" scheme, was a plan for the relief of the poor in London. It was a plan for the relief of the poor in London. It was a plan for the relief of the poor in London. It was a plan for the relief of the poor in London.

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END OF A GREAT CHIME.

Several Chinese Villagers Sentenced to Terrible Punishment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—The steamship Belgic has arrived at San Francisco, bringing with it a party of Chinese villagers who were sentenced to a hard term of imprisonment for the murder of a man.

The Governor of Kiangsu reports the result of the trial of a number of villagers belonging to the Feng district, near Shanghai, who in March, 1889, attacked and murdered a party of soldiers. Fourteen were sentenced to death, and the remainder to terms of imprisonment.

It will be remembered that early on the morning of March 12, 1889, a party of fourteen preventive officers belonging to the Salt department were passing by Hungmiao, when they espied a heap of salting at the door of one of the houses. Assuming it to be contraband, they landed and knocked at the door, but the owner was out, and his wife replied that there was no one at home.

The woman went to the back door and gave the prearranged signal to a gang of men who were waiting outside. They entered the house and began to remove the salt to their boats. The villagers began to come up, and a fierce fight ensued.

The soldiers were speedily outnumbered, and were soon all stretched senseless on the ground, in the confusion of the melee it was impossible to say by whom the blow which struck the man named Keng-kuang, who had been previously arrested by the preventive officers, was inflicted.

Under the provisions of the law the Governor decides that one of the criminals whose case is aggravated is sentenced to death, and in addition, to have his head exposed at the scene of his crime. As he has already committed suicide by drowning himself in the river, this sentence will be carried out by causing his corpse to be dismembered and the head stuck up on a pole.

Four others are sentenced under other provisions to be strangled, and that immediately, instead of after the usual term of respite, on account of the lawless ferocity of their crime. Two of their number have, however, died in prison. Four are liable as accessories to one hundred blows and perpetual banishment to a distance of three thousand li, which punishment is, for the present season, increased to the extent allowed by the law by imposing on them a sentence of one hundred blows and perpetual banishment to the extreme frontier to a distance of fully four thousand li.

The tipao, who, though fully aware of the smuggling carried on by the villagers, and of the acts of extortion practiced by the preventive officers, yet failed to make his report thereof to the authorities, is liable, under the law relating to impropriety of office, to eighty blows, which punishment he escapes, however, in virtue of the recent act of amnesty.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Greed of the Jews Given as the Cause's Reason for Adopting Repressive Measures.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—According to a St. Petersburg letter, Privy Councillor Stoinkov has made an official communication to one of the leading foreign residents of St. Petersburg in relation to the new anti-Semitic legislation. It is in substance that the restrictive treatment of the Jews is made necessary by the course pursued by that people in absorbing by sly and unscrupulous means the money and means of the poorer classes of Russians, and that the proposed law prohibiting Jews from owning landed estates is intended to prevent them from acquiring by trickery and oppression the property of orthodox Russians.

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Hebrews. It is understood that the czar himself will take no notice of the remonstrance from citizens of London against the persecution of the Jews.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Saloon Brawl at Farmersburg Results in the Shooting of Two Participants.

Another at Logansport Costs the Life of a Young Man—A Santa Claus Fataally Burned—Station Agent Killed—Hunter Shot.

INDIANA.

Two Men Shot at Farmersburg During a Saloon Brawl Wednesday Night.

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 25.—A crowd collected in the saloon at Farmersburg, last evening, to make a night of it, and before morning Bud Moore had been shot in the head and George Berlein in the shoulder. The ball passed around Moore's head under the skin and he was not seriously injured. Berlein's wound is slight.

As was expected last night, nearly all the big saloons in this city did regular business to-day. Under the law, a weak enforcement of which has been on for a month, intoxicating liquors cannot be sold on any day which is a holiday in Christmas. The superintendent of police had instructed the police to enforce the law strictly to-day, but the police board, last night, voted to permit the police to loiter around the saloons, which was taken as a hint that there would be no prosecution.

Lively War Over a Bridge.

FORT WAYNE, Dec. 25.—Last spring certain real-estate speculators were engaged in locating a new addition to the city called LaSalle, succeeded in having an expensive new bridge built across the Maumee river, leading to the new settlement, enhancing the value of their land to a great extent. One square acre of this property is another bridge spanning the Maumee, called the East Main-street bridge. Land-owners on that thoroughfare made a bitter fight against building the new bridge, claiming that the old bridge was sufficient for all purposes, but they were defeated. The old bridge still stands and the real-estate interests in LaSalle are now making strenuous efforts to have it removed, but so far without success. Lawless means have been resorted to in order to remove the old bridge. At 5 o'clock Wednesday morning the bridge was discovered on fire, but the flames were extinguished before much harm had been done. The building and the sound of a terrific explosion was heard on the bridge, and it was found that a dynamite cartridge had been exploded with the intention of blowing up the bridge. The bridge was not injured, but the pier still stands. A guard is now placed to prevent further attempts to destroy the bridge.

Uncontrollable Gas Gusher.

HARTFORD CITY, Dec. 25.—The Hartford City Glass Company, with a large force of workmen, failed to anchor a gas-well south of this city, drilled on Tuesday. Stones the size of hens' eggs were thrown out of the well, and the gas pressure was so great that the well was abandoned. The well was drilled to a depth of 1,000 feet, and the gas pressure was so great that the well was abandoned. The well was drilled to a depth of 1,000 feet, and the gas pressure was so great that the well was abandoned.

The funeral of Cesar de Paep, the Belgian Socialist, took place at Brussels yesterday. The remains were followed to the grave by an enormous concourse of people. The funeral was a grand affair, and the remains were followed to the grave by an enormous concourse of people.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has issued a decree declaring that Spain must follow the protection movement of America and Europe, and largely increase the duties on horses, mules, cattle, preserved and salted meats, flour, rice and cereals from Jan. 1, 1891.

The French Cabinet has come to the opinion after meeting and discussion, that no objection can be interposed to the visit of the German emperor; that he should be regarded like any other European sovereign visiting France, and that the same action is the scarcity of laborers in Posen.

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whip the prisoners, and two more of the tramps got another pounding. It looked for a few minutes like every prisoner in the jail would be drawn into the fight.

The statement circulated in various newspapers to the effect that A. L. Gossett, the young man who attacked and robbed his parents at Honey Creek, Ind., had confessed to two previous attempts at robbery, was untrue. This was the boy's first offense.

Henry Sellers, of Andrews, started with a revolver to hunt Fred Swartz. Swartz saw him passing around the house and went to the door with a shotgun. Sellers started to run and Swartz fired. The charge of the shotgun struck Sellers in the face and knocked him terribly. Swartz was arrested to await the result of Sellers' injuries.

Mrs. Wm. H. Steele, living near Crawfordsville, gave her annual banquet to Company B, One-hundred-and-twentieth Indiana Regiment, Wednesday evening, there being fifteen old soldiers present. She opened for her guests a jar of peaches which had been presented to her on the day of her marriage, twenty-seven years ago.

Four tramps are in jail at Crawfordsville, serving a sentence of sixteen days, who are charged with robbing a hardware store at Logansport. They were selling some old knives very cheap when placed under arrest for vagrancy. The names they gave were James Holland, Ed Carey, John Brown and John Wilson. The latter carried a revolver.

ILLINOIS.

Graduates of the Jacksonville School for Mutes Accused of Making Trouble.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A curious controversy is in progress here over a resolution introduced in the City Council, proposing an investigation of the present system of teaching deaf mutes in the Chicago public schools. Alderman Vierling presented the resolution, he said, at the request of mutes who declared the methods could be improved and the expense lessened. In an interview this evening Superintendent Emery of the school staff, himself a mute, vigorously combated the assertions of the mutes, and declared the present system was the best.

Harry Eakins, of Vandalia, was thrown from his horse and killed.

Bon Richards, son of Dr. W. P. Richards, of Elgin, was drowned while skating.

Samuel Gorton, dealer in fancy notions and novelties at Peoria, was arrested on a judgment. His liabilities amount to \$15,000, and the assets to \$12,000.

At Peoria, Augustus Michael, a switchman, attempted to pull a pin on a slowly moving train, when he accidentally discharged his gun, and the entire load of shot entered his abdomen, inflicting injuries from which he died in a few hours.

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ceremony took place at 7 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents near Sparta, Ind. Rev. M. H. H. is the Christian Church of Union City, officiating.

STEEL-CARTER. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Ind., Dec. 25.—Mr. William C. Steel, of Rocky Ford, Col., and Miss May Carter were married at the home of James F. Applewhite and wife, sister of Mr. Applewhite, at Brownstown, this county, at noon yesterday. Rev. W. X. Fletcher officiated. They will visit the groom's parents at Dayton, O., a short time.

BEAM-M'CUJE. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 25.—Mr. D. H. Beam, of the Bowen-Merrill Company of Indianapolis, and Miss Margaret McCue, of this city, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, at this city, this morning, by Rev. F. J. O'Reilly. After a wedding journey to Indianapolis, Nashville and other cities, the young couple will make the city their future residence.

LEFFLER-EMERSON. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 25.—This afternoon Prosecutor Joseph G. Leffler, of this county, and Miss Laura Emerson, an estimable young lady of this city, were married, Rev. L. A. Clevenger performed the ceremony at the new Baptist Church, at 4 o'clock, in the presence of a few invited friends.

MARTIN-HUSTON. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MONTICELLO, Ill., Dec. 25.—Capt. Harry A. Martin, of the First County Independent, and Miss Sarah E. Huston, of the First County Independent, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, in Monticello. Both are well known in First county.

WHAT THE QUAPAWS WANT.

A Small Tribe of Indians That Oppose Division of Their Land According to the Dawes Bill.

A couple of Indians were the center of a group of curious people at the Union station last night. They were Quapaws, on their way from Washington to their reservation in the Indian Territory. One was John Medicine, an old chief, and the other Frank Vallere, the interpreter, a young man, whose proficiency in English enabled him to entertain the crowd, whose envious glances he evidently much enjoyed. "We have a reservation in Washington," said Vallere to a Journal reporter, "to work in the interest of a bill in Congress which will allow us to divide our land in severalty. We were also working against the Dawes bill, which proposes to give the head of each family 160 acres and each child eighty acres, the government taking what is left. We own 50,000 acres, and desire the 200 acres to be given to each one of our tribe. This will leave 17,500 acres to be held in common, and we further want the right to sell it, and establish schools and build roads with the proceeds."

"How many are there in your tribe?"

"There were 199 some time ago, and five or six births since. That numbers every soul of a Quapaw living."

"Where were the hunting-grounds of your fathers?"

"In Mississippi and Arkansas. We were removed to our present reservation in 1832. We hold our lands by rights the government cannot violate. We are civilized, have a government of our own, and we take care of ourselves. We have never asked the government for a dollar, and never will. Our wishes,