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Isaac

DENOUNCED BY THE CHURCH

THE ARCHBISHOPS' LETTER AGAINST PARNELL READ THROUGHOUT IRELAND.

A MEETING TO BE HELD IN LONDON THIS AFTERNOON—CONFERENCE OF THE ANTI-PARNELLITES—STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSITION—PARNELL CONDEMNED IN HIS OWN ELECTORATE.

London, Dec. 7.—Mr. McCarthy has addressed a circular to all the Irish Members of Parliament, including Parnell, calling a meeting of the party for 2 o'clock to-morrow. The first business to come before the meeting will be the election by ballot of a consultation committee of eight members.

A letter from the Archbishops and Bishops was read in all the Catholic churches in Ireland after the celebration of the masses to-day. At St. Colman's Cathedral, Queenstown, after the letter had been read Father Fisk addressed the congregation. He declared that it was no longer possible for Parnell to remain at the head of the Irish party. He had disgraced, dishonored and degraded himself by his own acts, and could not lead the smallest section of the Irish people. In refusing to recognize the authority of the Bishops, Parnell was doing incalculable mischief to the Irish cause, was performing the work of the enemy and was rendering the people disunited and distracted.

At the Catholic church in Mitchelstown the officiating priest, after reading the declarations of the hierarchy, warned the supporters of Parnell throughout his district not to defy their spiritual superiors.

The conference of the McCarthy party was prolonged until after midnight last night. Mr. McCarthy presided throughout the session. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Murphy, Barry, Morrough, Healy, Sexton and Power, was appointed to draft a prospectus for a limited company to establish a daily newspaper in Ireland, to be devoted to the interests of the Nationalist party. Harry Webb, the treasurer of the new company, opened a list, and the members present subscribed £1,020. It is probable that "United Ireland" will become a daily publication. The nominal capital of the company proposed is £100,000, of which £30,000 will be paid up. The majority party are keenly alive to the disadvantage of the leading Nationalist papers siding with Parnell, and the whole of the machinery of the National League being under his control. They are hopeful, however, that the influence of the bishops and priests will assist them to obtain a popular verdict. Both sides are preparing for an immediate campaign in Ireland.

Messrs. Sexton, John Redmond, Crilly and others who were present at the closing scene when the majority seceded from the Parliamentary caucus, request that a denial be made of the sensational statements printed in certain English papers and probably in some American journals, to the effect that some members of the caucus stood upon tables and threatened to fight, and that it was necessary to call in the police to quell the disturbances. On the contrary, it is stated, the members who seceded left the room without any disorder and almost in silence, no offensive epithets being exchanged. As they quietly filed out, those who remained kept their seats without remark until all had left the room.

The Mayor of Cork, after hearing of the secession of the McCarthy party last evening, sent the following dispatch to John O'Connor: "Ireland won't allow England to select her leader. This right belongs to Ireland. The Irish won't stand Gladstone's dictation."

The party are discussing the advisability of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien returning by way of France, where a convention could be held at which the advice of the envoys could be obtained before their arrest.

Messrs. Gilhooly, P. O'Brien, Carew and Mahon are still classed with the doubtfuls. The strength, therefore, of the McCarthyites is fifty and that of the Parnellites thirty-one.

Many of the majority party are in a dilemma, their quarterly checks for £50 each for Parliamentary services just becoming due. It is probable that the money with which to pay them will be advanced from the fund subscribed at last night's meeting for the establishment of a new paper.

"The News" says: "The Healyites deserve the greatest credit, both with Englishmen and Irishmen, for their firmness and courage. They have substituted a man who has no self but his cause for a man having no cause but himself."

At Friday's interview Mr. John Redmond expressed to Mr. Gladstone his personal regret for the term applied to the latter by Mr. Parnell.

Dublin, Dec. 7.—No references were made to Mr. Parnell in any of the churches here to-day.

A meeting of Nationalists was held to-day in Phoenix Park. The attendance was only moderate, owing to the bitterly cold weather. The Lord Mayor, who presided, moved a resolution that Mr. Parnell alone was fitted to lead the nation. He condemned the Healyites, whose independence and integrity, he said, had been sapped by English wirepullers. He called on Mr. Parnell under no circumstances to abandon his position. Mr. Gladstone, he said, was still humbugging Ireland. When Sexton, Healy, Dillon and O'Brien (groans) were dining with Gladstone they were, perhaps, selling the Irish cause. The sweetbreads and nice dishes had overcome them. He challenged Mr. Parnell's opponents, whom he characterized as political lepers, to come to Ireland and see how they would be received. The resolution was carried unanimously; also a vote of thanks to those who supported Mr. Parnell. The crowd burned an effigy of Healy and kicked the remains about the park amid shouts of derision. Otherwise the meeting was orderly.

At Longford there was a stormy meeting of the local branch of the National League. An attempt was made to rescind the vote of confidence in Parnell which had previously been adopted, but this was defeated by a vote of 40 to 37.

In Cork City, Mr. Parnell's electorate, the National Leaguers unanimously condemned Parnell and approved the action of Mr. Healy, who also represents the city of Cork in Parliament.

In Maryborough the priests seceded from the League because of the adoption of a vote of confidence in Parnell. The vote was passed by a majority of 1. At other meetings in Maryborough the manifesto of the Irish hierarchy was read by priests, but notwithstanding this resolutions expressing confidence in Parnell were in every instance carried.

The Bishop of Ardagh, in a sermon in St. Mary's Church, Athlone, forcibly condemned Mr. Parnell's conduct. In Limerick the feeling in favor of Parnell seems to intensify.

TROUBLE OVER A PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

PARNELL'S FRIENDS AND OPPONENTS AT LOGGERHEADS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—"The Daily News" to-morrow will print the following: "The disposition to be made of the Parliamentary fund collected in Chicago is a subject which promises to plunge the local factions into a struggle as bitter as the one waged against Mr. Parnell, on the other side of the Atlantic. It was given out that the collection in round numbers would reach $20,000, and there was every indication that this was true until the Gladstone-Parnell trouble arose, when the wealthy merchants and many smaller contributors, who did not indorse Mr. Parnell, began to back out. The exact amount now in view is kept a secret, but it is authoritatively asserted by the chairman of the Executive Committee that the fund has shrunk very materially from the first figures. While he could not make an estimate, it is fair to presume that hardly more than half that amount will be realized. However, even $10,000 is enough to provoke quite a squabble. Mr. Parnell's friends insisted that the money should go to Mr. Parnell, while those who took sides with the O'Brien-Dillon faction just as vigorously opposed this. For the sake of promoting good feeling and avoiding a dispute as far as possible, Messrs. Harrington and Dillon called on Treasurer Clark before leaving Chicago, and announced their willingness to have the money turned over to Dr. Kenney and Mr. Webb for the benefit of evicted tenants. They further said that whatever should be left over should go to the Parliamentary Fund. At this point the dispute arises. Mr. Parnell's friends hold that the Parliamentary Fund should go to the deposed leader and they cite in support of this the announcement printed on the cover of the collection books reading: 'For the Irish Parliamentary Fund to be turned over to John Dillon, for Charles Stewart Parnell.'

"The deciding of this question is left to the local executive committee. At present Parnell's friends are in the majority, as they have been from the start. It was only the better sense of a few cool headed members of the committee that restrained the Parnell faction from administering a stinging rebuke to the Irish envoys while they were yet in Chicago, by issuing a card indorsing Parnell for the leadership. It is the adroit cunning of the same men that has prevented the funds from being voted directly to Mr. Parnell."

THE DELEGATES RETURN TO NEW-YORK.

THEY SEND THEIR APPROVAL OF THE ELECTION OF JUSTIN McCARTHY TO LONDON—A SHORT STATEMENT.

Far different was the appearance of the members of the Irish Parliamentary delegation who are at present in this country to raise money in aid of the Home Rule cause when they stepped upon the platform of the Grand Central station, at 8:10 o'clock last evening, from their looks a few weeks ago when they stood upon the platform of the Metropolitan opera House and told to listening thousands the story of Ireland's wrongs. They appeared to be tired, haggard, and mentally depressed. The Parnell controversy, in the settlement of which they were almost prime factors, had told upon them. Hearing that Justin McCarthy, vice-chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, had, upon motion by Timothy Healy seconded by Thomas Sexton, the ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, been elected by the majority of the Irish Members of Parliament in Parnell's place, the visiting delegates decided to leave Chicago and come to New-York to await further developments. Those who arrived were William O'Brien, John Dillon, Thomas Power O'Connor, Timothy Daniel Sullivan and T. P. Gill.

The only intimation that the members of the various local Irish organizations had that the delegates were coming was what appeared in the newspapers yesterday morning. Therefore no delegations were present to receive them. "Jack" O'Connor, a newspaper man, in answer to a telegram from his brother, T. P. O'Connor, the Member of Parliament for the Scotland Division of Liverpool, was on hand, and so was Thomas Meehan, the Editor of "The Irish-American." John Dillon stepped out first with a big travelling bag in hand and walked along with Mrs. T. D. Sullivan. Then came William O'Brien and his wife, followed by T. D. Sullivan, T. P. Gill and T. P. O'Connor. They each carried grips-sacks, and were as sad looking as they were formerly gay and hearty.

"What is the news?" said a reporter of The Tribune to T. P. O'Connor, when he had done shaking hands with his brother.

His good-natured face broadened into a quiet smile as he said: "There is not any news that I have to communicate to you."

"Mr. O'Brien, will you say anything?" the reporter asked, turning to the member for Northeast Cork and Editor of "United Ireland."

"I will say nothing," he replied in a tone unmistakably sad, but withal decisive.

"Is it the intention of the delegation to return to Ireland?"

"Come to the hotel, if you like," said Mr. O'Brien, in a kindly tone, "but I am afraid you will have a poor reward for your trouble."

When ex-Lord Mayor Sullivan, who speaks with a richer Irish brogue than any of them, and whose hair has grown gray in the service of Ireland during the last thirty years, was approached, he said, before the reporter could speak: "My kind friend, I own a newspaper in Dublin myself, and will do anything I can for any one in the profession, but on this matter and at this time, I beg of you to let me alone. They all, with the exception of T. P. O'Connor, went to the Hoffman House. Mr. O'Connor went to the Earlsfield Hotel, where his wife, who did not accompany him on his Western trip, is staying.

The delegation has an office in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and when they were assigned to their rooms in the Hoffman House, Mr. Meehan brought them from there a big pile of telegrams and letters that had been received during their absence, and in these Dillon and O'Brien buried themselves for an hour. Dillon was moody and silent all the time.

At length the delegates agreed to talk to a reporter of The Tribune, but what they had to say was written down by the Editor of "United Ireland," and read off by him to the reporter, with the indorsement of his four colleagues, each one of whom became as dumb as a clam after the reading was finished. While Mr. O'Brien read, his wife sat in an adjoining room with the folding doors apart, and laid the book she had been reading to listen intently. This is what Mr. O'Brien read:

We regret to be obliged to continue to maintain silence in the circumstances of the present moment. We have cabled our approval of the choice of Mr. Justin McCarthy as chairman of the Irish party and our earnest hope that all our colleagues and our people may see their way to acquiesce in that choice, and thus restore the priceless blessing of unity to our party. Whatever additional communication we may find ourselves at liberty to make to the public will be made collectively, and will not be made so long as we can see any possibility of saving the country from a ruinous conflict.

We prefer that our views should suffer by our holding our tongues rather than that the possibility of unity should be prejudiced by a single injudicious word at this painful moment.

Father Mullaney joined the party at Syracuse and was with them all the way to New-York. Mrs. Harrington, who is in favor of Parnell, is in Detroit.

ALBANY IRISHMEN FOR PARNELL.

Albany, Dec. 7.—The Irish societies of this city met to-day and adopted a resolution to send the following cable dispatch to Mr. Parnell:

The united Irish societies of the Capital City of the Empire State of New-York repudiate secession and unanimously pledge support to Charles Stewart Parnell.

The secretary of the meeting was also instructed to write a letter to William O'Brien, telling him that, as he had seceded from Parnell, his services as a lecturer for the cause were not required in this city.

CONNECTING SPANISH RAILROADS.

Brussels, Dec. 7.—"La Nation" announces the impending formation in Madrid of a new railroad company, which will connect all Spanish lines. The new concern is to be known as the Grand Central Railway Company, and is to be capitalized at $20,000,000. The Royal Portuguese Railway Company and Belgian, Spanish, French and Portuguese financiers are interested in the project. Senor Salasta will be offered the presidency of the new company.

ELECTIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

London, Dec. 7.—Advices from Wellington state that the general elections in New Zealand resulted in the return of an equal number of Government and Opposition candidates.

THE CZAREWITCH GOING TO INDIA.

London, Dec. 7.—The Czarewitch left Cairo at midnight. He goes via the Suez route to India.

A VALUABLE BANK PACKAGE STOLEN.

London, Dec. 7.—A parcel containing 750,000 francs from an English bank has been stolen between Ostende and Antwerp, on its way to Amsterdam. The package was insured for only 1,250 francs.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

Cairo, Dec. 7.—The Cotton Association reports that the picking of the Egyptian cotton crop is finished, that the crop is of good quality, and that the yield is 3,750,000 cantars.

APPOINTED COURT CHAPLAIN.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—Pastor Kritzinger, of Storkow, Brandenburg, has been appointed court chaplain.

YELLOW FEVER AT VERA CRUZ.

City of Mexico, via Galveston, Dec. 7.—The health authorities at Vera Cruz will give out very few reports to the press about the yellow fever in that city. However, popular rumor has it that the disease is epidemic there. The Bishop of Vera Cruz is dying.

A QUARTER SECTION FOR A PAIR OF SHOES.

Atchison, Kan., Dec. 7 (Special).—W. R. Smith, of Atchison, yesterday gave a deed to 160 acres of land in Western Kansas, the consideration being a pair of shoes. Much of the land out there is mortgaged for all it is worth and a quarter-section may be had for the asking, providing the incumbrance is assumed.

A DISASTER DUE TO DECAY IN IRON.

Chicago, Dec. 7 (Special). The coroner's jury has ended its investigation into the causes of the disaster at the works of the Illinois Steel Company at Joliet Thursday, by which half a dozen lives were sacrificed. It found that it was caused by deterioration and decay of the iron in the collapsed structure.

EMPLOYES OF A PAPER MILL KILLED.

Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Two employes of the Ontario paper mill, two miles from this city, met with a terrible death to-day. They were lowering the flood gates at the flume when a long lever with which they were working slipped from their grasp and swung around with great force, striking the men and inflicting injuries from which they died soon after. Their names were Soper and McLaughlin. The former had a wife and five children.

A POWWOW AT PINE RIDGE.

HOSTILE CHIEFS COME IN WITH FATHER JUTE FROM THE BAD LANDS.

GENERAL BROOKE TELLS HIS VISITORS WHAT THE GREAT FATHER WANTS—TURNING BEAR RESPONDS AND A BIG FEED AND SQUAW DANCE FOLLOW.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 7.—"The Bee" has the following from its special correspondent at Pine Ridge Agency: "Some of the hostile chiefs have kept their sworn pledges made to Father Jute in the Bad Lands to come in and see General Brooke. They came heading a flag of truce and armed with Winchesters and Springfield rifles. The entrance of the novel procession produced a flutter of excitement, the greatest that has been known here at the agency since the trouble began. First came the chiefs, who were Turning Bear, Big Turkey, High Pine, Big Bad Horse and Bull Dog, who was one of the leaders in the Custer massacre. Next came Two Strike, the head chief, seated in a buggy with Father Jute, surrounding these was a body guard of four young warriors. All the Indians were decorated with war paint and feathers, while many wore ghost-dance leggings and the ghost-dance shirt dangling at their saddles. Bunches of eagles' feathers were tied on the manes and tails of most of the ponies, while the backs of the docile little animals were streaked with paint. The hardly warlike cavalcade proceeded at once to General Brooke's spacious headquarters in the Agency residence. At a given signal all leaped to the ground, and guided by Father Jute they entered the general's apartments, where the council was held, lasting two hours.

"At the beginning of the powwow General Brooke explained that the Great Father through him had asked them to come in and have a talk regarding the situation. A great deal of misunderstanding and trouble had arisen by the reports taken to and fro between the camps by irresponsible parties, and it was therefore considered necessary that they have a talk face to face. Through him, he said, the Father wanted to tell them if they would come in near the agency where he, General Brooke, could see them often, and not be compelled to depend on hearsay, that he would give them plenty to eat, and would employ many of their young men as scouts, etc. He said he had heard that they were hostile Indians, but he did not believe it. The soldiers did not come there to fight, but to protect the settlers and keep the peace. He hoped they, the Indians, were all in favor of peace, as the Great Father did not want war. As to the feeling over the change in the boundary line between Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies, he said that and many other things would be settled satisfactorily after they had shown a disposition to come in, as asked by the Great Father. Wounded Knee was suggested as a place that would prove satisfactory to the Great Father to have them live.

"The representatives of the hostiles listened with contracted brows, sidelong glances at one another and low grunts. When the General had concluded his remarks, Turning Bear came forward and spoke in reply. He is the finest specimen of the blanket-wrapped Indian that we have seen since coming here, with a face that is positively handsome, a form as erect as the flagstaff and a voice that would attract favorable comment in legislative halls. He proved a most entertaining person. Shamed down to a few words, Turning Bear gave expression to the following ideas: It would be a bad thing for them to come nearer the agency, because there was no water or grass for their horses here. He could not understand how their young men could be employed as scouts if there was no work for them to be watched. They would be glad to be employed and get paid for it. They thought some in, but as the old men and old women have no horses and as their people have nothing generally to pull their wagons, it would take them a long time to come. If they should come they would want the Great Father to send horses and wagons out to the Bad Land Camp, and bring in the great quantities of beef, etc., they had there and take it anywhere to a new camp that might be asked out. In conclusion the speaker hoped they would get something to eat before they started back. To this the General replied that he intended before the council opened to have ordered, then he would tell them that they should be given food or words to that effect. As for horses and wagons being sent after the beef, the General said that and many other things would be considered after they had acceded to the Great Father's request to move into the agency.

"Any reference whatever to the wholesale devastation and depredation, thieving and burning of buildings, etc., was studiously avoided on both sides. After the powwow was over the thieving gang was condemned to the quartermaster's department and there received a big fat feed. The squaws living here at the agency come out in paradise feathers and gave a square dance.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—General Miles said to-day: "General Roger and Brooke have been doing all they could to put the small number of available troops in position to be useful, and so far as possible staving the threatened explosion. At the end of the Indian troubles in 1876 no more than 5,000 Indians had been confined upon the face of the earth would tolerate many thousands of armed savages scattered through different States and Territories. The people of Texas, Western Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Eastern Washington, Idaho, Arizona and New-Mexico are seriously interested in this subject. While the fire may be suppressed in one place, it will be smouldering and liable to break out at other places where the least expected under the present system."

General Miles has received from Lieutenant Gaston, of the 8th Cavalry, a report of the council held with the Cheyennes at the mission on Tongue River, Mont., with reference to these matters, and Lieutenant Gaston reports that at the conference there were present spotted Wolf, Old Crow, White Elk, Dodgers, Tongue, and a number of other Cheyenne Sioux, and Two Crow, an Ocallalla Sioux.

STABBED WHILE SAVING A GIRL.

A COUSIN OF DEMPSEY, THE PRIZE-FIGHTER, RESCUES A YOUNG WOMAN FROM TWO BRUTAL FOES, BUT WILL PROBABLY DIE.

Peter Dempsey, cousin of "Jack" Dempsey, the prize-fighter, and living at No. 161 Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, while endeavoring to save Mary Allen, a pretty sixteen-year-old girl, residing at No. 111 North 6th-st., from a criminal assault by two Poles, at 10 o'clock last night, received three stab wounds which will probably result in his death. The young woman was standing in the doorway of her house when two men approached here. They were Andreas Melhalli, twenty years old, and Mahralas Wesinsky, both living in a house in the rear of the young woman's home. One of the men seized the girl and was about to drag her into the rooms of Wesinsky when her screams attracted Dempsey, who was passing the house. He ran into the hallway and battled with the two men. In the struggle which followed the girl escaped and ran into the street. She screamed for help and her cries were answered by officers Hinch and Early, of the Bedford Avenue police station. In the meantime the two men had set upon Dempsey and stabbed him three times. He fell to the floor unconscious and bleeding from his wounds. His assailants started to make their escape. When the officers arrived they found Dempsey lying in a pool of blood. The Poles tried to hide. Wesinsky ran to his rooms, and Melhalli, who was drunk, started to escape from a rear house. In his efforts he fell into the cellar of an adjoining house and received an ugly scalp wound. From there he was taken by the police to the station. His companion was found concealed under a bed in his rooms. Both men were locked up, and Dempsey was removed to his home in a critical condition. A dirk knife was found in the possession of Wesinsky. It was eight inches in length and covered with blood. Dempsey's wounds were found to be in the shoulder blade, shoulder and back.

Little hopes are entertained for Dempsey's recovery.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION ON A CHILD'S BRAIN.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Last August Mamie Brown, aged four, was admitted to a hospital here, suffering from a fracture of the skull. The entire left side of the head had been crushed in by the kick of a horse. A trepanning operation was performed. No ill effects were noticed for several days, when a curious growth was observed on the head above and behind the right ear. A close investigation showed that the membrane covering the brain had been fractured, and the brain was forcing its way through the aperture and out through the fractured skull. There was a hole in the head as large as a silver half-dollar. The brain continued to protrude, enough forcing its way out to form a lump larger than a walnut. It was seen that an attempt to replace the brain would be useless, and it was decided to remove it. The operation was in every way successful. Little Mamie rolled from the operation, and was soon able to be running around the wards. She has lost none of her faculties.

A NEW OFFICE FOR BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.

Chicago, Dec. 7 (Special).—It is pretty well settled that Secretary Benjamin Butterworth will be chief of the Bureau of Promotion of the Columbian Exposition. His name was suggested two weeks ago and met with great favor on all sides. His salary will be the same as at present, but his field of work will be greatly enlarged.

LA CHAMPAGNE'S CRASH.

IN COLLISION WITH THE BRITISH STEAMER LISBONENSE.

THE FRENCH VESSEL DRIVES HER STEM INTO THE OTHER AND LEAVES PART OF IT AND A MASS OF PLATES THERE—NO ONE INJURED.

There was a collision early yesterday morning off Sandy Hook between the French steamer La Champagne and the British steamer Lisbonense, and, although no lives were lost and no one was injured, it was only by great good luck that a frightful catastrophe was avoided. As it was, the Champagne tore a great hole in the side of the Lisbonense, besides losing a portion of her own stem and a large section of the heavy iron plates adjacent. This mass of iron stuck fast in the side of the Lisbonense, and as that vessel came up the Bay her appearance attracted universal attention. The Champagne, also, which was just starting for Europe, was compelled to turn back, and she also became a target for the glances of the curious, her wrecked bows suggesting an energetic encounter with an iceberg. Neither vessel was injured below the water-line, however, and neither had any difficulty in getting up to the city. There were more than 400 passengers on the Champagne, but the Lisbonense, which was just getting in from Brazil, carried only her crew of thirty-two men. It was said there was no panic on either vessel. The exact extent of the damage could not be learned yesterday, and it was not even known whether either vessel would have to go into dry-dock for repairs.

The accounts of the collision vary greatly, and there seemed to be rather more than the usual tendency among the officers on each vessel to lay all the blame upon the other. Each vessel was under the command of a pilot, indeed, and consequently the captains are relieved from all personal responsibility, but their natural desire to save their respective companies from paying heavy damages was easily apparent, and it was impossible for inquirers yesterday to secure an absolutely authoritative account. The legal responsibility will, of course, have to be settled by official inquiry.

The one thing upon which all the witnesses agree is the position and course of the two vessels, but there is a great deal of controversy as to the signals that were given. The collision occurred at the intersection of the Main Channel and the Swash Channel, two or three miles east-northeast of Sandy Hook, at 5:20 a. m. The Lisbonense was coming up the Swash Channel, and was bound about northwest by north, and the Champagne was in the Main Channel, bound east. It was still dark, but the air was clear, although the sky was overcast. The two vessels saw each other clearly at a distance, but there was some misunderstanding of signals and the Champagne crashed into the port quarter of the Lisbonense. The Champagne had reversed her engines, and but for this would probably have cut clear through the smaller steamer.

To a Tribune reporter Captain John King, of the Lisbonense, made a statement substantially as follows:

"When the Champagne was still some distance away we blew our whistle, merely as a warning, and continued on our course. We had the right of way, but the Champagne apparently paid no attention to us for three or four minutes. When she whistled once. She kept right on, however, and when she was almost on us some one on board of her shouted to us, 'Go ahead at full speed!' We were already going as fast as we could, however, and could do nothing. We stopped right after the collision, but, finding that there was no water in the hold, we started again, and came up to the city. We had the right of way, because when the two vessels were some distance apart our port lights were visible from the starboard side of the Champagne."

Captain A. Boyer, of La Champagne, declared that his vessel had first blown one whistle, thus signaling to go to port, but the Lisbonense made no response. The vessels were then about a mile apart, and when they were within half a mile it became evident that the British vessel intended to go across the Champagne's bows. The Frenchman then reversed his engines and blew three whistles. There was not sufficient time to stop the vessel, although her speed was greatly reduced. Before that she had been going at only half speed. She had sailed from New-York a little after noon on Saturday, but she had lain at anchor off Hoffman's Island all night, because of the fog. She had only been under way a short time when the collision occurred.

Captain H. A. Devore, of Pilot-boat No. 4, was the pilot in command of the Champagne. He said that he had first intended to go to starboard in passing the other steamer, but finally whistled to go to port. He had, it seems, heard the whistle of the Lisbonense, which Captain Boyer did not notice, and he was puzzled when, in spite of the signals, the Englishman continued straight on, instead of turning sharply to port.

"We were drawing twenty-five and one-half feet of water," said the pilot, "and were in a channel only about 300 feet wide, with a strong ebb tide running. We could not stand still, for we would have been carried upon the shoals. It was equally impossible to turn far to starboard, because we would then also have gone aground. In such an emergency the smaller vessel should have heeded our signal, and gone to port."

The officers of the Lisbonense, acting apparently under orders of the agent of the company, refused to give the name of their pilot or the number of his boat, pretending even that they did not know these important particulars.

After the collision the Champagne returned to where the Cunard steamship Etruria was anchored and signalled to the Hook to have a small steamer sent down from the city. The George Starr was sent down, and with the tugboat Assistance, which had been with the French steamship all night, transferred the mails to the Cunarder. The Etruria then continued on her voyage and La Champagne came up to the city, reaching her pier on the North River soon after noon. The French captain criticised the British vessel for passing on without stopping to inquire whether or not La Champagne needed any assistance.

The Lisbonense is now at her pier at Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, and passengers on the Fulton ferryboats have a good view of her damaged quarter. About a dozen feet of the stem of the Champagne is embedded in the side of the Lisbonense, and the adhering plates, torn from the iron side of the French vessel, extend out over the water several yards. This mass of iron stands out nearly at a right angle from the side of the Lisbonense, and is about twenty feet long and eighteen feet high. These are the extreme dimensions, however, and the edges are so raggedly fantastic that it would be hard to describe the mass as having any particular shape.

It was the momentum of the Lisbonense that caused her to carry away this wreckage from her antagonist, but the French vessel retaliated in kind. As the British vessel glided on, the Frenchman still continued to move forward, and what was left of her bows did good execution, carrying away several plates of the port-quarter of the Lisbonense, knocking the rail off the poopdeck clear around to the stern. In this process two staterooms and a storeroom on the Lisbonense were opened, and a quantity of liquors and other stores were unceremoniously dumped into the sea. The hull was opened to within three feet of the waterline. The staterooms thus damaged form a part of the space set apart for passengers, but on this voyage there were no passengers. As to the extent of the damage from a pecuniary point of view it was said that that would depend upon how much the framework of the vessel had been injured. The hull could be repaired for $3,000, probably, but if the frame is seriously strained the damage may be much greater. The force of the impact is shown by the appearance of the stem of the Champagne. This is a mighty beam of steel, about four by ten inches in cross section, but it was broken right off as easily as the proverbial pinestem.

There were seventy-five first-cabin passengers on La Champagne, seven second-cabin and 347 on the Lisbonense. A few left the steamer as soon as she was at her pier, but most of them remained on board, and they will be permitted to remain on board, if they wish, until La Gascogne is ready to sail. The latter vessel got in yesterday morning from Havre, and would not have sailed in the regular order until Saturday. By keeping an extra force of men at work night and day, however, it is believed that La Gascogne can be unloaded and the cargo of La Champagne transferred to her by Wednesday, when she will sail. A. Forget also said yesterday for the company that they hoped to have the Champagne repaired so that she could sail again next Saturday.

La Champagne is one of the fleet of fine screw steamships belonging to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, and was built at St. Nazaire in 1886. She is 482.5 feet long, 52 feet beam and 32.8 feet depth of hold, and has a gross tonnage of 7,000. She is built of steel and has eleven bulkheads, and has compound triple-expansion engines. She has four masts and four decks.

The Lisbonense is a two-masted iron screw steamer, 269.4 feet long, 33.2 feet beam and 23.6 feet depth of hold, with a tonage of 1,681. She was built at Liverpool in 1871, and is owned by R. Singlehurst & Co., of Liverpool. She runs between Maceio and Para and New-York, the service being known as the Red Cross Line of Brazil Mail Steamers. On her last voyage she sailed from Maceio November 19 and from Para November 26, carrying a cargo of sugar and India rubber. The crew of the Lisbonense took a certain grim pleasure in the manner in which the "Frenchman's nose had been tweaked," and Captain King remarked, as he surveyed her battered quarter: "There can be no doubt which vessel ran into the other—there is La Champagne's stem to tell the story."

HE STOLE LA CHAMPAGNE'S PAPERS.

Many people gathered about the French Line steamship pier last night curious to see the damage which resulted to La Champagne from her collision. They finally became so persistent that the police were requested to clear the premises. Shortly afterward Purser Lucien Comettante missed from his stateroom all of the ship's papers; her clearance, manifests, bills, etc., were all gone.

Consternation seized upon the officer. Those papers were simply invaluable. Detective Robert J. Vail was on hand. He watched the people on the pier. He noted those who were going away. Among them was a tall young man, wearing a silk hat and well dressed. He hastened along to reach the street when the detective tapped him on the shoulder. The young man tried to look surprised, but he was requested to take a walk. The pair went to the station at Pier A, and a search disclosed a high envelope in which were the missing papers. Besides the papers were three pairs of kid gloves, a lot of handkerchiefs, a pocketbook and other articles, valued altogether at $25, belonging to the purser. The articles were concealed beneath the young man's coat.

He said that his name was Charles Strong, and that he lived at the Palace Hotel, Christopher and West sts. He said he had gone on board the ship to see his mother-in-law, but as he had previously said he was unmarried, his tale lacked authenticity.

The prisoner was locked up in the Church-st. station, and his case will come up in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

THE NEW-HAVEN PATIENTS.

PROFESSOR HENRY T. BLAKE'S SON THE FIRST TO BE INOCULATED.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF THE EXPERIMENTS—THE THREE INVALIDS HOPEFUL OF COMPLETE RECOVERY.

New-Haven, Conn., Dec. 7 (Special).—It has at last been learned who is the first patient under treatment by Dr. Foster for a disease for which the Koch lymph is supposed to be a cure. He is Edward Blake, son of Professor Henry T. Blake, of this city. Mr. Blake is a young man about twenty-seven years old. He graduated from the Sheffield Scientific school in 1881 or 1882 and soon after was attacked with consumption. During his term at school he became somewhat of a scientist, and it was to ascertain more particularly the symptoms of the treatment from a scientific point of view rather than for any benefit he might obtain that he willingly became a subject for the experiment. Dr. Foster has stated that his first subject has given the doctors great help in telling his symptoms induced by the medicine in a thoroughly comprehensive form. Mr. Blake's condition for some time past has been somewhat critical, and should the lymph establish a rule in his case it will be accepted by the doctors as a theory's test. It was only a short time ago that an effort was made to take him to Colorado, but the project was abandoned owing to his bad health.

The condition of Mr. Blake last night was reported to be encouraging, but, it was added, he had not as yet fully recovered from the third inoculation.

Henry Johnson, the second patient, is about sixty years old, and for many years has been at the head of a grocery business in this city. Since the injection of the lymph his condition has apparently improved amazingly. He firmly believes that he is to be permanently cured, to M. Bradley, of North Haven, the third patient, lives in the country, and at the time of the first operation was in a feeble and critical condition. He is now improving hourly, his strength having materially increased and his appetite having grown rapidly. He has suffered somewhat from nervousness, but that trouble has now passed, and he says he fully expects to be entirely restored to health.

SENTIMENT OF PARIS MEDICAL MEN.

Paris, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of Paris medical men, held to discuss Professor Koch's discovery, Dr. Cornil stated that legal opinion was against the physicians employing any remedy the composition of which is a secret, and that physicians using such remedy would be amenable to the law in the event of its application being followed by serious consequences. The legal advisers of the Board of Health will confer with M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, to-morrow, when the question of the use of the Koch lymph will be decided.

M. Pasteur, in a letter to the "Temps," complains of the absolutely apocryphal statements attributed to him in an interview on the Koch remedy which was published through an Anglo-American news agency.

A DEFENCE OF PRESIDENT KNAPP.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 7 (Special).—H. Scott Corwin, secretary of the New-York State Farmers' League at Marlborough, N. Y., has prepared a statement for the public, in which he says that the constitution, by-laws and plan of work of the state League makes the president the business manager of the league. The president, with the advice of the executive board, established an office at Stanfordville, N. Y., and conducted the business of the league on thorough business principles. The executive board frequently, at the president's request, visited his office at Stanfordville. The business management was sustained in every particular until September 15. The president used his individual funds and credit to establish the league, there being a continued gain in membership and an improvement in the financial condition of the organization notwithstanding the continual opposition of the officers of the National League and a few others who are accused of an effort to use the League to advance their personal and political interests. Mr. Corwin reviews the history of the controversy, and declares that the charges made against the president of the league that he had misused the funds of the organization were false and libellous. He adds: "It has been understood from the beginning that the books of the office were open for the inspection of those who were interested, and the letters received and copies sent out could be examined by a committee appointed by the league. At the annual meeting the president will demand that a committee be appointed to visit his office and examine the accounts and every detail of the work."

A STATE TREASURER IN TROUBLE.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 7 (Special).—When it became known on the streets that the State Treasurer, William E. Woodruff, of Arkansas, was reported to be $67,000 short in his accounts, a profound sensation was created. Among all the men in Arkansas, Democrats and Republicans, Woodruff stood out as a shining mark of honesty and integrity. His word was considered equal to the bond of the ordinary business man, and when the Republicans upbraided the Democrats of the Southern States for producing so many defaltations in the different State Treasurers, the Democrats invariably pointed to "Honest Billy Woodruff," and defied investigation. Several of the more wealthy Republicans are on his bond, and even now no one questions the honor or honesty of the man, but it seems that large sums of money have been advanced to certain parties for private purposes, and that owing to the stringency of money matters these parties are unable to return it, although they no doubt have ample and sufficient real estate to make good any deficit which may exist. This is the first statement that has appeared in print that any shortage existed in the Treasury. Whatever the shortage may prove to be, the State will lose nothing, as the bondsmen are worth several millions.

The present state Treasurer was elected in 1880, and has held the office continuously since January 12, 1881. He was re-elected in 1882, '84, '86 and '88. His present term will end on January 12, 1891. Major Woodruff succeeded General Thomas J. Churchill, who was found $115,000 short in his accounts. Arkansas has been peculiarly unfortunate with her treasurers, Dr. E. D. Ayres, of Little Rock, being the only State Treasurer since 1836 whose accounts have never been called in question. Dr. Ayres is a Republican.

The Governor says he will take charge of the office if he is satisfied that any shortage exists.

BOOMERS EJECTED FROM THE STRIP.

Chicago, Dec. 7 (Special).—A dispatch from Wichita, Kan., says: "Lieutenant Elliott, of the 5th Cavalry, ejected fifty-five boomers from the Cherokee strip yesterday. They were camped on Bear Creek, twenty miles south of Caldwell."

KING KALAKAUA'S MISSION.

DOES HE COME IN THE INTEREST OF THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII?

SUGAR-PLANTERS OF THE ISLANDS SAID TO BE ANXIOUS TO GET THE BENEFIT OF THE BOUNTY CLAUSE OF THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—It is learned here from sugar-planters on the Hawaiian Islands that the real object of King Kalakaua's visit to this country is not recreation, but annexation of the islands to the United States. They say he comes authorized to make a proposition for annexation to the State Department, and this this will be done in a fortnight.

The main inducement for annexation is that under the operation of the McKinley bill, which authorizes the payment of bounties for sugar of home production of 2 cents a pound, Hawaiian planters would receive about $5,000,000 a year more for their sugar crop if they became citizens of the United States. The quantity of sugar imported into the United States from Hawaii in 1889 was 243,324,683 pounds, and, as the product is increasing steadily at the rate of about 20,000,000 pounds a year, it will be seen that this estimate is well within the mark.

It is believed that the Administration will receive Kalakaua's overtures with favor. It will be urged by advocates of annexation that the transfer would give to this country the sole control of a valuable trade, which is now divided with European manufacturing nations. In the event