The Sun.

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IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

MONEY RAISED YESTERDAY FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Enthusiastic Meetings of the Irish National League Branches—Priest and Layman Speaking in Aid of Ireland's Cause.

In the new need of Ireland for funds to feed her starving poor and to sustain her legislators in their struggles for Irish freedom in the British Parliament, the old Land League enthusiasm awakened on Parnell's visit to this country is reviving in New York. On every side the branches of the League in the various wards are either reorganized or are reorganizing. The most lively awakening yesterday was in the Fourteenth ward, and last evening a rousing meeting was held in the chapel of old St. Patrick's Cathedral on Mulberry street. Irishmen, Irish women, and Irish children crowded the chapel. Many unable to get seats or room in which to stand in the aisles clustered about the doorway and listened to the proceedings.

Father George H. Donlan presided. Standing near the steps of the altar Father Donlan said that it was the keenest pleasure to preside at a meeting to endorse the policy of the noble and patriotic Parnell. Good Irishmen appreciate their liberty here, and sympathize with their relatives' oppression across the sea. Father Donlan was confident that their sympathy would take a practical shape. To give generously is Irish, not English, you know. [Laughter.] He who gives generously gives twice, and God, who blesses every good work, will bless the giver.

Then ex-Assistant District Attorney John O'Byrne spoke for an hour. He reminded his audience that Irish resistance to oppression is unconquerable. In Queen Elizabeth's reign Ireland was almost depopulated. Her Ministers said the Irish were conquered forever. Yet Ireland was fifty years afterward in the field under O'Neill. He died, and the struggle was terminated by Oliver Cromwell, who praised God that the Irish were down forever. But forty years afterward Sarsfield led Ireland's sons at Limerick against English foes. Again England thought Ireland conquered, but Grattan, O'Connell, O'Brien, and O'Gorman kept alive the sacred fire, and now Parnell has taken up the torch and led the way to victory.

Then late Senator Thomas F. Grady spoke for half an hour. He pleaded for funds to support the Irish members of Parliament.

"They are working," he said, "to revive the old traditions of your race. They are striving to bring around that good time when Ireland shall be governed by Irishmen and for Irishmen. Ask yourselves this question: Suppose you in New York were governed from South America, suppose you were governed by unjust laws, suppose a hundred constables were sent here to arrest you and put you in jail for no given reasons, and suppose you were not allowed to talk to your friends for a year, and were finally released, what would you think of this?

A voice—Mighty bad of it. [Laughter.]

"You're right. That is done in Ireland. So the practical question is for you. Will you help the members of Parliament in fighting the long struggle that is coming? It is said in a despatch to-day from London that the Irish demand for home rule may be met by force, and I say if it is, then the English will be met with something worse, and the responsibility will lie with the English." [Great applause.]

Finally Editor O'Brien of the *Catholic Union* and Mr. James M. O'Brien spoke. While the speakers were still speaking, men and women crowded around the Secretary's desk, and four men busy taking money. They could not receive it fast enough, and Col. O'Byrne took a table over the heads of the people to the remote end of the chapel, and took money there. For half an hour the pencils fairly flew in taking down names. The amount subscribed, mostly in sums less than $1, was $304.05.

Branch 20 of the Irish National League has felt for some time that it wasn't doing its whole duty by the Parnell Parliamentary fund, so last night it went to work to make up for lost time. The way they made it up was to have a grand drawing at St. Boniface Hall, Forty-seventh street and Second avenue, for a rocking chair, a barrel of flour, a fine table, a set of Charles Lever's works, a five-dollar gold piece, and some other things that friends of the cause had sent in to be drawn for. A good many young women, who think that Parnell is a very great man indeed, had been to all their gentleman friends and acquaintances with tickets to sell for the drawing at twenty-five cents apiece, and whether it was because the young men wanted to please the young women, or whether it was that they longed to help Ireland, or both, certain it is that the young women sold $200 worth of tickets, and there were crowds interested in the business crowded into the hall last night to swell the sum to $250.

It was an enthusiastic crowd, too. They didn't care half as much for the drawing as they did to help Parnell, and they proved this by welcoming Chairman Joseph J. O'Donohue with a will, and giving the Hon. James Fitzgerald, the orator of the evening, close attention and rounds of applause. Mr. O'Donohue told the Parnellites before him that he was a rabid Parnellite himself, although he was born in New York, and in the very parish they were assembled in. The movement, Mr. O'Donohue said, knew neither race nor creed nor politics on this side of the water.

"We want your help," cried the speaker, "if you can't give more than a dime; and if you can't give anything else, give us your help. If your neighbor isn't a Parnell man, get at him and make him one. All you ladies there, old and young, make Parnellites of your children. I'm proud to say that the youngest member of my family is as solid for home rule as I am, and if England won't let Ireland govern herself we'll know the reason why, if we have to go to London to find out. The American people are backing this thing, and we are going to keep on backing it until it's a success.

"The thanks of every Irishman," continued Mr. O'Donohue, "are due first of all to Charles A. Dana and THE SUN. More than any paper in the United States has it helped Ireland."

After Mr. O'Donohue had introduced Mr. Fitzgerald, and that gentleman had made everybody feel that it was a great and glorious thing to be an Irishman, and the seventh heaven to be an Irishman and give money to help Parnell, then Mr. O'Donohue put on his spectacles and whispered "Sissy, come up here," in so genial a way to a small cherub with a big bang, that she crawled delightedly over her admiring family and was lifted up to the stage. There, with chubby fist and the air of dispensing humanity's charity, she drew numbered tickets from the Chairman's shiney silk hat, and he in turn read off the lucky numbers. There was loud applause when young Tom Murphy drew the $5 gold piece and marched up to present it to the Parnell fund. After that everybody went home.

Three weeks ago the Manhattan Branch of the Irish National League voted to raise $1,000 for Parnell. It is one of the oldest branches in the city, and its members gave a great deal before most of the other branches in the city were formed. In two public meetings and by some private subscriptions $281.50 was raised. Last night the third meeting was held at Devoyert Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. Assemblyman Haggerty, who is President of the branch, made an earnest appeal for help for Ireland. When Father James J. Dougherty of St. Monica's Catholic Church entered he was warmly applauded.

"This must be a dry branch," he said, taking up a glass of water from the table. "They wouldn't give me this in Ireland, and I will say that when I was there they didn't give me any of this. I'm not a prophet, and I don't like to be a croaker, but things look very dark. I don't know whether it's dark for England or Ireland, but I hope from the bottom of my heart that it's dark for England. In a short time we shall see."

Father Dougherty eulogized the Irish people and Irish heroes, and said the hero of modern times came forward quietly, but he held a greater power over the Irish nation than Emmet, Grattan, and O'Connell together. He believed that Charles Stewart Parnell would be the liberator of Ireland. Father Dougherty said he saw all the home rule leaders when he last visited Ireland. He was at a meeting in Dublin when most of the leaders were present and spoke. He had a good opportunity to judge of the sincerity of these men, and a grander set he said, could not be found in all the world. That night Irish reporters were present, and the next morning his name appeared among the names of those present.

The London *Times* a few days later came out with an editorial inquiring what business American priests had in Ireland inciting a revolution. The result was that detectives followed him for the rest of his journey in Ireland. He enjoyed it, and, having gained an introduction, he gave them some interesting information about the Irish people, which he dreamed was speedily communicated to headquarters, for soon after two more detectives turned up, and he had four to have fun with.

After Father Dougherty's speech people began to come up with contributions. The result was that $72.50 was added to the money already collected.

The basement of Holy Cross Church, at 333 West Forty-second street was filled last evening at the meeting of Branch 157, Irish National League, with enthusiastic Irish men, women, and children, who cheered heartily every time the name of Charles Stewart Parnell was mentioned. The Rev. Messrs. Chas. McCready, Thos. McMillan, and M. D. Gallagher; Thomas Murphy, late of the Irish constabulary; Thomas Wilcox and Miss Jennie McAdam, granddaughter of the Irish patriot, Thomas Nelson, addressed the meeting.

Father McMillan, in the course of his speech spoke of the good work done by THE SUN for the Irish cause. Four hundred dollars was contributed to aid Parnell in his work.

A meeting of the Eastern District Parnell Parliamentary Association was held yesterday afternoon in National Hall, in South First street and Bedford avenue, Williamsburgh. John Kerwin presided, and in calling the meeting to order he read a letter from Grand Treasurer Dr. Charles O'Reilly, in which the latter acknowledged the receipt of $500 from the association. A letter was read from Gen. I. S. Catlin, in which he said the Radicals and Nationalists in Great Britain, as well as other patriotic parties, headed by Gladstone and Parnell, would give Ireland a Parliament, a Ministry, a Judiciary, and the entire management of her own internal affairs as far as practicable. The Rev. Sylvester Malone, the Treasurer of the association, reported that the collections during the week had amounted to $279.

The Jersey City branch of the Irish National League held an enthusiastic meeting last night in St. Michael's Institute in Erie street. About 400 people, including many ladies, were present. Mr. M. B. Holmes, the State Delegate, presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. J. De Concilio, pastor of St. Michael's Church, and James O'Sullivan. "On Fontenoy" was recited by William R. Holmes. Dr. Wallace, President of the New York branch of the League, said that the Irish question was now agitating the thoughts of all nations, and the efforts of the English by bribery and intimidation could not make it down. It was an inheritance from father to son. It had been forced out of castles to cottages, from the cottages to huts, from huts to the caves, and even into the graves, but from the graveyard to-day it was brighter than ever, and every Irishman ought to feel proud at the prospect of having once again an Irish Parliament in College Green.

THE SPLIT ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Chamberlain Threatens to Smash the Liberal Party if Home Rule is Proposed.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—J. J. Clancy cables to the *Herald* from Dublin: "I have sure information that the Liberal party leaders are fighting desperately among themselves on the Irish question. The statement of the London *Daily News* that Lord Spencer was converted to Mr. Gladstone's views is quite true. On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain has threatened Mr. Gladstone that if home rule is proposed he will secede and smash the party. The Whig cabal, also against Gladstone, is most formidable, and finds expression in the Duke of Westminster's brutal insinuation against the Irish members, which no man knows better is unfounded than the Duke's brother, the Whig whip, who, night after night for years, has seen them in the House from 2 o'clock to 2 o'clock. The Government is also distracted. Beach and Salisbury are anxious to get out of office, being in despair of carrying out any policy. The Cabinet feel that they have been tarred with the Irish brush, consequently they are anxious to break with the Irish party, but what their gage of battle will be is not decided. Coercion is improbable, because it is difficult to pass it, and it would belie former declarations; but a bill against boycotting with this result is anticipated here, and causes no excitement. The country is perfectly quiet, despite the monstrous statements to the contrary. Carnarvon's letter is true, but it is true also that personally before Christmas he told the Ministers in London that he would not stay to carry out evictions and enforce the peace in this country. He declares, then, also, for home rule. Churchill, it is believed, is ready to jump in the Orange direction."

ALMOST SWALLOWED BY THE WAVES.

The Bark Idaho Stripped from Stem to Stern by Tremendous Seas.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 13.—The American bark Idaho, Capt. Richardson, six days from New York, bound to Cienfuegos with a general cargo, arrived at this port yesterday in tow of the tug Gladisfen, Capt. Richardson reports that he sailed from New York on Wednesday, 6th inst. On Friday, the 8th, a heavy gale arose, which increased during that night and Saturday, the sea running mountains high, and the vessel laboring heavily. On Saturday at about 4 P. M. a heavy sea broke on board, carried away the main pin-rail covering board, and stripped the starboard side from the forward part of the main rigging to the after part of the after house, leaving the whole starboard side of the ship open and exposed to the sea. The crew were set to work to nail canvas from the inside of the ship up over the deck. While this was being done the second mate and one seaman were washed overboard on the port side of the vessel, but were rescued. The same sea which washed them off carried away a part of the port rail. During the whole time the pumps were manned and worked.

On Sunday, the 9th, the weather continued boisterous. The ship's position by observation was latitude 34° 29', longitude 70° 38'. The sea was running very high, and the ship straining and leaking badly. At 9 A. M., while all hands were on deck fitting the topmast staysail sheets, a tremendous sea broke on board shaft the starboard foredrigging, carrying away everything it met—two boats off the house, cargo, derrick, gangway ladder, hencoop, binnacle, the galley and all its contents, with room occupied by the second mate and cook. The starboard bulwarks and stanchions were smashed, and covering boards split from abaft the foremast aft along the poop. The cook was washed overboard, but managed to grasp the port rail forward, and was rescued with difficulty. The deck load was jettisoned, as it was washing about in all directions, the main deck being full of water. As the weather moderated the wreck was cleared, and when the damage was ascertained the Captain decided to bear up for Bermuda. On Monday the weather moderated, and on Tuesday morning Gibbs Hill light was sighted.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

A Corporation Said to Have $10,000,000 Capital to Prosecute Prof. Gray's Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Mr. D. K. Tripp, Prof. Elisha Gray's attorney, said, referring to the new telephone company incorporated at Springfield yesterday:

"It will be a Chicago enterprise, and the headquarters will be here. The object is to protect Prof. Gray and prosecute his case. The capital is $10,000,000, and the Commissioners are Elisha Gray, N. B. Judah, and N. E. Swartwout. The organization will be perfected without delay. The local company will be very nicely situated to carry on business, as Prof. Gray and his associates own the underground conduits, and already in, and it will not take long to put in a complete telephone system. Subcompanies will be organized throughout the country on the same general plan as those now in existence. Whatever results from this controversy, the people cannot help being greatly benefited by getting a better service at a cheaper price. I take it that the people of this country would be perfectly willing to have the man who has made the laws of nature flexible to his will receive not only the praise and the honor, but financial results from such a magnificent invention. In short, we intend to prosecute Prof. Gray's rights through to a final adjudication—if necessary before the Supreme Court of the United States—and we have ample capital to do it with."

"If you open exchanges in Chicago," was asked, "and elsewhere, will not the Bellpeople apply for injunctions?"

"It is the opinion of eminent attorneys that, in view of the pending suit on the part of the Government to test the validity of the Bell patents, the United States Court would not interfere if bonds were given. We haven't the slightest fear of the outcome."

JAMES A. BEAL'S SUICIDE.

Leaving Directions as to his Burial and Some Advice to his Sons.

ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 17.—James A. Beal, the New York cotton broker who committed suicide on Friday, left the following memorandum, which has just been made public. It was found in his coat pocket:

MEM.—To a man of birth, education, and refinement three things are essential to happiness—health, wealth, and domestic relations. Any of these lacking, life is not worth living.

To my true friend Lashe (meaning the Hon. A. C. Westbrook) I trust that he will see me laid to rest in Milledgeville at the feet of my father and mother, and that no funeral services of any kind be held over my body. Let my body be sent to the north. I have no personal debts except board at the restaurant, which he will please pay. My brother Joe will attend to paying of the labor on the painting. I particularly request that no mourning be worn for me by any member of my family. To my boys, Jess and Charlie, I say cultivate my virtues, which are few, and shun my vices, which are many. Be frugal, but not parsimonious; generous, but not Extravagant; and always remember that your pocketbook is your best friend, and when that is empty friendship is but a name. J. A. BEAL.

Billiards.

Vignaux will give public exhibitions at Rossmore Hotel billiard parlors daily, afternoon and evening for two weeks, commencing Monday, Jan. 18, from 4:30 to 5:30, and 8 to 10:30 P. M.—*Adv.*

Don't Jump on Them

As of old, but wash clothes with Pearline.—*Adv.*

SENATORS IN WAR PAINT.

TO BEGIN SKIRMISHING WITH THE PRESIDENT THIS WEEK.

Some of them Fix To-morrow as the Day for Making a Demand for his Reasons for Removals—Senator Morrill Astonished.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Skirmishing between the President and the Senate will certainly begin this week. There has not even been any picket firing up to the present time, but the Senators have had their council fires burning for a week, and have done a heap of big talking. They now fix Tuesday as the date on which they will make a demand on the President for his reasons for removals. That is, some of them do. There are others who think their warlike attitude is farcical, and that the committees that demanded reasons in the first place from the Cabinet are hopelessly stuck in the mud.

The venerable Justin S. Morrill, the father of the Senate, was a good deal astonished on Saturday to receive about seventy-five letters from the Secretary of the Treasury, all exact copies of each other, with the exception of the names that appeared in the body of the communications. Each one stated that the Secretary of the Treasury begged to say that the President had not informed him of his reasons for suspending so and so from such or such an office. Mr. Morrill took off his spectacles and wiped them as he read the notes one after the other, and then, turning around to the clerk of the Committee on Finance, said in a very solemn tone of voice:

"Mr. Durfee, you may file these away. We shall want them on Tuesday."

Putting on his overcoat and pulling his hat down over his eyes, Mr. Morrill walked across to the other side of the Capitol, took the elevator, got out on the first floor of the building, and entered the room of the Committee on the Judiciary, over which Mr. Edmunds presides. There he remained for a short time consulting the oracle, but if expression on his countenance is any index to his thoughts, Mr. Edmunds did not remove the load from Mr. Morrill's mind. The old gentleman stopped at the foot of the stairs that lead to the private lobby of the Senate, and was heard to ask if Mr. Sherman had returned from Ohio. Being answered in the affirmative he walked slowly up the stairs and disappeared in the handsome room set apart for the use of the Vice-President.

Mr. Sherman and Mr. Morrill are not friends. That is, when Mr. Morrill refused to retire from the Charmanship of the Committee on Finance, so that Mr. Sherman might resume the place he left to become Secretary of the Treasury, there was considerable feeling on both sides. According to the precedent set in the case of Mr. Fessenden, and followed by Mr. Sewell of New Jersey recently, Mr. Sherman was entitled to his old committee, but Mr. Morrill resisted the proposition of the caucus, and was accused of unprecedented selfishness. The two men have been avoiding each other very coolly since, but Mr. Morrill forgot the past in his present trouble, and went, for the first time in many years, to confer with Resumption John.

When the question of sending an inquiry to the Treasury as to the cause of suspension first came up in the Committee on Finance there was discussion as to the phraseology in which it should be conveyed. Mr. Sherman was the only man on the committee who denied the right to call for reasons. He held that information was all the committee could properly ask. While the question was not voted upon, Mr. Morrill insisted upon having his way, and the majority, seeing that he was firm, yielded. It was therefore an act of humility on the part of Mr. Morrill to go to the Vice-President's room to inquire how he could get out of the scrape.

What encouragement he received from Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Sherman is not known, but both of these gentlemen agree upon the point at issue, and, while their advice may have been wise, it could not have been consoling.

It is understood that Mr. Morrill still believes that the form of inquiry he used was the proper one, and that he will still insist upon it, for he is the personification of obstinacy. One of the other members of the Finance Committee, when asked what course would be pursued, replied in somewhat irreverent language this, for all he cared, "the old man could sweat it out."

OBITUARY.

Henry Norman Hudson Dead—The Death of Gen. William Howard Irwin.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Henry Norman Hudson, LL. D., the distinguished Shakespearean scholar, died suddenly at his home in Cambridge yesterday. His death resulted from a surgical operation. Dr. Hudson was a native of Cornwall, Vt., and was 72 years old. His insatiable appetite for learning made his early life as a farmer's boy and a wagon builder very irksome. "Plutarch's Lives," "Butler's Analogy," and other works of that character were his great delight. After a severe struggle he obtained admission to Middlebury College. He graduated in 1840 and began school teaching, first in Kentucky and Alabama. During these early years he prepared a series of lectures on Shakespeare which showed ripeness of thought and mastery of language. In 1844 Mr. Hudson came to Boston, where he began lecturing upon his favorite subject, and became intimate with many leaders in literary society. He entered the Episcopal Church as a deacon, edited denominational periodicals several years, and for two years (1858-60) was rector of the church in Litchfield, Conn. In 1851 his first edition of Shakespeare's plays appeared, and this was the first time the poet's text had been edited in this country. For three years during the war Mr. Hudson served as chaplain in the regiment of New York volunteer engineers. He was put under arrest, and afterward published a pamphlet entitled "A Chaplain's Campaign with Gen. Butler," in which he was very severe upon the General. Since 1865 Mr. Hudson has lived in Cambridge, and though he has frequently officiated in parish churches on Sundays, the most of his time has been devoted to the teaching of Shakespeare and other English authors. He has published many works. The Harvard edition of Shakespeare was his latest work of importance.

Personally Mr. Hudson was a man of marked peculiarities. He cared little for the opinions of others where they were at variance with his own, and he had the courage of his convictions to a greater degree than almost any other man of his time. In appearance he was thought to resemble Carlyle.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—Gen. Wm. H. Irwin died to-day in the Anchorage Insane Asylum, where he was confined last October, after an attempt to murder his wife and son. He commanded the Forth-ninth Pennsylvania in Hancock's brigade, and afterward commanded the brigade. He was a Captain in the Mexican war. He was nearly twenty years old, Democrat. He enlisted as a private soldier in the first company of three months' men in the late war under the call of President Lincoln. On learning of his enlistment, Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania summoned him to return and organize a regiment, of which he was commissioned Colonel. His wife, formerly Miss Julia Chambers of Louisville, and a son survive him.

George S. Appleton, the youngest son of the late George S. Appleton, died shortly after 10 o'clock on Saturday night, at his residence in West Forty-fifth street. He was unmarried and in the thirty-second year of his age. The cause of his death was pleurisy. The funeral will be on Tuesday from the residence of his mother.

Mr. Charles James of the Union Freight line was buried yesterday from the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Matthew T. Hagan, 1,399 Pacific street, Brooklyn. Mr. James died of gangrene. His left leg was amputated on July 2, and the right leg was taken off on Tuesday last.

The Monument to John C. Calhoun.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—The bids for the construction of the pedestal of the monument to John C. Calhoun were opened on Friday, but the committee of gentlemen who have charge of the erection of the monument have not yet come to any decision in regard to awarding the contract. There is a large number of bids, and they come from all parts of the country. It is understood that a meeting of the committee will be held at an early day to discuss the conditions of the different bids, and award the contract. The pedestal of the great monument will be constructed of granite, and it will be made according to the designs prepared by Mr. Harnisch, the sculptor, who is now in Rome, preparing the figures for the monument. It will contain about 500 cubic feet of stone, being about 33 feet high and 20 feet square at the base. The design of the pedestal is very elaborate, and the outlines of the monument will be very graceful.

Bricklayers to Demand Nine Hours.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—The National Bricklayers' and Masons' Association, which has been in secret session here for several days past, adjourned last night to meet again a year hence in Washington, D. C. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Alex. Darsh, St. Louis; Vice-President, J. P. Carr, Pittsburgh; secretary, Thos. Odell, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, Patrick Murray, Albany, N. Y. The Eight-hour law was the subject of long discussions during the sessions, and the compromise was finally effected by the adoption of nine hours for a day's work, and this rule is to go into effect throughout the country the 1st of next May.

Chapped hands.
Use Colgate's Dermal Soap.—*Adv.*

WAS GOSS THROWN DOWN STAIRS?

He Came Home with a Fractured Skull, Which Caused his Death.

John Goss of 506 West Thirty-ninth street, Battle row, died on Dec. 28, and an autopsy showed a fracture of the skull. Goss was a carpenter and lived with Janitor Charles Hancke, his brother-in-law. His sickness dated from Christmas Eve, when he was brought home by a strange man. He was then suffering from the injury and from the effects of a spree.

Detective Valley found out that Adam Bechtel, a laborer on Capt. Watson's coal boat, at the Jersey City Dry Docks, was the man who took Goss home. Bechtel said that he got Goss at Conrad Stadler's saloon, 516 West Forty-third street. In the afternoon he had heard Mrs. Stadler tell her husband to go up stairs and wake up the man there, as she wanted to fix the bedroom. Stadler went up, and Bechtel says he heard a fall and the noise of some one tumbling down stairs. Immediately Stadler returned to the saloon with Joseph Giebel. Between them, half carried and half dragged, was Goss. They put him into a chair, and Mrs. Stadler put on his shoes, he being otherwise completely dressed. Bechtel, at the request of the landlord, took him home.

Bechtel told this story to the detectives when arrested on Saturday. Yesterday Detectives McConnell, Valley, and Murray went to arrest Stadler. He and his wife made a vigorous resistance, from which McConnell was the chief sufferer, and they also enlisted the services of a big bloodhound in the fight. When Stadler found time to say something, and before the detectives had found breath to make any accusation against him, he said: "I did not throw the man down stairs." Stadler says that Goss came to his place on the 23d of December and stayed all night, and that he does not know how Goss was hurt.

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

If People Would Give Up Saturday Afternoon Shopping All Would be Done.

"America has the fewest holidays of all nations," said the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, in St. Paul's Church, 250 West Thirty-fourth street, last night. "This arises from the fact that we are a young people, and that holidays are made by a people as they feel the need of them. The Saturday half holiday is quite in line with the spirit in which we live. Every movement of reform is grounded on the happiness of the people. Every man and woman has a perfect right to all the comfort that is to be had without encroaching on the rights of others. People who work all the week, from morning to night, and who have no other day for leisure and refreshment, cannot be blamed for making Sunday their day of amusement, whereas if they did have half a holiday on Saturday the fault would be on their own side.

"The Saturday Half-Holiday Committee has been assured by other employers that the half holiday meets with their approval, and that they are willing to close the establishments on every Saturday afternoon throughout the year, provided that a reasonable number of business houses will unite in doing so, and that it shall occasion no serious inconvenience to customers. The success of the movement depends, then, not only on the employers and employees, but in a great measure upon the consent of the public to make necessary purchases before 12 o'clock on Saturdays, thereby enabling employers to grant the half holiday without detriment to their own interests, which is but reasonable."

LOOKING TO AMERICA FOR AID.

The Hope of the Famine-stricken Irish of the Western Islands of Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The famine-stricken inhabitants of Achill, Innishboffin, and the other western Irish islands are still looking anxiously but hopefully toward America. More than a hundred families had decided some time ago to enter the poorhouse, instead of attempting to prolong their hopeless struggle for existence. Then they heard of the Cable News relief fund, and they hesitated. If there is anything that an Irish peasant loathes it is going to a workhouse. If there is anything in which he thoroughly believes it is the liberality of Americans. When the fishermen heard that an effort was to be made in America to raise money to relieve their distress, they were like children in their demonstrations of joy and gratitude. They took it for granted that money would be raised galore, and they invoked the blessing of the Virgin and all the saints upon the prospective givers. Mr. Bussy has freely distributed all the money intrusted to him and all of his own money which he carried for expense. He says he could not help it, because the cases of distress which he found were so urgent and genuine that the money would not stay in his pocket. He is now becoming indurated to tales of woe, and as he has no more money to give away he takes a wider and more philosophical view of the situation. He writes that it is imperative that £5,000 be raised if the Irish-Americans desire to permanently benefit the sufferers.

London Weekly Financial Review.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—There was no demand for discount; three months bills were quoted at 2¾ and short sight at 1¼@1⅜. Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive, with a tendency to weakness. In American railway securities there was a sharp fall, under fears that the attitude of the Baltimore and Ohio Company would disturb the trunk line pool. Numerous purchases were made on American account, chiefly for shorts, which caused a sharp rally at the decline. The doubtful aspect of the silver question assisted to cause the depression. Yesterday prices closed at the worst rates of the week. The variations in the prices of American railway securities include the following: Decreases—Central Pacific shares, 2½; Union Pacific, 2½; Lake Shore 3; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, 3; Grand Trunk guaranteed, 3; do. first preference, 3; do. third preference, 3; New York, Lake Erie and Western second consolidated, 2; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio second mortgage, 2; Wabash general mortgage, 2; Lackawanna and Western, 1½; Wabash preference, 1½; New York, Ontario and Western, 1¾; Norfolk and Western preference, 1; Ohio and Mississippi, ½; Oregon common, ½; do. preferred, ½; Grand Trunk second preference, 1; Illinois Central, ½; Mexican, ½; St. Paul common, 2½; New York Central, 4; Pennsylvania, 2¼; Reading, ½. Increases—Atlantic leased debentures, 1; Cincinnati and Washington, 1; Central Pacific, 1½.

Minnie Palmer Angry at the Critics.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Miss Minnie Palmer is furious over the persistent attacks of the press critics, who say that she is unable to play anything outside of her song and dance part in "My Sweetheart." She insisted on trying some other light comedy role. Her husband and manager, Mr. John Rogers, objected, saying the word to go away from the brave and prolong the row. There was a stormy scene between the two, ending in hysterics on the part of Miss Minnie. Finally a compromise was arranged by which she is to play a pretent part in a new comedy to be brought out on the 27th inst.

France and the Vatican.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The monarchist papers denounce the Government's declaration regarding the clergy as an open war upon the clergy and church.

ROME, Jan. 17.—The Pope, on receiving Count Robaine, the French Envoy to the Vatican, complained of the conduct of the Government of France toward the Church.

The Pope Congratulates Catholics.

ROME, Jan. 17.—The Pope's allocution in reference to the Caroline question congratulates Catholics upon the fact that the supreme authority of the Church has been amply recognized by two illustrious powers, between whom the Church's counsels have assured concord.

The Jersey Bank Failure.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The failure of the Jersey Bank has caused several small failures, including that of Raulin Robin, a Newfoundland shipowner. Gosset, the Treasurer of the bank, who is also bankrupt, has been taken into custody on the charge of embezzlement.

Denounced for Slandering the Irish.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—In the Chapel of Michael and John to-day Archbishop Walsh denounced the English press for slandering the Irish people in accusing them of being addicted to crime. He appealed to the hierarchy to condemn such slanders.

The National League Not Illegal.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—The Irish Exchequer Bench has ruled that the National League is not illegal, as it exists in every county in Ireland without secrecy and has been tolerated by the Government, which knows its objects.

Greece's Ministry Threaten to Resign.

ATHENS, Jan. 17.—The Ministry threatened to the King that they would resign unless he assented to an alliance with Servia and the maintenance of the army on a war footing.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Greece has declined to disarm.

Death of a Naval Officer.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 17.—Capt. Hayward of the United states steamer Quinnebaug, who only recently joined that vessel, is dead.

Arranging for St. Patrick's Day.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—At a convention of Irish societies of Boston and vicinity, held to-day, it was voted to have no parade on St. Patrick's Day, but, instead, to have a lecture in the evening. It was decided to invite Archbishop Croke of Cashel, Ireland, to deliver a lecture at that time, or, in case of his inability to come, to secure some other eminent man.

IN THE NANTICOKE MINE.

HOPE THAT SOME OF THE ENTOMBED MINERS ARE STILL ALIVE.

One of the Rescuers Positive that he Saw a Light in an Upper Chamber, in which the Men were Supposed to have Taken Refuge.

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 17.—The people of Nanticoke were greatly agitated late last evening by the report that one of the rescuing party working in the mine where the men are imprisoned had seen light ahead of him. Soon a great crowd collected around the air shaft, and the scenes of four weeks ago, when the terrible disaster occurred, were reenacted. "He saw light ahead," were the words that were passed around from mouth to mouth. All were anxious to find the man who had seen the light. It was ascertained that he was Dan Hollister. John Davis was also positive that he saw light in one of the chambers ahead of him. He was very much agitated. He said that he was digging through the sand near the fourth counter door, when he espied the light about forty yards away. It was elevated to the highest pitch, which would confirm the theory formed at first, that the men were in a chamber high up out of danger's way. Davis thinks the light reflected was that from a miner's lamp. It was visible for about three minutes, and from this fact the conclusion was reached that the men who carried it had been down in the gangway, where they had gone, probably for some water, or perhaps meat from the body of a mule, and after they had been supplied returned to their chamber, where they have been living all these many days and nights. Davis says he is willing to stake his house and lot that the men, or at least some of them, are still alive. He says the air is good, and with plenty of water and mule flesh, even if they were in bad condition, the men could live comfortably. Davis and another rescuer rapped long and loud, but heard no response. It is thought that the men were too weak to respond.

At first Davis's story was not believed, but he was so emphatic about it that additional men were put to work, and now it is hoped to reach the place where the light was seen by to-morrow at 10 A. M. Should even one man be found alive, it would be the most miraculous thing in the history of mine disasters, and yet it is possible that more than half may be still living.

When Mrs. Kieler, the mother of the three Kieler boys, was told of Davis's discovery she was overcome with joy, and her mind, which at one time seemed to be affected owing to the terrible calamity which had overtaken her family of boys, returned to its natural state.

"I knew my boys were alive," she exclaimed. "God told me they were."

The excitement continues unabated to-day, and everybody is awaiting with much anxiety the work of the rescuing party.

TO SET TYPE BY ELECTRICITY.

The Matter is Corrected Before it is Set—A New Use for the Tape.

A novel machine, which is intended not only to set type automatically, but to correct all errors before the type is set, has been invented by a stenographer of this city, and patents have been issued to cover all its vital principles.

The machines hitherto made to set type have all had a keyboard, before which the operator sat, and by touching the keys caused the type to drop as wanted from reservoirs through guiding tubes into the stick or galley made to hold them, thus setting the matter in one continuous line, which an assistant broke up into short lines to fit the newspaper column or book page, as desired. In the stenographer's machine the operator prepares a tape which is run through a machine which sets the type automatically.

In preparing the tape the operator sits at a keyboard, which can be arranged like the keyboard of either of the common type writers. When a key representing a letter is touched the act punches three holes in a line across the tape. The three holes are always in a line with each other, but they are in different places on the line, according to the letter to be represented. Thus the letter A could be represented by three holes like these:

o o o

and the letter B by these:

o o o

Every time a letter is punched the tape is moved along a certain distance before another letter is punched. This distance depends on the width of the letter. Thus, if the tape is moved along one-fourth of an inch when the letter a is punched out, it would be moved along one-half inch when the letter m is punched out, because the letter m is twice as wide as the letter a. Spaces between words and all sorts of type characters are allowed for in this way. As the tape runs out of the punching machine an assistant measures it off with a rule which is divided up in sections which represent every type character. The whole length of the rule represents the length of a line of type to fit the page for which it is intended. If a word is in the rule lands near the end of a word so that by thin spacing the remaining letters would go into the line, enough whole holes representing the ordinary thick spaces between words are filled and replaced by other holes representing thin spaces, which are punched in by hand, in order to allow the letters to come in. If a word is to be divided a line of holes representing the hyphen is punched in between the two syllables, and then holes representing spaces are changed until the rule shows that the line is exactly spaced out. As the spacing is done mathematically the lines must be all of the same length, and thus the compositor will never be obliged to insert a "Duchesnay" to make a "form lift."

The tape is read by copy for errors. The lines of holes which represent wrong letters are filled, the correct holes are punched, and the holes representing spaces are changed until the line is exactly full. Where words are left out the tape is cut apart and lengthened and the holes punched in. Doubled words are corrected by filling half the holes. At the end of each line a row of holes representing a quad to separate the lines for convenience in handling is inserted. Then the tape is run through a machine which makes another tape with duplicate lines of holes, the lines being at a uniform distance from each other. This tape is used to set the type.

Each type character has a reservoir, and the reservoirs are placed side by side. A series of pointers are arranged to simultaneously fly at the bottom of the type in each reservoir, but a series of ten narrow, thin steel plates intervene between the points and the type. These plates have rows of little holes in them, and under certain circumstances the holes get into such a position that one of the pointers passes through the plates and knocks a type out of its reservoir. The type sides down a shoot and lands in the "stick" that is ready to receive it. The tape, by means of an electric current, controls the little steel plates. When the tape is put into the typesetting machine it passes over a steel roller and under a row of ten steel fingers. The roller is connected with a battery, so that the tape passes over the roller the fingers find the rows of holes and drop into them. Each finger is connected with a magnet, and each magnet with one of the ten narrow steel plates that keep the pointers from reaching the type in the reservoirs. When a row of holes in the tape representing a character comes under the fingers, the fingers above the holes drop down on the cylinder, a current of electricity passes to the magnets, and the magnets, thus influenced, draw such a combination of the little plates from one side of their normal resting place to the other as will allow the pointer opposite the required letter to reach the type in the reservoir and force it into the shoot leading to the stick. The impulse given to the pointers is simultaneous with the action of the magnets. When the tape passes on, the plates and pointers return, until another row of holes in the tape is reached, and then the action is repeated. As the matter to be set is corrected and spaced in the tape, the type, as set, need only to be lifted into the column or page. The speed of the machine is limited only by the rate at which the type can drop into place. Corrections can be made in a tape by a skilled operator more rapidly than they could be made in type by a compositor, and the operation of punching the tape can of course be done more rapidly than type can be set.

Mr. J. E. Munson, the inventor of the machine, has also devised a machine through which the tape can be run and, by an electric current, can reproduce itself at the other end of the wire. In this way a newspaper could be produced simultaneously in any number of towns.

Six Men Buried by a Snow Slide.

OURAY, Col., Jan. 17.—The Ruby Trust cabin at Mount Sneffles was carried away this morning by a snow slide, which buried six men. A relief party was immediately formed, and the bodies of the men were soon recovered.

Two of the men, Martin Pearson and Andrew Peterson, were dead when found, but the others were rescued alive, although badly injured.

A Lunatic Strangled in Bed.

CINCINNATI, Jan