

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 24 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

SENATOR DAVIS' friends are gracefully setting him out of the Senate.

The Legislature made statutory provision for his escapes. There was a matter of interest to the "intelligent majority."

Perhaps Judge Hoge did a good deal of letter writing to assure his friends that he would not be a Civil Service Commissioner.

In West Virginia 110,000 men are available for military duty; most of them would have to go in the "awkward squad." About 450 are enrolled in the "militia"—"See the conquering hero come!"

Certain public-spirited citizens are suggesting the purchase by the city of Hornbrook Park. Wheeling ought to have such a resort as that property could be made. The first point to be settled is whether the city is in position to make the purchase.

"BROADBENT'S" reports 204 failures for the past week in the United States; and one in West Virginia. But there was one—just one—the failure of the Legislature to provide for the payment of the money which the State owes the school fund and the banks.

MR. MORSE, being under arrest, is now in possession to test his right to produce the Passion Play. In the meantime he gets in a drive on the police authorities—"arrested for not giving an immoral performance." Of course this is not true, but it may sting the official conscience to a realization of the notorious fact that immoral performances are of nightly occurrence in New York.

The evil genius of the composing room was at large in the Pittsburgh Leader office, Saturday night—"A colored Senator gives the types say—"A colored Senator gives an excellent spread." And in conclusion, "The spread is said to have cost in the neighborhood of \$10.00." Everybody knows that Tabor, with his millions, is a Colorado Senator, but it won't do to translate him into a colored Senator, and of course he thinks too much of his reputation to give a \$10 spread to the high-flyers at the Capitol. Every newspaper has its cares; often we wish it were not so.

The Intelligencer feels sure that if a bill of this kind were passed, the Democratic party in Congress will be responsible for it. This is not a party of great ideas. Won't the Intelligencer give some facts for its assertion? We had supposed this was a Republican Congress with Republican members. When Republicans agree among themselves they are Republicans, and let them do as they please. We call for facts, records, proof, and let us have them right away.—Marshall Herald.

Our esteemed cotemporary betrays an excited state of mind. This is a Republican Congress, but not so strongly Republican as we would like, for there are enough Democrats in it to defeat any tariff measure which is not acceptable to them; a bill which would be acceptable to them would be too near the "for-revenue only" standard for the welfare of the country. This we say with respectful deference to our esteemed cotemporary, for we are ready to admit that there are two sides of the tariff question, the protection side, taken by the Republican party, and the tariff for revenue only, or free trade side, taken by the Democratic party. Desiring to be entirely frank, we admit that there are Republicans who are not protectionists, and Democrats who are not free traders. Speaking of pending tariff legislation, a few Republicans have acted with the Democratic party, and a few Democrats have acted with the Republican party. Individual exceptions do not establish a party policy. Affirmative action has come from the Republican party, obstruction from the Democratic party. We cannot oblige our friend with more detailed proof in the shape of records. It will be found in the Congressional Record for the session—a pile of which is more than a foot high before us, and tariff forms the bulk of it. We shall expect our esteemed cotemporary to give its readers the benefit of the reply for which it has led them to look.

The people of this State are not men; they are willing, even anxious, to give up their rights, and the man or party which acts in accordance with this policy will meet with public approval. If the Democratic party is much longer to be made the party of the people, its true friends will expect disaster to the organization in the result of the election. There are a great many of us who think that the present policy is a state-wide one, and we don't intend to dispute our thoughts about it any longer.—Fayetteville Herald.

Here is refreshing frankness. No Republican has used stronger language to characterize Democratic mismanagement of the State finances. The editor of the Advertiser is a Democrat—the Governor vouches for that when he appointed him to be a agent of the university. The Governor puts none but Democrats on guard. The Democratic Senate vouches for it when it confirmed the appointment. It looks as though the Democratic party will have to bear the odium of the present false and damnable policy regarding the finances. That party inaugurated the policy, and though Republicans urged the Democratic Legislature to a Constitutional Convention, Democrats resisted and adjourned the Legislature without providing for the State's liabilities. When the Democrats lowered the tax rate to twenty cents on the \$100 they thought they had made a shrewd bid for popularity, but they have run up a debt of nearly \$300,000, every dollar of which stands against the State to-day in defiance of the Constitution. If the people of West Virginia care anything for the Constitution this "false and damnable policy" ought to have some weight with them, and "damnable" to the organization" would naturally follow, showing itself in the earliest opportunity to use the ballot-box. For, if the Constitution be held null and void in our constitution, why not in another or all? It is a mere question of the forbearance of the majority, but the fundamental law, adopted by the people, is as binding on the majority as on the minority. The majority is a changing element in our political life, but in this State the majority has not changed in political complexion since the Constitution was framed and adopted. The Democracy of West Virginia discards its own offspring.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S PREROGATIVE.

In Violation of Objectionable Measures—A Proposed Constitutional Amendment—West Virginia School Statistics—New River Improvements—Statutory Bills of Congressmen.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—There are two propositions now pending before Congress, one in the shape of a constitutional amendment, the other a simple bill, which are attracting considerable attention from the Congressional mind, and both have been discussed frequently in the newspapers of the country. Since the time of Grant each President has urged upon Congress the necessity for an amendment to the Constitution permitting the Chief Magistrate to veto any particular item in an appropriation bill to which serious objection may occur in his mind, and at the same time approve of the balance of the bill. Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, has a joint resolution, now before the Judiciary Committee, to carry out this idea by an amendment to the Constitution. At present the President must either accept and affix his signature to unwise and objectionable sections in an appropriation bill, or he must veto the whole bill and run the risk of giving embarrassment to the Government by its failure, for, as you well know, the principal bills making provision for the support of the government, are all comprised in the appropriation bill, and he thereby gives the Executive a discretionary power over those items which he deems against the public interest, without putting in jeopardy an entire money bill, and his example has been followed by his successors. It is in the limited time remaining, but its wisdom and justice is forcing itself upon the minds of more than one Senator and Representative.

CHANGING TIME FOR CONVENING CONGRESS.

The other measure, to which I referred, is that changing the time for the meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the fifth day of March, the act not to take effect until the Forty-ninth Congress in 1885. The increase of legislative business, expanding with the growth of the country, has been so great that the limited time now afforded in the second session, ending on the fourth of March, does not suffice to more than complete the appropriation bills, and to consider the remainder of legislative business at the present time will show the necessity for a lengthier session. There are now awaiting action in the neighborhood of ten thousand bills, of which a large number are of a technical nature, and it is not possible to consider them all in the time now afforded. It is not surprising, therefore, that the advocates of the proposed change are so numerous, and that they are so warmly supported by the people. Many of them are of local importance, and many of them are of national importance, and it is not surprising that they are so warmly supported by the people.

WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The total number of males of twenty-one years of age and upwards, in West Virginia, who cannot write is 22,885. Of this number 19,055 are white, and 3,830 are colored. The total population who cannot read, ten years or upwards, is 52,041. The total population who cannot write, ten years of age and upwards, is 85,577; divided as follows: white, 75,237; colored, 10,340. The number of teachers employed in the common schools of West Virginia, on the basis of illiteracy, would be \$136,821.42.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The Adjutant General of the Army in his recent report to Congress gives the following as the number of officers, eight; regimental field and staff officers, eight; company officers, thirty. The non-commissioned officers and privates number 410. This is the strength of the organized militia. The number of men available for military duty, unorganized, is 110,000.

THE REGULAR POST ROUTE OF THE OCEAN.

In the regular post route bill of the session the only new post route directed to be established in West Virginia is that from Bonner's via Lake Ridge and Wilson's Run to the mouth of the Kanawha River. The bill provides for the payment of claims arising under the act of July 4, 1864, for the quartermaster's supplies furnished the army during the war.

THE NEW RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

In the River and Harbor bill, as reported by the House Committee on Commerce, is an appropriation of \$400,000 for New River, West Virginia. It is the only river in the State, besides the Great Kanawha, deemed worthy of improvement. The engineer says about this improvement, that "the new work covers a river space, with a channel fifty feet wide and two feet deep, of nine miles. The wing dams and training walls built this season, if united would make a wall 11 miles long, 9 feet wide and 3 feet high. Barges navigated the stream throughout the summer, carrying their usual load of six tons, which would have been impossible without the improvement. The work will be especially for the benefit of West Virginia, as the country of Monroe and Mercer will supply all the freight, until the improvement reaches the narrows, forty miles above Hinton.

THE AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE EXISTING PROJECT ON THE OHIO RIVER.

The amount required for the completion of the existing project on the Ohio River is \$1,000,000. The project is for the improvement of the river from the mouth of the Kanawha to the mouth of the Ohio River. The project is for the improvement of the river from the mouth of the Kanawha to the mouth of the Ohio River.

WEST VIRGINIA MEMBERS MUST DO A FEARFULIGHT OF WRITING TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

Under the law each member is entitled to a stationary account to the value of \$125. If they only need a few dollars worth of pens and paper, the members are entitled to draw the balance in money. The man generally beg their stationery, or scribble it from the committee room, and secure the cash at the end of the session. Colonel Ben. West, our next stationary agent, has written to the members of the House, asking them to draw their \$125 in cash. Mr. Hoge has just drawn his, in using stationery costing \$12.40. His cash only goes to \$112.60. Senator-elect Kenna was not so extravagant, and being in need of a little small change, drew \$24.40 in cash. Mr. Hoge has just drawn \$40. His stationery bill was \$75.05. It should be added that many Congressmen buy curious articles with this stationary money, extending even to fluids, and they ain't either ink or mucilage.

THE FATE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

It Depends on the Adoption of a Rule Which is Not Likely to Prevail.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—The new rule agreed on by the House Committee on Rules yesterday is not by any means certain to be carried to-morrow, although on its success partially depends the fate of the Tariff bill, if it may pass if it is reconstructed by a conference committee; it cannot unless it is. The Democrats under the lead of Randall and Blackburn will oppose its adoption probably with a solid front. It is not certain that all the Republicans will vote for it. At present there is no intention of the Democrats to resort to filibustering tactics to defeat it. There is not a quorum of Republicans in the city to force it through if they do. If this rule is adopted the same vote that carries it can carry the bill to a conference. It is the intention of the committee to ask for a conference committee of five members of each House, and it will take this committee at least two or three days to make up the bill and report, and by this time it will be comparatively easy for a few men to defeat it in either House. The chances are against any bill passing.

TOASTING SENATOR HENRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25.—Ex-Secretary Blaine gave a magnificent dinner last night in honor of Senator and Mrs. I. G. Davis, of West Virginia. Among those present were Senator Camden, Senator and Mrs. Windom, Senator and Mrs. Harrison, Senator and Mrs. Bayard, and others of the support of the government, are all comprised in the appropriation bill, and he thereby gives the Executive a discretionary power over those items which he deems against the public interest, without putting in jeopardy an entire money bill, and his example has been followed by his successors. It is in the limited time remaining, but its wisdom and justice is forcing itself upon the minds of more than one Senator and Representative.

SENATOR FERRY'S TROUBLE AND BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES MAKE HIM NERVOUS.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—It is reported here that Senator Ferry is lying very ill at his hotel, his condition being critical. His troubles, it is said, have told on him very much. His sister has been telegraphed to come, and only two or three of his most intimate friends in the Michigan delegation are permitted to see him. Ex-Governor Baldwin, an old friend, who called last night, was denied admission. The Michigan Senatorial squabble among Republican candidates has shown some interesting facts which are being freely talked about at the Capitol to-day. Congressman Burrows has had his eye on Ferry's place for a long time and when the contest began, sent one of his strikers to Michigan to represent his interests. The man, by the way is Clerk of the Committee on Territories, of which Burrows is Chairman, and is drawing pay from the Government. His effort increased Burrows' vote until he was elected, when suddenly the whole column went over to Palmer. Burrows was thunderstruck, and could not understand how it happened. He knows now that Shepard sold him out to Palmer, without a shadow of authority, and Palmer, without consulting any one, used English to-day, while referring to the matter in talks to his friends.

AN OHIO M. C. MAKES A WITTY REMARK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24.—The House had under consideration this afternoon the bill providing an appropriation of ten million dollars to be divided in the States in proportion to illiteracy, for educational purposes. Georgia, under the bill will get more than any other State, her share being \$1,000,000. Pennsylvania will get about \$500,000. Iowa will get the least of any State in proportion to her population, having the least percentage of illiteracy. By the way, speaking of the fact that Iowa will receive the least proportion, being one day of a year, which occurred a few days ago between Judge Taylor, of Ohio, and Mr. McCord, of Iowa, which is worth reproduction. Judge Taylor, who is Gardner's successor, is a strong proponent of the bill, and is a member of the Republican party. McCord is a Democrat, and is a member of the Republican party. McCord was discussing in a friendly way the relative illiteracy of the States. McCord, with evident pride, referred to Iowa as having the least percentage of illiteracy of any State. "Yes," replied Taylor, "and the unfortunate aspect of the matter is that she sends that two per cent to Congress."

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AFTER CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—In reference to a report made by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright to the Senate last night, a statement of which appears in to-day's Record, to the effect that his messenger had been refused admission to Secretary Chandler's house to notify Senators dining there that their presence was required, Secretary Chandler has been interviewed to-day. He says that while he did not invite the messenger into his dining room, he himself conveyed the message, and that no discourtesy to the officer of the Senate was intended. The following is the passage in the Record referred to: "A number of Senators are reported to be at dinner at Secretary Chandler's, where the host refused admission to the officers sent to notify them. Senators Ground, Kellogg, and Salisbury could not attend. Officers are sent to the remainder."

VERY RESPECTFULLY, R. J. BURRITT, Sergeant-at-Arms.

STATEMENT OF MARTIN LUTHER.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The movement for erecting a bronze statue of Martin Luther in Washington has progressed so far as a decision upon the model. After considerable correspondence and conference, the Committee of Churchmen have recommended the duplicating of the central figure of the world renowned Worms. In it Luther appears in colonial dress, about slender and a half feet in height, and standing upon a pedestal of about equal height. He is clad in the ministerial robes of his time. This figure will be cast in Europe, at a cost of \$4,500, to which must be added about \$2,500 for transportation, granite pedestal and incidentals. The site selected is in the triangular space in front of the Memorial to Thomas Church, on the north side of the Thomas Church.

THE CHANDLER-GORRINGE LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Comment on the Chandler-Gorringe correspondence has been general to-day and in the main very severe upon the Secretary of the Navy. His right to question the views of an officer upon the question of free ships is denied on all sides, and the matter receives the more unfavorable comment from the fact that Mr. Chandler previous to entering the Navy Department, made no secret of the fact that he was one of the representatives of John Beach. While this relation ceased when he became Secretary of the Navy, the fact that he formerly existed is regarded by many as a good reason why, as a matter of course, the first letter of the Secretary should never have been addressed to Commander Gorringe.

THE HUSBAND OF HINE.

It is thought the man he was before he became "Wells' Health Restorer." \$1. Druggists.

THE PASSION PLAY.

Salmi Morse Arrested During a Dress Rehearsal of the Play.

New York, February 24.—A large number of people assembled to-night at Salmi Morse's "residence" to witness a dress rehearsal of the "Passion Play." All the seats were occupied, and a large crowd had gathered in the street. While the scenes were being fixed the actors, in costume, discussed the probabilities. Later Morse and his counsel appeared, followed by Police Captain Williams. The Captain announced that as soon as the curtain was raised he would arrest Morse, and if the performers persisted in going on, he would arrest them. Morse stated that it was his intention to proceed with the performance and abide the consequences. "This is my residence," he said. "I live here, cook, eat and sleep here. It is not a theater. I have no theatrical friends to come here and witness this rehearsal as Vanderbilt would have to invite guests to witness a dramatic performance in his private residence, and you have no more right to interfere in the one case than you would have in the other." Morse's counsel also denounced the proposed arrest as an outrage on the liberty of a citizen. The pretty girl to represent the Virgin Mary betrothed Captain Williams to take her to prison as a substitute for Morse. When the scene was being fixed the actors, in costume, discussed the probabilities. Later Morse and his counsel appeared, followed by Police Captain Williams. The Captain announced that as soon as the curtain was raised he would arrest Morse, and if the performers persisted in going on, he would arrest them. Morse stated that it was his intention to proceed with the performance and abide the consequences. "This is my residence," he said. "I live here, cook, eat and sleep here. It is not a theater. I have no theatrical friends to come here and witness this rehearsal as Vanderbilt would have to invite guests to witness a dramatic performance in his private residence, and you have no more right to interfere in the one case than you would have in the other." Morse's counsel also denounced the proposed arrest as an outrage on the liberty of a citizen. The pretty girl to represent the Virgin Mary betrothed Captain Williams to take her to prison as a substitute for Morse.

THE ARGENTINIAN SOCIETY.

Falls on Account of the Gross Mismanagement of Its Affairs.

LAWRENCE, MASS., February 24.—Seven suits have been instituted against the Argentinian Society, a Roman Catholic organization formed here in 1870 to receive deposits of parishioners of the church. Attachments have been issued for \$27,000, and more are likely to follow. The Society was formed by priests, and subsequently chartered by the Legislature, with authority to hold property not exceeding \$200,000. Large amounts of real estate, including church property, have been conveyed to the Society. Since 1881, when Father Resgan took charge of its affairs, depositors have had difficulty in securing deposits, and several claims have been entered against it. The Society has been selling real estate for some time past, and has been a large borrower of money from banks. At a meeting of depositors the latter was notified that no money was left, but the Society would endeavor to pay them the amount of their deposits. The indebtedness is placed at \$500,000 to depositors and \$200,000 to mortgage holders. The depositors number seven hundred, a majority being poor female mill operatives. It is generally believed that the culminating cause of the gradual depreciation of the affairs of the Society, Father O'Donnell, one of the first controllers, invested largely in railroad stock, resulting in heavy losses. In addition to the poorer depositors there are several heavy depositors, from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

A PLAYER BORN TO LUCK.

A FEW EXTRAITS FROM THE DIARY OF A FORTUNE-SEEKER.

UTICA, N. Y., February 24.—William, alias "Dink" Davis, who made \$90,000 playing faro in New York a few days ago, resembles Pennsylvania's present Governor, inasmuch that he is distinguished in youth as a ball player. He is a native of Utica, and his father formerly kept the Central Hotel. "Dink" early dropped ball playing and has followed gambling as a pursuit for about fifteen years, usually away from home. Five years ago he had amassed \$25,000, but he lost it all in Boston. When out of funds he draws on his father, who honors the drafts, confident that the loan will be repaid, recently. "My son," said his father, recently, "is a very careful player, cool and sure in his hand. He has had wonderful success lately. I wrote him for a loan of \$100. He sent me \$500, and a few days later \$1,000. He never loses his head though his last dollar may be at stake." "Dink" is entirely temperate. While he prefers faro, he is an expert at poker and other games. In a gambling room here a stranger once challenged anybody to match pennies for a dollar. "Dink" produced \$1,000 and offered to chance the sum on a single toss. The offer was declined.

A BIG IRON WORKS.

A NEW ENTERPRISE BEING STARTED AT BEAVER FALLS, PA.

PITTSBURGH, February 24.—In spite of the dullness in the general iron trade, and the apparent unfavorable outlook for that industry for the coming season, several gentlemen who are of great prominence in the manufacturing world, have sufficient confidence in a future restoration of activity to invest a large amount of capital in a new enterprise.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF THE CITY IN THE LAST THIRTEEN MONTHS.

CLEVELAND, O., February 24.—It has been the yearly custom of the police department to take a census in January. It was so taken this year, but bungling work rendered it valueless. Orders were issued to retake it, and this evening it was completed. It shows that Cleveland has a population of 194,300—an increase during the last thirteen months of 8,458. There are 30,851 houses, 602 wholesale stores, 959 large and small manufacturers, and 2,880 stores in the city. In the iron trade there are 6 blast furnaces, 15 rolling mills, 45 foundries, 12 boiler works, and 57 machine works. Forty-seven lumber yards and 22 planing mills indicate the extent of the lumber trade in the growing industry here. There are also 137 churches, 48 public buildings, 42 public schools, 40 public halls, and 6 theaters. Oil works number 30, passenger depots 12, and freight depots 11. Among the miscellaneous buildings there are 1,000 houses, 1,000 stores, 1,000 public buildings, 1,000 churches, and 1,000 theaters.

AN ARKANSAS TRAGEDY.

SEVENTEEN CONVICTS KILL A CONTRACTOR AND MAKE GOOD THEIR ESCAPE.

HELENA, ARK., February 24.—A deplorable tragedy was enacted three miles below Helena this morning. D. L. Gant had seventy-five penitentiary convicts employed at work on the levee, below the city, and it seems they had made arrangement to capture the guards and escape. One of the convicts, who was spading dirt near a guard, knocked the guard down, when the other convicts rushed upon the guards. At this time Gant came upon the scene, riding a horse. He fired at the convicts, but seeing them armed, turned to retreat, when one of the convicts fired, the lead passing through his body, killing him instantly. In the confusion which followed, the convicts escaped. They came across a lot of negroes working near, and compelled them to change clothes. A posse of citizens have gone in pursuit, but up to the present writing none have been captured. Gant was an energetic citizen, and people mostly depended on him to keep the levee from Helena to Oldtown from breaking.

AN ULCER THAT IS AN ULCER.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Daniel Mape, Sr., a wealthy bachelor of West Farms, celebrated his eighty-third birthday by entertaining at dinner all his nephews and nieces, who number seventeen. A search of his great departed Mr. Mape handed to him or her an envelope containing a check for \$1,000. This has become a habit with Mr. Mape, for he has done the same thing once every two years for many years. He is still a very clear-headed man, seldom ill, and on every clear day is out attending to his business, which is solely the care of his large property.

DEADLY DYNAMITE.

BRUSSARD, February 21.—The explosion of dynamite yesterday occurred in the open air in the village of Gansherton. One of the men wounded, named Metzger, has since died. The prisoners belonged to a Committee of Arrivals. They were very excited with the new dynamite. The dynamite works when the explosion accidentally occurred.

HIGH WATER IN THE SOUTH.

CALDO, ILL., February 24.—The river tonight measures 52 feet, a rise of half an inch since last night and now stationary. Everything is very quiet to-day, and as the Ohio has commenced falling at Paducah it is expected to be on the decline to-morrow. A slide of the levee embankment occurred last night, but was promptly repaired. The heavy winds of last night seemed not to do the levee the least. It is clear and cool to-night.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

MR. FORSTER'S REPLY TO PARNELL.

A Destructive Attack on the Land League—Forster Accuses Parnell of Sympathy, if Not Coercion with the Irish Outrage—The Land League Leader, Effectually Silenced.

LONDON, February 24.—Mr. Forster's destructive attack upon the Land League and Mr. Parnell has put everything else in the shade. Ever since James Carey's testimony, incriminating the Land League, was made public, the House has looked to Mr. Parnell to refute the daily growing suspicion of the Irish leader's complicity in the crime. Appealed to and challenged repeatedly from both sides of the House, he sat for a whole week silent. Mr. Forster sent him word that he intended to accuse.

The House was thronged. Mr. Forster spoke with an energy and directness that carried everything before him. He began his speech by charging that Mr. Parnell still remained the leader of an agitation which had organized and promoted outrage and murder, and that from outrage and murder had developed a political power. If he disapproved of this campaign in crime, why had he never denounced it? What was done with the unaided funds of the Land League? When did Mr. Parnell disown United Ireland, a newspaper owned partly by him and by Mr. Redpath, an accredited agent of the Land League, and all publicly advocating murder? When did Mr. Brennan cease discharging the double duty of paid Secretary of the Land League and Irish correspondent of the Irish World, which was the paymaster of some members of the League and the open advocate not only of murder, but of the wholesale destruction of English lives and property? Would Mr. Parnell disavow United Ireland, a newspaper owned partly by him and by Mr. Redpath, an accredited agent of the Land League, and all publicly advocating murder? When did Mr. Brennan cease discharging the double duty of paid Secretary of the Land League and Irish correspondent of the Irish World, which was the paymaster of some members of the League and the open advocate not only of murder, but of the wholesale destruction of English lives and property? Would Mr. Parnell disavow United Ireland, a newspaper owned partly by him and by Mr. Redpath, an accredited agent of the Land League, and all publicly advocating murder? When did Mr. Brennan cease discharging the double duty of paid Secretary of the Land League and Irish correspondent of the Irish World, which was the paymaster of some members of the League and the open advocate not only of murder, but of the wholesale destruction of English lives and property? 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