The National Republican.

VOL. XX---NO. 70. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1880. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

WHAT THE WIRES BRING.

Scenes and Incidents Current with the Day.

An Infirm Gentleman Garroted by Women — Victims of Jealousy — Destructive Storms in British Columbia—Delegates Reinstructed for Grant —Dillingham, the Murderer, Reported Dead.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

SEAFORTH, ONT., Feb. 15.—This morning the boiler in J. Kidd's salt works, near this place, exploded, killing the engineer, John Gilligan, and completely demolishing the building.

Wreck Off Nantucket.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The schooner Leander A. Knowles, from Horse Island, Me., with ice for Baltimore, struck on Nantucket Shoals Friday afternoon, and has gone to pieces. The crew were saved.

Death of a Prominent Southern Divine.

MACON, GA., Feb. 15.—Rev. F. M. Kennedy, D. D., editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, and a prominent citizen of this city, died this morning from a stroke of apoplexy, aged forty-seven years.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the *Enquirer* from Upper Sandusky, says: "Yesterday the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree against James Wilson for killing Washington Hite in August last. The judge sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on June 18."

Garroted and Robbed by Women.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Thomas F. Philips, a retired merchant, who is partially paralyzed, was garroted and robbed in Thompson street to-night by three negro women, who were subsequently arrested and gave their names as Mary Vanderbeck, Elizabeth Wilson and Jane Henderson, of Philadelphia.

Fatal Quarrel from Jealousy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Charles Stratton and Frank Morse, two young men residing near Kennedy, Chautauqua county, quarreled to-day and Stratton stabbed Morse in the heart, killing him instantly. The quarrel resulted from jealousy about a young lady. At last accounts Stratton had not been arrested.

Disastrous Weather in British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Victoria states that the recent severe weather in British Columbia was so fatal in its effects on stock and feed prospects that, unless there is an early marked change for the better, the colony will be largely dependent for meal on Oregon and California for at least three years to come.

Ice Gorge in the Hudson.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—There is a slight freshet in the river here, occasioned by an ice gorge just below the city. The water is over the docks, and many merchants have been obliged to remove their goods. This afternoon the flood subsided some, and the prospect is that it will not be worse than at present.

An Enterprising Juror.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 14.—Dr. Edward S. May, one of the jurors in the Rothschild tobacco case, was to-day fined $100 by Judge Brown for contempt of court for going in the night time to the house of Marcus Bornstein, one of the defendants, for the purpose of conferring with him concerning the verdict in the case.

Instructed for Grant.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Republican Assembly District Convention to-day re-elected the delegates to the Utica convention heretofore elected as follows: First district—W. H. Singerland, C. D. Hammond, J. H. Kelly. Second district—C. P. Easton, C. E. Smith, C. Singerland, J. M. Cheseboro. Third district—H. R. Pierson, R. R. Oliver, J. W. Bentley. Each convention adopted a resolution in favor of the nomination of General Grant for President.

Killed on the Track.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 15.—Sanford N. Bradford, a painter of this city, was killed on the Providence & Worcester railroad last evening, near Woonsocket. When discovered he was crawling on the track, but it was too late to stop the train.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 15.—J. L. Jenks, a brakeman on the Boston & Albany road, was killed in the West Springfield yard last night, his foot having been caught in a frog.

Shot Through Jealousy.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Late last evening the dead bodies of Julius C. Mantz and Amelia Mantz, his cousin, were found in an apartment in a disreputable hotel of this city. Both had bullet wounds in the head. A revolver with two chambers discharged was clenched in the girl's right hand, and her left hand held a glass. The theory is that the girl shot Mantz from jealousy while he slept and afterward killed herself. The cousins have maintained doubtful relationship for four years.

Bicycle Championship.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The second bicycle contest for professional championship of America came off this evening at the American Institute. The race was a fifty-mile one, and was between D. Stanton and Daniel Roland, the French champion. Stanton won the race by about twelve feet, making the distance in three hours, two minutes and forty-five and one-half seconds, the fastest time in this country. The next competition was a five-mile handicap for amateurs, and was won by Charles Noel in sixteen minutes, forty-eight and one-half seconds.

The Isthmus Canal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A *Herald* special dated Aspinwall, February 14, says: "The engineers employed by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps in the task of surveying the site of the proposed canal, and of estimating the probable cost of it, have to-day issued their report. They unanimously favor a level canal. They estimate the cost at $43,000,000 francs. M. de Lesseps will now publish a circular inviting American subscriptions to the value of half that amount. The work is to occupy eight years in the accomplishment. The tolls are calculated at fifteen francs per ton."

Fourteen Shots Into a Desperado.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Feb. 14.—A dispatch from Denison to the *News* says: "For the past two years trains on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad have been fired at by an unknown party just after dark near Caddo, I. T. Nab windows have been smashed, cabooses perforated and several employes wounded by the shots. Yesterday United States Marshal Ayers caught a white desperado named Myers in the act of firing on the train. So desperately did to resist arrest that Ayers shot him fourteen times before he succeeded."

Royalty in the Snow.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—A covered sleigh, in which Her Royal Highness and His Excellency, attended by Colonel McNeill and the Hon. Mrs. Langham, when going to the Senate Chamber to hold a drawing-room last night was upset as it passed out of the grounds of the government house, and dragged about 400 yards, when it was stopped by Hon. Mr. Bagot and a groom, who were in one of the sleighs which preceded the Vice-Royal sleigh. The Princess received a severe contusion on the right side of the head and had the lobe of her right ear cut. Mrs. Langham was much bruised on the left arm. His Excellency was slightly contused on the forehead. Colonel McNeill was unhurt. Doctors Grant and Balding were in immediate attendance, the former remaining all night at the government house. Her Royal Highness has much recovered from the shock. Her ear is slightly cut and the side of her head bruised. The muscles of the neck are considerably strained. She passed a good night, and at present is progressing most favorably.

Convicted of Murder.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the *Enquirer* from Logansport, Ind., says: "The jury in the Andrew Moynihan murder trial brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree yesterday, and fixed hanging as the punishment. Moynihan's crime was the killing of John Raymond, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 24th of last September. He was assisted by a man named McMillan and a Mrs. Patty. The latter was convicted a week ago and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. McMillan is yet to be tried. Raymond was robbed of $1,300 at the time of the murder.

Suicides.

WORCESTER, MASS., Feb. 15.—William Cross, late vice-president of the Worcester National Bank, committed suicide by hanging yesterday.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—Cyrus T. Hawley, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this city, shot himself this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Louis King, aged thirty-two, a member of the firm of Myers, Rutherford & Co., brokers, of No. 40 Exchange Place, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head at the homestead of his grandfather, ex-Governor John A. King, at Jamaica, Long Island.

Important Railroad Combination.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A special from Louisville says: A combination has been formed between the Louisville & Nashville and the Georgia Central railroads, to last for five years. This will give the Louisville & Nashville Company the control of every port on the South Atlantic coast except Brunswick, Ga. At Savannah the railroad will connect with lines of steamers to New York and Liverpool, and it is intended to compete with the Northern Trunk lines in carrying freights from Western cities to New York. Through bills of lading will be issued to all points. Several thousand men are at work in the Louisville & Nashville Company's shops on rolling-stock, and Mr. Wadleigh, of the Georgia Central, is now in New York purchasing steamships for his lines.

Services of a Jury and Hangman Saved.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 15.—Frank Dillingham, the murderer, died this forenoon from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the head, which he inflicted upon himself immediately after killing his aunt, Mrs. Dillingham. He was arraigned for the crime yesterday, when he pleaded not guilty, after which his mental condition began to be greatly disturbed. He seemed to realize the enormity of his crime, and after being taken to his cell he exhibited great excitement and agony of mind. The prisoner made no confession before he died. Had the case come to trial, however, it would have been shown that he first shot Mrs. Dillingham from behind while she was sitting in a chair, with the pistol held close to her head; that he then tied a rope around her neck to stop her groans and outcries, after he had been unable to do so by striking her with a hammer upon the head, and that no outrage was committed. The prisoner denied that he ever had any trouble with his aunt.

FIRE RECORD.

Chicago Warehouse and Contents Burned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—At a late hour last night a fire broke out in the Empire warehouse, embracing the numbers from 198 to 210 Market street, and spread until it destroyed a large amount of property. The warehouse was occupied as a store-room for seeds, dry goods, liquors and bonded goods. The contents of the free warehouse were entirely destroyed. The losses are estimated as follows: Wallace & Kingman, seedsmen, $150,000; Chapin & Gore, liquors, $150,000; Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods, $200,000; J. V. Farwell & Co., dry goods, $75,000; Wilson Bros., $75,000, and a large number of smaller losses. The insurance is not known, yet it is thought it will cover the loss for the most part. The loss on the building, which is believed to be owned by Wadsworth & Dickinson, is $50,000. Field, Leiter & Co. have usually carried a stock of $500,000 in this warehouse.

The fire department succeeded in confining the fire to the free warehouse section of the building, thus saving the goods stored in the bonded house, a partial list of which was given in the former dispatch. A revised list of the losses is as follows: Wadsworth & Dickinson, on building, $50,000, and on machinery $15,000. Wallace, Kingman & Co. had in store about $152,000 worth of seeds, mostly timothy, of which the firm owned $65,000 worth, but were secured by warehouse receipts and insurance. The other owners were Robert Colgate & Co., New York, $15,000; McGowan Brothers, of Steubenville, $4,000; Conklin & Keeler, of Binghamton, N. Y., $4,000, and various Chicago firms the remainder. Chapin & Gore lost 6,000 barrels of choice brands of whisky valued at $125,000 to $150,000; E. P. Howell & Co., flour, $5,000; Foster, Lee & Co., flour and seeds, $10,000; Sprague, Warner & Co., dried fruits, $10,000; O. F. Gibbs & Co., seeds, $8,000, and the Phœnix Distillery Company, seeds, $13,000. The origin of the fire is a complete mystery.

Serious Fire at Hornellsville, N. Y.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—A fire here to night destroyed four brick stores, also the offices and dwelling-places between the Delavan House and the City Hall. The latter building at one time was threatened with destruction. The loss is $50,000.

Iron Works Burned.

WATERBURY, CONN., Feb. 15.—The Tuttle & Whittemore Company's malleable iron works at Union City, Conn., were partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $25,000 and the insurance at about $20,000. About 300 persons are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Congress Saturday.

The Senate was not in session Saturday, and in the House no business was transacted, the day having been set apart for speech-making. The auditory was exceedingly small, but few Members beyond those desiring to speak being present, and the galleries were emptied, except as occasional sight-seers dropped in for a few minutes. As the speeches will all go in the *Record*, the members were content to address empty benches, so they could reach their constituents in print. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bright, De La Matyr, Finley, Hayes, Chittenden, Ballou, Joyce and Myers, mainly on the finances, and occupying the time until a little after 4 o'clock, when the House adjourned. During the day Mr. Phelps presented the petition of Leonard Bacon and others, of New Haven, Conn., for the enactment of a law giving the President of the United States (hereafter elected and his successors a suitable retiring pension for life. Mr. Fernando Wood also presented a memorial from New York merchants praying the enactment of a National bankrupt law. Both petitions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Census Supervisors.

The Senate Census Committee had a four-hours' session Saturday mainly over Southern and Southwestern supervisors. The case of Mr. Simmons, which still remains undecided, was not considered. Favorable reports upon the two Connecticut and several of the New York appointments were agreed upon.

REMOVAL OF THE PONCAS.

An Officer's Version of the Noted Transaction.

Standing Bear and Bright-Eyes' Statements Not Sustained—The Indians Led to Violate Their Stipulations by Bad Weather—The Indians Revolt and Run Away—Standing Bear Among Them.

Testimony of Inspector Kemble.

On Saturday Senator Kirkwood's special committee, investigating the causes and method of the removal of the Ponca Indians from their reservation in Dakota to the Indian Territory, had before them E. C. Kemble, an ex-army officer and late Indian inspector. Mr. Kemble was the first inspector appointed under President Grant's administration, and served to the end of his term in 1878. He was the officer who was intrusted with the execution of the orders issued by the Interior Department, under the act of Congress providing for the Poncas' removal. He was asked to state his knowledge of the circumstances which led to their removal, and the connection which he had with it and with the tribe previous to that event. His testimony developed many facts not heretofore published. It was substantially as follows: He said he had known the Poncas since 1862; first knew them when he was an army officer on duty on the Missouri river, and afterward visited them as secretary of the Indian Commission of the Episcopal Church. This was in May and June, 1872. Witness accompanied the late William Welsh and other friends of these Indians to their agency, and participated in councils with them at this time. Their condition at this time was destitute and unprosperous during the period covered by his acquaintance. At the time of the visit referred to they were divided into two bands, full-bloods and half-breeds, the former preponderating in numbers and influence. The full-bloods were anxious to move from the reservation. The half-breeds generally preferred to remain. White Eagle, Standing Bear and others of the full-bloods, who subsequently opposed the removal, were then (in 1872) anxious to go. They wanted to live among their kinsfolk, the Omahas, in Nebraska, and Mr. Welsh visited the Omahas and endeavored to effect an arrangement by which the Poncas, or those who desired, could go there, but it failed. His influence at Washington caused them to be placed on the "feeding list," for they were starving. They lived in continual terror on account of the Sioux, and dared not go over the bluffs by day or out of doors by night for fear of them. They were harassed by Spotted Tail's Brule Sioux, and besides this their little crops frequently failed altogether from imperfect tillage, drouth and other causes. On this visit witness assisted at the first baptism of members of the tribe, and afterward, as secretary of the church commission, appealed to the people of the East for clothing, medicines, etc., which were sent them in large quantities.

As Indian Inspector, in January, 1877, he was summoned to Washington by Indian Commissioner J. Q. Smith to take steps for their removal to the Indian Territory. The commission of the previous year, consisting of Bishop Whipple, Messrs. Money penny, Boone and others, had, after careful investigation, recommended the removal of Spotted Tail Sioux to the Missouri river, and also advised that the Poncas be removed, as they had desired to be, from Nebraska.

Mr. Kemble read from his orders to show that the removal of the Poncas had been fully determined upon by the Department. He was instructed to first obtain their consent and then take a delegation to visit the Osage agency in the Indian Territory, and endeavor to negotiate with the Osages for part of their lands. He arrived at the Ponca agency about January 23, and held three councils with all the head chiefs and principal men of the tribe. At the first council they were unlikely opposed to any change of location; subsequent reasoning overcoming their prejudices, induced them to talk more favorably, and they finally agreed to give up their lands and go to the Indian Territory, provided a delegation, after visiting that Territory, should be pleased with it and be allowed to go to Washington to finish the negotiations. Permission to do so was obtained by telegraph from the Department, but it was ordered that the main features of the negotiation must be settled before they could visit Washington, leaving only the minor details to be arranged there. It had been partly determined in conferences with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and subsequently with the agent of the Poncas, that it would be necessary to get their unequivocal consent to give up their lands in Nebraska before attempting to complete negotiations for the selection of another tract.

It was feared they would do as other Indian delegations had done—viz: practice a deception on the Department after putting it to considerable expense and gratifying their curiosity to see the Great Father. They were then asked to consent to surrender their lands in Dakota as a condition precedent to a delegation being taken to the Indian Territory, and this consent was formally given in a council at which all the head chiefs and principal men were present on January 27. At this point the minutes of this council were produced before the committee and shown to be certified by one of the chiefs present, who had been a signer of the two treaties between the United States and the Poncas, by the two interpreters and by the agent and a dozen other witnesses.

Mr. Kemble then described his visit with the delegation to the Indian Territory. Standing Bear was one of the chiefs who had consented to give up the lands in Nebraska. When they arrived at the Osage agency the weather became bad, the roads were heavy, the strip of country they had seen along the route traversed was unprepossessing, and the Poncas became homesick and asked to be taken back to their homes. They refused to look at the Indian Territory or any part of it, and were taken to Arkansas city in Kansas. From this place Colonel Kemble explained the situation to the Indian Office by telegrams over the nearest wires and asked further instructions. Nothing definite was received in reply, and eight of the delegation left him at night and started back to their homes in Dakota afoot. They ran away from him because he refused to take them home until he received orders. Standing Bear was one of the leaders of the revolt. The two chiefs who remained with him were the surviving signers of the last two treaties with the Poncas. With these he went to Independence City, Kan., the nearest telegraph station, where he was emphatically assured by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in a telegram that the removal of the Poncas would be insisted upon.

The Quapaw reservation having been named as one of the places which the tribe might choose for a home, he visited it and the two chiefs asked him to have it set apart, as they would try and get their people to accept it.

At St. Joseph, Mo., a telegram was received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs directing him to proceed to the Ponca agency and remove the Indians without delay to the Kaw reservation. As this was part of the country upon which the whole delegation had turned their backs, he urged upon the Indian Office the selection of the Quapaw reserve for the future home of the Poncas, as it was more healthy and desirable in every respect.

He joined in an urgent letter to the Commissioner asking that preparations might be made to house and otherwise provide for the Poncas in their new home, and pointed out the necessity of medical care and proper supplies being furnished after their arrival in the Southern clime. The consent of the Indian Office was obtained to the selection of the Quapaw reservation, and the two chiefs, interpreter, agent, Rev. L. D. Hinman and Colonel Kemble returned to the Ponca agency.

The committee at this point adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Kemble will continue his story of the removal.

The Lottery Cases.

The case of Mr. M. A. Dauphin, of the Louisiana State Lottery, against Postmaster-General D. M. Key for denying him the enjoyment of the privileges of the money postal order and registered letter system, and praying for an injunction, was again before the court in banc last Saturday—Chief-Justice Cartter and Justices Wylie, MacArthur, Cox and James sitting upon the bench. Senator Carpenter, Hon. Casey Young, of Tennessee, and Judge T. W. Bartley appeared for the petitioner, and Hon. A. A. Freeman and Judge Ray for the defendant. The argument was on a demurrer both to the bill and the jurisdiction to the court. Mr. Freeman made the opening, and was followed by Judge Bartley and Mr. Young, Senator Carpenter closing. Judge Ray concluded for the opposite side. The court took the case under advisement, and an opinion will probably be delivered next Saturday.

Judge A. A. Freeman, Assistant Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department, has gone to Louisville again to represent the United States in the suit brought by the Louisville Lottery Company against the postmaster of that city for withholding letters addressed to the Commonwealth Distribution Company, under the order of the Postmaster-General. The case was once argued before Judge Hayes, but his continued illness, with no prospect of immediate recovery, has necessitated rehearing. Judge Baxter will preside at the reargument.

Western River Pilot Rules.

The Secretary of the Treasury has under advisement for approval or disapproval the recent change in Pilot rule No. 1, Western rivers. The rule as amended reads as follows:

When steamers are approaching each other, the signal for passing shall be one sound of the steam whistle to pass to the right, and two sounds of the steam whistle to pass to the left. These signals to be given first by the descending steamer.

The following is the old rule:

RULE 1—When steamers are approaching each other, the signal for passing shall be one sound of the steam whistle to keep to the right, and two sounds of the steam whistle to keep to the left. These signals to be made first by the ascending steamer. If the dangers of navigation, darkness of the night, narrowness of the channel, or any other cause, render it necessary for the descending boat to take the other side, she can do so by making the necessary signals, and the ascending steamer must govern herself accordingly. These signals to be observed by all steamers, either day or night.

In the old rule the descending boat has the right of way, *but* the ascending boat must say which way she wants to go first, the result of which, as asserted by the members of the Board who voted for the change, is the ascending boat chooses her side, whistles for it and shapes her course accordingly. If the descending boat accepts the course, well and good. If, however, she orders (as she has the right to do) that the ascending boat shall pass on the other side, the latter must change her course to the opposite side from that for which she was first headed, thus crossing the bows of the descending boat, and exposing both to the danger of a collision.

The Freedman's Bank Investigation.

The Senate select committee on the Freedman's Bank on Saturday examined Marshal Frederick Douglass, former president, and Messrs. Tompkins and Augusta, bookkeepers of the defunct institution. Marshal Douglass testified that soon after his appointment as president he discovered that the bank was unsound, and made known his discovery to the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, who speedily enacted the legislation which placed the institution in the hands of the present commissioners. He testified that he was the only trustee of the concern that had any deposits there when the bank failed, and that at one time he loaned $10,000 to tide it over impending difficulties. He believed that the present commissioners had done the very best that could have possibly been done to realize upon the assets of the company, and that their administration had been judicious and faithful in the highest degree.

When asked his opinion as to the cause of the bank's failure, Mr. Douglass said that the principle on which it was founded was a defective one—that no moneyed institution based upon class or race preferences could hope to be permanently successful. Bookkeeper Tompkins, in defense of the charge that the ledger pages containing his account were missing, testified to the bad condition of the book; whole leaves being loose between the cover, and that the books had, on several occasions, to be sent to Philadelphia to be rebound. Ex-Inspector Sperry and Bookkeeper Augusta corroborated his statement in this particular. The committee adjourned to Thursday next, when A. M. Sperry former inspector of the branch banks, will be called

Jordan and Chief Clerk Lockwood.

The interview with J. Parker Jordan published in Saturday's NATIONAL REPUBLICAN contains some remarks credited to Mr. Jordan, which, if credence were given to them, would connect the Chief Clerk of the Interior Department with the office brokerage business conducted by Mr. Jordan. Major Lockwood, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, declares emphatically that he never knew anything of Jordan until the interview was published Saturday, and further, that any one who says that he can procure an appointment in the Interior Department through him (Major Lockwood) for money is a liar and a scoundrel. Mr. Jordan has made an affidavit, in which he thoroughly vindicates Major Lockwood from any connection or association with him, saying that he does not know and never spoke to the Chief Clerk of the Interior Department.

The interview was published upon the hypothesis that Major Lockwood's name was being used without authority. Had there been any good reason to believe that he was aware of the use made of his name, the publication would have been deferred until that branch of Mr. Jordan's story had been thoroughly sifted.

The Printing Office Employes.

The employes of the Government Printing Office who have been docked for New Year day have had a hearing before the Committee on Printing in the House, as the Public Printer had invoked Congressional interference in settling the question. The employes urge a long-established usage of the office and the practice of the Executive departments as the basis of their claim, while the Public Printer takes the ground that the law does not authorize him to pay for services not rendered. The employes made their case as strong as possible, and although they were received and treated with favorable consideration, what the committee will do with the matter has not transpired. One thing is apparent—if the payment of the employes for holidays is not right, it was as wrong twenty years ago, when the precedent was established, as it has been at any period since. It is a pity, therefore, that the wrong, if any exists, had not been discovered and corrected at an earlier day, for under a usage of such long standing it seems to have been regarded as law up to the commencement of the present year.

Professor McMahon's Classical Letter.

General Garfield appreciates the classics in the following note to Professor McMahon, who it is thought may succeed Mr. Hayt as Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1880.

Richard R. McMahon, esq., Brookeville, Washington County, Md.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of congratulations of the 31st of January came duly to hand. For its interesting classical allusions and its kind terms accept my thanks. Yours very truly,

J. A. GARFIELD.

THE STORY OF THE CABLE.

Gratifying Reports from the Irish Sufferers.

The Distress Abating—Provisions for the Crops the Coming Year—Land-League Meeting in Munster—A Conservative Triumph in Southwark—Germany's Treaty with Hawaii, &c., &c.

Ireland's Condition Improved.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Dublin reports that the general condition of Ireland is decidedly improving. Although severe distress is still felt at many places there is reason to believe that the whole aspect of the country is improved and that the relief measures have proved adequate to the emergency.

Seed Potatoes for the Irish.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Duchess of Marlborough, writing to the Lord Mayor of London, acknowledging the receipt of £2,000, says that the committee, in order to guard against famine in Ireland next year, have purchased £10,000 worth of potatoes for distribution there.

Home-Rule Meeting in Manchester.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The first meeting in Munster in connection with the Irish Land League was held at Newmarket yesterday. Messrs. Davitt and Brennan attended. The usual resolutions were adopted. Government reporters were present.

An Unmistakable Liberal Defeat.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The *Daily News*, in a leading article owns that the Southwark election was an unmistakable Liberal defeat. The *Times*, in a leader, says the return of a Conservative from Southwark is a heavy blow for the opposition. The government is justified in regarding the battle so keenly fought as a vote of confidence more decided and incontestable than that at Liverpool.

The Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—It is considered certain that the Prussian Diet will meet in supplementary session, and that a motion for adjourning the sittings for a term of three months will shortly be introduced.

German Treaties.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin states that Prince Bismarck has not only presented the treaty with Hawaii to the Bundesrath, but has asked that body to sanction the opening of negotiations for the signing of a treaty between Germany and Madagascar.

Austrian and Hungarian Delegations Closed.

MUNICH, Feb. 15.—The session of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations closed to-day. Baron von Haymerle conveyed the thanks of the Emperor to the delegations. President Schmerling, replying in the Austrian delegation, said the increase of the armies in several European states imperiled the welfare of the people. He hoped Austria would not follow their example. Herr Hayneld in the Hungarian delegation declared his confidence in the maintainance of peace.

Reception of the Danish Explorer in Rome.

ROME, Feb. 15.—Professor Nordenskjold arrived at Naples on the Vega yesterday and had a magnificent reception. Salutes were fired and the shipping and city were gaily decorated with flags.

CABLE SPARKS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.—There has been a great fire at Simla which did much damage.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Pere Loyson's memorial to the municipality of Paris for the use of a church has been rejected.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Russia has been sounding Berlin and Paris firms with a view to a heavy loan.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Francis Ferdinand Benary, the Orientalist and professor of the University of Berlin, is dead.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—M. Albert Grevy is a candidate for the life-Senatorship made vacant by the death of M. Cremieux.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Archbishop of Paris, in a pastoral prescribing parochial collections for Ireland, dwells on Irish liberality to France during the war of 1870.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—William Hagarty O'Leary, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, and Home-Rule member of Parliament for Drogheda, is dead.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The *Times'* dispatch from Rome announces that a collection taken up in Trinity church on Sunday in aid of the Duchess of Marlborough fund amounted to 543 francs.

LAHORE, Feb. 15.—Orders have been sent to Candahar for the army to advance to Ghuznee early in March. General Roberts has sent a native envoy to Ghuznee to confer with Mahommed Jan.

PESHAWAUR, Feb. 15.—In view of the expected attack on the British troops around Cabul by the end of February, preparations are being made to enable General Bright's division to move up and reinforce General Roberts.

FROM MEXICO.

Mormon Polygamists Not Wanted.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 4, via NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The Mormon Elder Thatcher has returned to the United States somewhat disappointed in his mission. The Mexican government will protect the Mormons in their worship, but not in polygamy.

Senor Zamacona's presidential chances are improving, notwithstanding he has declined to be a candidate. The *Monitor* favors him against all others, and the *Siglo* also supports him. These are the two leading journals of the Republic. A large number of people still hope that the political complications will compel President Diaz to hold over, preferring this course to anarchy.

A sensational accusation has been put in circulation against General Gonzalez, a leading candidate for the presidency, and at present commander of the largest force of government troops in the Republic. He is charged with the intention to separate the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Colima, Jalisco and Michoacan from the Mexican Union, and to erect a confederacy to be called the Republic of Sierra Madre.

Contradictory Reports from Mazatlan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Advices from Mazatlan by the steamer Colima are to the effect that the revolution is at an end there, and a gunboat had started for La Paz with custom-house officials; also that Marquez had left only twenty-five men at La Paz.

A dispatch just received from San Diego says General Marquez is now at the boundary line in the Tiajuana valley with fifty well-equipped troops. He states that a special courier from La Paz brought him intelligence at San Rafael, just before he left for the boundary, that his party had obtained possession of both the federal gunboats, the Democratica and Mexico, and had retaken Mazatlan. The authority of Marquez is completely established throughout the peninsula of Lower California. He will keep sufficient military force under arms till the presidential election is over.

THE PURSUIT OF VICTORIA.

The Troops Overtake Them Too Much.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—A Tucson dispatch says: "On the 10th inst. Captain Rucker, of the Ninth cavalry, commanding one of the columns pursuing the hostile Indians, after following them two days with his entire command in the direction of San Andreas, came suddenly upon them strongly fortified in a narrow and rough canon. The troops were received by a heavy fire, under which several horses and men fell. The Indians charged the troops, who gave way and retreated pell-mell. The Indians drove the troops across the river, abandoning rations and bedding, which were secured by the Indians. General Hatch leaves Santa Fe to-day to look after Indian affairs in Southern New Mexico. Lieutenant Tousey, with Company L of the Sixth cavalry, numbering thirty men, from Fort Bowie, Arizona, will reach Fort Bayard to-day, and act under the personal orders of General Hatch. Two companies of the Ninth cavalry, numbering 140 men, left late yesterday for Southern New Mexico.

The National Blaine Club.

A large and respectable gathering of Republicans organized a "National Blaine Club" and opened commodious rooms for the campaign at 1339 F street Saturday evening. Mr. A. S. Richmond called the meeting to order, and Colonel John B. French, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate previous to the rule of the brigadiers, was made temporary chairman. Hon. John H. Rice, from a committee appointed for that purpose, reported a constitution and a list of permanent officers for the club, which were unanimously adopted as follows: President, Hon. Hiram Price, M. C., of Iowa; vice-presidents, Hon. J. C. Burrows, M. C., Michigan; Hon. H. W. Blair, U. S. S., New Hampshire; Hon. William Brown, Kentucky; Hon. Newton Booth, U. S. S., California; General S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois; Hon. John Lynch, Maine; Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, Indiana; Hon. John H. Ketcham, M. C., New York; Hon. Charles G. Williams, M. C., Wisconsin; Hon. Richard C. McCormick, Arizona; Dr. C. B. Purvis, Washington Ter.; Hon. D. C. Haskell, M. C., Kansas; Hon. J. I. Mitchell, M. C., Pennsylvania; Hon. Thomas M. Browne, M. C., Indiana; Major O. E. Hine, Virginia; Hon. T. H. Brent, Washington Territory; Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, District of Columbia; Hon. W. A. Lowdermilk, Maryland; Hon. James F. Wilson, Iowa; secretary, J. W. Bartlett, Massachusetts; executive committee: Hon. Hiram Price, Hon. W. E. Chandler, Hon. John H. Rice, Colonel John R. French and J. W. Bartlett.

On taking the chair Mr. Price made an earnest speech in behalf of Republican principles, and favoring Mr. Blaine's nomination for President as the best means of promoting them.

Being called upon, General Hurlbut, Congressmen Williams, of Wisconsin; Calkins, of Indiana; Reed, of Maine; Colonel Brown, of Kentucky, and Dr. Purvis made stirring speeches in the same vein. The club will hold weekly meetings on Saturday evening, and their fine rooms will be open for the reception of friends day and evening from this time until they go to the Chicago convention in June.

The Electric Light Not New.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1880.

To the Editor of The National Republican:

SIR: Looking over an old file of the *Star* published at Auburn, N. Y., I found the following paragraph in the issue of February 8, 1848, which may be of interest to your readers:

"LIGHT FROM ELECTRICITY.—Mr. Staite, of whom we have an account, some time ago, in having decomposed water and produced light by it through the agency of electricity, has been lecturing before the Philosophical Society of Sunderland, England, and has perfectly astonished the inhabitants of that place. The light, which was of astonishing brilliancy and beauty, was placed under an air-tight glass vase. When the gas was turned down it sufficiently lighted the spacious building and bore the greatest resemblance to the great orb of day of any light, it is said, ever exhibited. The electric light was next exhibited in a vessel of water, with equal success. Mr. S. stated that it was the cheapest as well as the best for all practical purposes, and the marvelous invention was hailed with rapturous plaudits."

That electric light existed over thirty-two years ago, and the Wizard of Menlo Park may after all be only following instead of inventing. Yours, etc., S. J. P.

Bids for Painting and Glazing.

The following bids for painting and glazing the new Bureau of Engraving and Printing building have been received:

	PAINTING.	GLAZING.
James M. Hodge	$5,474	$296
John F. Barr	.....	265
William Hoffman	.....	797
R. W. Waters	4,690	740
John Gibson (Philadelphia)	4,122	642
S. K. Thorn	4,081	482
Walter O'Brien	4,375	530
Jacob Beam	4,250	780
S. S. Parker	3,141	217
Stoutding & Co.	2,925	387
Frederick S. Newman & Co.	3,511	490
C. T. Bowen	1,997	197
J. C. Callahan	1,564	298
—— Moore	1,890	229
Linsky & Irving	1,329	240
—— Shannahan	5,000	....

No contract has yet been awarded.

A Suggestion to Senator Voorhees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1880.

To the Editor of The National Republican:

SIR: Please call Senator Voorhees' attention to the fact that the negroes are emigrating from the South to save the Democrats the trouble of again pledging themselves not to hire any of those next year who vote the Republican ticket this fall. Yours truly, I. S. S.

LABOR MATTERS.

An Organized Labor Movement in Denver.

DENVER, COL., Feb. 14.—Denver is at present undergoing the first labor agitation of its history, and as the agitation is general, the feeling manifested among laboring men and others is quite intense. The laboring classes have for several months past been gradually forming unions until now twenty-one organizations of the kind have been perfected. They comprise printers, carpenters, plumbers, brick-masons, stone-masons, painters, plasterers, horse-shoers, saddlers, cigar-makers, molders, barbers, waiters, cooks, blacksmiths, cabinet-makers, locomotive engineers, and firemen.

These unions met in mass convention to-night and took steps to organize a Trades Assembly, which, it is claimed, will constitute a voting strength of 1,000 and a commercial patronage of $125,000. It is believed by the leaders of the movement that the consolidation of the working classes bids fair to play a strong part in the politics of Denver and the entire State. The steps taken to-night in consolidating these different trades is caused directly by the recent action of two of the newspapers in reducing the price of composition.

During December the local Typographical Union advanced its schedule of prices from forty to forty-five cents per thousand for night work, and made corresponding advances in all the branches of the trade. The advance was accepted at the time, though with poor grace, by the proprietors. Some two weeks ago, the *Evening Times* demanded a reduction on the part of its workmen to old prices. This they declined to make, and the office was filled with non-union men.

Early in the week the *Rocky Mountain News* duplicated the *Times'* demand, which was at first rejected, then accepted, and again rejected, the result being that the *News* was filled with printers not members of the union.

The meeting to-night was enthusiastic, though orderly, and was attended by fully 1,500 people. It was addressed by several persons, including Brick Pomeroy. Among other schemes which the workingmen have on foot is that of starting an afternoon paper.

FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS FROM THE SAND LOTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The unemployed workingmen this afternoon marched to the Pacific mail dock and a committee interviewed Agent Williams, from whom they obtained no direct satisfaction. They then waited on several firms and companies, but received no definite answer to their demands.

INCREASE OF WAGES.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 15.—The Amoskeag, Manchester and Stark corporations will increase the wages of employes from March 1st. It is understood that the increase will be from six to ten per cent. It is stated that the Terry mills will take similar action.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

What Has Been Done for the Sufferers in this City.

**Subscriptions Acknowledged Since the Last Report—