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VINCENT TO CLEVELAND.

A SUSPENDED OFFICIAL TELLS THE PRESIDENT SOMETHING.

The Respectful Statement of a Remarkable Set of Facts in the Removal of the Chief Justice of New Mexico—A Case That Calls for Action.

Ex-Chief Justice Wm. A. Vincent, of New Mexico, before leaving Washington on the 6th instant, wrote to the President a letter, of which the following copy is now furnished for publication:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1885.—SIR—I desire in this formal way to call your attention to facts and circumstances connected with my appointment to and summary suspension from the high and honorable office of chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of New Mexico and judge of the first judicial district thereof.

I did not solicit the appointment to the office of chief justice, but while I was on a business trip to Europe last spring the entire bar of the judicial district, the delegate in Congress, and many leading citizens of New Mexico joined in a request for my appointment, and after a careful examination into my antecedents and my standing as a lawyer you saw fit to tender me the position. I immediately returned to the United States and held court every day until summarily and without a hearing suspended by you.

On receiving the telegram of Oct. 14, which informed me I had been suspended, I sent you a dispatch asking the cause of my suspension and that I be given a hearing, as there would be no courts for ten weeks, and there was no necessity for immediate action. You have never replied to that telegram or others making the same request, and it has been necessary for me to visit Washington to learn the cause of my suspension, and why I was not, before final action was taken, furnished with a statement of the charge against me, and permitted to answer whether guilty or not guilty.

Although I could not learn what has been charged against me, I knew there was no act in either my public or private life which would not bear the light of a searching investigation. My effort has been and now is to secure an investigation of all my official acts and doings. I telegraphed you on the 17th asking for a hearing, but no reply was received. On the 20th and 21st of October I had the following telegraphic correspondence with you and the Attorney General:

"SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 20.—To the HON. A. H. GARLAND, Attorney General, Washington, D. C.—Can I have your permission to start for Washington Wednesday afternoon? Please answer immediately. WM. A. VINCENT."

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, 9:50 a. m.—The HON. WM. A. VINCENT, Santa Fe—I have no permission to give, as your suspension by the President is absolute. Your successor will be appointed within a day or two.

"A. H. GARLAND, Attorney General."

"SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 21.—To GROVER CLEVELAND, Washington, D. C.—Attorney General Garland informs me, my suspension is absolute, and I earnestly protest against such summary action without even a hearing, whereby my reputation is ruined forever, and appeal to your sense of manhood and justice for a hearing in order to show that I have been an upright judge. I can reach Washington in four days and refute any charges against me. Will you not suspend further action until my arrival? Business cannot suffer, as there are no courts for ten weeks. Please answer immediately. WM. A. VINCENT."

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—To the HON. WILLIAM A. VINCENT, Santa Fe—The dispatch of the Attorney General was approved by me and the same will be adhered to, because upon the conceded facts we are convinced that the change is demanded. GROVER CLEVELAND."

"SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 21.—To GROVER CLEVELAND, President, Washington, D. C.—Full facts are not before you. I have sent them to the Attorney General by mail to-day. I ask not fighting for the office, but my good name. Please read my statement on its arrival.

WM. A. VINCENT." "WILLIAM A. VINCENT."

Did I ask for more than was fair? Do my dispatches read as though I had anything to conceal?

The same night I received your telegram started for Santa Fe by stage, and since my arrival I have examined all papers in relation to my case at the executive mansion, the office of the Attorney General, and the Department of the Interior, including the general land office. The sole charge against me is that I was removed by Mr. Fishback, of Indiana, namely, the appointment of Stephen W. Dorsey as one of five commissioners to select jurors for Colfax county, and that was made under the impression that he was to select jurors for the United States court. All other papers on file are testimonials and indorsements of my character as a man, my fairness and ability as a judge, and general approval of my course while on the bench. No man could desire stronger indorsements than I have in the papers on file, many and perhaps the most important of which were filed since my suspension, and if a candidate for office I would be willing to base my claims on the papers as they now are. You have assurred me that it has not been even intimated that I am not honest, as a man, that I was not honest as a judge, and that my legal capacity for the position had never been questioned.

Attorney General Garland and Secretary Lamar have assured me of this in even stronger terms. Since I was charged with being dishonest or incompetent you must know that a great wrong and injustice has been done me. You did not and could not know the reasons which induced me to appoint Mr. Dorsey. It would have been only fair, if it was due me, to have waited until my explanation was made, as I only asked a delay of four days before you appointed my successor.

Mr. Dorsey was appointed a jury commissioner for the following reasons: There have been for many years a number of turbulent spirits in Colfax county who have continually fomented trouble. Last spring the sheriff in attempting to make an arrest was shot and so badly wounded that he is still confined to his bed; shortly after this occurrence one of the guilty parties was arrested and placed in the jail at Springer, the county seat of Colfax county. A number of his associates attempted to release him from the jail, and in a riot which followed three men were killed. Remarkable as it may seem, a large number of the prominent and influential citizens sustained the parties who had made the attack upon the jail, and it was necessary to call in the United States regular troops from Fort Union to quell the riot and preserve the peace. This came from renewed old feuds created some years ago, when on account of similar troubles it was necessary to annex Colfax county to Taos county for judicial purposes, and the feeling between all classes of people was more bitter than I can describe or you can imagine.

In addition to this there is a continual war in New Mexico between the sheep and cattle men in regard to range and water rights, and these misunderstandings had been particularly bad in Colfax county.

When court convened there last September there were 168 criminal cases on the docket, and during that term over 50 jurors indictments were found—many, if not most of them, growing out of the trouble to which I have referred. Where there had been so much feeling, it was, of course, difficult to obtain a fair jury, and I realized that the task of selecting jury commissioners was a delicate one. As you doubtless know, the New Mexico statutes provide that the commission to select jurors shall consist of the district judge, the probate judge of the county, and three commissioners appointed by the district judge, the latter having the right to reject any one proposed by any commissioner.

I have always had a Republican on the commission to prevent the possibility of having a political jury, and divided the commissioners between the Mexicans and the Americans, so that race feeling might be avoided.

The probate judge was a Mexican, and while not an active partisan—not having been elected upon a purely political ticket—was disposed to be a Republican. I had never met him, but it was represented to me that his sympathies were inclined toward the sheep owners. Juan Castillo, the other Mexican on the commission, was selected because he was a Democrat, a Mexican, and had been identified with the mining interests. I had never met him until that term of the court, but had been pleased with his intelligence as a petit juror during the term and the fact that he spoke English. A. G. Burnham had also been a petit juror during that term, who had impressed me favorably on account of his intelligence, and was selected because he was a Democrat, a prominent business man at Raton, and one of the few who had no sympathy with any contending factions.

Ex-Senator Dorsey had taken no part in the troubles referred to, was the leading Republican of the county, and probably the largest individual cattle owner. He had been active in his efforts to harmonize the conflicts between sheep and cattle men and was in reality the representative cattle man and peacemaker in the county, in addition to being a man of wealth and, in consequence, interested in the good order of the county.

I considered all of these matters very carefully and it seemed to me, after consideration, that it would be a wise and discreet thing to appoint him. I did not do so however, until after consultation with Col. Wm. Breeden, the attorney general of the territory, who had charge of the criminal cases; Mr. Frank Springer, a prominent lawyer of the territory, who had resided about ten years in Colfax county, and Col. Richard W. Webb, the clerk of my court. They all agreed that his appointment was the best that could be made, and I determined upon it for the reason that we could not think of another resident of the county, Republican in politics, so free from local complications or whose judgment would be so valuable in the selection of jurors to try the new criminal cases on the docket.

The same day I decided to appoint Mr. Dorsey he happened to be in the court room, I called him and the two other commissioners forward and administered the oath to them, sent for the probate judge, and we selected the jury for the next term. This did not occupy an hour, and at its conclusion he was discharged and his duties forever ended. I had had no previous conversation or understanding with Mr. Dorsey on the subject, and am prepared to prove that the juries for the next term are the best that Colfax county has ever had.

In regard to my relations with Mr. Dorsey, I had never met him but once before going to Springer to hold court, and, as he did not recollect that, it was necessary for me to be reintroduced to him there. This occurred on the street, and I did not talk to him five minutes. The latter part of the same week some of the members of my bar informed me that they were going out to inspect his cattle ranch, invited me to join them, and I did so; but, as Mr. Dorsey was suffering from an indisposition during all of our brief visit, I had no conversation with him.

This is all the intercourse I have ever had with Mr. Dorsey, and it seems to me remarkable to charge me of all men in the world with complicity in or sympathy with the alleged land frauds of Mr. Dorsey or any one else, in view of my record as a lawyer and judge. I do not own or claim, and never have, a foot of land in all New Mexico.

In appointing Mr. Dorsey it did not occur to me that the fact would have any effect on national politics or the general policies of your administration. The view of the case never entered my mind—the preservation of the peace and good order of the community was alone considered.

My motives in appointing Mr. Dorsey were of the purest and best, and it is cruel to have any other imputed to me. It seems to me that the mere fact of my having appointed Mr. Dorsey is one of the best indications in the world that I had no understanding with or interest in him, because, if it was intended to select a jury in his interest, it would have been done through some other party, and he would not have been so foolish as to accept a place on the commission.

In addition to all this the juries selected were for the county court of Colfax county, a court having no jurisdiction of United States land matters or business, but confined solely to local matter arising under the laws of the territory. The district court, which meets at Santa Fe, is the only court in which suits affecting Mr. Dorsey's lands, so far as the interests of the United States are concerned, can be maintained, and the jurors for that court had been selected three months before the convening of court in Colfax county.

As to my course while on the bench, I desire to say that while I acted as judge of the first judicial district over 250 cases were disposed of, and from that entire number but two appeals were taken. All the federal and territorial officers of New Mexico and all the clergy of the Territory were there at the time of my appointment, have indorsed my course while on the bench, my statement of facts in Colfax county, which prompted the selection of Mr. Dorsey, and vouch for my motives in that action. You know I have, however, in the fact that every lawyer in my district, Republican and Democrat, has certified to my ability, honesty, and fairness as a judge. They are, above all others, the best judges of my qualifications for and my conduct in the position of chief justice, and I assert that among the good people of New Mexico there was absolutely no discontent with my course on the bench.

Mr. Fishback, of Indianapolis, who preferred the charge of appointing Mr. Dorsey against me, may be a very reputable man, but he is brother-in-law to a very dangerous, violent incendiary named O. P. McMains, who resides in New Mexico and has been convicted of murder there, although he escaped punishment upon a technicality. I have filed with the Attorney General a certified transcript of his trial and conviction, together with all the evidence given at the trial, and from which you can see that the murder was not only cowardly, but cruel in the extreme. During the September term of court I decided two causes against McMains at which he was much incensed. Doubtless he caused his brother-in-law, Fishback, to prefer the charge which resulted in my suspension.

It is not charged that I am dishonest or incompetent to fill the position, but you refuse to hear my explanation of the appointment of Mr. Dorsey, when, if you had been in my place, you would have been compelled to act exactly as I did, because in a frontier country you would have to deal with different material to what you could have here in Washington.

Your action was so summary that the public cannot understand why it was taken, unless there were charges of the gravest immorality or dishonesty against me, and you must see that your course will injure me for all time. You could not have acted with greater severity had I been charged with being a corrupt man, and even if I had been so charged, fairness would have demanded that I should have a hearing before being condemned. You have the power to put this stain upon my reputation, but you have no moral or legal right to do so.

Your action in my case is a serious blow at the independence of the judiciary, and shows the wisdom of our forefathers in making federal judges hold for life. A judge should be vested with such a secure title in his office that he can feel and be independent, and act without fear or favor as his judgment dictates and the law prescribes. If he has not this independence and security in the tenure of office depends upon the complaints made at his course by disappointed litigants or bureau officers, no matter how righteous his actions may be, then he is reduced to an unfortunate condition. Instead of being able to administer justice as he should according to the law and evidence he finds himself obliged to court public favor, to apologize to the discontented, to become a fawning hypocrite and time-server.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I earnestly request that you will cause, through agents of your own choosing, the most searching investigation into my whole conduct in New Mexico, as a citizen and as a judge, and that should you hereafter be satisfied, as you must be when fully informed, that I have been faithful to the sacred trust confided to me, and upright in all things, you will do me that justice which you alone can do, and which your high sense of honor and fairness will dictate. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. A. VINCENT.

TO THE PRESIDENT, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

EXCITEMENT ABOUT RIEL.

The Condemned's Fate is Not Sealed Beyond Doubt—"Wonders May Yet be Worked."

QUEBEC, Nov. 15.—Sir Hector Langevin, who came here on Friday morning from Ottawa, returned home yesterday afternoon. It is currently reported that his sudden and unexpected departure was caused by a proposition to him of some extreme measures in connection with the Riel matter. It is stated that he came here with the sole purpose of ascertaining the views of the French-Canadians in Quebec upon the subject of the Riel hanging, and that, contrary to his own private opinion, he found the population here had taken a steadfast position, and had actually demanded the commutation of Riel's sentence. While Sir Hector was here his residence was besieged by prominent and active politicians in the conservative interest to gain this end. From what Sir Hector and prominent politicians have said Riel's fate is not sealed beyond doubt. One prominent man here last night said that still thirty-six hours must elapse before the appointed time of execution, and wonders might yet be worked in the Dominion government.

OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 15.—Very little is talked of here to-night except the expected execution of Riel. There is considerable excitement among the French-Canadians, but it is not believed that the agitation among them will reach the point of a disturbance. It is understood that the messenger bearing Riel's death warrant arrived at Regina this evening.

WARRANT FOR THE EXECUTION.

REGINA, Nov. 15.—The special messenger bringing the warrant signed by the governor general of Canada, directing that the execution of Louis Riel should take place in accordance of the verdict of the jury which tried him, arrived here on a special train at 8 o'clock tonight. There is no longer a doubt that Riel will meet his fate on Tuesday morrow. The arrival of the warrant was a surprise to even many of the officials, who, owing to the late hour and previous delays, had argued that another respite would follow. Riel received the fatal intelligence at 9 o'clock to-night in his cell in the guard room of the mounted police barracks, three miles west of this city.

Riel, who had been conversing with the surgeon at the post, rose and welcomed the sheriff in a hearty and thoroughly unconstrained way. His voice was modulated and he displayed no signs of excitement. His initial greeting was: "Well, and so you have come with the great announcement. I am glad."

Sheriff Chapleau replied that the death warrant had come.

Riel, continuing in the same cheery way, said: "I am glad that at last I am to be released from my sufferings." He then broke off into French and thanked the sheriff for his personal consideration. He proceeded again in English: "I desire that my body shall be given to my friends to be laid in St. Boniface." This is the French cemetery across the Red river from the city of Winnipeg."

Avoiding a Strike.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Nov. 15.—With reference to the reports that a strike is to take place among the miners of the anthracite coal fields it may be stated that the miners in the Schuylkill region have been working on a $2.50 basis for the last two years. According to the price off coal for last month 3 per cent. was taken of the wages, that is to say, coal brought about $2.43 per ton at Schuylkill Haven, instead of $2.50. The miners are dissatisfied with this, as they allege that coal is selling at better prices now than at any time this year, and a convention is called to meet at Pottsville Tuesday next for the purpose of discussing some new plans by which wages can be adjusted for next year. There seems to be no intention of a strike.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

BEGINNING OF WAR BETWEEN SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

A Battle—Bulgarians Defeated—Minister Pendleton's Protest—King Theebaw's War Vessel Captured—An American Lady's Success in Opera.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Six battalions of Servian infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry to-day attacked two battalions of regular and irregular Bulgarian troops. The Bulgarians lost thirty-four killed and wounded.

Servian troops under Col. Michkovitch have occupied Tsaribrod, sustaining small loss. Fifty Bulgarians were captured and sent to the fortress at Belgrade.

Tapalovitch, with the Morava division, is operating against Trn. Cols. Michkovitch and Berecky, commanding the Drina and Shumadja divisions, are advancing on Dragoman pass. Gen. Jawanovitch is in command of the Danube division, which is held as a reserve force at Bela Palauk. Djukvitch is leading the Timok division against Belogradshik. Each division consists o 250,000 men. King Milan, before the advance, observed to Col. Benecky that Sofia would be captured within three days.

Prince Alexander arrived at Sofia at 10 o'clock this morning. He was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by the populace. The Bulgarian government has asked Turkey for assistance.

Servia will respect the rights of the sultan in Bulgaria.

BELGRADE, Nov. 15.—A decree has been issued announcing that King Milan will have the chief command of the Servian troops, and appointing Gen. Petravitch chief of staff. Gen. Jankovitch, minister of war, has gone to Pirat.

It is reported that King Milan has telegraphed to the emperor of Austria-Hungary that the advance of the Servians on Dragoman pass has commenced.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—Another contract has been made with the Austrian Lloyds for the transportation of thirty more battalions of troops from Asia Minor to European Turkey.

Believing that the final struggle of the Turkish empire for existence is approaching, Lord Salisbury has telegraphed to Mr. White, the British representative at Constantinople, instructions to assure the porte that England will do her utmost to preserve the integrity of Turkey.

The sittings of the Balkan conference have been interrupted, owing to illness of M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador.

It is believed that the majority of the Turkish troops will be withdrawn from the Roumelian frontier and concentrated on the Servian frontier.

SALONICA, Nov. 15.—Unlimited preparations for war are being made here. Troops, horses, and guns are being embarked for the Greek frontier. Business in the city is at a standstill.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—Russian newspapers, both official and unofficial, unite in condemning the fratricidal Servo-Bulgarian war, and declare that Russia will be unable to sit quietly while Bulgaria and Servia tear each other to pieces.

MINISTER PENDLETON'S PROTEST.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Owing to the protest of Mr. Pendleton, the American minister, the five German-Americans whose expulsion from the Island of Fohr was ordered by the German government will be allowed to remain on the island until further notice. The order for the expulsion was signed by Herr Hansen, the district judge at Tondern. The names of the expelled are: Ingwer George, Jeppen Oelke, Edmond Nickelsen, Minert Heinrich Riwerts, and Peter Andresen.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg hints that England by delaying the meeting of the Balkan conference is responsible for the outbreak of war between Servia and Bulgaria.

ATHENS, Nov. 15.—The Greek government has contracted for sixty mitrailleuse and Nordenfeldt guns and 40,000 rounds of ammunition at the cost of $160,000. The government has also contracted with the national bank for a loan of $380,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—The Servian minister here in notifying the sultan of the outbreak of war between Servia and Bulgaria adheres to Servia's former declaration in favor of the restoration of the status quo ante, and of strengthening the sultan's authority in the Balkans.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The custom house officers at Bourgas, eastern Roumelia, have been notified that henceforth imports from Turkey must pay the same duties as imports from other foreign countries.

AN AMERICAN LADY'S SUCCESS.

TURIN, Nov. 15—Mlle. Donita, who made her debut in opera here last night, was born in New York, where her parents now reside. Her real name is Constance Seebass. The press here is unanimous in the opinion that she has scored an extraordinary success. The Gazzetta Premontese says: "Mlle. Donita has a happy, natural, and confident style and has studied seriously and the result is completely astonishing. Her interpretation was aesthetic and, for a neophyte, she displayed great courage. She has an exquisitely artistic taste and there is an entire absence of vulgarity in her performance."

Mlle. Donita will next week create a role in a new opera.

KING THEEBAW'S WAR VESSEL CAPTURED.

RANGOON, Nov. 15.—Armed steam launches from the British steamers Kathleen and Irrawaddy have captured King Theebaw's war vessels. The capture was effected under the guns of the Clutterbuck fort after a sharp fight. One British officer was wounded.

According to another account, King Theebaw's man-of-war was captured opposite Fort Simbourgweh after a sharp encounter with that work. Launches from the steamer Vog are said to have taken part in the affair.

BRUTALITY IN BRAZIL.

A Case Which the State Department Will Probably Demand Reparation for.

In March, 1877, a young American named J. C. Wright went to Bahia, Brazil, and, in 1879, he took a position in a company building water works from Rio Doce to Rio de Janeiro. In the afternoon of Oct. 5 of the same year, he was attacked by a well-known ruffian on a railway train, and was afterward arrested by the "subdelegado" and four officers, who compelled him at midnight to walk to the nearest police station, which was several leagues distant. His ankle had been injured in the conflict with the man, and he offered to pay the fare of the whole party on the railway, which was close by. His request was disregarded, and he was brutally hurried along, being beaten by one of the policemen. On the way the "subdelegado" took from Wright his passport and said contemptuously, "Oh yes, I have heard of the United States—a big thing. This is the license they have given you to come down here and kill people." The "sub-delegado" then tore up the passport, with the remark: "This is what I value your passport, and," spitting in Wright's face, "this is what I care for you." Wright was then beaten by the officers in a shocking manner, and one of his pelvic bones was broken near where it joins the spinal column. He was threatened with death, and had it not been for the timely appearance of some Italian laborers would have been killed.

He was taken to prison, however, and subsequently to Rio, where his deplorable condition attracted attention, and he was sent to the hospital. He was confined in the prison for several months, during which time he suffered intensely, and when tried in March, 1880, was acquitted by a jury of Brazilians. The matter was called to the attention of the Brazilian authorities, and the officials interested attempted to make him sign a paper acquitting them of all blame. He was shadowed by their agents, and he left the city. The authorities denied his charges, and, while in the employ of a railway company in Rio, he was arrested again and compelled to sign a bond for good behavior, although he had done nothing wrong. Upon violating the terms of the paper in self-defense he was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. When liberated he, fearful of remaining longer in Brazil, left.

Mr. Wright has, through his attorney, C. C. Creecy, laid his claim for $100,000 before Secretary Bayard, with a request that redress and the damages claimed be demanded. Minister Jarvis has been directed by Mr. Bayard to investigate the case.

DEBAUCHERY OF THE BALLOT.

The Crime Against Free Government—The President's Appointments—Attitude of the Maine Senators.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Writing on "The Crime Against Free Government," the Tribune will say to-morrow:

It is time for good citizens to consider how their own conduct breeds fraud in elections, and so undermines free institutions. It is not by the scoundrels, not by the political rascals and vote swindlers that the very existence of self-government in this country is threatened, but by reputable, decent, and good citizens. Does any one ask how? Because they sustain the men who commit fraud. Because, however notorious and shameless frauds may be, these reputable men of the Democratic party still uphold them. They are indifferent to them, or expend their first natural indignation in strong words and then forget all about them and support the men the next time. It is because the decent men of the Democratic party do not act on a sincere and profound conviction that the most dangerous traitors to a free government are the men who resort to fraud in order to secure a political success. Consider the Ohio case, for example. Most infamous frauds were perpetrated last year in the state election. They were such as should have brought disgrace upon all persons participating in them. But good citizens willingly overlook these crimes.

In the same way Senator Gorman, of Maryland, has been upheld by the citizens of his party. Yet there is no room to doubt that both Gorman, the master, and Higgins, the man, have been guilty of the gravest of crimes against free government. It is not possible to resist the conviction that the charges against them by prominent Democrats have a basis of truth.

This Mr. Wooten, of Maryland, publicly defies Senator Gorman to test in the courts the truth of his allegation that the senator himself personally distributed corruption money, and personally led in the chicanery of the ballot, and was personally cognizant of the crimes of Higgins and others. By him and by his ring voters were bribed, and voters by the hundred were created of their votes, and ballot boxes were stuffed, and fraudulent returns were made if these well known and responsible Democrats do not slander. Yet the result is that at this hour the senator retains the confidence of the President and his notorious tool retains his place as appointment clerk in the Treasury Department. Until good citizens change their mode of treating men who are guilty of political frauds no improvement can be expected. On the contrary, the country must travel the downward road with very accelerating rapidity. If Democrats who mean to be law-abiding citizens desire to remedy this state of things they must first begin to treat as criminals those who are found guilty of participation in fraud. They must first begin to overthrow by their votes the party that permits and encourages such fraud. Their first duty is to treat such a party as an enemy of the public welfare.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS—ATTITUDE OF THE MAINE SENATORS.

A special dispatch from Portland, Maine, says considerable speculation is indulged in there regarding the attitude of the Maine senators toward President Cleveland's appointments in that state. Senator Frye has said that the appointments should be considered by Republican members precisely as if they had been made by a Republican President; that if the appointee is a man of good character and qualified for the place he should be confirmed without reference to political questions, and that if there is opposition to the confirmation in any case the burden of proof should be on those who make the objection. Senator Hale agrees with his colleague in this position. He did not believe in making factious opposition to President Cleveland or his appointments. He regarded the President's course thus far as very satisfactory from a Republican standpoint. The President was doing about as well as he could.

ALDERMAN STERLING EXTOLLED.

The Brooklyn Second Ward Democratic Association at a special meeting last night passed resolutions extolling the character of Alderman Sterling, and denounced in bitter terms the vacillating course of the administration in the case, and the lack of courage on the part of the collector. Copies of the resolutions were ordered to be sent to the President, Secretary Manning, and Collector Burnett. Alderman McCarthy said he could not in relation to the case: "It would be ridiculous for me to attempt to contradict the reports circulated to-night with reference to Sterling's alleged legal steps. He is making no attempt to contest Hedden's appointment, and accepts the result of his defeat like a gentleman." Alderman McCarthy said he accompanied Sterling to the custom house. Sterling desired to recover some letters of recommendation which he had presented to the collector. "There are no legal steps instituted," said McCarthy. The rumor of his contemplated appeal to the courts will do him more harm than good. He has no such intention.

TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE IRISH CAUSE.

A special committee of the Parnell Parliamentary Fund in Brooklyn held a meeting last night to arrange for the benefit to be given in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, at which Gov. Hill is expected to preside. The committee will go to Albany to-morrow to see Gov. Hill and make final arrangements for his reception. The principal address will be made by Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. It is expected that Vice President Hendricks, Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey; John R. Fellows, and Bourke Cockran, of New York, will be present, and all the Irish societies of the city will cooperate. The object of the demonstration is to raise funds for the furtherance of the Irish cause.

AN OLD MAN-OF-WAR BURNED.

The old man-of-war Florida was burned up accidentally at Port Washington last night.

RECEPTION TO M. BARTHOLDI.

Entertained by the Lotus Club—Remarks by the Author of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—M. Bartholdi, the French sculptor, was given a reception at the Lotus Club last night. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the Tribune, presided. He assured the guest that the name of Bartholdi, the author of "Liberty Enlightening the World," would be identified with our neighbor as long as the waters girt the city, and the statue would be a memorial from the heart of the French people for the centuries of unbroken friendship between that country and this—a token of the past and a pledge of the future. In response M. Bartholdi said: "Mr. President and Gentlemen: Excuse me if I am somewhat frightened tonight. I experience some difficulty in expressing my high appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me. I feel as if I am among friends, and I know there are many old friends present. Some of them have been friends in need. This is the first society from which I received grateful sympathy in times past and many of the gentlemen present know of the difficulties to be overcome before the great work could be brought to a successful issue. I give you thanks, not only in my own name, but I will report to my countrymen a true account of your kind treatment. I will conclude by wishing that every blessing may rest upon the old friendship between France and your noble country, the United States." [Cheers.]

The Chignitte Ship Railway.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Mr. H. G. C. Ketchum, engineer of the Chignitte ship railway, connecting the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, came to this city a few days ago from Fredericton, N. B., and left yesterday on the Amania for Liverpool. He has been called to England to consummate the financial arrangements for the immediate construction of the ship railroad. Speaking of the Canadian ship canal, Mr. Ketchum said that he had obtained from the Dominion government a contract with a guarantee that when the ship railroad is completed and ready for operation, according to the plans submitted by him, the government will guarantee 7 per cent. for twenty years on the estimated cost of the work. The work of construction will be begun within a few weeks.

Verdict of Murder Against a Husband.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The jury of inquest in the case of Mrs. Julia Stone, who was shot and killed by her husband, Wm. E. Stone, on Friday evening, this evening returned a verdict of murder against the husband. Stone is still at the hospital, and at 11 o'clock to-night was pronounced in an improved condition, with a possibility of recovery from the wound inflicted on himself after killing his wife. He is guarded by the police, and as soon as he is in condition will be removed to jail. He alleges the infidelity of his wife as the reason why he killed her.

Northern Governors Invited South.

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA., Nov. 15.—The governors of the northern states have been invited to attend the southern states forestry congress, which assembles here in December, to participate in the ceremony of planting and dedicating trees to all the states.

DIVES, THE MILLIONAIRE.

Rev. Dr. Bartlett Improves Upon the Parable in St. Luke.

There were no vacant seats in the New York Avenue Church yesterday at the morning service, and it was the general remark that another colony might be taken from the church without causing any apparent diminution of the congregation. The font was filled with white flowers, palms lilies and chrysanthemums and vines, and an infant was baptized. Dr. Bartlett taking it in his arms and kissing it. After the singing of the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," Dr. W. A. Bartlett announced the text from the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, in St. Luke xvi. Dr. Bartlett said, in effect, that the closing verse of the chapter, "And he said unto him, If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead," was the message Christ sends to that class of minds that require more evidence of the truths of Christianity than the Bible affords. Attention was called to the life lived by the rich man, whose name, not given in the narrative, was probably millionaire in this world. He was not essentially wicked or miserably depraved, but he lived selfishly and without God. He died and was buried. The burial of the rich man is an important event; there are flowers and a pageant and a great display in the newspapers. Here his importance ended; in hell he lifted up his eyes. Lazarus died also, but no mention is made of his burial, but the angels carried him to Abraham's bosom. But the rich man prayed Abraham to send Lazarus to his five brethren that they might repent. The speaker dwelt upon the futility of sending one from the dead to convert worldlings. Should a man profess to come from the other world to tell a family of wealth that one of their member, dead, was in hades, he would be sued for slander. It would be difficult for such a one to establish his identity and authenticity, and after all, there is no message of gospel truth he could bring us that we do not already know. What more could he tell us of sin, of salvation, of punishments, and of rewards that the Bible does not teach? For we have in addition to Moses and the prophets, Christ and His apostles. It is not a new revelation we need, but new hearts, not a clearer logic, but better lives. The man who stands upon the highest crest of civilization to-day is Christ."

The sermon abounded in sharp, incisive, telling points; it was in Dr. Bartlett's best style, and was full of epigrams. But better than all it was full of the grace and love of God and the beauty of serving Him and believing in the Lord Christ Jesus. The service closed with the singing of the hymn, "Just as I am, Without One Plea," and the benediction. It takes quite a while to empty a church so large as this one when it is full of people, for the reason that they with one accord turn into the aisles. The Canadians do this sort of thing better than we do. It would not be a bad idea for our people to profit by their example. At the close of the service every person resumed his seat. This pause enables those who so desire to leave out rapidly, and the crush is noticeably lessened.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PEW FULL.

Dr. Sunderland Discourses Upon a Text from the Burns of the Bible.

There was a large attendance yesterday morning at the First Presbyterian Church. The President and Mrs. Hoyt were present. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Jenks has rented the fourth pew above that occupied by the President, and G. Wm. McLanahan, a wealthy New Yorker, who has come to Washington to reside, has taken one five rows back of it. Dr. Sunderland preached an interesting sermon, taking as his text Amos viii: 2, "And he said: Amos, what seest thou?"

"We have been discussing," said Dr. Sunderland, "the various phases of human life, and of three conceivable theories of the world's destiny. The value of all preaching lies in the nature and duration of the impressions it makes upon us. It is what men see literally or mentally that largely influences not only their speech or their lives, but their lives of conduct. Perception is the beginning of intellectual and moral character. It is likewise one of the first motives of spiritual life. The spiritual life enters through the heart. We are assimilated to that which we see and look upon. We are amplified and incited by what we most clearly discern. In this way human speech finds vent. Men look on things till their hearts are full. Then out of them is spoken, as the heart the mouth speaketh. All great books are made in this way. Hence we have this prophet Amos, about 800 years before Christ. He is asked, 'What seest thou?' Sunderland then, explaining the connections of the text and remarking that it implies that we each have an outlook, that certain objects are engaging our attention within the limits of our individual and personal horizon, he proceeded to discuss at length the question of life in the present world, second the possibility of a future destiny of misery, and third the hope of future happiness through the gospel.

THE PENALTY OF PERJURY.

Chicago's Dealer in Spurious Ballots Will Have to Serve His Sentence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The supreme court, in session at Ottawa, Ill., yesterday affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Joseph C. Mackin, for perjury. The principal claim of the defendant was that the indictment for perjury, being found by a special grand jury while the regular grand jury was still in existence, was irregular, and that the defendant could not legally be convicted under it. The supreme court yesterday decided with the lower court that the indictment was valid, and now nothing but the possible, but exceedingly improbable, clemency of the governor stands between Mackin and his sentence of five years in the penitentiary.

At the last senatorial election of Illinois it was discovered that a large number of spurious ballots had been printed and cast in favor of Rudolph Brand for state senator, in the investigation that followed sufficient evidence was produced to convict Mackin of the crime, and he was sentenced by Judge Blodgett to two years in the penitentiary and the payment of a fine of $5,000. Mackin's attorney at once carried the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, before which it now is. Following his conviction in the United State Court for tampering with the ballot, Mackin was indicted by the state grand jury for perjury, in swearing that he had not ordered nor received the spurious ballots. Of this crime he was convicted, as above stated, and will now pay the penalty.

PARALYZING AN INDUSTRY.

Secretary Lamar Urged to Suspend a Ruling by Commissioner Sparks.

BUTTE, MONT., Nov. 15.—The recent ruling of Land Commissioner Sparks relative to the cutting of timber on the public domain by miners and mining companies threaten to paralyze the entire mining industry. It practically compels the mills and smelters to shut down. The prominent mining men of the territory have telegraphed Secretary Lamar, asking him to suspend the operation of the rules until they can be heard. Petitions are being signed in every camp asking for the abrogation of the rules. A petition started this morning has already several thousand signers. The petitioners represent that there are 20,000 people in Butte and Anaconda dependent upon the mines; that $750,000 is monthly paid out for labor salaries; that the value of the metal produced from the mines of Butte last year will be $15,000,000; that the business of the camp gives the Union Pacific 10 per cent. of its gross business; that there are now in operation in the vicinity of Butte eight quartz mills having, in the aggregate, 240 stamps and six smelting and concentrating works with a capacity in all of about 1,000 tons per day. In addition to these are the smelting and concentrating works of Anaconda supplied by Butte. These works are the largest in the United States, and perhaps in the world. They have a daily capacity of seven hundred tons and it is expected to double their size. Other smelting and concentrating works are now in process of construction about Butte. Much of the richest Butte ore is shipped out of the territory without any treatment here. The Butte ore is low grade and can only be treated by smelting or concentration. To operate the mines, mills, and smelters, as well to erect the dwellings and business houses for a community, large amounts of timber are required. The mines must be timbered, the mills and smelters be built, and wood must be had to run them. The timber which is used for these purposes is taken from the public timber lands. There is no other available source of supply. The lands where timber is found in this country are in the mountains. They have, as a general rule, no value, except for the timber upon them, or the mineral in them. The timber cut for mining and the like purposes is not exported. It is used in the territory to build up and sustain the main industry of the country, to develop its resources, to increase its population, and to augment the bullion of the world. To such regulations as would prevent any export from the territory of timber cut within its limits, or as would prevent or punish any wanton and unnecessary waste or destruction of growing timber, no one could object, but to prohibit the cutting of timber in this territory, where there are no means provided by the laws of the United States for acquiring title to timber lands, or to confirm the right of persons who use it, or the laws which they claim, would be destructive to the whole mining industry.

A delegation of mining men will be sent to Washington to present the petition and discuss the subject.

THE INTEROCEANIC DITCH.

ENGINEER MENOCAL SHOWS JUST HOW TO DIG IT.

The Nicaraguan Route as Resurveyed and Relocated—A Saving in Mileage and Money, With a Canal of Largely Increased Capacity.

The report of Civil Engineer Menocal upon the survey of the Nicaraguan canal was handed to Secretary Whitney Saturday. Its principal points are given below:

The canal line, as relocated by the surveying party of last winter, is 169.8 miles in length from sea to sea, of which distance 76½ miles are lake navigation and 73 miles river navigation in the San Juan and San Francisco, leaving only 40.3 miles of actual canalization. Before entering upon details, however, it is to be said by way of preface that the route recommended and the estimate given are the result of an actual instrumental location of the entire line, and the surveys have been conducted with the utmost care, and sufficiently in detail to insure a close estimate of cost. On the west side, between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific, no change has been made in the line of the canal from the one proposed by me on my return from Nicaragua in 1889 and published in the proceedings of the Society of Civil Engineers for November of that year.

The prism of the canal has, however, been enlarged, the number of locks reduced from five to four, and their location changed, the last one, which is a combined tidal and lift lock, being located 1.4 miles inland from the port of Brito, instead of at the port as before. The auxiliary features of