The National Republican.

VOL. XXVII.---NO. 119. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1887. THREE CENTS.

COERCION.

Condemnation of the Infamous English Measure.

Men of Prominence and Ability Strongly Denounce It.

Immense Mass Meeting at the Masonic Temple.

Participated in by the Representative People of the City.

Ireland's Troubles and Sufferings Made Fully Known.

America Espouses Her Cause and Will Lend Support.

Masonic Hall was crowded last night with Americans, most of them of Irish descent, assembled to protest against the cruel injustice the British government seeks to perpetrate upon the Irish people by the passage of the infamous coercion bill.

Over the platform was the motto "American Sympathy is with Ireland," beneath it were the stars and stripes, and in their center was the green flag of Erin. On either end hung green and orange streamers. At the other end of the hall above the gallery was in very black letters on a white ground, "Scotland, Wales, and Ireland demand Home Rule." The front of the gallery was decorated with draped United States and Irish flags, and over the windows were the legends, "Truth Crushed to Earth will Rise Again," "Coercion is an outrage on the spirit of human liberty," "Columbia greets Gladstone and Parnell," "The patriotism that animated Sullivan, Stark, Montgomery, Warren, Wayne, and Morris still lives in American hearts," "The declaration of American independence voices the demands of Ireland at the present day."

At a few minutes before 8 the band, which was stationed in the gallery, plaintively rendered "The Harp that Once Thro' Tara's Halls," and during its performance the Hon. W. H. Crain, of Texas; Gen. Rosecrans, Judge Davis, Gen. Denver, ex-Gov. Price, of New Jersey; Hon. B. F. Shively, of Indiana; Judge Jackson, of Virginia, and Hon. J. Worthington, of Nevada took their seats on the platform. They were followed, in a little while, by Hon. W. M. Springer, of Illinois, and ex-Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska.

Later came the Rev. Dr. Chapelle, of St. Matthew's Church, who was loudly applauded by the audience as he ascended the platform, and Father Donnelly, of St. Dominics; Gen. George A. Sheridan, Judge Goolrick, of Virginia; Hon. E. W. Fox, of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN; Richard H. Sylvester, of the *Critic*; James Coleman, esq., R. S. Davis, esq., T. D. Daly, esq., and Col. A. H. Jackson.

The band continued to discourse sweet music, and Senator Van Wyck was attracted by its strains to such an extent that unconsciously his head nodded and his feet beat time to "'Twas Within a Mile o' Edinboro' Town," as though he were of Scotch descent.

It was 8:15 when Mr. Broderick called the meeting to order, and introduced the

HON. W. M. SPRINGER, WHO PRESIDED.

Mr. Springer thanked the committee for the honor they had done in making him chairman of this great meeting of American citizens in this the capital of the country over the sun shines on." He read a portion of the call for the meeting to show its object. "History," said he, "seems to be repeating itself. The contest now going on between England and Ireland greatly resembles that between the colonies and the mother country." He advocated the adoption by the Irish of the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] Portions of that document were read and analogies made. He alleged that the reasons given by our forefathers for their revolutionary action were as applicable to the present state of affairs as they were in '76, but he did not advocate such action. He quoted Mr. Parnell (at the mention of whose name there was loud applause), who asked for patience and long-suffering on the part of the Irish people as necessary to the success of their cause.

Mr. Gladstone's name was greeted with prolonged applause.

Mr. Broderick nominated Mr. J. Y. Potts, of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, for secretary, and he was elected unanimously.

SPEECH OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

The chairman then introduced Gen. Rosecrans, who was greeted with applause and the performance by the band of "Hail Columbia."

Gen. Rosecrans said he came there not to speak but to assist and encourage those who would speak on this great question. He came to express by his presence sympathy for the Irish people and indignation at the coercion bill. "Over one hundred coercion bills," he said, "have been passed by the British government since Ireland was deprived of her legislature. Why should England continue in the face of the failure of these measures to oppress the people. I have read of coercion, and if devilish malignity can conceive of anything more cruel I do not know where it is." [Loud applause.]

"You desire, I believe, to make reason and justice take the place of force; that is reasonable and just." The general stated that, in his experience, a course of lenity answered more satisfactorily than any coercive action.

The band then played, "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms."

EX-SENATOR VAN WYCK, THE NEXT SPEAKER,

said: "However the American people may differ upon many questions, they unanimously concur in the motto, 'The Citizens of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland Demand Home Rule.' [Applause.] If there is anything the people of Washington should respond feelingly to it is that of home rule [prolonged applause], and in your action to-night it may be that you are but casting your bread upon the waters, and it may also be that when the prayer of that motto has been granted, as it will be, that the reflex tide may bring back to you what you so earnestly desire for Ireland."

He read a portion of the Declaration of Independence, and made it applicable to the present case, and said: "England tried the power of coercion in this country, but failed. She seems not to have been satisfied, and wants to try on Ireland what she failed to do in America." He lauded the patriotism of the Irish and spoke of the debt this country owes Ireland. He characterized anarchy as a crime against a republic, but said that Russian tyranny was the creator of Russian anarchy. "The Star Spangled Banner" was played by the band.

ROBBING IRELAND OF HER RIGHTS.

Hon. W. H. Crain, of Texas, was introduced. He offered the following resolutions:

Whereas the tory administration of England is about to enact for Ireland tyrannical coercive measures that will have the effect of abolishing trial by jury, suspending the habeas corpus act, imprisoning in the foulest dungeons thousands of innocent people deprived of the privilege of appeal or redress, transporting suspected persons to an alien country to go through the farce of a trial, suppressing the press and free speech, and, in a word, robbing the people of Ireland of all those rights which mankind holds dear and civilization demands: therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the capital of the United Stated, in mass meeting assembled, sincerely sympathize with Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone and Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell in their gallant battle against this barbarous coercion bill, and that we earnestly and indignantly protest against the passage by the British parliament of a measure calculated to brutalize and enslave the people of Ireland.

Resolved, That the enactment of such diabolical laws would not alone be an outrage on the Irish people, but a crime against the spirit of liberty everywhere, and that the framers and advocates of the coercion bill should go down to posterity condemned by humanity and branded with infamy.

The reading of the resolutions was repeatedly interrupted with applause.

SPEECH OF MR. CRAIN.

Mr. Crain referred to the fact that the meeting was strictly impartisan; where men of all creeds and shades of religion and politics had come to show their sympathy for the downtrodden people of Ireland. The powerful influence of American action against coercion was clearly shown by a remark of Parnell's when he was spoken to on the subject. He said that one-fifth [a voice, "One-half"] of the 60,000,000 people of this country had Irish blood coursing through their veins. This was sufficient reason for this gathering together of American citizens. He referred to the many services rendered by Irishmen to this country from its earliest days down to the present time. He said that England, whose proudest boast had been that whenever a slave put his foot on English soil he became a free man, says in the coercion bill that whenever a free man sets his foot upon Irish soil he shall become a slave. [Applause.] Mr. Crain reviewed Irish history in a masterly manner, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He characterized the iniquities of English rule as continued cruelties, worse than practiced by the savages of the plains. The English government of all times was fiercely arraigned, and the causes of Ireland's mercantile weakness were reviewed in an exhaustive manner. The speaker said there were two remedies constitutional—the one home rule, the other the ownership of the soil by the tenants of Ireland. "What is the use of home rule," asked he, "if we have no home?"

JUDGE GOOLRICK, OF VIRGINIA,

moved the adoption of the resolutions, and said: "The English press has declared that the expression of American sentiment is an impertinence. I know of no place from which sympathy could better come than from this land of ours. Ireland gave us nine signers of the Declaration of Independence." The roll of honor of Irish-American citizens was called, and eloquent tributes were paid to the heroes. The multitudinous efforts of the British government to destroy Ireland were elaborated upon, and strong words of praise for William Ewart Gladstone fell in burning words from the speaker's lips. He referred in scathing language to that provision of the coercion bill which allows a change of venue to England whenever the attorney general has reason to believe that conviction can be had in that country, and spoke pityingly of the unfortunate Irish criminal who entered the English court of law, over the portals of which was the figure (save the mark), of the Goddess of Justice, blindfold and holding in her hand not the scales of justice but the sword of execution. The charge that crime in Ireland was on the increase was most effectively refuted, and statistics were quoted freely to prove the contrary. He predicted that in but a short time "Ireland would be free from all her bonds, and would march forth conquering, and conquer under a banner of her own choosing. We hear from across the waters the voices of a stricken and afflicted people. They look to us for our sympathy. Let us give it freely. The seed will germinate and the harvest will come. Justice, like truth, is eternal and shall prevail." The speaker was enthusiastically applauded, both during and at the conclusion of his very fine effort.

GEN. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN

was the next speaker. He said: "I am both proud and thankful that I sprang from the loins of an Irish father and was nursed by a mother who grew to womanhood on the banks of Killarney. I am glad to be here to-night to protest with you against the infamy about to be placed on Ireland." He spoke lovingly of Gladstone, who, with the weight of fourscore years, was the champion of Ireland's cause. "My friend who preceded me," said he, "said that England regarded our interference as impertinent. What if it was? That only adds zest to the affair." Referring to the change of venue to England he said that "in a country where coercion was a doctrine, it would be impossible to secure twelve men who would be the peers of an honest but unfortunate Irishman. You can't find them; they don't exist," a novel point not thought of by any previous speaker. His speech was humorous, with an underlying vein of seriousness that made it inimitable. He said he was glad to see so many people who were not afraid to compromise this government; it did a government good to be compromised once in a while [Laughter and applause.] When he spoke of the possibility of an Irish contest with England he was greeted with tumultuous applause, which lasted for some time. He concluded by prophesying that when that time did come many an Irishman or the son of an Irishman, who had learned his lesson of liberty on the battlefields of this republic, on one side or the other, would be found in the fray. [Long continued applause.]

The chairman, in introducing the

HON. J. B. SHIVELY, OF INDIANA,

made a brief speech in which he stated that he would give the citizens of the District an opportunity they had not had for years. [A voice—"A vote"] "Yes! a vote, (applause) and I shall enlarge the suffrage laws of the various states, and allow women to vote too. Everybody, without regard to sex, age, color, or previous condition of servitude may place themselves on record."

Mr. Shively said that the speakers who preceded him had used his impromptu speech prepared especially for the occasion. He continued, with much warmth and an easy flow of language, to review the coercion bill and its possible effects.

"It will be regarded," he said, "as the last hiss of a reptile conspiracy against the dignity of popular government." He said the "leopard cannot change its spots nor the tory his brutal instincts."

Balfour's name was received with hisses.

He said this was not a struggle between Englishmen and Irishmen, but between the working classes and the criminal classes, and prophesied the destruction of the British empire—"it will sink in the sea of oblivion that covers the barbarous governments of the past."

The resolutions were then put, and by a rising vote, unanimously adopted. Then at the request of the chairman three hearty cheers were given to be sent across the water with the resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned.

LETTERS OF INDORSEMENT.

Mr. Thomas P. Broderick, chairman of the committee, received among many others the following letters from distinguished men in support of the movement:

NEW YORK, Apr. 12, 1887.—MY DEAR SIR: My sympathy and judgment are with Ireland's people in the benighted methods now waged against them. I should be glad to say so wherever it might do any good, and it would be a pleasure to participate in the meeting at Washington as you kindly propose. It is not in my power to do so, but you may count me among those who hope and trust that England will never be led to resort in the name of Great Britain to measures which would place a blister on the face of civilization wherever liberty is more than a false pretense. Cordially yours, ROSCOE CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 11—GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to address the meeting on the 14th instant to protest against the passage of the coercion bill for Ireland has been received. It is impossible owingto continued illness, for me to be present and speak at the meeting.

For the past twenty-five years my voice has not been unfamiliar in favor of the enfranchisement of Ireland from the tyranny of England. I say of England because, as has been well noted, the other portions of Great Britain—Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, to say nothing of the colonial possessions—are of one mind and one voice in relation to bills of this character, and the greater part of the liberal element of England shares in this mind and voice.

It has come to a pretty pass in this afternoon of the nineteenth century when bills of this kind can be tendered in a parliament supposed to represent something of legislative morality and justice; that a bill of this kind should suspend the great writ of liberty; initiate a new system of magistracy, making them dependent for their tenure and salary upon the despotic appointing power; outraging magna charta with its right of trial by jury of the vicinage; fixing upon the very body of Ireland a standing army to eat out the substance of the people, and eclipsing freedom wherever this hated power can reach by infamous legislation.

But it is one of the redeeming features of this proceeding that it is likely to lead to other results than its projectors intended. The late imprisonment of the two heroic priests will have its Nemesis. The Salisburys and Balfours, not to speak of the so-called unionists, led by Hartington and Chamberlain, will find that their ambitious and sinister calculations will fail, for it is doubtless true that this tory party and its allies desire to provoke the Irish people into despair. They think the furies may be aroused in the Irish heart, and, as a consequence, that the sympathy of Great Britain and of the world may be turned into antipathy.

What a caricature on a code of justice are these provisions of the bill of the tory ministry. It is done in the name of justice:

"Earth is sick and heaven is weary
Of the hollow words which men and statesmen use,
When they talk of justice."

"Men and statesmen," did I write? It is the mere harlequinade of statesmanship. The statesmen of England and Ireland to-day, who stand like giants with the magic sword of Prince Arthur, looking upon which its enemies were turned to stone, are led by men, manly men and far sighted statesmen, such as Gladstone and Parnell.

Let our good wishes and earnest hopes go out for their success in parliament, and for the deliverance, so long postponed, of the Irish people from its British possessor. Very truly, yours, S. S. COX.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, April 9, 1887.—DEAR SIR: Your kind note of the 6th inviting me to attend the proposed mass meeting at the Masonic Temple for the purpose of uttering a protest against the passage of the coercion bill, now pending in the British parliament, is received.

I regret that I will not be able to attend, while sincerely sympathizing in the object of your meeting.

I could not express my views on this important subject more acurately than I have done in a recent letter to Mr. McWade, a copy of which I inclose. Very truly, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 11, 1887.—DEAR SIR: Previous engagements which I cannot now change prevent my presence in the city on the 14th instant, the time indicated for the meeting of the American residents of this city, the purpose of entering their protests against the Irish coercion bill now pending in the British parliament; otherwise it would afford me great pleasure to be present at this gathering and join you in the expressions of sympathy for the oppressed people of Ireland which ought to appeal to the hearts of every lover of liberty and well-wisher for the progress, comfort, happiness, and just rights of their fellow-men.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

D. M. SABIN.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., Apr. 12, 1887.—MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter inviting me to address a grand mass meeting in Washington on the 14th inst.

My official engagements here will not permit my being present, and I can only reiterate, as expressive of my views, the opinions expressed in a letter recently addressed to the committee of the Irish National League here, in which I said: I unhesitatingly reply that I believe in that form of government everywhere which permits the people to control their own local affairs, for the result of such government is "home rule." I also believe in what is now an axiomatic phrase, that "a people are governed best who are governed least." I believe, too, that men who sacrifice their days, their nights, their healths, their fortunes, and their existence to a fundamental truth must ultimately triumph. Virginia observes with eyes and hearts their struggles and applauds them for it. We see the devoted band, booted and spurred, always in the breach, beaten on one side, rallying on the other, "but never disheartened of their future." I always believed with O'Connell in the future emancipation of Ireland, because her brave sons in every clime have not entered into the "fastnesses of the mountains" and taken counsel of despair, but have erected upon their altars "home rule" as the center of their hopes and affections, and with the 'Emerald of the Seas' on their hearts, lips, and memories, will defend it with all their energy and with everlasting courage. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZHUGH LEE.

LAUREL, MD., Apr. 11, 1887.—THOS. P. BRODERICK, Esq.—*My Dear Sir*: Your invitation to attend the meeting on the 14th to be held at Masonic Temple, the object of which is to protest against the passage of the coercion bill for Ireland now pending in the British parliament, is duly received. I regret to say it will not be possible for me to be present. Important business will require me to be in Norfolk at that time.

The purpose contemplated by the meeting is one which appears with special force to every true-hearted man who loves liberty and justice. It is in accord with those courageous sentiments which inspired the brave sons of the American colonies when the same British government sought to infringe their rights and abridge their liberties, and the American of this day whose heart is cold and whose indignation is repressed when a kindred people are in a like manner attempted upon the priceless rights and liberties of a gallant and already heavily oppressed people is unworthy of his citizenship and a disgrace to his kind. Let, then, the indignant protest of free and united American states, through representative citizens, assembled at our national capital, brand in burning terms this, the blackest infamy with which despotism has dared to disgrace this era of enlightened civilization. I am, respectfully and heartily, yours, BARNES COMPTON.

BALTIMORE, Apr. 13, 1887.—MY DEAR SIR: I did not reply earlier to your favor of the 6th, because I should be obliged to make a speech, if it did not conflict with another appointment I had made on the same subject. I find now that my pledge to my friends here to preside over, and speak at a similar meeting is to be fulfilled to-morrow night, and so I cannot be with you. But I shall speak for Ireland and its people, in the same spirit that will animate your meeting, and I trust you will have a great outpouring of the people to unite in the satisfaction, protestation, demonstration, which Gladstone declares to be the needs of the hour. With my sincere sympathy, yours truly,

WM. PINCKNEY WHYTE.

REV. DR. BYRON SUNDERLAND,

who was unable to be present from prior engagement, wrote expressing his appreciation for the invitation to express his views on the coercion bill.

"Judging only from your representation," he said, "the bill seems Draconian, and it is difficult to understand the motives of such a proposal by sensible and reasonable men."

In concluding quite a long communication he says: "Is there no remedy but despotism? Then surely the Irish people are in a desperate case. They must continue to suffer those pains which neither statecraft can allay, nor even religion console."

Letters were also read from Hon. C. R. Breckinridge, Hon. R. W. Townshend, Hon. W. H. Crain, Hon. Geo. C. Gorham, espousing the cause of Ireland and approving of the meeting.

IN OTHER CITIES.

BALTIMORE, Apr. 14.—A mass meeting to protest against the passage of the coercion bill was held here to-night. Addresses were made by Hon. William Pinkney White and others.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Apr. 14.—Academy of Music was thronged with Ireland's sympathizers to-night to protest against the coercion bill.

A BIG LAND SUIT.

The Heirs of Allen T. Caperton Recover 64,000 Acres.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Apr. 14.—Judge Jackson has decided the case of Caperton vs. Rich et al., by which the heirs of Allen T. Caperton are put in possession of 64,000 acres of land in Webster county. In 1831 large tracts of land were dropped from the commissioner's books, and in 1860 John B. Shreves formed a plan, which was condemned as illegal, of getting possession of these lands. It was part of those which were in suit and recovered by the Capertons.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Further Facts and More Arrests of the Pan Handle Pirates.

PITTSBURG, Apr. 14.—Some new developments have been made in the Pan Handle robberies. Evidence has been collected which will secure the conviction of men not now under arrest. In several tailoring establishments have been found goods being made up for the thieving trainmen of goods stolen from the train. Joseph Stephenson and John Smith were arrested yesterday after a long chase.

CHAMBERLAIN THREATENED.

HE MAKES A SPEECH WHICH ANGERS THE IRISHMEN.

He Receives Letters Warning Him That He Will Not Leave Scotland Alive—A Speech Which, in Fact, Is a Declaration of War.

LONDON, Apr. 14.—The language used by Mr. Chamberlain in speaking at meetings in Ayr has inflamed the Irish against him, and he has received numerous letters warning him that he will not leave Scotland alive. Speaking to an assemblage of 2,500 persons, Mr. Chamberlain said: "The opponents of the crimes bill have made an outcry against the repression of liberty. Liberty to do what? To commit theft, to ruin industrious men, to outrage women? [Hisses mingled with cheers.] What are you hissing, the crime or the punishment?"

Here a man, rising and menacing Chamberlain, cried: "It is not characteristic of the Irish to outrage women." An attempt was made to turn the man out, but Mr. Chamberlain cried out: "Leave him alone." Then he continued: "Do you want instances of insults being offered to women?" [Cries of "Outrage you said," "You slander the Irish."] "I did not mean the grossest outrage of all, but personal violence and insults. [Hisses and cheers.] I referred to cases like that of the Curtin family, where the lives of the widow and daughters of the murdered man were made intolerable; like that of the widow of another murdered man, Byers, who, while accompanying the dead body of her husband, was jeered and hooted along the street." [Here the speaker was interrupted by cries of "watch yourself," hisses, and general disorder.] "I am relating facts to which even my opponents might listen in silence of horror and shame. When I refer to assassination a man here says 'take care of yourself.' Has the time come when we dare not discuss political matters in this country without being threatened with assassination. [Great cheering.] This is the spirit of the parties in convention in Chicago. I am sorry to know that they have any representatives in Scotland. [Cries of "They are not Scotchmen."] That convention, besides being attended by delegates honestly in sympathy with Ireland, had delegates of a different stamp—apostles of outrage and murder, who have paid the outrage mongers of England. Mr. Redmond, the delegate of the Irish parliamentary party, explicitly declared before the convention that it was the aim of that party to effect the entire separation of Ireland from England, and that their policy was to make the government of Ireland by England impossible. This they seek to effect by the most immoral conspiracy ever devised in a civilized land—by contending for liberty to violate every law, human and divine. Do you think it infamous to restrain these men? [Cheers]. Parnell threatened in the house of commons under the sanction of a new ruling, that if the coercion bill were passed there would be a renewal of outrages, dynamite explosions and attempts to assassinate our statesmen. This grim suggestion may prove the death warrant of some of us. [Cries of "no!" "shame."] Well, what happens to individuals is not of much consequence. The danger is to the commonwealth. For the first time in English history our foes have sympathizers within our ancient fortress. Their plan of attack finds encouragement from those who ought to be the strongest defenders of our citadel. This makes our task more arduous. But we will not shrink, we will not abate one jot, we will not yield to threats, from whatever quarter they come, but we will endeavor to hand down unimpaired to our children the unity, strength, and honor of the mighty empire our forefathers bequeathed us." [Cheers.]

Mr. Chamberlain's speech excites all parties. The unionists consider it a declaration of war to the knife with the separatists. The Gladstonians charge Mr. Chamberlain with slandering and vilifying his former colleagues by the insinuation that they sympathize with the perpetrators of outrages in Ireland.

It is asserted that during his tour through Scotland Mr. Chamberlain will be attended by a private guard.

Mr. John Redmond, in the house of commons, made a personal explanation with reference to his speech at the Chicago convention. He said that Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech at Ayr, had represented him as saying that the Irish party were not working for the removal of grievances, whereas what he did say was that they were not working solely for the purpose of removing the material grievances of tenants, but to obtain political reform also; and further, when he said that government of Ireland by England was impossible, his allusion was to the centralized, bureaucratic government of Dublin castle. He believed it possible that a settlement could be effected, honorable alike to England and to Ireland, such as was offered by Mr. Gladstone's bill. [Cries of "Hear! hear!"]

In the house of commons Sir Lyon Playfair resumed debate on the coercion bill, and said the facts were not so serious in Ireland as the government represented. The percentage of convictions in England was 77, and in Ireland 73. The paucity of detections in Ireland was due to the fact that the police were an armed military body and that the people look on the law as their natural enemy and this bill would increase their enmity. He denounced the several provisions of the bill and referred to the fact that 136 coercion measures tried on Ireland had failed. If the government would give Ireland institutions in accordance with Irish sentiments order and prosperity would prevail.

Secretary Balfour intimated in the house to-night that no salary was attached to the under secretaryship to which King Harman had been appointed. The government, he said, had asked advice on the appointment and learned that it was not illegal. A member of the house accepting the office was not required to resign his seat and recontest.

Mr. Gladstone said a vacation of the seat and re-election was necessary, and instanced his own case when he resigned his seat for Oxford University after accepting an office without salary.

Sir George Trevelyan has issued a letter on the coercion bill, which is substantially a manifesto against the measure, which he says is aimed principally at politicians and editors. He says Attorney Gen. Holmes and Col. King Harman are unfit to administer the law.

NO ATTACK ON HAYTI.

PARIS, Apr. 14.—The *Temps* says England has assured France that she has no intention of making any attack on Hayti. England, the *Temps* adds, has reduced the indemnity demanded of Hayti to $100,000, and the French admiral who was ordered to proceed to Hayti with his force in order to protect Europeans has been ordered to leave Haytien waters.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Apr. 14.—Mr. Parnell and Michael Davitt and a number of other prominent Irishmen are actively engaged in the work of promoting the organization of an Irish woolen manufacturing and exporting company with a capital of $500,000. Mr. Davitt, while in the United States recently, received many promises of assistance from American importers of woolens. A meeting of those interested in the initial formation of the company will be held in this city to-morrow.

NOT EVEN ONE CHANCE.

DUBLIN, Apr. 14.—*United Ireland* says if the Irish had one chance in ten thousand the debate on coercion would be transferred from parliament to the barricades. But that chance does not exist, and Irishmen must set their teeth and hold their tongues. The idea of summoning the whole adult population in protest remains, but its effectiveness would be lost in the misrepresentations of the English press.

CLERGYMEN PROTEST AGAINST COERCION.

BELFAST, Apr. 14.—Bishops McAllister, of Down, Flannery, of Killaloe, and the priests of Castle Beane and Killaloe, have published protests against the passage of the coercion bill.

THE LIBERAL DIFFERENCES.

EDINBURGH, Apr. 14.—Mr. Chamberlain to-day denied Sir William Vernon Harcourt's statement that the liberal differences on the home rule question were not vital. Chamberlain said that they were fundamental.

TO RAISE HIS RANK.

ROME, Apr. 13.—The Pope has been informed that Prussia is considering the question of raising the Prussian representation at the vatican to the rank of an embassy.

THE WHITEBOY ACT CRIMES.

LONDON, Apr. 14.—An official blue book giving all crimes punishable under the Whiteboy act has been published.

GRANT TO THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, Apr. 14.—It is said Mr. Goschen will propose in parliament a grant of £200,000 to the Imperial Institute.

NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

Suits Against County Treasurers—Officers of the Royal Arcanum.

RICHMOND, VA., Apr. 14.—Suits were begun in the circuit court here to-day by the state against Treasurer John H. Sears, Matthews county, and Treasurer G. R. Barr, Washington county, for money claimed to be due the commonwealth. In the same court judgment was rendered against J. C. Gray, treasurer of Washington county, for nearly $10,000 alleged to be due the state.

The powerful legislature of the state is trying to force the Richmond and Danville system to move the offices of that system from Washington back to Richmond by legislative enactment.

There is some remarkable trouble in the affairs of the Williamsburg lunatic asylum, and the governor has requested two of the members of the new board, appointed by himself recently, to resign. These two members will do nothing of the kind, and as the election of new officers of the asylum will occur to morrow, there may be a revolution in the organization of the asylum or a rumpus in the directory.

The Royal Arcanum, Grand Council of the state, has been in session here two days. The following officers were elected and installed: Past grand regent, L. R. Heine, Richmond; grand regent, R. A. Doble, Norfolk; grand vice regent, John E. Rankins, Richmond; grand orator, J. B. Banks, Petersburg; grand secretary, William Lovenstein, Richmond; grand treasurer, A. B. Botts, Fredericksburg; grand chaplain, L. J. Lefander, Norfolk; grand guide, Peter Winston, Farmville; grand warden, W. D. Morris, Petersburg; grand sentry, C. W. Harwood, Richmond; grand trustee (six years), E. Alex. Hatton, Portsmouth; supreme representative, Wm. Lovenstein, Richmond; alternate, J. S. Beck, Lynchburg.

In the court of appeals to-day the case of Robertson against Hoge, from Alexandria, was reversed, and the case of the Washington City Savings Bank against Thornton and others, from Alexandria, was affirmed.

Messrs. Bain and Toomer, cashier and assistant cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, have been indicted in the United States court here for perjury.

MR BLAINE'S CONDITION.

The Crises of the Disease Passed, and No Danger Now Apprehended.

FORT GIBSON, IND., TER. Apr. 14.—Dr. Byrne made an examinaion of Mr. Blaine's chest last evening, and found the inflammation of the lung visibly diminished, and the lung healing rapidly. There is no danger of a relapse unless he should be invited by some great imprudence, and that is not among the probabilities. Dr. Byrne said yesterday:

"This weather is most favorable for Mr. Blaine. It is even and balmy, and his room is guarded against draughts. The little moisture that is in the air is rather desirable than otherwise.

"He can take sufficient nourishment, and he is not only retaining his strength but is adding to it. There is no occasion for alarm, and his improvement is so gradual, and his condition from hour to hour so even that there is no necessity for any hourly observation of his case.

"He has had an attack of broncho pneumonia, and has passed what may be called the crisis of the disease. Since Sunday morning Mr. Blaine has been improving. The extension or invasion of the inflammation has ceased, and a sounding of Mr. Blaine's chest shows that it has not increased any since Sunday. The disease is such a subtle one, however, that some one point of the inflammation from a fresh cold or other cause, may spread, and that is what we must guard against. It is under control and rest is very essential. Mr. Blaine is not restless in the sense usually applied to the word—that is, he does not toss about, but he does not sleep as much as I think is desirable."

WAR ON THE DIVES.

Philadelphia Judges Who Impose Severe Sentences.

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 14.—Harry G. Roop, Harry J. Senay, Harry A. Chesley, James and Margaret Robb, dive keepers, were today fined $500 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment each for keeping disorderly houses. Elizabeth Mettler, for keeping a house of ill fame, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to two years in prison.

THE TEXAS VENDETTA.

Four Lives Already Sacrificed and More of It to Come.

POTTSBORO', TEXAS, Apr. 14.—A brother of James Christian, who was murdered recently, organized a posse to pursue the murderers. They overtook them and killed Alex Duzan and Steve Bussell, who killed Christian. This makes four lives lost, and the end is not yet.

The Florida Senatorship.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Apr. 14.—The Democratic senatorial caucus at Tallahassee resumed balloting to-night, and three ballots were taken. On the first ballot the two leading candidates stood as follows: Bloxham, 33; Perry, 30. On the second ballot: Perry, 33; Bloxham, 32. On the third ballot: Bloxham, 36; Perry, 31. The caucus then adjourned to to-morrow night.

New K. of L. National District.

PITTSBURG, Apr. 14.—The Knights of Labor of this district have formed a national district of iron and steel workers, and application will be made to Mr. Powderly for a charter next week.

Bishop Harkins Consecrated.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Apr. 14.—In the cathedral to-day Bishop Harkins was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Providence with imposing ceremonies. Archbishop Williams officiated.

Killed His Sick Wife and Suicided.

LIMA, OHIO, Apr. 14.—Joseph Burch, a well-to-do farmer, yesterday struck his sick wife a blow on the head with a hammer and then went to the woods and hanged himself.

Women Cannot Vote.

BROOKLYN, Apr. 14.—The board of elections have decided to refuse to allow women to vote in the approaching elections on the ground that it would be in violation of law.

A Schooner Runs Ashore.

HALIFAX, N. S., Apr 14—The fishing schooner Anna McGee, of Pabnico, has run ashore here, and is a total loss. Clarence Malone, aged 19 years, was drowned.

Drought in Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Apr. 14.—The drought and continuous heat in central Illinois is unprecedented. Many farmers are obliged to haul water stock for their.

Drowned Herself in a Well.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Apr. 14.—Mrs. Fred Hopper, aged 20, drowned herself in a well yesterday, impelled to it by frequent family quarrels.

Death of Hon. E G. Ayer.

CHICAGO, Apr. 14.—Hon. E. G. Ayer, founder of Harvard, Ill., died last evening, aged 75.

REMAINS OF LINCOLN

REMOVED FROM THEIR SECRET GRAVE TO THE NEW VAULT.

All Mystery as to the Last Resting Place of the Martyred President Removed—History of the Attempt to Steal the Body and How it Was Frustrated.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Apr. 14.—The remains of President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln were privately taken from their secret resting place this morning and interred in the vault of the Lincoln monument, in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near this city. Less than a dozen persons, members of the Lincoln Monument Association and Lincoln Guard of Honor, were present.

For years the whereabouts of the remains of the great President and his wife have been vested in mystery from anxiety that they would be stolen to obtain a huge ransom for their return. The actual attempt to carry off the bodies in 1876 was the moving cause of the formation of the Guard of Honor, which organization secreted them, and to-day surrendered the charge. Great care was taken to keep the event of this morning a profound secret.

At the appointed hour few besides the little knot of guards were present. The secret grave was directly under the north base of the obelisk, about thirty feet from the north entrance, but only accessible through the south door. A door on the north of the hole where the Lincoln relics are kept leads through a long, dark passage, first east, then north, then west, and then south to a recess. Here about three feet below the surface of the floor were deposited the remains of Abraham Lincoln and his wife. The body of Mr. Lincoln was in a walnut coffin, lined with an air-tight lead lining about one-eighth of an inch thick. The walnut coffin was in a cedar box, and the cedar box was inclosed in a pine box. Mrs. Lincoln's remains were similarly inclosed. Twenty-two years ago to day Lincoln was shot. When the guards, with the help of a few laborers, had exhumed the coffins, and the lid of the President's was removed, his face was seen to be in a remarkable state of preservation. Those who stood around and had known Lincoln when alive easily discerned the features. They were very distinct. The silver plate on the coffin lid was bright. On it was inscribed the following:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Sixteenth President United States.
Born Feb. 12, 1809; died Apr. 15, 1865.

While the remains of Mr. Lincoln were exposed to view Gen. Reese, president of the guards of honor, turned the remains of Mr. Lincoln over to the Lincoln Monument Association. A certificate was signed by the members of the guards of honor certifying that the remains in the coffin were those received from the Lincoln Monument Association in 1878. The Monument Association made out a certificate signed by the members for the records of the association, declaring the remains to be those of Abraham Lincoln.

The undertaker was then directed to seal the coffin, and a plumber sealed it up. The coffin was then put by the workmen and carried around to the vault on the north side. The members of the two associations and a stranger or two, who happened to be looking at the movement, followed. In the north vault the floor had been taken up. A hole eight feet long by six wide and five and a half deep, bricked up and cemented, had been prepared. The President's coffin was placed in this grave on the west side. The coffin containing Mrs. Lincoln's remains, which had been brought from the secret grave before the other coffin, was then brought to the vault and placed on the east side of her husband. A brick arch was then built over the coffins. This was covered with cement, mixed with small broken rock. Two guards will be on duty at the tomb until the cement becomes hard. The marble sarcophagus, to which the public have supposed the remains to be, is still in the vault.

The circumstances of the original removal, which will be told to morrow in an address to be made by Clinton L. Conkling, one of the members of the Lincoln Guard of Honor, are as follows:

On the night of Nov. 7, 1876, Mullins and Hughes, two Chicago thieves, made an unsuccessful attempt to steal the body of the late President. The marble sarcophagus in which it was inclosed, and which was exposed to the view of visitors through the iron grating on the north side of the monument, was forced open and the coffin was taken out, but at this point the robbers were interfered with by certain persons secreted in the monument, who had received information that the robbery was to be attempted. Since that time the public has been in a state of uncertainty as to the real resting place of the martyr's body, a report having gotten out that it was not returned to the sarcophagus after the attempted robbery. All the mystery that was attracted to the matter is now cleared away. It appears that the body was replaced in the sarcophagus and remained there for about a week, when members of the association began to feel that it was insecure, and it was removed to a place of greater safety. Finally the Lincoln guard of honor, which is composed of some of our best known and most highly respected citizens, was organized, and one of the duties of this association has been to sacredly guard the body. During the month of November, 1878, the members of the guard, with their own hands, prepared a vault within the monument for the body, as described above, and the body was safely deposited therein. The air at the point where the excavation was made was almost stifling and the work was prosecuted at different times during the stillness of night, with no human eye to witness it, save those who were assisting. Two days after the funeral of Mrs. Lincoln, in July, 1882, her body was taken by the guard and laid beside that of her husband. The members bound themselves by oath not to reveal what had been done until the proper time should arrive to do so.

DELUDED WOMEN.

They Again Make Mrs. Howe Their Banker and She Skips Out.

BOSTON, Apr. 14.—Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, of women's bank fame, has absconded with $50,000 of deposits of women. She has been receiving deposits from women ever since her release from prison on the charge of swindling. A woman from Augusta, Me., called at the house last evening to collect interest, but was told she had skipped and taken $50,000 with her. A warrant for Mrs. Howe's arrest has been issued.

OLD GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

What They Brought at Public Auction Yesterday.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Apr. 14.—The following condemned government vessels which have been stripped in Port Washington harbor, were sold at auction this afternoon: Congress, $7,800; Ohio, $7,400; Worcester, $5,500; Shawmut, $2,050; Roanoke, $9,350; Susquehanna, $4,500; Savannah, $5,650. The first five were bought by Gen. D. W. Richards, and the others by Stannard and Culley, of Philadelphia.

NO RECIPROCITY.

Canadian Manufacturers Want No Commercial Union With the United States.

TORONTO,