Fort Worth Weekly Gazette.

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GAZETTE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

PARNELL'S WRATH.

The United Ireland Seized and Edition Destroyed.

A Desperate Fight Ensues With a Sheriff's Posse, and Parnell Is in Possession.

He is Tendered an Enthusiastic Ovation Upon His Arrival at Dublin—An Unique Street Parade.

Parnell's Arrival in Dublin.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Parnell arrived at Langston at an early hour this morning. A body-guard, 200 of his supporters, of the Parnell leadership committee and other delegates who had traveled from Dublin on a special train, were on the pier to receive him. Dr. Fitzgerald, M. P., Mr. Leamy, M. P., Henry Harrington and Edward Harrington, Ms. P., were the first members of Parnell's party to leave the steamer. They were loudly cheered as they came down the gang plank. Timothy Healy, M. P., Maurice Healy, M. P. and M. J. Healy, M. P., opponents of Parnell, traveled in the same boat with the Parnellites from Holyhead. As they came ashore they were subjected to hostile demonstrations by the crowd on the pier, while there were shouts for Parnell, mingled with cheers for Mrs. O'Shea. Mr. Parnell was the last passenger to quit the boat. As he proceeded to the waiting train the crowd became enthusiastic, and he was cheered again and again. A number of addresses were presented to him, in reply to which he expressed his thanks for the welcome extended to him. He said he did not fear the result of the fight he had undertaken. He had never led the Irish party to last and would not do so in future.

The train, after a short run, arrived in Dublin, where a large crowd had assembled to welcome Parnell. As soon as the train came to a standstill Timothy Healy hurriedly entered a cab and drove away. He was recognized by the crowd, however, and was greeted with groans and cries of "Chief Justice Healy." The crowd was so dense that Parnell with difficulty made his way through it. Finally he made his way to a cab which he entered, with Joseph E. Kenney, M. P. The crowd surrounded the cab and unharnessed the horse and then Parnell's admirers pulled Parnell through the streets until they reached Mr. Kinney's house, No. 15 Rutland square. As the carriage rolled along the streets the crowd followed singing "God save Ireland." The pace was quick and gave active exercise to a dozen stalwart policemen who followed the cab. Upon his arrival at Mr. Kenney's house, Parnell made a brief speech to the crowd.

Parnell on His Ear.

DUBLIN, Dec. 10.—The newspaper, United Ireland, has got in trouble through its persistent advocacy of the retirement of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell is one of the directors of the comp ny owning the paper, and acting in that capacity he to-day seized the plant of the paper, stopped the issue of the current edition and ejected the acting editor, Mr. Bodkin. Mr. Parnell's agent has taken possession of the offices of the paper.

ITS POLICY CHANGED.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Timothy Healy was at the office of the National League on Sackville street when the paper was seized. The United Ireland will appear to-morrow, but its policy will be changed and henceforth it will be issued as a Parnellite organ.

HE OWNS 478 OF THE 500 SHARES.

It is stated this afternoon that Parnell owns 478 of the 500 shares into which the capital stock of the United Ireland company is divided, and that Dr. Joseph E. Kinney and Justin McCarthy own the remainder.

The editors who were ejected from the office will sue Parnell for assault.

Bodkin, acting editor of the paper, who was to-day deposed by Parnell, in an interview subsequent to his removal, said that the edition of the paper which Parnell ordered destroyed contained many resolutions that had been adopted by provincial branches of the National league, opposing Parnell. It contained also a cable dispatch from Mr. O'Brien, saying: "Abide by my instructions; insist moderately, but firmly, upon Parnell's retirement as a sine qui non."

While on the street one time to-day a hostile crowd threatened Healy, who was compelled to seek protection from the police.

A FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHT.

When Mr. Bodkin entered the office to-day he found Parnell in possession. Parnell, in the presence of other directors, read the articles of association under which the company was organized, and then ordered the sheriff to eject Mr. Bodkin. The latter made ineffectual resistance, a desperate row occurred in the down-stairs office between sheriffs, officers and sub-editors. Sticks and stools were used as weapons, and the air was filled with flying missiles. Finally, after a fierce struggle, the sub-editors were put out of the building.

The news of the seizure created great excitement in Dublin, and a mob surrounded the office. Parnell later addressed the staff, the members of which promised to serve him during the remainder of the crisis.

Parnell placed Mr. Leamy in charge of the paper.

It has been ascertained one of the editors got a hint of Parnell's intention to seize the paper and made arrangements to have to-day's edition printed at an earlier hour than usual. The editor was on the point of issuing the paper when Parnell appeared. He ordered the entire edition, which contained bitter attacks upon himself to be destroyed. In the struggle that took place one of Mr. Bodkin's supporters was hit on the head with a stool, receiving a scalp wound. Three of the sheriff's men received slight contusions.

PARNELL'S SUPPORTERS.

Parnell devoted several hours to-day to effecting a reorganization of the National league. Several deputations waited upon him during the day, and expressed their determination to remain firm in his support.

FRENZIED LOVE.

A Father's Objections to a Marriage Results in a Tragedy.

An Arkansas Miner Kills Five People and Then Blows His Own Brains Out.

He Had Gone to Town With His Girl to Have the Nuptial Knot Tied, but the Father Carried Her Away.

Special to the Gazette.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Dec. 11.—A horrible tragedy in which six people were killed occurred near this city late this evening, particulars of which have just reached here. About 5 o'clock this morning R. G. Caldwell, a prominent farmer, was driving home from this city and when about four miles out was intercepted by a footman armed with a shotgun. The footman asked him if either of his mules would ride. Caldwell told him no. About this time an old man came along riding a pony. The footman ordered him to get off, but he did not comply promptly and the man

SHOT HIM TWICE,

blowing the whole top of his head off. He then mounted the old man's pony and rode him about three miles, when the pony gave out and he abandoned him. He then caught a young man driving an empty wagon, and jumping in it he told the young fellow to drive for his life or he would kill him. Taking the whip from the driver he whipped up the team and ran the mules to Jenny Lind, a distance of three or four miles. Arriving there he went to the store of Dr. L. D. Stewart, and seeing several men about the place

DROVE THEM OFF

with his gun, entered the store and shot Stewart down. He then walked out, but returned and shot Stewart again, though it is said the first shot killed him. From Stewart's he went to the house of John Miller, a quarter of a mile distant. Finding Miller some distance from the house he shot and mortally wounded him. He then proceeded to the house and shot Mrs. Miller in the stomach and then killed Miller's daughter, after which he

BLEW HIS OWN BRAINS OUT

just as a posse of men who had been summoned came up to him. Miller is dead, and it is said Mrs. Miller cannot recover. While in the wagon with the young man he told him that his name was Bill Joplin. He gave the young man $2, saying he wished him to telegraph his uncle somewhere in Kentucky that he was in trouble and to come to him. Joplin has been at work at Jenny Lind, where he fell in love with Miss Miller, whom he murdered. He was in the city to-day with the girl for the purpose of marrying her, but her father followed, and

PREVENTED THE CEREMONY,

taking his daughter home with him. Joplin followed them out later, and thinking Dr. Stewart had something to do with breaking up the match killed him. The old man he killed on the prairie first turns out to be A. L. Dud of Hutchinson, Kan. He told the young man while riding with him that he was sorry he killed the old man, but that he ought to have got off the pony quicker.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Ball Set in Motion at the Houston Convention—Texas to Invest $2,000,000.

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., Dec. 11.—The movement so successfully inaugurated by the state convention held in this city yesterday having for its object the proper presentation of Texas and its limitless resources before the World's fair at Chicago in 1893 has assumed proportions that give promise of ultimate success in having Texas represented upon a scale commensurate with her importance. The presence of delegates to this convention from all sections of the state shows the wide spread interest manifested in the subject and proves that the representative men of Texas are alive to the importance of the movement. The only thing necessary to promote its ultimate success is the securing of sufficient funds with which to make such an exhibit as the occasion deserves and as the present progress of the state will demand. The legislature that will soon convene at Austin will be memorialized and appealed to by a strong committee composed of the best material that can be secured from the various senatorial districts of the state, asking that body and urging upon it the necessity of appropriating $1,000,000 to aid in making the Texas exhibit. It is expected that this amount will be supplemented by another million to be secured through the medium of county organizations throughout the state. The senatorial committee has already been appointed, also the state executive board, the duty of which will be to prepare the Texas exhibit and exercise a general control and supervision over the movement. As the headquarters of the movement have been located here, four of the members of the executive committee have been appointed from Houston, the idea being to concentrate the work as much as possible. A committee is also at work preparing articles of incorporation with the view of incorporating the movement and perpetuating the organization as formed by the late convention. Mr. T. J. Hurley of Fort Worth, president of the organization, is an enthusiastic worker and is thoroughly imbued with the idea of having Texas properly represented at the great Columbian exposition.

Mr. D. D. Bryan, a well-known newspaper man of the state, is prominently mentioned in connection with the secretaryship, and his selection would give the movement the benefit of a marked ability in the discharge of the duties of that office.

As very much depends upon the favorable action of the legislature, the best work of the committee should be directed towards Austin, securing an appropriation. Texas cannot afford to be behind her sister states in so important a matter as is involved in a favorable representation at Chicago.

Kansas State Grange.

OLATHE, KAN., Dec. 11.—The Kansas State Grange, which has been in annual session here for some days past, elected officers last night. Maj. Sims, who has been worthy master for a number of years, was released from that office on account of his determined opposition against the Grange co-operating with any political party. A majority of the delegates favored co-operation politically with the Farmers' Alliance, and they elected A. P. Rioden in place of Mayor Sims. The committee on resolutions will probably recommend political co-operation with the Farmers' Alliance.

SCHOOLS.

The Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Statistical Information—Healthy Condition of the State University and the Sam Houston Normal.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., Dec. 11.—The following is a general summary of the biennial report of the superintendent of public instruction:

Number of schools taught in state, 9065. Of these 6823 were white, and 2242 black. Number of ungraded schools, not including cities, 8549. Number of high schools, not including cities, 109.

Average school term in months—Cities, 7.62 months; district counties, 6.08 months; community counties, 4.83 months. Number of pupils of scholastic age enrolled, 402,207; 94,269 being black. Number of institutes for teachers held during the year, 1200.

Number of male teachers holding first grade certificates, 2529; of these 373 are negroes. Number holding second grade, 3774; of whom 914 are colored. Number of third grade, 839; of whom 360 are colored. Number of female teachers holding first grade 1310, of whom 49 are colored; second grade 2956, 394 being colored; third grade 872, 372 being colored. Total number of teachers, male and female, 10,880.

Number of teachers holding diplomas from colleges, 678; those holding diplomas or certificates from Texas normal schools, 797; those holding from other normal school, 266; number holding high school certificates, 847. There are 5326 public school houses belonging to the state. Of these 5189 are of wood, seventy-two of brick and ninety-six of stone. The condition of 2677 of them is good, the rest fair to bad. Number of school buildings leased or rented, 2998; public school libraries, 193.

THE AVAILABLE SCHOOL FUND.

Account shows amount of cash from previous year	$ 320,812 83
State apportionment	2,175,980 04
County school fund	387,323 02
Local school taxes	377,147 28
All other sources	169,044 87
Total receipts	$3,529,777 49
Amount expended in excess	13,126 56
Grand total receipts	$3,542,904 05
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Cash paid teachers	$2,533,644 63
Supervision of schools	97,677 62
Building schoolhouses	177,566 72
Rent of schoolhouses	26,691 57
Repairs of schoolhouses	69,137 37
Furniture for schoolhouses	45,016 38
All other purposes	274,053 69
Cash paid treasurer for commissions	24,581 91
Total expenditures	$3,178,299 94
Balance on hand	364,604 01

The total number of community schools taught was 4437, of which 1473 were colored. The scholastic population of the community schools reported was 182,099, of which 64,001 were colored. Number enrolled in such schools 151,867. The number of teachers employed in community schools was 3575 males and 1161 females, total 4766. Total apportionment to community schools was $908,339.76; seventy-eight counties reporting. The per capita apportionment was $5.15.

In the two years 150 new school districts were formed, making a total number of such in the county 3581. There were altogether 3859 white district schools taught, and 769 colored. There were enrolled in district schools 161,531 white children and 29,053 colored. Teachers employed in district schools, 5117. Total amount apportioned to district schools, $1,077,163.78. Per capita, $6.36.

UNIVERSITY REPORT.

The report of the state university for 1889-90 shows a normal and healthy condition prevailing in that institution. The total pupils in attendance for the year was 307, of whom forty-eight were females. The average age of those entering was twenty years and six months. The income for the year 1890-91 for the maintenance of the university has been estimated as follows:

From interest on land sales	$19,865 88
From lease of land	4,767 10
From interest on state bonds	31,267 00
From matriculation fees	8,850 00
Estimated total available fund	$52,983 52

The appropriations recommended as estimated on this basis are for salaries, repairs and other contingencies, $52,657.

The proctor recommends a number of small expenditures for sundry purposes, as $750 for the library, and the sum necessary for the sinking of an artesian well and other less important matters. Chairman Waggener calls for an assistant professor in rhetoric and English literature. Nothing is said concerning the proposed addition to the university, for which it has been said an appropriation of $125,000 will be asked from the legislature.

SAM HOUSTON NORMAL.

Principal Baldwin of this school reports an enrollment for 1889-90 of 313 students, as against 267 in the previous year. The financial statement shows the increase for the two years from state and Peabody appropriations as well as from fees amounted to $54,023.16. The state appropriated September 1, 1889 $9,207.12, and on March 1, 1890 the further sum of $20,000.

The expenditures for teachers' salaries and contingencies amounted to $43,240.58, leaving a balance September 1, 1890, of $10,782.58. The new building completed this fall is in use, and contains the Houston memorial hall, capable of seating 1500 people.

UNITED IRELAND.

Crowbar in Hand, Parnell Again Takes Possession.

Before Being Ousted a Second Time His Opponents Destroy Matter for Publication.

His Future Course a Matter of Conjecture—Gladstone Addresses Several Gatherings En Route.

The United Ireland.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—The struggle for possession of the United Ireland assumed a new phase this morning, and again Mr. Parnell is in possession of the offices of the company. When the opponents of Mr. Parnell, who succeeded last night in forcing an entrance into the office and destroying all the leaders prepared by Mr. Seamy, who was appointed yesterday to succeed Mr. Bodkin, who was acting manager during the absence of O'Brien, took their departure they left a guard in possession with orders to resist any attempt of Parnell or his friends to enter the building. This morning Parnell went to the office, and, with the assistance of a crowd, opened the doors and took possession. The police witnessed the affair, but did not interfere in any way. After he had succeeded in capturing the office Parnell went to the window and addressed the crowd outside.

THOUGH THE KEYHOLE.

To guard against any further attempt of Mr. Parnell's opponents to recapture the office no one was allowed to enter, and the doors and windows were closely bolted and barred. Parnell was accompanied by the staff of editors he appointed yesterday; and when the office was secured against intruders all conversation with outsiders was carried on through the keyhole.

When Parnell made the assault upon the office this morning he himself was armed with a crowbar, which he used in forcing the front door.

In the afternoon Parnell started for Cork. A large crowd was at the depot, and when he made his appearance to take the train he was loudly cheered.

Before Mr. Parnell made the attack at the office he procured two crowbars from the house of one of his adherents in the vicinity. Handing one of them to John O'Connor, he proceeded to the door, which was soon smashed by the blows showered upon it with the implements.

Parnell has ordered that all persons shall be treated fairly in the columns of the United Ireland and that abuse shall be abstained from.

William O'Brien Talks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A representative of the Associated Press saw William O'Brien this morning with reference to the seizure of the United Ireland office by Parnell, and its recapture last night in his name. O'Brien spoke of the affair as follows: "I know nothing, either of the attack on the United Ireland, or its recapture, except what I have learned from the newspapers. I am most loath to speak on what is to me in any aspect a heart-breaking subject, but there are some misstatements in the newspapers which I must correct. It is stated that the edition which Parnell attempted to suppress by force was to contain bitter personal attacks upon himself. I cannot believe that to be true, unless my specific orders were disregarded. When the controversy arose I cabled the following instructions to Manager Donnelly: 'If the party decides in favor of Mr. Parnell, hand over the establishment to any authorized agent of Parnell. If the party decides against his leadership, support our views moderately, but strenuously, avoiding all unkind language of Parnell personally, and permit nobody to interfere.

"I received this reply message: 'Received your instructions. Will be strictly obliged.'

"I subsequently cabled the acting editor, Mr. Bodkin, enjoining him to see that nothing personally offensive to Parnell should appear, and forbidding him to use a cartoon in the paper in the controversy. To insure that nothing personally hurtful to Parnell should appear, I specially instructed him to print nothing on the subject except what he should write himself. On the night before Parnell's raid on the office, in reply to a cablegram from two of Parnell's chief parliamentary supporters, begging Dillon and myself to come to Paris, and asking me to direct the United Ireland to observe neutrality in the meantime, I cabled the following reply: 'Will be delighted to meet Jack and you in Paris. Will gladly direct neutrality of the United Ireland meanwhile. The controversy is suspended all around.'

"The next I heard was that some of the gentlemen who had cabled me that message was among those who had broken into the office and suppressed the paper by force. It is stated Parnell acted in virtue of his authority as a director of the company who owned the United Ireland, and that he owns a great majority of the shares. The shares which stand nominally in his name are less than half the share capital of the company. Parnell is not and has not been for nearly five years past a director of the company. He ceased to be so at his own desire about five years ago for the express purpose of guarding himself from all pecuniary or criminal responsibility for the paper. That responsibility I have myself borne wholly throughout all these years. I entirely concurred in the wisdom of Parnell's course in that respect. I only refer to it to show that as a matter of fact it is not true that Parnell is a director. It is not true that any director of the company accompanied him, and it is not true that those who forcibly entered and took possession of the United Ireland office with him had a shadow of legal authority for their proceedings. As to the recapture, which is reported to have followed, I can only surmise that some kind people of Dublin who had not altogether forgotten me in my absence, and who had not forgotten the record of the United Ireland, allowed their natural feeling to outrun their forbearance. I am sorry to have been compelled to say even this much on a topic so inexpressibly painful to me. I spent the best years of my life in founding the United Ireland. For ten years it has often almost single-handed borne brunt of three consecutive coercion acts. Words cannot tell how mournful it is to think, after weathering so many years of continuous life and death struggle in Dublin castle, the paper should in my absence and while my hands were tied experience such treatment at the hands of leaders. I all but worshiped it, but I am quite willing and eager to forget this and all personal consideration if by any possible honorable means, patriotic men on both sides can even yet succeed in staying the present fatal strife in Ireland."

Another Manifesto.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The following manifesto was issued to the press by the Irish parliamentarians to-night:

When we reached this country, six weeks ago, the Irish cause was marching to certain victory after five years continuous and bitter struggle. The coercion government was baffled at every point of its policy in Ireland and discredited by a series of staggering blows at election in every quarter of Great Britain. It was confessed on both sides that the general election must bring home rule a majority. Parnell, in his manifesto, discussed no other danger except the danger of Gladstone's majority at the general election being too large. The dissolution of parliament could not be deferred beyond two years. It would almost certainly take place before twelve months. All that was necessary to secure the triumph for which our people had waited so long and made such incalculable sacrifice was that we should raise necessary funds to preserve the evicted tenants from destruction and keep their organization unbroken so as to force the coercion government to face the general election on the same condition of object and confessed failure in which gallantry of the Irish tenantry had kept it throughout the five years of incessant conflict with coercion. An evicted tenants' fund that would bridge over the trouble was

ALL THAT WAS DEMANDED.

The Irish race in America was enthusiastically supplying it. In less than two weeks nearly $100,000 were subscribed in response to our appeals. It was certain that a sufficient sum would be subscribed to put an end to the last hope of the coercionists and enable the Irish people to await the general election with unbroken ranks and confident hearts. What is it that has dazed the hopes of six weeks ago? That is the question the world asks every Irishman to answer calmly to his conscience in this solemn hour. What has occurred in the interval to make every Irish heart tremble with forboding now at the prospect of the general election which six weeks ago then longed for, the assured hour of victory.

Parnell asks us to believe that the change is due to the treachery of Gladstone and corruption of the Irish party, to whose fidelity he at their last banquet in his honor a few months ago attributed the success of his life, and who stuck to his leadership to the last minute or last hour when it was possible to retain him without

DOOMING THE IRISH CAUSE

to certain ruin. Let every thinking man ask himself whether one of these is the true explanation of the situation.

Is it credible that the Hawarden conversation of twelve months ago as to the possible details of the future home rule bill were the real moving causes why Parnell strives to incite the Irish people to deadly hostility to the only party from which even Parnell himself can pretend to expect any home rule bill at all. It is certain he has all of a sudden lost the confidence and fidelity of the Irish party, against whom he now actually makes the subject of reproach that their proofs of personal devotion and gratitude in his hour of trial encouraged him to refuse to retire from the leadership.

We ourselves, even though far removed from the scene of the conflict, have to put our personal predictions to an almost impossible strain in endeavoring to separate our attachment to the unrivalled leader from our absolute and overwhelming conviction that to indulge

OUR PERSONAL LOYALTY

to him one moment longer would be to incur certain loss of the general election and make ourselves responsible for the appalling legacy of disappointed hopes which the inevitable triumph of coercion at the pools would entail upon our unhappy people. We may, therefore, perhaps claim, even amidst the free passion of the hour, patient harmony from our countrymen while we attempt to do the only thing that is left in our power to aid them in this decision—namely, to impress upon them our deep convictions that Parnell's deplorable imputations of mutiny on the part of his colleagues and treachery on the part of Gladstone are absolutely baseless and unreal side issues, roused for the purpose of diverting the judgment of imputative Irishmen from the real issues, which every man of Irish blood will have the duty of pronouncing upon within the next few weeks,

UNDER SOLEMN OBLIGATIONS,

in his conscience and to his country. That issue is whether it is humanly possible to win the general election under Parnell's leadership, and if the loss of the general election is the certain and indisputable price of retaining him. Can Parnell himself, or any rational human being, honestly face the future and point to any ray of definite hope to sustain our unhappy people, and this in the face of triumph and Tory majority, and a helpless and divided Ireland, until Mr. Gladstone and his party irrevocably estranged from the Irish leader, and the whole British people angered by deplorable insults to their leaders, and rendered suspicious of still more deplorable hints of the insincerity of all our profession of friendship and forgiveness, the certainty of disastrous general election. Parnell is too clear-sighted a statesman to dispute the consequences that must ensue in Ireland. He can only pretend to disguise by vague speculations as to future

PARLIAMENTARY STRATEGY

which looses sight of the fact that intrigues of English party politicians in the house of commons are now replaced by the vote of the British Democracy, who were seizing the full truth of the Irish question, whose hearts and intellects were beyond doubt to principles of Irish National self-government, and whom a persistence in Parnell's present methods would drive into sullen distrust of the uses to which we would put natural self government and cause the rooted belief that the Irish people were incapable of exercising it. Having now discharged to the best of our power the unenviable duty of placing the issue before our countrymen in its simplicity and all its magnitudes, if the Irish people deliberately make up their mind to dismiss Mr. Gladstone from public life and repel the British people from our side, and to do all this on a question of punctilio as to the terms of retirement, the desirability of which Parnell himself half confesses, then we will bow to obedience which will release us from political lives of

CEASELESS ANXIETIES AND TOILS.

If on the other hand, as we earnestly pray for the sake of our long-suffering people, the overwhelming mass of thinking Irishmen throughout the world resolve that they shall not be pushed over the brink of the abyss which is so fearfully close to them, the present ordeal, horrible though it is, will have been the means of giving incalculable aid to the home rule cause as well as of saving the reputation of our old leader from a fatal strain. The British people will be finally irrevocably won over to the cause of Irish freedom by a spectacle of how temperately, wisely and firmly the Irish people can exercise the privilege of self-government even in circumstances of unparalleled national perplexity and anguish. Not merely Americans of Irish blood, but Americans of every origin and of every creed, will joyfully celebrate the reunion of the Irish nationalist forces by subscribing whatever funds may be necessary to keep the gallant men who were evicted in Ireland's battle from the vengeance of landlord syndicates and coercionists in safety and comfort until a general election will

SOUND THEIR DELIVERENCE

finally. Our cause once rescued from its present deadly perils, our race may rest assured that nothing which the tenderness of devoted colleagues can do will be left undone, and to heal whatever wounds may have been inflicted in the heat of strife, and to do justice to Mr. Parnell's genius and his work so that Ireland may drop a tear over the errors of a passionate hour, and may remember only the great Irishman and born leader of men who found the Irish cause plunged in helplessness and despair, and whose arm has lifted that cause to the pinnacle of power and triumph.

JOHN DILLON,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
T. P. O'CONNOR,
T. D. SULLIVAN,
THOMAS P. GILL.

FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Charge Against a Former Financial Agent of the Chicago and Arkansas Construction Company.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 11.—Curtis G. Stoddard was arrested to-night on a warrant charging him with embezzlement. Stoddard is accused of embezzling bonds of the Chicago and Arkansas construction company to the amount of $2,200,000 with actual value estimated at $1,000,000. The warrant was sworn out by F. B. Mordecai. Stoddard was released on $6000 bail. His bond was signed by W. T. Block of the Grant locomotive works.

Stoddard is the former financial agent of the construction company. In a bill filed in the supreme court this afternoon the company's complaint is made at length. According to the bill the Kansas City, Arkansas and New Orleans railroad company in October, 1889, gave a contract to T. Crutan to construct its line and in consideration turned over $4,000,000 worth of bonds and 22,000 shares of stock of par value of $2,200,000. Crutan sublet the contract to the construction company which, thereupon, secured the bonds and stock, depositing them with the Farmers' loan and trust company. In December of last year Stoddard was appointed agent to negotiate the securities, and it is alleged he at once caused the securities to be entered upon the books of the company in his own name and then attended a pretended meeting of stockholders and voted the complainant's stock as his own on a resolution to declare the first issue of stock null and void. Stoddard was afterward deposed, but he still holds the securities. Judge Shepard issued an injunction restraining him from transferring or disposing of them in any way.

A TEXAN PARDONED.

Sentenced at Lincoln, Neb., for Life for Murder—Pardoned by Governor Thayer.

Special to the Gazette.

LINCOLN, NEB., Dec. 11.—Governor Thayer pardoned Charles H. Richards to-day at the instance of a petition presented by Hon. Webster Flanagan and H. B. Short of Texas, who have been here the past week in the interest of the case. Richards was convicted in July, 1887, of murder and sentenced for life. He is an old Texan, and has many relatives and friends in Texas. Messrs. Flanagan and Short are much gratified, and leave for home this evening with Mr. Richards.

A Democrat Till He Dies.

NASHVILLE, TENN, Dec. 10.—Hon. J. Taylor Stratton, member-elect from Davidson county to the incoming Tennessee legislature, and prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance, in an interview concerning the Wade resolution adopted by the National Alliance at Ocala, Fla., says he does not think the Tennessee Alliance will approve the third party movement, and that if the Wade amendment is to prevail in the Alliance he and a great many other members, rather than be expelled, will resign their membership. He says he is a Democrat and expects to remain in the ranks of that party.

Cotton Shipped to Italy.

Special to the Gazette.

DENISON, TEX., Dec. 10.—A large shipment of cotton from this city to Genoa, Italy, was made last night. This is the first Italian shipment of cotton ever made from this city.