The Indiana State Sentinel.

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GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

An Able and Important Letter From Charles Stewart Parnell.

He Proposes to Stand His Ground in the English Parliament.

Affairs Over the Ocean Still Causing Much Excitement.

Charles Stewart Parnell Declines to Come to America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A cablegram says: "A deputation from the Land League submitted resolutions to Parnell, asking him to go to America. They received the following reply, to be read at the meeting of the Land League in Dublin to-day:

"PARIS, February 13, 1881.

"To the National Land League:

"GENTLEMEN—I have been honored by the receipt of a resolution adopted at your meeting of the 8th requesting me to proceed at once to America with the object of securing the sympathy of the American people and the co-operation of the Irish Nation there. After a full and grave consideration of your resolution and the general situation, and after due consultation with friends whose opinions are worthy of consideration, I have decided it is my duty to remain in Ireland and in Parliament during the present crisis, and for reasons which I will shortly detail to you.

"Our movement in America, although of great importance and capable of immense development, depends entirely upon the stand made in Ireland. If we are worthy the occasion here, the American people and the Irish Nation in America will give us proportionate sympathy and practical help. If the spirit and courage of our people at home be maintained, the resources of the whole Irish race abroad will be at our disposal; while, if there is the slightest flinching or reaction in Ireland, it will produce disastrous results in America. Nor do I agree with you that for the remainder of the session very little is to be expected from Parliamentary action. The expelled Irish members have almost unanimously decided to remain in their places and offer every resistance which the forms of the House of Commons still permit to the passage of the coercion and arms bills. In this resolution I fully concur.

"The result of the renewed exertions of the party since the coup d'etat and the adoption of the gagging resolution has been so far most encouraging. Moreover, it would be scarcely fair of me to leave my party to face the up-hill work entailed upon them, and I think I can be of some service during the passage of the land bill in pointing out in what respects it may fall short of a final settlement of the land question. Should it fail to offer an adequate solution, the Government of England having adopted the rules of coercion and intimidation against our people at home and their representatives in Parliament, and having practically attempted to drive both one and the other outside the limits of the Constitution by the use of unconstitutional and illegal means in Parliament and in the country, two courses appeared open to us. The first, that Irish Members should retire in a body from the House of Commons and announce to their constituents that the Constitutional weapon of Parliamentary representation had been snatched from their hands, and left nothing but sullen acquiescence or appeal to force in opposition to force which had been wrested against us; the second, only other alternative, appeared to be that we should steadfastly labor on, deepening the lines and widening the area of our agitation, appealing to the great masses of the population of England and Scotland, who are much less represented in the House of Commons than the masses in Ireland. Appealing, I say, against territorialism and the shopocracy, to the dominant Parliament to workingmen and agricultural laborers of Britain who surely have no interest in the government and persecution of Ireland. I dismissed the first of these courses from consideration, but the second alternative presents to us many elements of hope in ultimate success. I have said Parliament is at present governed by landlords manufacturers and shopkeepers of Great Britain. At election times the springs are set in motion by wire-pullers of the two political parties, and the masses of electors are driven to the polling booths to register the decrees of some caucus, with place and power, and not the good of the people as its object. Public opinion in England is also deliberately and systematically perverted, with regard to Ireland, but vigorous agitation in England and Scotland would change all this.

"The near approach of household suffrage in these Counties is a practical certainty before the next general election. It will sound the doom of the English land system. The starting of a working man or agricultural laborer candidate in every British constituency could soon bring the House of Commons and Radicalism to its senses.

"The junction between English Democracy and Irish Nationalism upon the basis of Ireland's right to make her own laws, the overthrow of territorialism in both countries, and the enfranchisement of labor from crushing taxes for the maintenance of Landlords and Armies would prove irresistible. It would terminate the strife of centuries, and secure lasting friendship, based on mutual interest and confidence, between the two Nations.

"I would say, in conclusion, there is nothing in recent events or in the coming measure of coercion, to compel the Irish people to modify in the slightest degree, their action of open organization and passive resistance. All coercion directed against the Nation must work rather by intimidation than by its enforcement, since from the nature of the case, it can only be applied to a very limited number of persons out of the vast mass it is intended to terrorize. The Government will rely very much upon the intimidation produced by the first arrests, but if the gaps are at once filled up and the ranks closed, in all probability no second attempt will be made to create them.

"I have noticed that a proposition has been made to supply the place of present open organization by Secret Committees. I could not approve of such a course, and for many reasons; nor do I think it would have the slightest chance of success. The Land League is not engaged in any illegal enterprise, and it is a matter of notoriety that a special Jury of the city of Dublin, after careful investigation, extending over many days, by the majority of ten to two declared the organization to be perfectly legal and Constitutional.

"I do not believe that arrests will be numerous, although probably a widespread system of terrorism by means of warning conveyed to individuals through the police will be adopted. Disregard these threats. Let no man leave his post. Continue your organization just as before, and have others ready to take the place of those who may be arrested. By this policy of passive endurance the Irish people will command the respect of the world, and will prove themselves worthy of freedom.

"To the tenant farmers, I would say theirs is now a position of great responsibility. Upon their action during the next few months probably depends the future of Ireland for generations. Great exertions have been made for them. The sympathies of Americans have been enlisted, and practical help is coming in from that country.

"Michal Davitt has manfully returned to face the horrors of penal servitude, and many others in the very heart of Ireland are willing to face imprisonment for their sake. Tenant farmers are not called upon to make great sacrifices or run much risk themselves. They are asked simply to refuse to pay unjust rents and refuse to take farms from which others have been evicted for such refusal. If they collapse and start back at the first pressure they will show themselves unworthy of all that has been done for them during the past eighteen months. They will prove to the world they were fit only for the lot of slavery which has been theirs, and that oppression and tyranny should be their normal condition. If, on the other hand, they remember our precepts and bear themselves as men willing to suffer a little for the good of all, they will make for themselves a name in Irish history, and their children may speak proudly of them as the precursors of Irish liberty. I have every confidence that they will be stanch, and that a spirit has been created here that will survive every persecution and outlive temporary coercion. The honor of Ireland is in the keeping of her 600,000 tenant farmers, and ask her to preserve the union of the organizations which have already gained such great results.

"If they do this, and persist in their refusal to pay unjust rents, and take farms from which others have been unjustly evicted, brilliant victory and peace and prosperity in our country will be their due and certain victory.

"I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

"CHARLES STEWART PARNELL."

Forger Arrested—Peculiar Case.

DETROIT, Feb. 21.—J. P. Dougherty, who swindled the Denherders Bank at Zeeland, Ottawa County, this State, last week out of $1,900 with forged papers, has been tracked to Windsor, Ont., opposite this city, where he and his wife were registered as "James Hudson and wife, Foxford, Ireland," was arrested late Saturday night, and are now in Jail awaiting extradition papers. He has been fully identified and said he perpetrated additional forgeries in Alegan County.

In the United States Court this morning Judge Brown rendered an important decision in the case of the steamer "Garland." It appears that an original libel against the Garland was filed by James Cuddy, who claimed damages for loss of services of his two minor sons killed in the Garland-Mamie collision. A supplemented libel was filed, setting up the appointment of the libellant as administrator of his son's estate, and claiming to recover in this capacity under an act of the Legislature requiring compensation for causing the death by wrongful act, neglect or default. Exceptions were filed to both libels on the ground that the Court of Admiralty had no jurisdiction of the subject matter. The question was: "Could an original libel be maintained for a loss of service." Judge Brown quoted various decisions for and against this construction of the law, and upon the whole concluded to overrule the exceptions. It is understood the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE VOTE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE THREE PER CENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—There were only four Senators absent and not paired upon the vote in the Senate last night, fixing the rate of interest in the funding bill at 3 per cent. These four are Senators Blaine, Carpenter, Conkling and Sharon. Bayard is determined to make an effort in the Senate to fix the interest at 3½ per cent., but he will certainly fail. Thirty-four Senators voted for 3 per cent., and there were eight pairs, making a total of forty-two supporting the 3 per cent. rate against thirty who favor the 3½ per cent. rate. Neither of the four absentees will be here to vote to-day, as Blaine and Carpenter are sick and Conkling and Sharon are absent from the city. There has been no change in the sentiment, and therefore 3 per cent. will be maintained by a majority of at least twelve. The discussion of the bill promises to run on until late this afternoon.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The Senate Commerce Committee will take up the river and harbor bill to-morrow morning, and continue its session day and night until they complete it. The last session it took the Committee two weeks to get through with the bill, but no such time can be consumed upon it now. A large number of amendments increasing the aggregate of the bill considerably will be offered by the Senate. A most determined opposition of the same character as existed in the House will be made against the bill in the Senate, for the purpose of preventing its passage if possible. This opposition will come largely from the Republicans, but some Democrats will join in it. The short time of the session now remaining renders the final passage of the bill somewhat doubtful, if the Senators who intended to fight it resort to dilatory tactics to beat it.

THE ACTION ON THE FUNDING BILL.

The leading members of the Ways and Means, Appropriation and other influential Committees of the House, say the funding bill as it passed the Senate will go through the House without any difficulty or delay whatever. Undoubtedly some pressure will be brought to bear upon the President to force it another bill at an extra session of Congress for the passage of another funding bill. Those Members of Congress who favor a veto, do so on the ground that it is a risky experiment to try to float the 3 per cent. bonds, and on the additional ground that the section compelling the National Banks to make only the new bonds security for their circulation is oppressive to these banks, and therefore injurious to the financial stability of the country.

THE PONCA INDIANS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has decided, owing to the lateness of the session, not to report a bill for the relief of the Poncas. They, however, instructed the Sub-Committee to request the Appropriation Committee to make an appropriation of $160,000 to be used in carrying out the agreement with the Poncas.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE FUNDING BILL THAT PASSED THE SENATE.

The following is the text of the funding bill which passed the Senate to-day:

An act to facilitate the refunding of the National debt.

Be it enacted, etc., That all the existing provisions of the law authorizing the refunding of the National debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per centum per annum which may hereafter become redeemable; provided, that in lieu of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1880, entitled "An act authorizing the refunding of the National debt," and acts amendatory thereto, and the certificates authorized by the act of February 26, 1879, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposits in aid of the refunding of the public debt," the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $400,000,000 in the denomination of $50 or some multiple of that sum which shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date of issue; and also Treasury notes to an amount not exceeding $300,000,000, in denominations of $10 or some multiple of that sum not exceeding $1,000, either registered or coupon, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year and payable ten years from the date of issue, and no Treasury note of less denomination than $100 shall be registered. The bonds and Treasury notes shall be, in all other respects, of like character and subject to the same provisions as the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1881, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt, and act amendatory thereto;" provided nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize an increase of the public debt. Provided further, that the interest upon the 6 per cent. bonds hereby authorized, to be refunded, shall cease at the expiration of thirty days after the publication of a notice that the same has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to authorize public subscriptions, at not less than par, to be received at all depositories of the United States, and at all National Banks and such other banks as he may designate for the bonds and for the Treasury notes herein provided for, for thirty days before he shall contract for or award any portion of said bonds or Treasury notes to any syndicate of individuals, or bankers, or otherwise than under such public subscriptions. And if it shall happen that more than the entire amount of said bonds and Treasury notes, or either of them, have been subscribed within said thirty days he shall award the full amount subscribed to all persons who shall have made bona fide subscriptions for the sum of $2,000 or less at the rates most advantageous to the United States, and the residue rateably among subscribers in proportion to the amount by them respectively subscribed, at the rates most advantageous to the United States.

Section 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in the process of refunding the National debt, to exchange, at not less than par, any bonds or Treasury notes herein authorized for any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and uncalled, bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per centum per annum, and on the bonds so redeemed the Secretary of the Treasury may allow to the holders the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the time of their maturity, and the interest for a like period on the bonds or the Treasury notes issued; and the bonds so received and exchanged, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be canceled and destroyed. But none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the redemption or exchange of any of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable rules and regulations to carry this act into effect, and the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the bonds and Treasury notes authorized to be issued shall not exceed one-half of 1 per centum.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, if in his opinion it shall become necessary to use temporarily, not exceeding $50,000,000 of the standard gold and silver coin in the Treasury, in the redemption of 5 and 6 per cent. bonds of the United States, authorized to be refunded by the provisions of this act, which shall, from time to time, be repaid and replaced, out of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds or Treasury notes authorized by this act, and he may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of the United States bonds or Treasury notes authorized by this act, provided the bonds and Treasury notes so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be canceled.

Sec. 5. From and after the 1st day of July, 1881, the 3 percentum bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bonds receivable as security for the National Bank circulation, or as security for the safe keeping and prompt payment of public money deposited with such bonds; but when any such bonds deposited for the purpose aforesaid shall be designated for the purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Banking Association depositing the same shall have the right to substitute other issues of bonds of the United States in lieu thereof; provided no bonds upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted, or shall be continued on deposit as security for circulation or for the safe keeping of public money; and in case the bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn as provided by law within thirty days after interest has ceased thereon, the Banking Association depositing the same shall be subject to liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller, provided for in Section 5,234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. And provided further, that Section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled an act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for the redistribution of National Bank currency and for other purposes be and the same is hereby repealed; and Sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same are hereby reenacted.

Sec. 6. That the payment of any bonds hereby authorized after the expiration of five years shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion; bonds to be paid to be distinguished and described by the dates and numbers, beginning for each successive payment with the bonds of each class last dated and numbered; of the time at which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice, and the interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of thirty days from the publication of such notice.

Sec. 7. That this act shall be known as the "Funding Act of 1881," and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

TRANSFERRING BULLION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Treasury Department ordered the transfer of $4,684,299 in gold bullion from the Assay Office of New York to the Philadelphia mint for coinage into eagles and half-eagles. The transfer leaves about $49,600,000 in gold bullion at the New York Assay Office.

THE INAUGURATION.

General Sherman has concluded to modify his order as to the Chief Marshal of the inaugural ceremonies so that all classes of organization, including Boys in Blue, Grand Army Republic, etc., may be placed in the first division, the second division to be composed of Pennsylvania troops exclusively, and to be massed east of the Capitol. The programme will also be modified to leave the north side of Pennsylvania avenue and cross streets north of the avenue entirely clear for spectators.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD MATTER.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Chairman, together with the Representatives (Messrs. Butterworth and Dickey), to call in person upon the Attorney-General and consult with him as to the legal remedies proper to be taken under the Thurman act or under the general laws of the United States, to prevent any diversion of the net earnings of the Central Pacific to leased roads in prejudice of the lien of the United States, and to consult with him generally regarding allegations on the subject.

THE CATTLE DISEASES BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The bill to prevent the spread of cattle disease in this country, pending in the Senate to-day, met with opposition from numerous Senators, who earnestly advocated a law for this purpose, but condemn the present bill as crude, and for various reasons. The debate indicated that the pending bill could not pass, the prevailing opinion being that it would be better to wait until the next Congress for such a law than to put through a measure so imperfect. Senator Johnson, Chairman of the Select Committee, which reported the bill, states he intends to get the Committee together before noon on Monday, for the purpose of amending the bill so as to cover the deficits complained of. It is not probable, however, that he can so change the bill to make it acceptable. If the pending bill is rejected or recommitted, it will put an end to the whole subject for this Congress.

GENERAL ARTHUR AT THE CAPITAL.

Vice President-elect Arthur visited the Capital this afternoon. It was intended to give him a quiet but friendly reception in the Senate, but he reached the door of the Chamber just a moment after the body had adjourned to attend the funeral of the late Fernando Wood. He was shown to Senator Conkling's Committee Room, where the latter soon joined him.

REPEALING TAXES.

Mr. Carlisle, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing all laws imposing taxes on bank checks, drafts and orders, bank deposits, friction matches, medical preparations, perfumery, cosmetics, cologne and other articles.

STANDARD DOLLARS.

There were put into circulation the past week 93,995 standard silver dollars; corresponding week in 1880, $127,500.

UNDER THE WAVES,

Particulars of the Wreck of the Steamer Bohemia From An Eyewitness.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Particulars of the wreck of the steamer Bohemia have just been received by letter. William Clary, cook, gives a graphic description of the wreck. He says: When the Captain saw there was no hope of saving the vessel he sent me to the engine-room to summon the engineer. When the latter came on deck he told him there was no hope of saving the vessel and refused him to muster his men. He gave similar direction to the chief officer, and the boatswain with the watch on deck proceeded to lower the boats. The first boat was launched from the starboat and seven or eight men, with Mr. Thomas, got into it. Chief Steward George James was also in this boat. Shortly after she was launched the Bohemia gave a heavy lurch and stove in the boat, which filled. The fourth officer, chief steward and another jumped out and were drowned. Others appeared to have remained in her. The second boat on the starboard side was broken before she launched. When the port life boat was launched she was placed in charge of the second mate. The Captain gave orders that the sick men and a boy should be saved first. I was the second and last man to enter that boat. After the last man had got into the boat, the chief officer called out to come closer to the ship. At that moment she gave a sudden lurch which sprung the rope out of the hand of the man that was holding it, and sent the boat clear away from the ship's side. We wheeled around the stern to get the boat close, but as we approached we saw the steamer settling. We had not time to slow the boat down when the steamer went down and all was over. We remained a short time about the place and heard cries for help. We proceeded in the direction of the cries, and saw what appeared to be men's heads over the water. We found they were five of our men, who remained in the first boat after she had filled. The gunwale of the boat was awashed with water, and the occupants were all literally naked, and the men were sitting breast-high in water. We got them into our boat with some difficulty. Two men, James Brown and Greek, were very weak and they died afterward. We heard no further cries and we then set off keeping the boats head to the sea. We did not know where we were and did not like to approach too close to the land. It was a dark night, with a heavy mist. During the night we suffered terribly. Most of the men were without clothes and we had not a drink of water. Brown and Greek became raving lunatics and Brown died at 3 and the other two hours afterward. Two men, it is held, who were seen clinging to the wreck might have been saved if the coast guard had brought the rocket apparatus. One of these men was the Captain. It was painful to observe him stooping and waiting resolutely over each recurring wave as it dashed over him and completely obscured him from view.

A Protocol Signed Between a United States Commissioner and a Representative of the United States of Colombia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—From the Tribune: "A protocol was signed in this city on Thursday evening by United States Commissioner W. H. Trescott and General Domings, representing the Government of the United States of Colombia, which arranged for the enforcement of the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama according to the treaty of 1846. The protocol determines the way by which the United States Government shall interfere to guarantee the independence of Colombia and the neutrality of the canal. One of the conditions of such interference is that Colombia must first ask for it, and that without such request or demand the United States shall not intervene.

A Tribune reporter called on Commander Wyse, last evening at the Hotel Brunswick, and after outlining the provisions of the protocol, asked his opinion as to its effect upon the Panama Canal project. Commander Wyse replied that it was a matter of diplomacy with which he had no official connection.

On being pressed for information, however, he replied: "I think the protocol is very satisfactory to the United States, because the conditions, from what I have heard, are intended to give force to the treaty of 1846, and to establish a practical way in which to make it more effective. If a foreign power desires to keep the Isthmus to itself Colombia can, of course, ask protection from foreign intervention."

"What effect will it have on the Panama Canal scheme?"

"A very good effect. Some persons in this country have been doubtful as to the neutrality of the canal, while we have been certain all along that it has nothing to do with any Governmental influences now. However, I think all persons interested in the canal will be glad that a satisfactory conference between the two Republics has been held."

"How did the conference originate?"

"With the United States Government, I suppose. The Colombian Minister spent a week at Washington in reference to the matter, and then went away, thinking the matter would be arranged by the next administration. Secretary Evarts, however, telegraphed for him to go to Washington, where he spent another week, and again returned to New York. As the Colombian Minister is a Senator in the Colombian Congress, which meets very soon, he had to start for Bogota to-day, and Secretary Evarts accordingly sent a Special Commissioner to New York in the person of Commissioner Trescott. I suppose the conference took place at the residence of the Columbian Minister."

"Have you seen the text of the protocol?"

"I have not, but I believe you have repeated to me the gist of its provisions. I can only say that while the treaty has been in force since 1846, the protocol is made to establish a practical way by which the United States can protect the rights and sovereignty of Columbia on the Isthmus, if any foreign power had any intention of interfering. I think it is very satisfactory to the United States Government, for it is a great advantage to it to have a practical way in which it can use the rights belonging to it, according to the treaty of 1846, and so far as the Columbian Government is concerned, I think, too, that the arrangement will prove to be a satisfactory one, for through its agency its sovereign rights will not be injured. The conference must be agreeable to all parties interested in the canal. Personally I am glad it has taken place. I think that by the means of this protocol legitimate satisfaction has been given this country. I should say on impartial examination of the matter that I can not imagine it possible for anything more than that to be asked the United States. The protocol provides that Colombia shall first ask for interference of the United States Government."

"Do you think such a demand would be made?"

"Undoubtedly; if the United States could interfere without permission of the Colombian Government, it would be an infringement on the independence of that Government. This request from Colombia for such intervention is the best proof of her independence and the most satisfactory to her." Commander Wyse will start for Panama to-day, accompanied by his wife and child. He expects to remain there a month, and will be engaged in facilitating the preparations for active work by the laborers already on the ground. He will then visit Paris, returning to New York in the fall. At the Brevoort House a reporter was informed that Commissioner Trescott returned to Washington Thursday evening.

How a Minister of New York Was Discharged From His Church by One Member.

NEW YORK, Feb 18.—Francis A. Palmer, President of the National Broadway Bank, and owner for $75,000 of the Union Tabernacle, on Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, has dismissed the pastor of that Church, and now the entire congregation have gone with the pastor, Rev. George J. Mingings, and together they are looking for another edifice wherein to worship. Matters went on satisfactorily till last Monday, when Mr. Mingings received a note of dismissal from Palmer. His congregation met on Wednesday evening 600 strong. After prayer meeting they unanimously demurred to Palmer's action. The congregation became impressed with the idea that Palmer wanted a preacher of popular attraction, and it was said he had his eye on Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman. A reporter called on the reverend gentleman, and asked: "Has Mr. Palmer engaged you to take pastoral charge of his Union Tabernacle?"

"No," replied slowly and emphatically replied: "I have made no engagement with Mr. Palmer, whom I esteem very highly as one of the Christian philanthropists of our city."

"Has he approached you with overtures to that end?"

"There are some questions not to be answered immediately. [Smiling.] I am not a rival of Mr. Mingings."

Mr. Palmer was asked by the reporter: "Will you say whether you have made overtures to Rev. Mr. Newman to become pastor of the Union Tabernacle?"

"We have not met or talked on the subject at all. Some of his friends have broached the matter to me. I regard him very highly and would be pleased if he could come, but like him would respond to a call to the Union Tabernacle, moved by the Spirit."

Rev. Mingings says: "My Church was designed for the great middle swath of people. The rich have fine churches, and the poor the mission. There is a middle class—not well off, not dependently poor, but sensitive and proud-spirited, for whom no one said: 'Come with us and pay what you can afford.'"

"What did you call it for classification?"

"Undenominational, unsectarian."

"What form of worship?"

"That usual among dissenters—singing, prayer, Scripture reading and sermons. We had people from all Protestant denominations."

"Did Mr. Palmer give any reason why he discharged you?"

"No, except that he thought it would be better to have another pastor. He is a calm, cool man of business. He engaged, therefore he had a right to dismiss me. I have no feelings against him. He sent me a notice of dismissal last Monday, but said I would receive my salary to the end of the year, April 4. He wanted me to have a vacation, but I did not desire it."

The Anti-Monopoly League.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A large mass meeting was held to-night at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the National Anti-Monopoly League. Peter Cooper was present. President L. E. Chittenden briefly stated the object and purpose of the League, asserting its origin to be the outgrowth of abuses of corporate powers, and urging the necessity of universal organization on some systematic basis by the entire tax-paying element of the country.

Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, was introduced. He spoke for over an hour and in the course of his address, the key-note of which was the legal and constitutional aspects of the transportation question, he considered at length relations of corporations to the public. He said that the course of these institutions had been steadily toward a complete monopoly, that their ultimate designs were fraught with the greatest danger to the State, and that unless legislation should step in and aid an oppressed people the whole machinery of Government would be thrown into the hands of monopolists. "These men," said the speaker, "are not now satisfied with their possessions; they will still continue to water their stocks, to absorb the property of others and tax producers at their own caprice, and by the consolidation of railroads, the union of telegraph lines, subversion of laws and insecurity given corporate properties by their refusal to recognize the rights of the minority shareholders, they have set at defiance the rights of the public, and the individual is prevented from beneficial competition."

The Women's New Party.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18—At the woman's suffrage meeting held here last night, over which Virginia L. Minor presided, it was resolved to effect a political organization in the interest of female suffrage, and a Committee was appointed to devise a plan to put it into operation, a Central Committee, one from each Ward to be organized. A Ward Committee will be appointed. Meetings will be held and a municipal ticket will be put in the field the coming spring election.

Congressman Wood's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Feb 20.—The World says: "The body of Fernando Wood reached this city yesterday morning. The members of the Congressional Escort and Returning Committee, of the Board of Aldermen and the hearse received the coffin. The procession moved up Broadway and Boulevard, past the late residence of Mr. Wood to Trinity Cemetery."

Effects of Cold Weather.

DEER TRAIL, Col., Feb. 19.—W B Middlemost, a well-known wealthy stock man, was found twelve miles north of the river bend yesterday, frozen to death. Also two of a four-horse team which he was driving, were frozen, and the others are in a bad condition, having been there since Monday.

Foul Murder Suspected.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—A special to the Pioneer Press says: "Mrs. Irene Crandall and her child were found dead in the road, in Grant County, near her home. It is thought that her husband, who habitually abused her, drove her from the house, then followed and killed both his wife and child. Crandall is still at large."

A Murderer Unearthed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The Republican's Kansas City special says: "James Adams was arrested last night at Lee's Summit, this County, for the murder of Samuel Armstrong at New London, O., two years ago. Adams has been living at Lee's Summit about two years under the name of J. P. Hall."

Distinguished Callers on General Garfield.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 20.—General Phil Sheridan, Hon. John C. New, of Indianapolis; Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, and Charles I. Folger, Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals, were at Mentor yesterday.

INDIANA SPECIALS.

The Wabash on a Tear.

OAKTOWN, Ind., Feb. 20.—Near here is a large tract of low land, many miles in area, known as Shaker Prairie. For a number of days the water, overflowing the banks of the Wabash, has plunged over this country, and, at present, ten miles are covered. And upon this land where happy homes were once seen, nothing now remains but one vast sea. The happy homes have vanished, and the husbandmen, with all that is dear to them, have been compelled to leave their favorite haunts for quarters more safe. Of one pitiful case your correspondent wishes to mention. When the water first overflowed the banks of the river, two families, whose names I can not learn, were banished from their homes, and their horses, cattle, etc., were killed by the floating ice. These unhappy fugitives from a terrible death sought refuge in a school-house some distance away, where they imagined they were free from danger. Not so, however; the never-ceasing stream plunged on in its mad career, and shortly they were again surrounded by the mighty element. Fortunately, they had brought two boats with them, and, as the waves were entering the door of their temporary abode, they entered the boats to leave, but one member of that sorrowful group remained. It was the aged parent of one of the families who had succumbed to exposure and fright, and died, surrounded by his loved ones in the center of that cruel lake. The families were so large that they could not find room for the corpse in the boat, and accordingly left with the intention of returning for him. Upon reaching a haven of safety, however, they found that the ice had accumulated to such an extent that it was a matter of impossibility to reach the school-house. The body of the aged father still remains stark in death, in the log school-house in the sea, and in all probability this spot will be his burial place.

Death of Henry T. Sample, the Wabash Pioneer.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 19.—This morning Henry T. Sample, our venerable and honored citizen, died at his residence on Third street. He was the head of one of the first families of the Wabash Valley, having come here as early as 1825. Mr. Sample was born near Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, September 29, 1805. Four years ago he and his good old wife celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Sample was at one time a member of the City Council; has been President of the County Fair Association since its organization, a position he filled with great credit, and he was for many years a member of the State Board of Agriculture. His death is most generally lamented.

Homicide.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 19.—The peaceful little village of Forest, situated sixteen miles west of this city, on the F. and K. Railroad, is all torn up over a homicide that occurred there last evening at 6 o'clock. The names of the parties to the fatal affray were Young and Galligar. Your correspondent was unable to ascertain their Christian names. They were quarreling over a settlement of an account, when Young became very angry and struck Galligar over the head with a club, producing a compound fracture of the skull. He lived but a short time after receiving the fatal blow.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A HANGING AND A MURDER.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—Frank Twiggs, convicted of the murder of William Driscoll, in Burke County, in November last, and sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of January, but reprieved three weeks by the Governor, was hanged at Waynesboro to day. Twiggs protested his innocence. His neck was not broken, but he died of strangulation.

Dave Jones shot and killed Sam Roberts, at Lawton, Burke County, to-day. Both were colored.

SEVEN DESPERATE PRISONERS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 18.—The News' special says: "Seven American prisoners, in Jail at Paso Del Norte, made a break this morning, shooting the guard dead and running toward the American line, but were overtaken by the guards, who fired upon them. The prisoners, being armed, returned the fire. Three prisoners were killed. The others surrendered. Two guards were seriously wounded. The prisoners heard last night that they were to be taken to Chihuahua to-day, which they believed meant to be shot on the road. Hence, the attempt to escape."

FIVE MURDERERS LYNCHED.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 18.—At the close of the Laprade murder trial at Springfield, to-night, a mob rushed into the Court Room, took the five murderers to the veranda of the second story of the Court House, and it is now hung by the neck. Attorney General Bell, with a posse, tried to stop them at the door of the Court Room, but in vain: 100 shots were fired during the excitement. Judge Stark had just charged the Jury when the mob took out the prisoners with whom the Sheriff was about to start to Jail.

Later—The five Laprade murderers are now hanging dead to the railing of the veranda of Court House.

Indians on the Warpath.

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 18.—Information received this morning from Hermosello, State of Zonoro, Mexico, is to the effect the Youqui Indians are preparing for a general revolt. They have driven all the ranchers outside of what they claim as their land, which covers an area of about 250 square miles, and is the most fertile and richest mineral land in the State. They rob all travelers who pass through their country, irrespective of nationality. The Mexican Government proposes to send 4,000 troops to build posts and protect the settlers who may return. Twenty-five hundred of these troops are now en route from Guadalajara, and 11,500 are to be recruited at Guyama and Hermosello. The Youquis are about 15,000 strong, and can muster between 3,000 and 4,000 warriors, and are partially civilized. Stock raising, farming and mining are the chief products. They declare they will never give up their territory or allow any other people but their own to settle on these lands.

Fire at Silver Cliff, Colorado.

SILVER CLIFF, Col., Feb. 20.—Fire broke out at noon in a saloon on Cliff street and destroyed a number of buildings. The total loss is about $50,000. Among the losers are the following: M. Freedman, stock of clothing and building, $5,500; no insurance; Wronker, stock of confectionery, $5,900; insurance, $2,000; Murphy & Osgood, saloon, $2,000; F. L. Miller & Bro., stock of groceries, $8,000; insurance, $6,000; Ed. Silk, saloon and Theater, $8 000; Kanster Brook, stock of clothing and building, $6,000; A. E. Bartlett, stock of furniture, $2,500; J. E. Melvin, hotel and other buildings, $5,000; insurance, $2,000. G. G. Miner, $2,500; Prinney & Henry, $3,000, insurance, $1,500; George B. McCaully, $2,000. The fire was caused by a chandelier falling on a stove in the saloon. There is much excitement and several shooting affairs, but none serious.

The Morey Letter—Freaks of a Lunatic.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Colonel Hadley writes the newspapers that he never seen or heard of the Morey letter unti after its publicatson, and suggests that the proper authorities offer a reward of $5,000 to $25,000 for the author and immunity from punishment to the person who did write the letter if he will make himself known, it being understood that neither himself nor any member or agent of the Democratic National Committe shall receive the reward or immunity. The Colonel further proposes that if the authorities guarantee immunity, he will undertake to place the reward agreed upon, within the sums named, in a National Bank to the credit of the Committee, who shall have authority to pay it over.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

DOMESTIC.

A driving snow storm, about the heaviest of the season, prevails in New York.

A vigorous kick is being made in California against the payment of a railroad tax.

The thirty-third ballot in the Pennsylvania Legislature for Senator resulted: Beaver, 27; Bayne, 21; Wallace, 19; Schofield, 2; Schiras, 1; McGrath, 1; Baird, 1. Adjourned. No quorum.

About 2,000 cars of wheat are locked up at St. Louis on account of failure of transportation.

The pleuro-pneumonia bill is reported to be liable to constitutional objection, and will therefore be withdrawn.

The Tennessee House of Representatives has concurred unanimously in the Senate resolution denouncing the Springfield mob.

The body of Charles F. Blake, son-in-law of the late General Dix, was found floating in the North River, off New York, this morning.

FOREIGN.

A large quantity of cartridges intended for export have been seized at Havre.

Parnell's speaking at Clara, Kings County, has been vigorously denounced by the British Government.

The French Government is doing all in its power to prevent the importation of American pork into France, without avail.

The opposition papers comments strongly on the encouragement France has given Greece as revealed by the British Blue Book.

The Orange Free State of Volksraad have passed a resolution permitting the Colonial troops to pass through their territory for Basutoland.

Another Prophesy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Times says Chief Justice Folger, of this State, will be Secretary of the Treasury in President Garfield's Cabinet.

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

WASHINGTON AND CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Hereford presented a resolution of the Legislature of West Virginia favoring a law for the regulation of inter State railway traffic. The afternoon was devoted to consideration of the funding bill, the debate showing a marked change of sentiment in favor of 3 per cent. as the rate of interest. In the House on Wednesday, the right of Mr. Orth to the seat for the Ninth Indiana District was confirmed. Brief addresses were made on the acceptance of the statue of Jacob Collamer of Vermont. The river and harbor appropriation afforded amusement for members until a quorum was lost.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Eaton reported a resolution that the United States Government insists that its consent must be obtained as a condition precedent to the construction of a ship canal or any other work for the transportation of sea-going vessels across the Isthmus of Panama. A prolonged debate on the funding bill was next in order, in which Mr. Hereford, referring to the issue of silver certificates, said Secretary Sherman was neither a competent nor a trustworthy adviser. Mr. Allison thought the Secretary of the Treasury should not be restricted to sales at par.

The House went into a Commitee of the Whole on the river and harbor bill, nearly all the amendments offered being rejected. It was agreed that appropriations for the Mississippi River should be used only in improving the channel. Mr. Davis failed in an effort to secure $20,000 for the dredging of the Chickasaw River. The evening session was prolonged until after midnight.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations favors the insertion of a clause in the sundry civil appropriation which would permit the sending of a special Embassy to Mexico to negotiate in regard to commercial intercourse.

In the Senate on Friday bills were favorably reported for the construction of government buildings at Terre Ha