

THE WISCONSIN BORN. And Its Name is "The National League of America."

The Robust Infant Baptized By Two Thousand Cheering Stalwarts.

The Trumpets of New Ireland Heard in the Land and Over the Waters.

An Eloquent and Thrilling Sketch of British Rule in the Fatherland.

"Five Centuries of Brute Force Fail to Destroy the Pride of Race"

"Every Page of History a Record of Treachery, Duplicity and Judicial Murder."

Words of Cheer and Support Cabled to the Gallant Band in Parliament.

Hon. Alexander Sullivan Chosen President of the New Organization.

A Grand Gathering at the Academy of Music to Ratify the Union.

Text of the New Constitution and the Method of Procedure.

Full Details of the Philadelphia Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Press.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—It was nearly 11 o'clock before the Irish National convention assembled this morning and reading of the minutes dispensed with. Dr. O'Reilly announced that the committee on resolutions had prepared the report, but was not yet ready to present it. The chairman of the committee on organization said the committee on organization would not be ready to report until after the committee on resolutions had reported, as after a long debate the committee on organization had not been able to agree on the number of officers for a national league or its exact scheme of government. The secretary by unanimous consent of the committee from St. St. Cor., of New York, congratulating the convention on what it had achieved, declaring that it was impossible for Ireland to remain under the British government. A vote of thanks was then passed to Cox, Father Bylan, of Ireland, and Father Agnew addressed the convention congratulating it upon its temperate action and declaring that England and Scotland would be the first to feel the effect of any intemperate action.

At 20 minutes to 12 a recess was taken for two hours to await the report of the committee.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The chairman of the committee on resolutions submitted his report at 2:40 this afternoon.

THE RESOLUTIONS. The report of the committee on resolution says that the Irish-American people assembled in convention at Philadelphia to submit to its intelligence and right reason their fellow-men that the duty of government is to preserve the life of the governed, to defend their liberty, to protect their property, maintain peace and order, and to each position of the English government and how the English government has applied to asylums of wretched women, how the deadly bomb has been discharged into helpless towns, and adds: As if the sword, cannon, torch, scaffold, dagger and explosive is not enough, it enjoys the unique infamy of being the only government known to ancient or modern times which employed the families for the destruction of those from whom it claimed allegiance, forcibly robbing the Irish people of the fruits of their own toil, produced by their own labor. It has buried not a hundred, not a thousand, but more than a million of the Irish race, unshrouded, unconfined in the grave of hunger. It has mercilessly compelled other millions in compulsory poverty to seek in alien lands the bread they were entitled in their own.

There is no form of cruelty known to the lowest savage which it has not practiced on the Irish people in the name of the highest civilization. The last paragraph of this plank refers to dynamite as it is. There is no form or relation to which despair or madness may resort for which the English cruelty in Ireland is not exclusively responsible.

Second.—We declare that the English government in Ireland has not defended the liberty of the people but has annihilated the statutes enacted

since the invasion to amount to a series of coercion laws framed to deprive the citizens of all vestiges of personal freedom and reduce them to outlawry in order to confiscate their property and compel them to flee to foreign lands. Without a warrant a citizen may be thrown into prison; without counsel he may be put on the dock and tried before a prejudiced judge and packed jury. On lying averments of purchased wretches his liberty may be sacrificed, or his life taken in the name of the law.

Third.—Instead of protecting the property of the people the English government in Ireland has been conspicuous for its injury and ruin. Out of 20,000,000 acres of producing land, 6,000,000 has been allowed to lie waste. The ownership of the remainder, generally acquired by force or fraud, has been retained in the hands of monopolists, who drained the country of this money in the form of rents, no portion of which goes back to the Irish people. In addition to this iniquitous system of taxation imposed on the people a gigantic burden for the sustenance of a foreign army, for an oppressive constabulary, for salaries to supernumerary officials and place men, for pensions to English favorites, for blood money for the informer, and for a vulgar court whose extravagance is equalled only by the shame of its pretensions. The naturally created capital of the country is sent to England on one pretext or another, and brings in exchange nothing except articles of English manufacture, which the Irish, under self government would produce for themselves or purchase in America. Irish manufactures, deliberately destroyed by England in the last century, are still dormant. Her immense water power turns no wheels, her canals are all but impassable, her rivers are obstructed, her natural clays and valuable minerals are untouched; in her beautiful harbors are but few new ships except those of her enemy. English law for protection in Ireland has been the lance to make Ireland bleed at every pore for the benefit of heartless landlords and English manufacturers. The English government in Ireland has not maintained peace and order, but has for 700 years broken her peace and destroyed her order; the English government in Ireland does not allow them an equitable and efficient voice in the legislature. In England one-twelfth of the population votes for members of parliament; in Ireland one twenty-fifth of the population votes for members of parliament. In England registration laws are favorable to the voter; in Ireland they are inimical to the voter. In England all classes of the population are fairly represented; in Ireland the poor law is employed to secure to landlords and place hunters a preponderance in the national delegation. In England the judiciary is independent of the executive and sympathizes with the people; in Ireland the judiciary is the creature and part of the executive, and is appointed exclusively from the enemies of the people. In England the magistracy is chosen without regard to creed; in Ireland 97 per cent of the magistracy having jurisdiction over the people's liberty are selected from a creed rejected by 78 per cent of the people, and the detestable spirit of religious bigotry is thus legalized and perpetuated. In England laws creating civil disabilities on account of religion have long been dead. In Ireland the laws made by Edward III., Queen Elizabeth, Earl Straford, Charles II., Queen Anne and their successors are still vital to torment the people for whose oppression no statute is found too heavy by venal and truculent judges. Every measure of legislation proposed by an English member receives courteous consideration; any measure, however just, necessary or humane, proposed by a patriotic Irish member, is certain of contemptuous rejection by the combined majority of both great English parties. Thus, the educational system of Ireland is notoriously inadequate; thus it is that vicious unknown in England and declared by Gladstone to be almost equivalent to death sentences, are of daily occurrence in Ireland and have nearly doubled in five years in spite of the boasted benefit of the Gladstone land laws; thus it is that, although according to government returns the animals are 27 in 10,000 of the English population and only 16 in 10,000 of the Irish population, in spite of the exasperation to which they are subject, yet England enjoys constitutional liberty and Ireland is under worse than martial law. The intrepid and persistent attempts of patriot Irish deputations to obtain in the English parliament just and humane laws for Ireland, have always been, and in our belief, must continue to be, a failure.

Now, therefore, in view of these facts, be it

RESOLVED, By Irish-American people in convention assembled, that the English government in Ireland, originating in usurpation and perpetuated by force, having failed to discharge any of the duties of government and never having acquired the consent of the governed, has no moral right whatever to exist in Ireland and that it is the duty of the Irish race throughout the world to sustain the Irish people in the employment of all legitimate means to substitute for its national self government.

RESOLVED, That we pledge our unqualified and constant support, moral and material, to our countrymen in Ireland in their efforts to recover their national self government, and, in order to more effectually promote this object, by consolidation of all our resources and creation of one responsible and authoritative body to speak for Ireland in America, that all societies represented in this convention, and all that may hereafter comply with the conditions of admission, be organized into the Irish National League of America, for the purpose of supporting the Irish National League of Ireland, of which Charles Stewart Parnell is president.

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse the noble sentiment of Bishop Butler, of Limerick, that every stroke of Foe's

ter's savage lash was for Irishmen, giving new proof of Parnell's worth and an additional title for him to the confidence and gratitude of his countrymen.

RESOLVED, That we sympathize with the laborers of Ireland in their efforts to improve their condition, and as we have sustained the farmers in their assaults upon the landlord garrison, we now urge upon the farmers justice and humane consideration for the laborers; we demand that the farmers allow laborers a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

RESOLVED, That as the manufacturers of Great Britain are the chief source of her material greatness, already declining under the influence of American competition, we earnestly counsel our countrymen in Ireland to buy nothing in England which they can produce in Ireland or France, and we pledge ourselves to promote Irish manufacturers by encouraging their import into America, and to use our utmost endeavors by plain statements of facts and discrimination in patronage, to persuade American tradesmen from keeping English goods on sale.

RESOLVED, That an English man-in-trade, ostentatiously "liberal," has earned the contempt and detestation of fair-minded men throughout the world by inventing more than 1,000 citizens of Ireland without accusation or trial, a number of whom were noble-hearted women engaged in works of mercy among the evicted victims of landlord rapacity and English laws.

RESOLVED, That this convention thanks Rt. Rev. John Ireland, bishop of St. Paul; Rt. Rev. John O'Connor, bishop, Omaha; Rt. Rev. John Lancaster Spaulding, bishop, Peoria; Most Rev. John Williams, archbishop, Boston; Rt. Rev. S. T. Ryan, bishop, Buffalo; Most Rev. Patrick A. Feehan, archbishop, Chicago, and Rt. Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, bishop, Little Rock, and their co-laborers, for their efficient efforts in providing homes for Irish immigrants in the United States. The people of Ireland are by the law of God and nature entitled to live by their labor in their native land, but since the British government compels large numbers to emigrate, it is the duty of their countrymen to warn them against the snares of poverty in the large cities and assist them to the agricultural regions.

RESOLVED, That the policy of the English government in first reducing Irish peasantry to abject poverty, and then sending them penniless to the United States, dependent upon American charity, is unnatural, inhuman and an outrage upon the American government and people; it is the duty of the United States government to protest against its iniquity; we protest against its continuance, and we instruct the officials who shall be chosen by this convention to present our protest to the president of the United States, and respectfully but firmly urge upon the president that it is the duty of the government of the United States to decline to support paupers whose pauperism began under and is the result of English government, having jurisdiction over the people's liberty, and to demand of England that she send no more of her paupers to these shores to become a burden upon the American people.

RESOLVED, That this convention welcomes the sturdy and undaunted patriot and prudent custodian, Patrick Egan, who to protect the fund of the English government, has respectfully abandoned his profitable business and accepted a long exile in foreign lands, the integrity of whose guardianship has been certified after minute examination of his books by the distinguished and independent patriots, John Dillon, Rev. Eugene Sheehy and Mathew Harris. Grateful for these invaluable services, his countrymen rejoice that they possess on this important occasion the advantage of his wise and experienced counsel, and are proud to welcome him to their hearts and homes.

HOW IT TOOK. The reading of the report was punctuated by hearty applause. At the arrival of the resolutions, the English government in the first resolution the entire convention rose and cheered.

Chadwick moved the resolutions be discussed and disposed (seriatim).

Brown, of St. Louis, moved a substitute that they be adopted as read. Fiercity, of Chicago, hoped the gentleman who moved the substitute would have the decency to withdraw his motion. He was opposed to putting a court plaster on a carbuncle. He appealed to Brown to withdraw his substitute, which Sullivan, of Boston, seconded. Fifty men stood up to lay it down on the table and not withdrawn. Brown declined to withdraw the motion.

Fiercity moved to lay it on the table. Lost amid cheers and hisses. An exciting debate was interrupted by Doherty, of Boston, moving the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions, which Sullivan, of Boston, seconded. Fifty men stood up for their feet, and Fiercity, of Chicago, said, "Are we going to be gagged here?" He then asked if a motion to lay the motion for the previous question on the table was not in order. The chairman said no.

"Then I decidedly differ with the chair," said Congressman Fiercity, and ejaculating "We have no choice, it is no use to try," he sat down.

The resolutions were then adopted. The report of the committee on organization was then read as follows:

THE PLAN OF UNION. WHEREAS, In the opinion of citizens of America and Canada, Irish and of Irish descent, it is needful for the purposes hereinafter set forth, that, sinking all private prejudices and creed distinctions, they do unite to secure this common end, do band themselves together under the name and title of the Irish National League of America.

RESOLVED, That the objects of the Irish National League of America are: (1) Earnestly and actively to sustain the Irish National League in Ireland with

moral and material aid in achieving self government for Ireland; (2) to procure a clearer and more accurate understanding by the American people of the political, industrial and social condition of Ireland, that they may see for themselves that her poverty is the result of centuries of brute force and destructive legislation; and if permitted to make her own laws on her own soil, she will demonstrate the possession of all the elements, natural and ideal, for political autonomy, beneficial alike to Ireland and the United States; (3) to promote the development of Irish manufactures by encouraging their import into the United States, to promote the study of Irish history, past and present, and to circulate carefully prepared literature in schools and societies that the justice of the cause may be thoroughly defined against ignorance, malice and misrepresentation; to encourage the study of the Irish language, cultivation of Irish music, and our enlightened love of art, characteristics which made the past of our race bright amid darkness, and have always secured for the Celt success and renown in every country in which he had an equal opportunity with his fellows; to hurt the enemy where he will feel it most; by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture and by using all legitimate influences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale; to abolish sectional feelings; to destroy those baleful animosities of province and creed which have been incidentally handed down by the enemy; to weave a closer band of racial pride and affection and to keep alive the holy flame of Irish nationality while performing faithfully the duties of American citizenship.

ART. 2. The officers of the league shall be president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary.

ART. 3. The president shall preside at all meetings of the league and perform such other duties as may hereafter in these articles be imposed upon him.

ART. 4. In the absence or inability to serve of the president, his duties shall be discharged by the vice president.

ART. 5. The treasurer shall properly account for all money paid to him by the secretary on behalf of the league, and make explicit reports thereof annually to the convention of this league.

ART. 6. The secretary shall keep correct records of all meetings of the league, receive all moneys for its use from subordinate branches, and affiliating organizations in states and counties, and pay the same over to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor, and all moneys so paid to the secretary shall be by draft of postage order in favor of the treasurer.

ART. 7. The governing body of the league shall consist of the president, vice president and a council which shall be composed of one member from each state, territory, District of Columbia and Dominion of Canada, and which shall be elected by the national convention, and shall meet at least once annually at the time and place heretofore provided, and shall frame an organization similar in character for each state, territory, District of Columbia and the Dominion of Canada; they shall provide for the general welfare of the organization and they shall have power and authority to promote the interests and extend the organization and influence of the league.

Mr. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, took the floor. Thomas Bracken, of New York, at the same time arose among the so-called dynamite men in the rear of the hall and earnestly protesting against the proceedings. He was at once surrounded by a clamorous crowd of delegates, the chair meanwhile pleading for order. Finally the dynamite men retreated down and Sullivan nominated Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit, as treasurer of the new league. Col. Boland seconded the motion and Father O'Reilly was elected by acclamation.

Father Conaty nominated for president Col. J. O'Brien of Cincinnati. Sullivan nominated for president Col. Boland. The name was greeted with the wild applause. Sullivan received the great majority of votes and on motion of O'Brien, his principal competitor, the election of Sullivan was made unanimous.

Sullivan, coming upon the stage, said he could not do justice to the position and was compelled most respectfully but firmly to decline the honor. The action of the convention would send a thrill of delight into every Irish home and a shock of terror to the British parliament and chambers of the American empire. Sullivan's declination was laid on the table. John J. A. Hynes was chosen secretary.

Alice Gallagher announced that Fanny Parnell branch, St. Louis, sent through her its check for \$500 for the starving people of Ireland. She knew the women of the league could keep the wolf from the door; she looked to the men to keep off the lion.

Father Conaty said Parnell could now point to ten million united Irishmen in the American continent. Records were taken that several delegates might select a representative on the executive committee, which was to select a permanent council of seven for the National League. Upon reassembling a resolution of esteem for and condolence with Michael Davitt, father of the Land League, incorporated for the third time in a British dungeon, was unanimously adopted. Ordered that a resolution of condolence and esteem be cabled to Charles Stewart Parnell.

GROWING WASHINGTON. Mrs. Parnell was introduced and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been asked to crown with a wreath of laurels our immortal statesman, legislator and president, George Washington. The position of Ireland is almost similar to that of our country

in the revolutionary war. I have inherited a drop of that old blood; I give me an additional claim on you. My father said, and I sustain him, that the party which secures and maintains a position in the enemy's country is sure to come out ahead. I deny that my son has not secured that position.

Mrs. Parnell then placed a wreath of laurel on the bust of George Washington amid great enthusiasm, the banner of Ireland being waved over her head at the time.

Father Conaty, who had nominated O'Brien for president, solemnly entrusted Sullivan to take the helm. Mrs. Parnell trusted Sullivan would give the new league the strength of his invaluable services.

Ex-treasurer Egan added his words to those of Mrs. Parnell. Redpath said the Irish commanded Sullivan to accept the position, adding that as long as the conservatives controlled the policy of the new league O'Donovan Rossa would have to take a back seat.

Thomas Brennan, secretary of the Irish National Land League, implored Sullivan to make one more sacrifice for his country.

Sullivan came to the front of the stage and said he recognized the voice of the people was the voice of God. He declared to the presence of Mrs. Parnell and Messrs. Brennan, Egan, and Redpath, and the voice of the convention he would consent to act temporarily as the servant of the Irish in America, not as their leader. Mr. Parnell had been elected president of the National League of America. He called on Henry T. Sheridan, of Chicago to lead in singing "God Save Ireland." The song was sung, the convention rising and joining in the chorus. The chairman then declared the convention adjourned.

"Star Spangled Banner" and other songs were sung before the delegates abandoned the hall. The national committee, one from each state, etc., afterwards elected the following executive council of the National League: Rev. Father McKenna, Massachusetts; Dr. W. Wallace, New York; Jas. Reynolds, New Haven; M. V. Gannon, Iowa; Judge J. G. Donnelly, Wisconsin; John E. Armstrong, Georgia; and United States Senator James Fair, of Nevada. The council will meet in the morning at Continental hall. This council requests every Irish society in the United States and Canada willing to co-operate with the new organization to communicate with the national secretary, John J. Hines, of Buffalo, N. Y.

ALEX SULLIVAN, elected president by the convention of the National League, is 35 years of age, born in Maine. He was a republican until 1872, until when being a strong friend of Greeley, he supported the liberal movement. He has since been a democrat. He studied with Algeron Sullivan of New York, and has been for a number of years in successful practice in Chicago.

HONORS TO EGAN. Martin Egan presided over the meeting in honor of Patrick Egan at the Academy of Music, this evening. About 12,000 people were present. The stage was filled by notables. Egan was introduced and spoke earnestly and pleasantly, making no allusion to the convention. He expressed his hope, and was now confident in his belief that Ireland will again become a nation. The band played "Wearing of the Green," after which Thos. Brennan addressed the audience. His remarks were in the nature of a sketch of the wrongs of Ireland and the work of the League.

Samuel J. Randall said every honest movement for Irish rights and Irish nationality met with his most hearty approval. God would reward Irishmen with success.

A little girl representing the children's Land League of Philadelphia presented a floral testimonial to Mrs. Parnell.

Col. McClure of the Times said the proceedings of to-day's convention would strike more terror to English oppressors than the whole continent of menace. The grandest and greatest blow ever struck for Irish liberty was by the convention to-day.

Alexander Sullivan spoke of Philadelphia as the city beloved by all liberty loving people in the world. The new league meant no danger to American institutions. The Irish were distinct from the English, and would always be, as God had made them so. England had sentenced the Irish to be patient on the whole world. The men who, 3,000 miles away from danger, are violent and reactionary in their measures they advocate, are more of a help to the British oppressors than if they were red-coated.

Father Bylan, of Ireland, made a very unromantic and pathetic speech. He cited one instance where 400 families or 2,800 persons were evicted in one day to a county adjoining his own. James Redpath said the land league had been the angel that had moved the men of the great pool of Silesia.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Noble Reds Wrestling With Law and Timber Thieves.

Numerous Appointments Announced—Revenue and Treasury Matters.

Ker Concludes the Seventh Day of His Star Route Talk.

A Variety of General News.

CAPITOL NOTES.

SUING TIMBER THIEVES.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The secretary of the interior will tomorrow hear the evidence in the case of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians versus the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway company. The Indians, through their attorneys, maintain that in the construction of that road timber was taken from their reservation for which they received no compensation.

FORFEITURE OF LAND GRANTS.

Counsel for the Central Pacific railway company to-day filed with the secretary of the interior a brief in which he appeals from the refusal of the commissioner of the general land office to the Central Pacific railroad company as the successor of the California & Oregon railroad company of California. The question involved in this appeal relates to the construction to be given to the act of July 25, 1866. Counsel for the railroad company maintain that the forfeiture section of this act does not differ in its legal effect from the forfeiture clauses of other land grant acts which have already been adjudicated by the departments and the United States supreme court.

APPOINTMENTS.

The president made the following appointments to-day: Wood, Ohio, to be agent for the Indians at Quinnapaqua agency, Washington territory; B. H. Johnson, Minnesota, register of land office at Fergus Falls, Minn.; John T. Carlin, Ohio, receiver of public moneys, Bozeman, Montana; Patrick Buckley, agent for the Indians of Tullally agency, Washington territory; Charles Willoughby, agent for the Indians of Neah Bay agent, Washington territory.

The president to-day appointed Isaac Brandt, of Iowa; Wm. B. Dean, of Minnesota, and John Kelly, of Oregon, a commission to examine twenty-five miles of the Northern Pacific railroad on the Missoula division of that road in Montana; also Albert Ordway, of Washington, D. C.; G. Pomeroy, of Keosau, New York, and Aaron Cragin, of New York, a commission to examine another section of the same road on the Rocky Mountain division in Montana territory.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The forthcoming volume of diplomatic correspondence, now nearly ready for public distribution, shows that the invitation of the United States for a peace congress of all nations in North and South America was accepted very promptly by nearly every government to which it was sent. There was none of the diplomatic delay usually attending important propositions.

THE CABINET.

All members were present at the regular meeting to-day. The session lasted about three hours and was mainly devoted to the consideration of new civil service regulations. No conclusion was reached with regard to them. They will be taken up again for further consideration at the next cabinet meeting.

IN THE STAR ROUTE CASE.

Ker finished his review of evidence in the Bismarck Tongue river route and after thanking the jury for their patient attention began the general summing up the points which in his opinion had been established by the evidence submitted in the case taken as a whole. Adjourned until Monday.

UNFOUNDED REPORTS.

Captain Thomas McGregor, first cavalry, reports to the war department that he has made a thorough investigation and finds that the rumors of contemplated outbreak among the Indians at the willows on Columbia river, W. T., are totally unfounded.

Shipping News.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The ship British Merchant, from San Francisco, had her decks swept, lost a portion of her bulwarks and suffered other serious damage.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Arrived, Demark, from London.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Arrived, Bavarian, from Boston.

The Cigar Men.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The principal cigar manufacturers concede \$2 advance per 1,000 asked by workmen. The manufacturers assert that within a short time the men finding Havana competition ruinous to the business, will voluntarily relinquish the increase.

Once Known.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Ex president Hayes left to-day for Fremont, Ohio.

PROSECUTING HILL.

The attorney general has designated John S. Blair as counsel to prosecute the charges against Superintendent Architect Hill now under investigation at the treasury department. Secretary Folger has suggested to Mr. March, who preferred the charges, the name of D. T. Alexander, fifth auditor of the treasury, as a member of the special investigating commission in place of Assistant Solicitor Robinson.

The Purchase of the Hannibal.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The negotiations which have been pending for some time between the C. B. & Q. railroad company and the Gould syndicate controlling the Hannibal & St. Joe, were concluded to-day. Papers were signed and placed in the hands of L. Ames, in escrow. Two-thirds of the preferred stock and 75,000 shares of common were represented in the transaction. The purchase by the C. B. & Q. involved also a contract with the Western Union telegraph company, extending to all lines of the railroad company. There has been a question whether the contract with the C. B. & Q. extended to and embraced the leased and new lines, but this has been met by the execution of a new contract. Both parties seem to regard the transaction as mutually advantageous.

Cyclone Chicago.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—A Western special says the total deaths to date in Beauregard and Weason is 46. The Red Cross society is doing good service, having received so far \$4,000. Contributions are being received from other points in Mississippi and Louisiana. As showing the force of the storm, a solid iron screw of a cotton press, weighing 675 pounds, was carried by the cyclone 300 yards, and a piece of scantling 3 by 4 inches and 10 feet long was driven through a red oak sapling. Much distress is reported in the country not yet reached by the relief committee.

Death on the Rail.

DETROIT, April 27.—A terrible collision occurred this morning on the Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad near Olivet station, between the regular passenger train moving west and a freight train following it. The air brakes attached to the passenger train did not work successfully, and the train was stopped at the foot of a slight grade and a signal sent back to the freight train, which was a heavy one. Some reason why it passed the signal and rushed along into the rear of the passenger train, shivering into fragments two Pullman coaches. The conductor of the sleeping car and two or three passengers were killed by the collision and ten or a dozen persons seriously injured.

FULLER PARTICULARS.

DETROIT, April 27.—Further particulars from the scene of disaster report the air brakes on the passenger did not work properly. The train stopped at the foot of a slight grade. A signal was sent back to the heavy freight which was following. For some reason the freight did not pay attention to the signal and thundered on into the rear of the passenger train, shivering into fragments three Pullman coaches. The conductor of the sleeping car and two or three passengers were killed by the collision and ten or a dozen persons seriously injured.

INDIAN AGENT CRAMER.

Indian Agent Cramer, at Fort Totten, Montana telegraphs the commissioner of Indian affairs that he has notified the Turtle Mountain Indians to come there to receive supplies. These are the Indians recently reported as being in a starving condition. Cramer will distribute among them 3,000 pounds of flour and 2,400 pounds of pork.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The commissioner of internal revenue says the supply of new tobacco stamps as called for under the new law will be sufficient to meet all demands. While the bureau may not be able to supply all requirements for these stamps made by manufacturers and collectors of internal revenue by the first of May when the law goes into operation, all applicants will be supplied with a sufficient number to meet the demands for stamps for carrying them in the requisition is explained by the fact that collectors and other applicants desire to secure a stock to keep them supplied for three or four months. The commissioner says these requisitions will be met during the month of May.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Gentlemen—For ten years previous to the early part of 1877 I had been a constant sufferer from scrofulous ulcers or sores, which had finally descended in my left leg to the ankle, and I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for the permanent cure which would have been a relief to my case nearly two years ago, while living in Lowell, when all my physicians gave me up as being in an incurable condition. I tried before I close. I have recommended your Sarsaparilla to hundreds, and I think more than a thousand cases, and my faith in its invincibility in curing scrofula has become absolute by the wonderful cures it has effected by its use. I am a true believer in it and will not be slow in making the merits of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA known everywhere, for it is a duty you owe to mankind. With best wishes I remain very truly yours, SARAH C. WHITTIER.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is a skillfully-prepared compound, concentrated extract, by a process peculiarly our own, of the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom known to medical science as alteratives, blood-purifiers, diuretics, and tonics. Sold by all druggists. Price 50c, or six for \$2.50. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.