

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 1,609.

WASHINGTON.

Postmaster General Vilas Says Mail Superintendent Burt Will Not Be Removed.

House Bills Introduced Yesterday By Indiana Representatives.—A Scheme to Pool Issues Between Dakota and Montana—Notes and Personal.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Postmaster General Vilas practically said to-day to Bernard, of Ohio, that he was not going to make any change in the Superintendent of Mails and that Mr. Burt would not be disturbed, but on the contrary he was to be kept in the service, and an applicant for the position may as well stay at home and not bother him any more about it. This put a quietus on it, whereupon Mr. Bernard asked to have his papers withdrawn from the files. As previously named in these dispatches, Mr. Vilas thinks he can not run the department with Democrats, but insists upon keeping Republicans in office. There is a volley of indignation going up to-night by good Democrats, who are swearing vengeance against the entire administration and promising to show their strength at the next election.

House Bills Introduced Yesterday By Indiana Representatives.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following bills were introduced in the House to-day by Indiana members:

By Mr. Matson: To promote the efficiency of the artillery of the United States Army; granting a pension to Taylor Voss, of Bloomington; also to Susan Carmichael and Wiley, Springfield.

By Mr. Browne: To pay \$127 to the Executive Committee on Indian Affairs of the Western Yearly meeting of friends in Indiana for money paid by them in purchasing lots in North Carolina on which to erect an Indian training school.

By Mr. Ward: Granting a pension to Lena Alford.

By Mr. Ford: Granting a pension to J. F. McMichael.

By Mr. Kleiner: Granting a pension to C. Johnson and Mr. Petrel.

By Mr. Howard: Granting a pension to J. A. Dran and Elizabeth Ward.

By Mr. Holman: Granting pensions to Harry Fisk and John Ellis.

By Mr. Bynum: To remove the charge of desertion against the military record of James Kieley and Frank Weimle.

Dakota and Montana.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A scheme is on foot to pool issues between Dakota and Montana, so that both can be admitted to Statehood. The idea is for Republican Dakota to stand off Democratic Montana, and thus neutralize the objections of the opposition in each case. Senator Voorhees has just presented a bill to admit Montana, together with the new Montana Constitution and a memorial praying admission. These papers were referred to Senator Harrison's Committee on Territories, where the pooling arrangement will be further discussed. This is the first daylight that has shone upon Dakota's aspirations since the opening of the session. General Harrison, who is the champion of Dakota in the Senate, is said to be favorably disposed toward the coalition plan.

President's Backbone.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—There is a good deal of gossip here to-day about the prospective relations of the President and the Senate. It is understood that the President has assured those with whom he has talked that he proposes to stand firm in his attitude of refusing information which has come personally to him regarding the men whom he has removed. He adds, however, that whatever information the departments have, the Senate should have, and will undoubtedly be furnished. The Democratic Senators who called on him to commit in the matter approve his resolution. The Republican Senators are inclined to go on and make a fight, but a few of them are reported weakening. There is a report to-day that some movement will be made in regard to matters to-morrow. Senators Morrill and Sherman, who have not been extremely friendly of late, have buried the hatchet and have been in consultation in regard to the matter. There are evidences of modification of the warlike disposition of the Senate.

The published reports about the prospective resignation of Secretary Bayard and Secretary Manning are authoritatively denied.

The Ordinance Commission.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Ordinance Commission is holding a meeting to-day to complete its report, and it is understood that the document will be ready for signatures to-night or to-morrow morning. Persons entitled to speak upon authority says that the report will take the ground that the steel industries of this country can furnish the material for, and the foundries make any class of heavy ordnance, and that the Commission will recommend that the Government award the contract to American founders.

Gwin and Bernard.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Gwin and Bernard, candidates for Superintendent of Mails, were again to see Mr. Vilas, but not together. Gwin says he was offered a chief clerkship, but he declined to take it unless he was assured he would in the future be given the place he now asked for. To this proposition Mr. Vilas smiled, looked wise, but said nothing. Mr. Bernard says he told him he was not going to make any change at all. Mr. Bernard claims to have put on the gloves with the Secretary, and before leaving the office read the riot act with great vehemence. It is alleged that Mr. Vilas says he can

not make any removals for fear of a strike among the employees. Should a strike occur he will find no trouble securing plenty of young Democrats to fill the places of the strikers. Mr. Vilas says he wants some one with experience for the place, but the question arises, where will he find Democrats who know anything about the business? They only come from that class of Republicans who have turned Democrats since a change of administration.

The War on the President's Silver Opinions—Two Native Indiana Senators.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The war that is being made by the Western and Southern Representatives, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, against the opinions of the President upon the silver question must by this time mean something. Beck in the Senate before the holidays, Reagan, of Texas, in the House on Tuesday, and Coke, of Texas, in the Senate yesterday is a formidable array of silver talent coming up from the States which are so violently opposed to the stoppage of the silver coinage.

Bland, of Missouri, is also preparing a silver speech which he is to deliver in a day or two. There are hosts of voters—Democrats and Republicans alike—who will also make speeches. In truth, the whole atmosphere around the Capitol building is loaded with silver opinions—but no silver. Little President and Secretary of the Treasury seek to go farther in their attempt to influence Congress to stop the coinage of the silver dollar there is likely to be precipitated a bold and vigorous warfare upon the administration on its subject. One man said to me to-night that if this course was pursued further by the President it would result in a split in the Democratic party, which might take years to heal up.

TWO NATIVE INDIAN SENATORS.

There are but two Senators in the Senate who were born in Indiana. They are Miller, of California, and Spooner, of Wisconsin. The former was born at South Bend and the latter at Lawrenceburg. Spooner is said to be the youngest Senator, though he fails to give his age in the Congressional Directory. A great many people in Indiana still remember his father, whom I am told was at one time a leading lawyer in the little town of Lawrenceburg. He was known there as John Phillip Spooner. Young Spooner is a nephew of the late General Ben Spooner, who all remember as the bluff United States Marshal of Indiana when the office was worth perhaps \$25,000 a year; I heard the other day he died without having laid by anything for his family. General Ben Spooner might have been a leader in the Republican party of the State had it not been for his bulidog nature. He drove men away from him rather than draw them to him. Senator Spooner is said to be a good corporation lawyer, having for some time been the Attorney for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and also the Wisconsin Central, and this I am told is his strength in the State which sends him here. He is a Northwestern Senator with corporation attachments. Like the majority of young men who enter public life, his head has gone through the mill of the law, and wears a heavy head of brown hair, with the ends pushed out as if to say he had his hands in his hair more of the time than in his pockets. He has so far been modest, spending about one-third of the time in his seat, while the balance is whiled away in the lobby on the Republican side. He has evidently a warm friend in Mahone, as the two are often seen together. I think he has some metal in him, and will prove a good man in the right place. At any rate, Indiana should feel proud that a son so young should be honored as this young Indian has been.

Senator Miller is still very sick and the chances are he will not recover.

Bayard and Bismarck.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The seizure of the Samoan Islands by the German Government may bring about serious trouble between Bismarck and Bayard. In January, 1878, a treaty was made and signed by President Hayes on the part of the United States and M. K. L. Mamea and J. G. Colomesi (formerly of Louisville, Ky.), representing the Samoan Government, which was ratified by the United States Senate in February, 1878. By the terms of the treaty the United States guaranteed the independence of the Samoan Government and the latter ceded to this country the splendid harbor of Pago-Pago, on the island of Tutuila, Samoa, for a coaling and naval station forever. The treaty was for ten years. Mamea and Colomesi were sent back to Samoa in the United States steamship Adams, and the ratification of the treaty by the Samoan Government took place soon after the arrival of the Adams at Apia, in June of that year, with great celebration, the festivities lasting a week. The United States is in honor bound to stand by it. Previous to the making of the treaty the Samoan Government had hoisted the American flag over the Samoan harbor, and claimed the protection of the United States against the encroachments of Germany and England. Bismarck has long had his eye upon the Bay of Pago-Pago, and if the United States allows him to snatch it baldheaded from her grasp the stars and stripes should be hoisted in from every foreign port and sent home to be sold for old rags.

A Good Story About Senator Edmunds.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In connection with the mistake of the Finance Committee of the Senate in calling upon the President for the "reasons" for his action in suspending officials, when they should have asked only for "information," a good story is told of Senator Edmunds. On the first day of the session the Senator was appointed as one member of the committee to call on the President and notify him that Congress was in session and awaited his pleasure. The President said that the official copies of his

message, which are always made by an engraving clerk upon handsomely paper, had not yet been completed, and, pulling out a handsomely bound printed copy of the message from his desk, asked why it would not do just as well, and be more convenient all around to send in a message in the printed form instead of in the manuscript. Mr. Edmunds was horrified, and said that such a thing would not do at all. The Constitution expressly stated that the Executive should communicate with the Senate in writing. The President replied that at the time the Constitution was written the art of printing was not as common as now, and he did not see why a printed copy, certified as correct and signed by him, would not answer just as well as a written one. Mr. Edmunds solemnly protested against any such violation of precedent and official etiquette, and said that as long as the Constitution remained unaltered its terms ought to be explicitly complied with. Now that the Senate Committee on Finance has made a blunder on the etiquette question the President considers this a pretty good joke.

A Hot Fight Anticipated Between the Senate and the President.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—It is reported that the Senate Republicans have decided to issue subpoenas to compel the Cabinet officers to furnish the information desired regarding the suspension of old officials and the appointment of new ones. This matter was discussed in caucus yesterday, and it is believed that the chairman of the committee as they are refused the information will issue subpoenas to compel its production. Should the Cabinet officers reply that they have no information on the subject, but that it rests with the President, that will end the question of force, for the Senate Committee, of course, can not subpoena the President. Every hour adds to indications of a hot fight between the Senate and Executive, and the prospects of a long list of rejections by the Senate.

The President's Backbone.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A good deal of stir was created by the announcement that the President has determined to pay no attention to any request that may come from the Senate demanding his reasons for the removal of any Republican from office or the appointment of any Democrat to succeed him, other than to inform the Senate in the first instance that he considers it his undoubted prerogative to appoint whomsoever he pleases to office, and it is then with the Senate to pass upon the nominations made. This, it is believed, will be in the nature of a red flag to the Republican side of the Senatorial arena, and there is a prospect of a merry war over a good many nominations.

Carlisle in the Supreme Court.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Speaker Carlisle appeared in the Supreme Court to-day, and presented an argument in the Gas Company case asking that a mandamus issue immediately. His arguments were accompanied by affidavits and briefs, which were submitted.

Notes and Personal.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The entire Indiana delegation to-night, after the adjournment of the House, waited upon Speaker Carlisle in the interest of Reuben Daily, of the Jeffersonville News, applicant for the position of stenographer to the House Committee. The chances are Mr. Daily will be appointed. He stands well in the opinion of Mr. Carlisle.

Senator Harrison gave notice to-day that on Friday he would call up the bill for the admission of South Dakota.

Mr. Emery Phillips, of Grandview, in Congressman Kleiner's district, was to-day appointed as Statistician Clerk in the Agricultural Bureau. Mr. Kleiner procuring for him the position.

Colonel Dick Huncheon, of Laport, has been promulgating the avenue to-day with a club hunting the fellow who said Marshal Hawkins or any one else was trying to defeat his appointment. The Colonel says everything is lovely and he has no enemies, but everybody wants to see him fixed. He says he will be, and the chances are that he will.

Drugg, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, told me to-night that his committee would on to-morrow report favorably upon the bill placing General Fitz John Porter on the retired list.

DEATH OF COMMANDER HAYWARD.

The Secretary of the Navy this morning received a cablegram from Admiral Franklin, commanding the European squadron, stating that Commander Hayward, died at Alexandria, Egypt, on Saturday, of typhoid fever.

ISSUE OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended January 16 was 155,495. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was 136,995. The shipment of fractional silver coin since January 1 amounts to 102,420.

WESTERN WATERWAYS CONVENTION.

About thirty-five delegates from the Western Waterways Convention, held at St. Paul, Kansas City and New Orleans, met in joint conference in this city to-day evening. Remarks were made by several of the delegates concerning unity of action among the delegates. Upon motion of Congressman Adams, of Illinois, a committee was appointed—one from each delegate—to consult with the Committee of Rivers and Harbors, and to formulate a plan for the presentation of the resolutions and views of the three conventions represented, and to report to a subsequent meeting of the joint conference.

The St. Paul Convention appointed M. H. Dunnell, of the New Orleans, John W. Bryan, of New Orleans, and Karlus W. H. Martin, of that city.

REMAINS OF MISS BAYARD.

The remains of Miss Bayard will be taken to Wilmington, Del., this afternoon at 4 o'clock for interment. They will be accompanied by the Secretary, two of his sons and a few personal friends. No ceremonies will be held in this city. There will be no postponement of the State dinner to be given by the President Thursday evening, in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, on account of the death of Miss Bayard. This is in accordance with the expressed wish of Secretary Bayard.

The President omitted his regular afternoon reception to-day, but will probably consent to receive callers to pay respects again on Wednesday.

The regular Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow usual.

LYNCH'S LARIAT

Chokes the Life Out of Holly Epps, the Negro Murderer, at Vincennes, Indiana.

Doors of the Jail Battered in, the Prisoner Dragged From His Cell and Strung Up to a Tree in the Court Yard—His Crime.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 18.—Holly Epps, the foul murderer of Farmer Dobson, has expiated his terrible crime at the hands of Judge Lynch, and his worthless black carcass hangs suspended in the Court-house yard at half past two o'clock a. m. Rumors that Judge Lynch would yet do his fatal work were rife on the streets all day Sunday, but no one paid any attention to the gossip, and it was generally considered that the Greene County Vigilance Committee would not visit vengeance on Holly Epps' head while he was confined in the Vincennes jail, but that he would be summarily strung up whenever taken back to Greene County. However, this proved not to be the case.

About 12:30 this morning a crowd of masked men, numbering from twenty to thirty, carrying sledge-hammers and various other implements, were seen marching like silent specters through the suburbs of the city down Sixth street toward the jail. Their masks were nothing more than bandanna handkerchiefs, but each face was so carefully covered that identification was impossible.

They marched steadily and silently down Seminary street, then down Seventh, and reached the Court-house yard. Here they saw two policemen. The leader of the gang approached those official dignitaries of the peace and welfare of the community and peremptorily ordered them to go home. The policemen disappeared as suddenly as if by magic.

Stationing masked sentinels at each corner of the grounds the greater part of the gang entered the jail-yard and walked stealthily up toward the portico of the Sheriff's residence. Not a sound could be heard save the sound of the sledge-hammer as the men stood back while the leader of the vigilance committee rapped on the door. The sound re-echoed on the still night air, but no one came to the door. The leader of the gang knocked again and again, but no sound or response issued from within. Finally, however, with louder rappings and a more determined air, the leader of the gang rapped on the door called out "We want you to open the door and let us in."

"We want you to open the door and let us in," he repeated, and then he called out "We want you to open the door and let us in."

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Epps, in trying to get another hold, dropped his knife. This was Mrs. Dobson's opportunity, and with a desperate effort she snatched the weapon and kept him at bay. He picked up a chair and started for her again, but the woman still resisted, all the time begging him to go away, as the neighbors were coming and he was arrested next day and lodged in Bloomington (Ind.) Jail. He was taken first to Bedford and then to Bloomfield, where he narrowly escaped lynching, and from Bloomfield was removed by the sheriff of Greene County to Vincennes.

The Lynching Justified.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 18.—The lynching of the negro Epps last night was performed so quietly that even many citizens living in the neighborhood of the jail knew nothing about it until this morning, and up to 6 o'clock, when the body was cut down, but few persons called to see the ghastly sight. The remains were removed to Gardner's dead house where they have been viewed by hundreds and where they will remain until to-morrow morning, unless spirited away by medical students. The authorities have not yet determined what disposition to make of the remains and wink at the idea of giving them up for the dissecting knife.

Citizens of all classes justify the lynching, and the moral sentiment is that the Greene County vigilants did a justifiable act in summarily removing the fiend from the face of the earth.

A Wife Poisoner Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life.

Special to the Sentinel.

DANVILLE, Ind., Jan. 18.—On the 16th day of December, 1873, the wife of Stephen Campbell, who resided near Brownsburg, this county, died from the effects of arsenical poison. A Coroner's inquest developed the fact that the husband purchased on the same day that she was taken sick five cents' worth of arsenic. That fact, coupled with the report of the physicians who made the post mortem examination and the sudden disappearance of him after she was taken sick and before her death, caused an indictment to be promptly returned against her husband, Stephen Campbell, for murder in the first degree.

At the time of the murder diligent search was made for the accused. Rewards were offered for his apprehension, but he could not be found, and the neighbors and friends of the deceased had given up all hope of his capture, and the public had almost forgotten the crime, until last August John Douglas, Adams, while the defendant was represented by Hogate & Blake, Thursday and Friday were consumed in hearing the evidence.

Saturday the argument was made, instructions by Judge Ayers and the jury retired about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Sunday the jury returned its verdict into court, finding that defendant was guilty of murder in the second degree, and that he was not insane at the time of the crime.

The defendant appeared much relieved, for he doubtless expected to be hung. Throughout the trial he was stolid and appeared perfectly indifferent to his fate. Defendant is forty-five years old, and was raised in Jennings County, where he has an insane wife in the County House, whom he abandoned with five children before he came to this County. He has a wife and one child in Vermillion County, with whom he was living at the time of his arrest.

On last Thursday Mrs. Campbell was called for trial. The State was represented by New Hardin, Prosecuting Attorney, and his Deputy Prosecutor, E. S. Adams, while the defendant was represented by Hogate & Blake. Thursday and Friday were consumed in hearing the evidence.

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AGAINST HOME RULE.

Meeting of the Loyal and Patriotic Union at Belfast Yesterday.

Starving Fishermen on the West Coast of Ireland Hopefully Looking to America for Help—Affairs in Egypt.

BELFAST, Jan. 18.—A great meeting under the auspices of the Loyal and Patriotic Union was held here to-day. A resolution was adopted protesting against the passage by Parliament of any measure granting home rule for Ireland. Many delegates from the North of Ireland were present. A resolution was adopted declaring unwavering loyalty to the throne, denouncing separation of Ireland from the Union; refusing to recognize an Irish Parliament; protesting against the "pamorous and immoral practices of the so-called National League," summoning the Government to enforce the laws and suppress disloyalty and rebellion and protect the lives and liberties of the peaceable and industrious subjects of her Majesty.

WOE TO ERIN.

The Famine Stricken Inhabitants Looking to America for Help.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The famine stricken inhabitants of Achill, Inishmurray and the other Western Irish Islands are still looking anxiously, but hopefully, toward America. More than a hundred families had decided, some time ago, to enter the poor-house, instead of attempting to prolong their hopeless existence. Then they heard of the Cable News Relief Fund, and they hesitated. If there is anything that an Irish peasant loathes, it is going to a work-house.

If there is anything in which he thoroughly believes it is the liberality of Americans. When the fishermen heard that an appeal was being made in America to raise money to relieve their distresses they were like children in their demonstrations of joy and gratitude. They took it for granted that money would be raised galore, and they invoked the blessings of the Virgin and all the saints upon the prospective givers. Mr. Bussy has freely distributed all the money entrusted to him, and all of his own money which he carried for expenses.

He says he could not stop it, because the cases of distress which he found were so urgent and genuine that the money would not stay in his pocket. He is now becoming more and more convinced that the Irish are more money to give away he takes a wider and more philosophical view of the situation. He writes that it is imperative that \$50,000 be raised to help the Irish, and he desires to permanently benefit the sufferers.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

Attacked by Bedouins—Rebels Advancing Upon Massowah—Moukhtar Pasha.

CAIRO, Jan. 18.—A party of Bedouins attacked the villagers at Lake Kahara, fourteen miles from this city.

A force of rebels is advancing against the Italian garrison at Massowah.

The following is the substance of an interview the Cairo correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph recently had with Moukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner: "We talked over the old times of the Turkish rule, and the Pasha seemed quite delighted to light his battles over again. But as I approached the Egyptian question he became taciturn. I asked him if he thought it was a mistake for the British Government to have insisted on the evacuation of Khartoum and the Sudan."

"How can you ask such a question as that?" he replied sharply. "The whole thing was a mistake. The bombardment of Alexandria was