

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Senator Herford will to-morrow introduce a bill providing that all moneys paid to government by the Pacific railroads, under the acts of Congress of 1862 and 1864, for their construction, shall be distributed and paid to the various States and Territories and District of Columbia, as fast as received, to be applied by them to education, the distribution to be in proportion to population.

Leading republicans say there is no longer any doubt as to the position of Senator Mahone and he will vote with republicans to organize the Senate. He has written a republican Senator to select him a seat, and one has been chosen for him on the republican side of the chamber. He repudiates the action of the democrats in assigning him a seat on their side.

The appointment is confirmed of Joseph Mc Masters, of New York, Indian agent of the Nevada agency. Secretary Evarts having received from the French government an invitation for the government to take part in the monetary conference at Paris this afternoon and had an interview upon the subject with Representatives Kelly, Springer and others with a view to having some action taken before the adjournment of Congress. Evarts went before the committee on appropriations and presented an estimate of the probable expense to be incurred by this government if it takes part in the money conference, and urged the committee to insert the necessary item of appropriation in the sundry bill.

Representative Kelly received a letter from H. Y. Cennunseli, dated Paris, giving an account of the action of the French government and urging co-operation on the part of the United States. The letter was accompanied by a pamphlet on the subject of bi-metalism placed at 15¢ to 1, which is claimed was a most equitable ratio to be adopted by the conference.

Representatives Berry, Pacheco and Page made spirited efforts to obtain increased appropriations respectively for Wilmington and Humboldt harbors, and San Joaquin river but their amendments were voted down in pursuance of the determination of a majority of the House to pass the river and harbor bill just as it came from the committee or at least without increasing the present large aggregate amount.

There was considerable gossip at the capital to-day concerning the reported departure of Senator Conkling for Mentor. It is said he has gone to visit Gen. Garfield upon special invitation and he would not go until thus invited. The visit revives the belief that New York is to have the Treasury portfolio as the friends of Conkling declare that he intends either to name the Secretary of the Treasury or no officer at all. The gossip now is that Levi P. Morton will be assigned to the Treasury Department and Senator Allison to the Interior Department, with some Pennsylvanian as Postmaster-General.

NEW YORK, 16.—The Times says: The suit in equity began to prevent the telegraph consolidation on the ground that it would violate specific contracts with, and cause loss to the direct United States Cable Company. The bill sets out that in 1874 the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company contracted with the plaintiff that the Telegraph Co. should deliver to the Cable Co. all foreign bound messages for a term of nineteen years. The bill recites particulars of the agreement, which was very elaborate. Also by the fact that this Cable Company is successor to the company with whom the Telegraph Company made its original contract, but contracts were renewed in 1876. The bill states that Jay Gould's acquisition of a majority of the stock of the company works to the prejudice of the Cable Company, whose contracts are practically set aside and its business made to suffer thereby.

Other allegations of the bill are similar to those of the Rufus Hatch bill, and treat of a monopoly violation of the acts of Congress, etc. Senator Edmunds appeared as plaintiff's senior counsel.

CHICAGO, 16.—The Journal's special says: Two weeks ago Mr. Leaver suddenly disappeared from his home near Utica, Wis. His friends have been searching for him ever since. Yesterday his body was found

in the manger of his barn, his throat cut from ear to ear, and his boots under his head for a pillow. A pocket knife was used, but it is a problem whether by himself or somebody else. He was 46 years old, and leaves a family.

DENVER, 16.—The Tribune's Leadville special says: Great excitement prevails in Kokoma. Dan. Hanley, superintendent of the Washington mine, and J. S. Wheeler, an old resident, each with a company of exasperated men, had a savage fight over said mine. A great many shots were fired, but the extent of damage is unknown.

PARIS, 16.—In response to a request from the Land League, that he visit America, Parnell has sent the following to be read at the Dublin meeting to-day:

PARIS, Feb. 13, 1881.

To the Irish National Land League:

Gentlemen.—I have been honored by the receipt of the 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 after due consultation with friends, whose opinions are worthy of consideration, I have decided that 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 on the stand made in Ireland. If we are worthy the occasion here, the American people and Irish nation in America will give us a 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 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 uphill 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 the settlement of the land question, should it fail to offer an adequate solution. The government of England, having adopted rules of coercion and intimidation against our people and their representatives in Parliament, two courses appeared open to us. The first is that the 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 that there was nothing but a sullen acquiescence or an appeal to force in opposition to the force which had been used against us. The second and 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 the terrorism and shopocracy which dominated in Parliament, to the working men and agricultural laborers of Britain, who surely have no interest in the misgovernment and persecution of Ireland. I have 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 that Parliament is at present governed by the landlords, manufacturers and shopkeepers of Great Britain. At election time springs are set in motion by the 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 in regard to Ireland; but vigorous agitation in

England and Scotland would change all this. The near approach of household suffrage in counties is a practical certainty. Before the next general election it will sound the doom of the English land system, and the starting of workmen or agricultural laborer candidates in every British constituency would soon bring the House of Commons and radicalism to its sense. The junction between the English democracy and Irish nationalism upon the basis of Ireland's right to make her own laws, the overthrow of terrorism in both countries and the enfranchisement of labor from the crushing taxes for the maintenance of standing armies and navies, 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, that there is nothing in the recent events, or the coming measure of coercion, to compel the Irish people to modify in the slightest degree, their action of open 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. 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 break them. I have noticed that a proposition has been made to supply the place of the present open organization by secret committees. I could not approve 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 an illegal enterprise, and it is a matter of notoriety that the special jury of the City of Dublin, after careful investigation extending over many days, by a majority of ten to two, declared the organization perfectly legal and constitutional. I do not believe the arrests will be numerous, although probably a widespread system of terrorism, by means of warnings 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 actions during the next few months probably depends the future of Ireland. For a generation great exertions have been made for them. The sympathies of America have been enlisted, and practical help is coming in from that country. Michael 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. The tenant farmers are not called upon to make a great sacrifice 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 all that has been done for them during the past 18 months. They will prove to the world that 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 staunch, and that the spirit which has been created here will survive every persecution and outlive temporary coercion. The honor of Ireland is in the keeping of her 600,000 tenant farmers, and I ask them to preserve the union 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 forced unjustly, a brilliant victory and the peace and prosperity of our country will be their near and certain victory.

I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Senate committee on foreign relations, to-day agreed to recommend the insertion in the sundry civil appropri-

tion bill of a clause which will enable the President to send a special embassy to Mexico to negotiate additional treaty provisions to promote the commercial relations of the two countries, and for the protection and encouragement of works for internal improvement, such as railways and canals constructed by American citizens. The committee propose for this purpose an appropriation of \$25,000, and that the embassy shall consist of not more than two ambassadors to act in conjunction with our resident minister at the City of Mexico. The appropriation also provides for secretary and translator to the embassy.

A communication submitted from the auditor of railroad accounts, setting forth certain facts and figures which require an amendment to the sinking fund act, so far as it relates to the amount required from the Central Pacific Railroad Company, so that 50 per cent. of the earnings of that company may be applied to the payment of its debt to the government, instead of 25 per cent. as now required by law. Secretary Schurz, in transmitting his communication from Auditor French, says: "I concur in the views set forth in his letter and commend them to the favorable consideration of Congress."

CHICAGO, 17.—The armistice concluded with the Boers is to commence on the 18th. It is proposed that that portion to which the Boers have a fair right be declared independent, and the remaining and larger part continue to be governed by British administration, and that a British resident be appointed at Castle of Boers.

The President of the Orange Free State telegraphs that he has taken stringent precautions to preserve the neutrality of the State.

WASHINGTON, 17.—For the light-house on Standard Island, Lake Michigan, \$7,000; salaries and expenses incident to light-house establishments, \$1,899,000; to be expended under direction of Commissioner Fish, \$121,000; for the construction of a steamer for the prosecution of the investigation of the Commissioner of Fisheries, \$103,000; Rock Island arsenal, \$221,000; care and repairs of the Executive Mansion, and lighting the same, \$42,500; to continue the construction of a new building for the War, Navy and State Departments, \$450,000; signal service, \$370,000; National cemeteries, \$100,000; military telegraph lines, \$75,000; purchase of the private papers of Confederate Generals Bragg and Polk, relating to the late war, \$20,000; expenses of the Mississippi river commission and continuation of surveys of the river, \$150,000; naval stations, \$350,000; carrying out the various acts creating a National Board of Health, \$75,000; provided \$25,000 of the appropriation made by the act of June 2, 1879, should be applied to the same purpose, and no money shall be expended for the above purpose on account of any appropriations heretofore made, or by virtue of any previous laws. For aid to local quarantine stations and for aid to local and State boards of health, \$100,000, provided \$50,000 of the appropriation made by the act of June 2, 1879, shall be applied to the same purpose; and no money shall be expended for the above service for the year 1881 other than that specifically appropriated by the act approved June 16, 1880. Total amount appropriated, \$19,991,205.

As a result of Secretary Evarts' interview with the appropriation committee the following paragraph was inserted in the sundry civil bill: For commissioners not exceeding three in number, to represent the United States at a conference to be called to adopt common rates between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and securing a fixity of the relative value between those metals, of \$5,000 each with reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and for the Secretary to give each Commissioner \$3,000, the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses to be immediately available out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

The President, to-day, withdrew the nomination of Forster, for United States District attorney, of New York City. It is said E. P. Shepherd, Conkling's man, will be nominated. This, it is said, will weaken the opposition to Stanley Matthews, and improve his chances of confirmation. It is said the administration will discontinue its attacks on Conkling.

The sundry civil bill, sent to the printer by the committee, provides for the participation of the United

States in the International Monetary Conference, and \$950,000 for the completion of the national census; \$2,357,000 for the United States courts, salaries, fees, prisoners, etc.; \$1,700,000 for public printing.

The Senate committee on appropriations decided to report an amendment to legislation upon the bill for the purpose of simplifying and clearing up as soon as possible the vast accumulation of unsettled pension cases.

Senator Eaton, chairman of the foreign relations committee, to-day, emphatically denied the published statement that he had concluded not to call up the Chinese treaties for action by the Senate this session. He says, on the contrary, that he is confident it will be ratified within the next ten days.

Commissioner John F. Swift arrived here this afternoon. The main object of his visit is to promote the ratification of the treaties, and with this object in view he spent some time on the floor of the Senate during to-night's session conversing with various Senators.

General Miller visited the Capitol to-day. He was warmly greeted by many old friends in both Houses, and afterwards was introduced to others of his future associates in Congress by various members of the California delegation. Representative Page went with him to the Senate Chamber and showed him the seat selected for his occupancy on the 4th of March. It is at the extreme left of the back row, on the republican side, next to the one now occupied by Senator Blaine.

NEW YORK, 17.—The Ladies' Anti-Polygamy Society, of Brooklyn, had a meeting this afternoon. Mrs. Imogene Fales presided. Many prominent ladies of Brooklyn were present. The message of the Governor of Idaho, on the subject of polygamy, was read by the secretary, Mrs. Bradshaw, and favorably commented on. The Society will place itself in communication with the principal cities, with a view to forming auxiliary societies. A committee was appointed to confer with Congressmen elect Bliss and Smith, and interest them in the work which the Society proposes to do. Printed petitions against polygamy will be sent to the temperance and women's prayer meetings for signatures. The clergymen of Brooklyn will be requested to read notices relative to the next meeting of the Society from their pulpits on Sunday. A letter from the Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, of Brooklyn, was read, in which he states he will give the movement his hearty co-operation. Letters were also read from New York ladies expressing sympathy with the work.

The Post says: It is reported that the chief organizer of the Oregon navigation system recently gave notices to his followers, who, under his lead, have in the last two years made fortunes, that he wanted a fund of \$8,000,000 to be used for a purpose which he would disclose later. That in response to this notice he received offers of \$16,000,000, but all he wanted was only \$8,000,000. Moreover that his receipts on certificates of acceptance of subscriptions have since sold at 40 per cent premium.

We say that this is reported; it was told us by a reputable banker, and parts of the tale read like a chapter from a leaf of John Law. We now hear, but not on the same authority, that the purpose for which the money was wanted is to secure control of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The scheme beginning to practically bring about a union of interests with that company and the Oregon Navigation Company. We have been unable to confirm this, but if it is true it affords explanation for the large rise in Northern Pacific common stock and the advance to-day in shares.

In the matter of the suit of Wm. S. Williams to prevent the Western Union consolidation, his attorneys this morning, made argument on the motion for a perpetual injunction. The Telegraph Company's counsel argued the only grounds alleged for the injunction were a conspiracy between the directors and somebody whom the plaintiffs do not know and that the Western Union proposed to pay what they considered an exorbitant price for the Atlantic & Pacific and American Union stock.

Counsel defined the allegations and submitted the affidavit of August Schell, D. Morgan, Jos. A. Barker, Wilson G. Hunt, John Van Horne, J. Pierrepont Morgan, E. S. Sanford, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt and others denying that there has been any unlawful combination.