

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 11.—The steamer *Nebo* reports having met the bark *Tiger*, from Liverpool to Baltimore, 77 days out, short of provisions and the crew in a deplorable condition, having eaten strips of leather soaked in lamp oil several days, then all cats and dogs. Two vessels passed several days within short distance, but ignored them. The *Nebo* relieved them.

Regarding the bark *Tiger*, the following additional particulars have been obtained: As the steamer *Nebo* came up with the *Tiger*, they saw the latter lowering a boat. After some moments of hard struggling she came alongside, her occupants dressed in oil skins and evidently very weak. "What do you want?" sang out Captain Gordon. "We are starving to death! We are starving to death!" exclaimed a man in the stern sheets, excitedly. "Did you say you were starving?" demanded the captain again, with surprise. "Yes; we are starving! See, this is all we have had to eat in nine days (he held aloft the skin of a dog, and one of them held up a piece of boot leather). "God help us," exclaimed Captain Gordon, "Come on board right away and we will do what we can for you." A ladder was then lowered and the men helped aboard the *Nebo* and given food. The young German commander of the *Tiger* told the captain of the *Nebo* he had been 124 days out from Liverpool, with a cargo of common salt and he had been in a most dreadful condition. He was bound into Baltimore, and made Cape Henry early in January and was blown off shore into the Gulf stream. From that time he had been tossed hither and thither by winds and currents. He had 12 men before the mast, all of whom had displayed the utmost fortitude under the most trying circumstances. Provisions ran short a month ago. Their beef gave out first and then their bread. Nine days ago, that is nine days before spoken to by the *Nebo*, the last drop of water was drunk, and then three days later, everything even to boots and shoes had been devoured; they were literally without bit or sup. The captain's dog had been killed, skinned and eaten. Then lots were cast for the cat. The poor beast was saved by the captain himself, who besought the men not to destroy it. The starving men spared the cat, cut up their boots and soaked the strips in lamp oil and ate them. This horrible food gave out and then the poor wretches eyed each other suspiciously and hungrily and would have killed the cat, could they have found it, but the captain had hid it, and the pangs of hunger were unappeased for five days. Some of the men meditated suicide. God knows how many of them thought of murder and cannibalism. Had not the steamer come to the rescue, the captain of the *Tiger* said he thought something more terrible than starvation would have been enacted. The *Nebo* sent some months' provision on board, and when the first boat load arrived, the mate, while aboard the *Tiger*, eating a biscuit, was pounced upon by his shipmates, who literally fought like dogs for the cracker. They rushed upon other provisions and tore them in the same way as famished wolves might have done. The officer of the *Nebo* added: "We got the provisions on board and set them at large once more. They shook the reefs out of their topsails and steered in our wake. The wind was right aft, but the vessel's bottom was so covered with barnacles she could not make headway. She was able to get along however, and when last we saw her she was signaling adieu and thanks.

The large jewelry store of Wm. Wise, 239 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, who made desperate efforts to break the large safe which contains about \$60,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. They bored six holes in the door, but the steel plates broke the drills, pieces of which were found on the floor. Leaving this they attacked another safe weighing over 4,000 pounds, which was built in the wall. By means of jackscrews they broke it from the wall and moved it to the back part of the store and broke it open, stealing therefrom 100 watches, belonging to customers which have been left for repairs, and a quantity of jewelry. Wise estimates his loss at about \$8,000.

The *Times* says: The job had evidently been planned some time, and the impression of the locks had been obtained so that keys could be made. "They must have been very anxious to get some pay for their trouble," said Sergeant Easton to a *Times* reporter, "or they would never have dared to take time to break down that heavy watch safe close by the window, and carry it through the store. Why, a man on the sidewalk ought to see a fly walking in that part of the store. It was one of the most audacious burglaries I ever heard of, and it was done by men who knew their business." The officer on duty up to midnight on the Fulton Street beat, declared "a blind man ought to have missed that safe the moment it was taken." Later in the day Captain Campbell heard that some stablemen in a blind alley had heard some pounding in the store about 7 o'clock, but patient search of all the stables and houses in the neighborhood failed to find a single person who heard or saw anything suspicious about the place. One fact freely commented upon by the police, yesterday, was the recent release of "Red Leary" and others of the gang of burglars supposed to have been concerned in the celebrated Northampton Bank robbery. It was significantly noted that the jewelry robbery was the work of professionals.

*Herald's* London: The proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* have struck an immensely popular idea this week in the *Boy's Illustrated News*, edited by Captain Mayne Reid and John Latey, Jr. An edition of 125,000 was sold on the first day. Mayne Reid contributes one of his exciting romances, entitled, "The Lost Mountain—A tale of Sonora," besides other articles. Reid has a small estate in Hertfordshire, where he takes great interest in sheep breeding. He comes to town once a week, walking with the assistance of two crutches. His first duty on arriving in town is to write to his young and charming wife.

Nearly 10,000 European emigrants arrived here last week, the greater proportion of them being Germans, many of whom go south.

The *Memphis Appeal* says if 5,000,000 Germans could be distributed through the south the advantages arising would be incalculable. There appears to be a lively demand for them now in the fields and workshops.

The *Sun* to-day: This promises to be the greatest year for immigration we have ever known. The arrivals for the first quarter are far ahead of those for the corresponding period of 1880, and yet the season when immigration is active is only just appearing. The number landing at Castle Garden for the whole year will equal 500,000. In Germany there never before has been so ardent and widespread a desire for immigration as now exists, and extra steamers have all their accommodations engaged far ahead.

The *Times* says: President Taylor, of the Mormon Church, assures a Salt Lake correspondent that polygamy is one of the corner stones of the Mormon faith. It cannot and will not be removed on any account whatever. Taylor is yet in the prime of life, and is likely to fill his office for many years to come. Therefore, whatever may be the secret dissatisfaction spread among the young members of the Mormon Church, it is not probable that there will be any movement against polygamy instituted by the Mormons during the present generation.

On board the *Australia* were 20 stallions sent by Tattersalls, of London, to his friend Wm. Malone, of this city, to be sold at the American Horse Exchange. They are said to be of the best blood in England, and several of them are winners in good races. Among them are "Blue Mantle," "Elsham," "Muscovy," "Dalnacordoch," "Silver Stream," "Tymanum," "Midlothian," "Woodlands," "Constitution" and "Royalty."

The *Commercial Bulletin*: There is urgent demand for laborers just now from Colorado, New Mexico and Texas, where new railroad enterprises are in progress. The Denver and Rio Grande road officials give notice that they have employment for 10,000 men, to last a year, with the possibility of running through two years. Chinamen, no doubt, would be accepted, but of even these there is a scarcity at present.

The *Tribune's* Washington: Major Morris, who is now in Washington, is endeavoring to secure the establishment of regular mail service between Sitka and the new mining district. He visited Alaska last fall

and says that among the valuable discoveries made while he was there was a rich silver mine, on an island near the main land, not far from Harris district.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 9.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has instituted a suit against ex-Land Commissioner James B. Power, Chief Clerk Charles E. Kindry, and various members of other families, and alleged third parties to whom they executed conveyances in trust for themselves. The general nature of these transactions is that Power caused to be sold a large number of tracts of lands belonging to the company to a large number of persons ostensibly in behalf of the company for certain sums, payable in money; that after the many had been paid or secured, Power then obtained preferred stock of the company at a small fraction of its par value and turned them into the company at their par value in payment for these same tracts of lands and pocketed the difference between what the purchasers paid in money and what the preferred stock cost him. The complaint is very long and very specific and the case will involve a large amount, as the company demanded the restoration of the land and \$50,000 damages. Able counsel have been engaged and the case will be contested to the last. The defendants are out of town, but will doubtless hurry home and answer the complaint.

DENVER, 11.—*Tribune's* Santa Fe: Saturday afternoon at a railroad camp on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande, forty miles west of Chama, N. M., a desperado from Texas, named Baker, with two companions, entered the place and rode up to each store and saloon and robbed each proprietor of all his money and valuables. At the last store, kept by a Frenchman, the roughs collected every man in the place numbering forty, marshalled them into line under six-shooters and compelled them all to take a drink at the Frenchman's expense, Baker doing the honors. Finally Baker made them all sit on the floor and started away, threatening to shoot any who moved. As he turned, the Frenchman sprang upon him, took away both revolvers and shot him dead. The other men then arose and fired a volley at the other roughs, wounding one, but both escaped on their horses.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—A dispatch from Riding, California, says: A passenger train on the Oregon Railroad from Sacramento, due last night, met with an accident about five miles below here, at a place called China Gulch. The whole train went over the trestle and the engine and cars are a total wreck. The following are the names of the killed and wounded: George Smith, engineer, killed; Rogers, fireman, killed; Robert Johnson, messenger, leg broken; Ben. Kuhn, of San Francisco, badly bruised; the other train men are more or less bruised. There were several passengers in the rear car, but it did not get off the embankment and they escaped. The cause of the accident was a cloud bursting, which raised the creek so high that it washed out the embankment.

MILWAUKEE, 10.—The late Senator Matthew Hale Carpenter was buried this afternoon at Forrest Home Cemetery, near Milwaukee. The funeral pageant surpassed in noteworthy features and impressiveness any former funeral ceremony in Wisconsin. At the grave the ceremony was very brief, consisting merely in the reading of the ritual of the Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Ashley. Immediately after the lowering of the casket, the great concourse of people which had assembled withdrew and left the family and immediate personal friends of the late senator alone with their dead. The tribute paid by the people, in the way of assembling, flower offerings, etc., was never before equaled in Milwaukee. There were no formalities whatever.

DEADWOOD, 9.—A messenger has arrived from the camp of Boone May, for whose arrest a warrant was issued by Agent McGillicuddy, and given to Indians to serve. May has a party of 70 camped on the north bank of Little Missouri, determined to resist to the death. The Indians, under Young-Man-Afraid-Of-His-Horses, numbering 100, are on the south bank, having driven every white man from their side of the river. They declare they will capture May if they have to kill every one of his companions. Much feeling exists here. A number of May's friends start on Sunday to help him out of the trouble which will undoubtedly occur.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—The *Republican's* Dallas, Texas, special says: It will be recollected that two years ago Rev. W. G. Veal, a prominent Methodist preacher, was arraigned for a carnal and lustful assault on Mrs. Emma Griffin, at Waxahachie. This was his second appearance in court for such scandalous conduct. His church found him guilty. The Masonic Fraternity expelled him, and the court fined him \$500. From the latter court he appealed to a higher court which granted him a new trial. His second trial terminated at Waxahachie to-day in a verdict of guilty, and a fine of \$1,000 and costs.

IOWA CITY, Ia., 11.—Miss Duello still lives. She has grown weaker since morning, and is hardly able now to swallow water. Her pulse is very feeble, and the heat of her physician's hand seems to her like fire. She is now so low that she pays no attention to matters going on about her. The excitement of visits of strangers seems to have reduced her much. Her friends have the sympathy of the community. She begins the 47th day of her fast to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, 11.—German society is convulsed over divorce suits commenced by August Richter, Farmer Street, commissioner, and Dr. Baumiller. Each is enamored of the other's wife, and it is learned that a compromise has been effected to trade, the doctor pays Richter \$1,000 difference. Baumiller and Mrs. Richter and her son have gone to St. Louis together.

NEW YORK, 9.—*Tribune's* London special: Mr. Gladstone's land bill transcends all other topics in importance. Public opinion has not yet crystallized, but the first impressions are undoubtedly favorable to the bill, as a fair, just, middle-way to a settlement of the land question. The scheme is admittedly a new departure. English politicians regard it as a preface to a large proposal to be some day extended to Scotland and England. Co-partnership in the soil is the mainspring of Mr. Gladstone's proposal. This principle is justified by the circumstances in Ireland and the recommendations of both land commissions. Neither the Irish press nor the Irish party has assumed antagonism to the bill. Mr. Shaw has already indicated the line of criticism in stating that fixity of tenure of 15 years is too brief. Mr. Parnell, at Birmingham, adhered to the League programme, which aims at making tenant owners by compulsory compensation of landlords. He admitted that the bill was an honest attempt to reconcile the interests of landlords and tenants, and that anything which stops eviction is a distinct gain, and a decided step towards the abolition of landlordism. It is already reckoned that 90 out of the 103 Irish members will vote for the second reading of the bill. Lord Elcho's sweeping amendment will do so much harm that the front opposition bench is most likely to disavow and substitute another in the hope of catching the Irish votes. This depends on the bearing during Easter tide of the public speeches. The Tories will make a tremendous effort to secure the Irish support at the second reading. At present the Irish seem disposed to support the second reading, and effect amendments in committee in regard to the constitution and working of the land court, which is the keystone of fair rents. The bill is likely to be much altered in that respect. The emigration provisions will also be subjected to a heavy ordeal in committee. The general voice of public opinion at present regards this the greatest scheme of Mr. Gladstone's creation. The Duke of Argyll's resignation was due to the fear that the bill would extinguish the rights of ownership. He represents the old school of political economy in regard to land tenure, and cannot accept the new principle that land has no sanctity beyond the reach of Parliament. His chief objection relates to free sale. He was careful to withhold his resignation till after Mr. Gladstone's explanation of the provisions of the bill. Three months ago it was known that the Duke and two other ministers were disposed to break away. It is supposed that the other two are now reconciled to the measure.

Lord Carlingford, who succeeds the Duke of Argyll, is a wig, but his acceptance of the privy seal places an expert on Irish questions in the Cabinet. He is as sweeping a reformer in regard to Ireland as Spencer. The Duke of Argyll's successor is regarded by Tories as a proof of the revolutionary tendency of the land bill. The chief feature has been largely overlooked, namely, the pro-

vision extinguishing £80,000,000 the permanent debt, of manufacturing the £20,000,000 short annuities which end in 1885, and turning them into long annuities. A remission of the silver duty is interceded to relieve foreign exchange with countries trading on a silver basis.

Another great memorial from London bankers has been presented to Gladstone, urging that Emancipation should be represented at the conference. It is thought that Gladstone will ultimately yield in the matter.

Home rule members will ask government to amend the law so as to bar the collection of rents beyond a certain date, and clauses for giving state aid and the reclamation of waste lands, to open up tempting opportunities for speculators and adventurers. Irish landlords will be anxious to sell out, and their places will be taken by retired iron masters and iron lords, who are proving to be harsher and more unreasonable hereditary proprietors. The amendment required to carry the bill into effect will be enormous.

The *Spectator* says: The real tendency of the bill is to enable landlords to vanish from the scene, and to suffer any injuries, except rare cases.

Leading members of the League disclaim any knowledge of the fugitive Coleman, though they have arrived by the *Australia* on Saturday. They say all such schemes as the Mansion House plot are without the sanction of the League. Only result in great injury to the cause." While leaguers may insist forward to the ultimate independence of Ireland, the use of force is not at all comprehended in the present plans.

Cork, 9.—Parnell, replying to the toast to the prosperity of Ireland at the banquet this evening, traced the history of the Land League. He denounced the desertion of 17 members from the Irish party as the cause of the coercion bill. The first point of the land bill, he said, was full of doubtful points and pitfalls. He invited anybody to tell accurately it would work. It would be the work of Irish members to improve the bill as far as possible in its passage through the House, and see that working be as advantageous as possible to tenants. The second point of the bill was by far the most important. He looked upon it as very important results. He had denounced emigration, which he declared was a scheme for clearing out small tenants, whose courage and sacrifices had brought the matter to a point. No British minister could very long overlook any matter that did not largely reduce rents. Parnell addressing the people in the district of Hawarden where stone is staying.

At a land meeting at New York, to-day, a resolution was expressed regret that no means for giving effect to the bill had been devised that would be successful for the fit of the people.

The Irish Catholic bishops hold a meeting of the Episcopal body on Tuesday, to consider the land bill and determine, if possible, upon some course of united action in regard thereto. The important subject is being emphasized by the holding of a meeting on Tuesday of holy date of great inconvenience to the bishops who must all be in their respective dioceses on Wednesday night, to celebrate all-imp functions of Thursday. Nothing of a sense of the greatest urgency have caused the meeting to be at such a time. The meeting was convoked not by the primate bishop of Armagh, but by the bishop McCabe, of Dublin. It is assumed that he must have been specially empowered by the exercise this act of authority he could not do under any circumstances. If this is correct, and it is not easy to account for the convention of the whole Episcopal body of Ireland, the archbishop of Dublin, it is indicated that the Holy See is determined to throw the weight of its influence with the moderate section of the hierarchy, and to restrain the