

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 28.—The *Tribune* says: The steamer *City of Rome*, of the Anchor line, reached here to-day, having on board, besides her 1,821 regular passengers, two French fishermen, the only survivors of the crew of the French fishing bark *George Jeanne*, which was sunk by the *City of Rome* in collision on the Banks of New Foundland May 25th. The names of the rescued men are Herbert Albert and Frank Alpenson Marie. The ill-fated vessel was struck and sank in less than a minute, carrying down with her twenty-four men, only two of whom were saved. Captain R. D. Munro, of the *City of Rome*, was too much broken up by the remembrance of the scene to give more than a brief statement. The steamer left Liverpool May 20th. The weather was fine until Monday, when, after a bright morning, a dense fog came on. It was so thick that from the bow of the boat it was difficult to see 100 feet ahead. A great many icebergs were passed. Between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. fifty-eight were counted, large and small. The Captain asserts that the vessel's pace was slackened to half speed, and, fully realizing the danger, every precaution was taken. Bells were rung and whistles sounded continuously. At 4.10 a. m., the fog was thickest, the men forward saw the spars and masts of a bark appear in the mist, barely twenty feet away. The bark lay at anchor, and, according to the Captain's story, was not ringing its bell or keeping a lookout. Signals to reverse the engines were given, but she struck the bark, and her iron bow cut through the bark *Jeanne* with as little resistance as if she had been a piece of cheese. People on the *City of Rome* saw a few barefooted Frenchmen in blue fishermen-blouses rushing frantically forward on the bark. The murky air was filled with their affrighted cries, shrill declarations of horror from the deck of the steamer and a hoarse sounding of the steamer's fog horn, and then the bark went out of sight. A few spars floated on the sea and four men could be seen struggling in the water. Life buoys were thrown to them, and as soon as possible the steamer was stopped and backed to where the bark had been, and two boats were lowered. By this time one of the four fishermen had sunk, two were clinging to a buoy, and a third floated alongside the steamer, supporting himself by a spar. Fourth officer Arthur C. Turner rigged a rope around his body, and taking another rope had himself lowered to the man. Turner succeeded in getting a rope around the Frenchman's arm and neck, and strong arms pulled him half way up the side of the boat, when the loop slipped over his head and he fell back into the water and sank out of sight. This man was the captain of the *George Jeanne*, Joseph R. London. Meantime, Albert, Herbert and Marie were picked up by boats. Steerage passengers who landed from the *City of Rome* at Castle Gardens declare, with one accord, that the steamer was making at least 14 knots an hour when the collision occurred.

Every one on the *George Jeanne*, except Marie, were below Marie sat near the stern keeping a lookout. He heard the whistle of the *Rome* for eight minutes before she appeared. He rang the bell of the *George Jeanne* and kept it up, and was ringing it when the *Rome* crashed into her. The lost fishermen were all married. Charles Morgan, a steerage passenger, declared that the officers on the bridge were watching the passengers leaping and jumping, and were not keeping a proper lookout. The official log of the steamer states that on Monday the steamer made 48 miles. A paper was presented to Captain Munro, signed by the cabin passengers, praising his efforts to save the survivors.

LINCOLN, Neb., 28.—A special to the *State Journal* from Indianola gives the following particulars of the bursting of the waterspout Tuesday evening: A party of 17 Bohemians, en route to Dundy Creek, camped in Richman Cañon, half a mile from Republican River, nine miles east of this place. At dark a heavy rain set in, and about 10 o'clock a waterspout burst a short distance above, flooding the heretofore dry cañon to a depth of 15 feet. This came down the cañon, the waves each rising a foot or two higher than their predecessors. The party were asleep in their wagons, the one nearest the bed of the stream being occupied by John Macek, wife and son; the center one by John Osmer, wife and four children and two other children; the third occupied by Joseph Havelic, wife and three children. When the flood struck the wagons Havelic was first to arouse. He jumped up, grasped his wagon tongue and attempted to pull the wagon out of the water. A fresh wave struck it, wresting the tongue from his grasp and carrying the wagon out into the raging flood. Osmer had already jumped from his wagon and succeeded in getting four children to the shore, but before he could return to the wagon it was carried down the seething cañon. The first Macek knew of the situation he was sailing down stream. Seeing a tree just ahead, he bid his wife and son cling to him, and he would try to catch the tree. He succeeded, but the sudden step shook off his wife and son and they went down in the flood. Macek climbed the tree, from which he was rescued in the morning. Havelic and Osmer finally

found the residence of Simon Jennings, half a mile off, and made known what had happened. Word was sent to Indianola, and by noon 100 people were searching for the bodies. Up to tonight but two of the 11 bodies missing had been found.

DENVER, 28.—The *News* Silver City, N. M., special says: The Apaches are making bloody trails through this section. It is now thought three or four different bands are depredating and murdering in as many sections of the Territory. The hostiles are thought to number about 300. Four chiefs are with them—Geronimo, Nana, Natcha and Chihuahua. This morning five dead bodies of a Mexican family consisting of a man, wife and three children, killed five miles from here, were brought in and buried. One other is known to have been killed in the same vicinity, and one badly wounded. The party which left here last night returned to-day for a supply of fresh horses. They report numerous ranches on Bear Creek sacked, horses stolen and cattle killed. The Indian trail was followed from there to the Pinos Altos foothills, where last night's killing was done. The Indians approached within four miles of Fort Bayard. Three troops of cavalry are now in pursuit. It is reported that the Indians are doubling back on the old trail in the direction of Bear Creek. This band numbers 75 to 80. Another band on the Gila river drove off 130 head of horses. Two couriers are missing. Three additional prospectors were killed at the south fork of the Whitewater, and one named Joe Bunting, on Mogollon Creek. The latter made a brave fight, killing two Indians, one a chief. The fight was witnessed by Bunting's partner just coming into camp. He succeeded in killing two before getting away.

News is just received of additional killings in the Black Range. The families from all the surrounding country are in town. Intense excitement prevails.

The *Tribune-Republican's* Fort Stanton, New Mexico, special says: Two of Geronimo's squaws, captured by the Indian police, have arrived here. One of them wore five gold rings, evidently taken from victims of the present raid. The squaws tore their hair and wildly lamented their fate.

Major Van Horn is here and has received an offer from San Juan, chief of the Mescaleros, of 150 warriors, in case the hostiles come east of the Rio Grande river.

San Francisco, 28.—Gen. Crook has telegraphed from Arizona to the Military Department:

"No more troops needed at present. Troops from Bowie are stationed in Stein Pass; those from Huachuca at Mount Huadalupe Cañon, to intercept the hostiles if they should double back to go into Mexico by the usual trails. Major Van Vleet with 18 officers and 240 men of the Tenth Cavalry, Capt. Smith with 100 men of the Fourth Cavalry, and Capt. Pierce and the Indian scouts from San Carlos, are at Fort Bayard, co-operating with the troops of New Mexico. Lieut. Davis with 60 Indian scouts from Apache is still on their trail, in pursuit into the mountains. What has made it so difficult to get any definite information in regard to the Indians is the rapidity of their march, they having made about 130 miles in two days over an exceedingly rough country.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Indian Agent Llewellyn, of the Mescalero agency, New Mexico, has telegraphed the Indian bureau as follows: "The Apaches under Geronimo are now depredating west of the Rio Grande. Two women of Geronimo's camp came in here to-day. I have confined them in the guard-house. Major Vanborn, commanding at Fort Stanton, is here to-day. The Mescaleros have tendered him 150 men to accompany his troops, should the hostiles come within striking distance. There are 25 bucks of Victoria's band who have lived here with the Mescaleros three years. If necessary I will arrest and hold them until the trouble is over. The Mescaleros can be depended upon, and will not join the hostiles." The agent has been instructed not to arrest the Victoria Indians so long as they are peaceable, but to keep them under surveillance.

MILWAUKEE, 28.—Indefinite particulars are received here of a disastrous fire at Medford, in this State. It is believed the business portion of the place, together with a large quantity of lumber, has been destroyed. Among the buildings destroyed was the telegraph office, so that the details are not to be had. No figures are given as to the probable loss or insurance.

Late to-night it is learned from Medford that the losses by to-day's fire are fully \$200,000, with light insurance. There are many sufferers.

LIMA, 28.—A telegram from Gen. Mas announces the complete defeat of Caceres at Huancago by Iglesias' forces under command of Col. Yessup. A great number of prisoners were taken. Caceres himself is wounded and has returned to Pucara. Gen. Mas is in pursuit. This decisive victory is expected to prevent any further revolutionary attempts and effect the complete pacification of the Republic.

NEW YORK, 29.—Dr. Douglas remained in General Grant's house all night, and when he came out this morning said he had not been awake with the General so much any night in a month as he was last night. The patient slept only two or three hours during the night and not more than one hour continuously. He was kept awake by pains in his throat and ear. The doctor said, however, that the throat inside and out, appears as well

as during the past week, and he believed the General had become chilled during his ride yesterday afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—The *Oceanic China Mail* says: Dispatches from Vienna state that the Chinese government intends to create a separate vice-royalty for all the western provinces of Central Asia, with the centre of administration at Urumtsi near the Russian frontier. The Chinese government is considering the proposition to confiscate all the temple (church) lands in the province of Kinangran and remove the priests and nurses to Kashgaria as colonists.

NEW YORK, 29.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: The reserve increase is now \$956,850. The banks now hold \$60,769,000 in excess of legal requirements.

DENVER, 29.—At Fort Collins, this morning, C. R. Welsh's dry goods store and the Windsor Hotel, adjoining, were burned; estimated loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$34,000.

BOSTON, 29.—Judge Allen to-day, in the divorce suit brought by John L. Sullivan's wife, decided not to grant the latter's application for divorce. He did not think Sullivan had been proven "a gross and confirmed drunkard" nor had his cruelty been proven.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 29.—Gen. Terry received a telegram confirming the report from the commander of Fort Assinaboine, confirming the report of the capture of Gabriel Dumont and Michael Durnois on American soil and their arrival there. Dumont was captured on the 27th instant by Sergeant Perkins and two scouts on Milk River trail, ten miles from the Fort. Gen. Terry ordered the men to hold the prisoners until further instructions.

EL PASO, Tex., 29.—Travelers who arrived last night from Lake Valley and Chloride, N. M., report that there are marauding Indians near both those places, and that the inhabitants are greatly excited and are under arms. Miners and cattlemen in the Organ and San Andros mountains are coming in for safety. Couriers have been dispatched to the Sacramento mountains to warn the people of their danger.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., 29.—The entire personal property of Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, mother of the Irish land leaver, has been seized at the suit of Joshua Turner and others and is advertised for sale June 1st.

MONTREAL, 29.—There has been a heavy fall in grain freights from here to Great Britain. The price was three shillings per quarter, but it is now only nine pence. The cause alleged is that the railways are carrying wheat from Chicago to Boston and New York for merely nominal rates, and the Erie Canal route, being without tolls, can maintain its supremacy over the St. Lawrence route.

CHICAGO, 29.—The C. M. and St. Paul has given notice that at the expiration of thirty days it will withdraw from the Colorado-Utah Association. In the recent award of percentages made, St. Paul was reduced from 12 to 9½ per cent a division of business which it claims is unjust and to which at one time it made protest. The Burlington was also very much dissatisfied and it was expected it would take the same action if the St. Paul persists in its determination. At the expiration of the thirty days, lively work in Colorado-Utah traffic is anticipated.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Charles Denby of Indiana, was to-day appointed to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

WASHINGTON, 30.—D. A. Y. P. Garnett of this city, while on a recent trip south visited Jefferson Davis, with whom he has had a long and intimate acquaintance. The *Star* publishes an interview with Dr. Garnett, in which the views of the ex-Confederate President are given on the political situation and other matters. Dr. Garnett says: "In the course of our conversation Davis alluded to the political condition of the country by saying he knew nothing of the present executive, and he had not yet progressed far enough with his administration for him to form an opinion. He seemed satisfied with the members of the cabinet selected from the South, but was not disposed, I thought, to entertain a very hopeful view of our future, as he said the respect, love and veneration for the Constitution which had animated citizens of the United States before the war had now departed from our people, and that the system of government erected by our forefathers existed only in name; that there were elements of disintegration and disruption at work in our midst, which could only be restrained and held in check by force; that the underlying and fundamental principles upon which our system of government was erected, and upon which the constitution as it was before the war rested, was fast becoming obsolete and forgotten by the old men and never learned by the young; that, under the rule of Republicanism, during the war and subsequent to it, the constitution was made a rope of sand, and that whilst this party of co-called liberal ideas was proclaiming universal freedom and equality on one hand, they were tearing down and blotting out the very safeguards and defenses which alone, under our form of government, could secure it to them. Speaking of Commodore Bullock's book, which discloses the secret history of Confederate agents in England during the war, for procuring ships, the doctor continued: "Mr. Davis exhibited a much feeling at what he characterized as the duplicity and meanness of the Eng-

lish Government in its conduct towards the South, and whilst that government would permit the United States to purchase and take away as many ships as it desired, there was always some pretext found to prevent the sailing of those vessels purchased by any agent or citizen of the Confederacy, although such vessels were entirely unarmed."

"Did you refer to the report that a petition was to be presented to Congress in his behalf?" asked the reporter.

"I asked him if it were true," responded the doctor; "that he had authorized any petition to be presented to the Federal authorities to have his disabilities removed, and he replied very emphatically in the negative, and added that he had written an open letter to the author of that petition, calling his attention to that fact. He said he had at all times been perfectly willing to undergo trial if the Government thought proper to bring on such an issue, provided he was tried strictly under the provisions of the Constitution."

NEW YORK, 30.—The entire city to-day presented a holiday appearance. Flags fluttered from many public and private buildings; the streets, especially along the route taken by the procession, were filled with people and large crowds were gathered in the public squares. All the monuments in the square were decorated with flowers and bunting. The procession of the G. A. R., and accompanying regiments started at about 11 o'clock, and marched down to the grand stand, where the President and his friends reviewed it. Gen. Shaler rode at the head of the first division of the National Guards. All the officers saluted the President, and he doffed his hat. Then followed different posts of the Grand army of the Republic and then invited guests in carriages. Among the prominent veterans present were Generals H. E. Davies, Henry A. Barnum, John Cochrane, Chas. P. Stone, Daniel E. Sickles and Edward Jardine. The Fire Department was also represented in the procession. At the grand stand, besides the President and Secretaries Whitney and Endicott, were Postmaster General Vilas, Gen. Hancock, Major Grace and General Doubleday.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—The *City of New York* arrived this morning, bringing Hongkong dates to May 2, and Yokohama to May 12.

Yokohama was the scene of an extraordinary occurrence the 6th of May. As the British men-of-war *Agamemnon*, *Saphire* and *Swift* steamed into port the Russian ship *Valdimer*, commanded by Admiral Crown, commander-in-chief of the Russian squadron in these seas, piped to quarters, manned her guns, and made every preparation for immediate action. It is stated that had so much as a rifle been fired from the Russian vessel the *Agamemnon* would have rammed her. No explanation of the affair was made by the Russian commander.

About 30,000 people in Corea are said to be prepared to rise against the government, overthrow it and drive the foreigners, including the Japanese, from Corea. Notice has been posted in the center of Seoul warning people to leave the capital as a disturbance is expected to occur May 31st, when the castle will be burned and its occupants killed.

DEMING, N. M., 29.—A band of Apaches passed seven miles from here heading for Mexico. Three companies of cavalry and 60 scouts are on the trail of this band, but are several hours behind. A company of volunteers, well armed and mounted, left here this afternoon in pursuit of the Indians. About 60 persons have been killed since the outbreak.

DENVER, 29.—A *News* Silver City, N. M., special says: The Indians are rapidly leaving this section. They are moving south, probably heading for the Black Range. No new killings are reported. Seventeen companies of troops are in the field, and not one Indian has been taken in by them.

TUCSON, Arizona, 29.—A Silver City special says: The bodies of Colonel Phillips' family, murdered by Apaches, have been brought in. All are horribly mutilated. The daughters had been lying up alive by a meat hook stuck in the back of the head. Mrs. Phillips' eyes were gouged out, ears and breasts cut off and otherwise brutally mangled. The citizens are frantic that such outrages should be perpetrated without check.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., 30.—At Woodlawn this morning Charles P. Barnes met his brother-in-law, Thomas E. Brown, in the road, and without the least provocation and in cold blood, shot and killed him. Barnes then went into his house and calling his ten-year-old son, shot and killed him. Seeing his second son a short distance off, the inhuman father opened fire on him also, but the lad escaped with only a slight wound. The sheriff, knowing Barnes' desperate character, summoned a posse, captured the double murderer and hurried him to Elkton jail, fearing he would be lynched by the excited neighbors. Barnes had been drinking heavily, and his wife was compelled to leave him a short time ago. He may have supposed they had something to do with this separation.

Binghamton, N. Y., 30.—At the depot on the Erie road east of this city occurred to-day an awful tragedy. Geo. Axtell, a young man, came to that place and drank more or less during the day, and while in the saloon he became angered at a negro waiter, and pulling a revolver began firing. The saloon was crowded. Axtell fired five shots, killing two men outright, wounding a third fatally and two more seri-

ously. The men killed are Wm. Perry, aged 38, jeweler; C. Freeman, aged 25, farmer; F. A. French, a farmer, aged 60, was shot in the bowels and fatally wounded. Fred Weaver had his nose broken by a bullet and another man, name unknown, was shot through the cheek. Axtell, after a desperate fight, was arrested and brought to this city and placed in jail.

LEAVENWORTH, 30.—Robert Broadus, a prosperous young cattleman, shot R. C. Jobson, an architect of this city, this evening and then suicided. The shooting was caused by the attention Jobson was paying to Miss Wood, teacher in the city schools, and a highly-respected young lady. Broadus and Miss Wood, it is said, had been engaged but the match was broken off. This evening Jobson was walking with the lady, when Broadus rode up and fired at him twice. Jobson retreated to a store, and Broadus followed, shooting three times more. He then remounted and rode home, where he shot himself dead. Jobson has two wounds in the breast and one in the back. Physicians say he cannot recover.

DENVER, 29.—A *News* Gunnison special says: This evening as the east-bound Denver and Rio Grande freight train reached a point a few hundred yards from the depot those in the vicinity saw a flash and heard a loud report from the direction of the train. Upon examination it was found that an explosive of some kind had been placed under the track, and had knocked out a piece of rail several inches long, and shattered one driving wheel of the locomotive. The torpedo was evidently intended for the incoming passenger train from Denver, which happened to be an hour late. No clue to the perpetrators.

WACO, Texas, 30.—The Brzoz river 9 feet last night had fallen several feet from the highest point. At 150 dwellings and business houses had been submerged. Every available workman has been engaged in clearing buildings and streets. The estimate damage to city property—not including railroad property—will reach \$100,000. Three-quarters of this damage was sustained in East Waco.

NEW YORK, 29.—The steamer *Adriatic*, which arrived here to-day from Rio Janeiro, brings advices to the effect that the new ministry of Brazil has adopted a programme for the abolition of slavery, of which the following is synopsis: A general registry of slaves, with a declaration of the value of each slave registered, subject to yearly depreciation of 5 per cent, making a maximum value of slaves of 60 years at 200 milleris each. Slaves over 60 years will have no monetary value, but will be obliged to serve term of three years. The existing emancipation fund will be continued and in addition a new fund will be created from a tax of 5 per cent on public revenues, except exports, and indemnification will be made to slave owners in 5 cent policies to one-half the value of each slave, and service of five years in payment of the remainder.

CHICAGO, 31.—Passenger train No. 1 on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad arrived here to-day an hour and a half late in charge of a madman out of 12 or 15 men, officers and citizens, who finally secured him, one officer is dead, shot through the body another probably fatally wounded several citizens injured, and the lunatic himself lies in the county hospital mortally wounded with three bullets in him.

Shortly before noon to-day the station policeman at the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific depot on Polk Street received the following dispatch:

"CHEMSA, Ills., May 31."

"I have an insane man on my train who has possession of one car. The police at Kansas City, Jacksonville and Peoria were all afraid to take him. Please send ten or twelve policemen out on No. 1 to take him when we arrive in Chicago. They had better come in citizens clothes."

THEY WILL HAVE TO LOOK SHARP IF SOME ONE WILL GET HURT."

[Signed] PUTNAM,

Conductor No. 6.

"No. 6," which left Kansas City last night, was due here at 2.50 p. m. There was difficulty on starting out No. 1 as directed in the dispatch, and it was decided to meet the train at the depot. Eight uniformed policemen and four citizens clothes, under command of Lieutenant Laughlin made up the squad which arrived at the depot ten minutes before the train was due. The train being delayed as was subsequently learned by ineffectual efforts to capture the lunatic, the police were forced to wait more than an hour. After considerable anxious speculation as to the condition of things on board "No. 6," the officers were finally anything but reassured by a dispatch from a suburb station, warning them that the maniac was well armed and would resist desperately. A little later "No. 6" appeared in sight and the police separating so as to form two squads awaited her arrival on either side of the track. As the train approached the whistle sounded a number of warning notes in quick succession.

People HANGING HALF WAY OUT OF THE CAR WINDOWS

were seen to gesticulate wildly to the crowd. Before the train had come to a stand still a dozen passengers jumped to the ground and fled, looking back with blanched faces. Officer Barrett was