

sons. The church was erected in 1870, entirely of pine, and was about 100 feet by 60. It had two stories, with galleries on the sides and north end, about twenty-five feet wide. There were two doors in the north end and vestibule, from which two doors opened into the body of the church. The galleries opened into the vestibule. At the rear end was another door, by which a few persons escaped.

Immediately upon the breaking out of the flames, all the occupants of the galleries rushed to the east door and falling upon one another choked up the doorway with their bodies, piled in all ways seven or eight deep. Here most of the lives were lost. From this mass chief Mullen rescued one young woman after having taken off two dead bodies from above her. The chief and others had their clothes almost burned from them and were badly burned about their hands.

In the rear of the church was the priest's residence, which was destroyed. The walls were pulled down after the fire was nearly out.

One woman jumped from the highest window down upon the front steps, breaking her arm. A man with two children in his arms jumped from a window and escaped.

It is not quite certain that all the bodies have been taken from the ruins; in the haste to get as many as possible from the building before it fell, several were taken but a short distance, and it is possible a few more may be taken from the debris.

Noon. The bodies of fifty persons, burned to death at Holyoke last night, have been identified, in addition to those of fifteen or twenty who were at once removed to their homes by their friends. Nearly seventy have died, and some forty more are more or less burned or otherwise injured. The hero of the disaster was John Lynch, a brave fireman, who was first to respond to the alarm. He describes the scene when he reached the burning church as appalling.

Wedged tight and immovable in the doorways was a dense mass of humanity, none of them able to stand upright from the terrible pressure of the crowd behind, while upon and over them a sheet of fire rolled like a wave streaming far out into the open air. Without stopping to consider their danger Lynch and Chief Engineer Mullen rushed into the flames, spurred on by the piteous cries of "For God's sake come and help us!" and began pulling out bodies. A moment later and a well directed hydrant stream from the Mount Holyoke hose struck the brave rescuers, and undoubtedly saved them from being burned alive. The first persons drawn out were burning, but they passed directly through the stream of water and the flames were extinguished. Some poor creatures fell fainting on the long flight of wooden stairs leading down to the street, and few were able to walk. By this time the entire fire department had arrived and worked with such energy and will that when the fire was extinguished the charred wooden walls of the structure were standing, and were pulled down by the hook and ladder men in order that a search for the bodies might be made. It was only a few moments after the water struck the building before the fire was out, but the destruction to life during that brief period was terrible. Some sprang from the gallery windows and were seriously injured; one person appeared at the window completely wrapt in flames, and after tottering there an instant fell to the ground dead and unrecognizable. Hundreds of men went to the wreck soon as opportunity offered to search for bodies, and a force of police was organized to keep back the crowd which had gathered. The greater number of bodies were found in the fatal entry way, burned some of them to a crisp. The body of one woman was found in the seat she occupied, her clothing burned entirely off. A fleshy woman weighing some hundred and eighty pounds was dragged screaming from the mass. She was carried a short distance from the church and placed on the grass, while the flesh actually peeled off her back, and in a moment she fell over dead. The scenes last night and to-day in the school-house basement, where the bodies of the dead were carried, were heartrending. The coroner's jury was summoned to-day, but the excitement continues so great that it was judged best not to attempt

taking evidence and the inquest was adjourned till Monday.

Said an ambitious Philadelphia wife to her slow-going husband, the other day, "Why can't you distinguish yourself in some way? Better be a great defaulter than nothing."

NEW YORK, 28.—Professor O. C. Marsh writes to the *Evening Post*, complaining of great injustice being done to him in a Washington dispatch, saying that he had expressed great sorrow for having unwittingly caused criticism to the Indian management, which he considered generally good, and he has not seen the Indian supplies in bulk, but based his complaints on samples shown him by Red Cloud. The professor adds, "It would be difficult to condense a greater number of mis-statements in the same space than this paragraph contains. When it was written I had been at the Interior Department only twice, and mainly to correct mis-statements similar to the above. I had expressed no sorrow whatever at having caused criticism of the Indian management, but only regret that I had not done so years before. I do not consider the Indian management, generally, good, but as a whole thoroughly bad. I did not acknowledge to the commissioner that I based my complaints merely on the samples Red Cloud showed me, but I have an abundance of other evidence of fraud practised on Red Cloud and his tribe, that I stand ready to give before any proper tribunal. I do not consider your correspondent at all responsible for the errors in the dispatch, as he only repeated one of many items sent out by the Indian ring to weaken the force of the facts I laid before the President and board of Indian commissioners."

At times, to-day, at the Stock Exchange, it seemed as if a panic was inevitable, the most excitement having been in Lake Shore, which fell to 59½, Western Union Telegraph to 72½, and New York Central to par.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 28.—Louis Desperdin, 54 years old, whose wife and daughter were both burned to death, became insane to-day from grief.

The latest revised figures of the Holyoke disaster state that 71 are dead, fatally burned 22, and otherwise burned and wounded 27; of the 71 dead 55 are females and 16 males.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The President signed the commission of Thomas Simons, of New York, to be assistant attorney general of the U. S., vice John Goforth.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, directed the retirement of \$987,760 from the currency balance of the treasury, the same being eighty per cent of the additional circulation issued to the banks during the present month; until further orders the circulating medium shall not exceed \$377,064,055.

This afternoon the Sioux Indians called at the Interior Department, where they expected to meet the President and Secretary Delano, for the purpose of stating their grievances. The President was unable to be present, and Delano could not attend. In the absence of the Secretary the delegation was received by Assistant Secretary Cowan. The Indians complained bitterly of the inferior quality of the clothing, food and tobacco issued by the agents. Commissioner Smith informed them that in future they would have better rations and blankets and they withdrew.

Information has been received at the State Department of the passage, by acclamation, in March last, by the Cortes of the Kingdom of Portugal, of a bill granting unconditional freedom to the remaining Portuguese slaves, known as apprentices or freedmen.

SIoux CITY, Ia., 28.—The *Journal* extra this p.m. says that on last Friday morning soldiers under Captain Walker entered the camp at Gordon City, Neb., and burned fourteen wagons, rations and supplies of arms, and destroyed every thing belonging to the Black Hills Transportation Co., except some baggage, which they loaded into six remaining wagons, and started for Fort Randall, making the men go on foot, some of them being barefooted, their boots and clothing having been destroyed. The mules gave out on the way, and much of the baggage was thrown out. After the capture the officers ransacked the camp, helping themselves to anything they could use, and then turned the soldiers loose

at the remainder without hindrance.

NEW YORK, 29.—A dispatch from London says that Paul Bynnton, who started to cross the channel from Grisez, France, to Dover, in his life-saving suit, landed between Dover and South Foreland this morning, having been in the water continuously for twenty-three hours and forty minutes.

The revenue officers, yesterday, seized twenty barrels of whiskey consigned by Rindskopf Bros., of the first revenue district of Wisconsin, and 130 barrels from R. W. Ulrich, of St. Louis; the claimants have not yet appeared.

The grand jury of the U. S. circuit court this morning presented eighteen indictments against Chas. L. Lawrence, formerly secretary of the American Club, now charged with smuggling.

WASHINGTON, 29.—To-day having been set apart for the decoration of the Union soldiers' graves, it is generally observed as a holiday. The public departments are closed and other business is suspended. The principal point of attraction was the Arlington cemetery, where an oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. Newman, and an original poem was recited by Dr. Rankin. The Marine band was in attendance and a large number of citizens participated in the ceremonies. Among the prominent visitors were the President and members of the cabinet. The Southern Memorial Association will decorate the graves of the Confederate dead on Tuesday next.

CONCORD, N. H., 29.—The *Monitor*, the republican organ of the State, calls for the impeachment of Governor Weston; the article creates considerable sensation.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 29.—An attempt was made last night to rob the National Mahawie Bank at Great Barrington; several masked burglars entered the house of F. N. Deland, the cashier, and having gagged and handcuffed him, compelled him to go with them to the bank, where they tried to get him to open the vault, but being unsuccessful they took revenge by robbing Deland's house of all the valuables, and then decamped.

HARTFORD, Ct., 29.—H. G. Cameron, of the University crew of Trinity College, was drowned yesterday while practising in a shell, which was capsized by the wash of a steamer.

BOSTON, 29.—The cities and towns throughout New England are observing Decoration Day as a holiday.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 29.—Last night Adam Stinger and wife were burned to death in their house at East Hamburg.

BALTIMORE, 29.—Mrs. Rohm, the fat woman of Barnum's show, died at her residence last night of tumor.

ST. JOHN'S, N.B., 29.—The *Daily Telegraph* says of the fire in Portland, the flames extended over more than twenty acres, and destroyed all the houses on the south side of the straight shore, from Allegany St. to Simond St., a distance of 1300 feet, and all on the north side of the straight shore, from Allegany St., to within four or five houses of Simond St., all the houses on both sides of Harrison St., all on east side of Douglas road from that of D. V. Roberts to Maine street, 400 feet, and all the houses on both sides of Main St.

This morning the body of a man, named Haley, was found among the ruins.

CHICAGO, 30.—The *Times* special from Sioux City says, that a report was brought to Fort Sully yesterday, that Indians had killed a party of white men in the vicinity of the Black Hills.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell half a million dollars in gold each Thursday during June.

President Grant has written the following letter to General Harry White, President of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention—

"WASHINGTON, May 29.
"Dear Sir—A short time subsequent to the presidential election of 1872, the press, a portion of it hostile to the republican party, and particularly so to the administration, started a cry of 'Caesarism' and Third Term, calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it beneath the dignity of the office which I had been twice called to fill to answer the question before the subject should be presented by com-

petent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met or by a body of whatever dignity and party authority.

A convention to make nominations for State officers for the second state in the Union having considered the question, I deem it not improper that I should speak. In the first place, I never sought the office for the second, nor even for the first nomination. I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me for supposed services rendered to the Republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me constantly for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make a sacrifice. Without seeking office for a second term, the nomination was tendered me by the unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories selected by the republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making a nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this and the overwhelming endorsement which their action received at the election following; but it must be remembered that all sacrifices except that of comfort had been made in accepting the first term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander has been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance, to the best of my understanding, of the duties of my position, though I admit, in the light of subsequent events, many times subject to fairer criticism than an endorsement from those who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated. Now, for a third term, I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write nor utter one word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the constitution, in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which one person shall be eligible for the office of President, and until such amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by a resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nationality, &c. It may happen, in the future history of the country, that to change the executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even nominate himself, is preposterous; it is a reflection on the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election or nomination. I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for re-nomination, and I would not accept the nomination were it tendered unless it came under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, a circumstance which is not likely to arise. I congratulate the convention over which you presided for the harmony which prevailed and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected. With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. Grant."

The Sioux Indians have been counselling among themselves all the evening, trying to decide upon a plan for dividing their reservation so as to let the government have the Black Hills with the right of way through their lands, and reserve a good piece for themselves; they are still determined not to go to Indian Territory.

NEW YORK, 30.—The coming dedication of the Masonic temple is exciting great interest. About 3,000 craftsmen have, within three days, announced their intention to take part in the parade. The grand lodges of Georgia, North and South

Carolina, Arkansas, Nebraska and California are represented here, and delegates from various other grand lodges and blue lodges are hurrying hither. Large bodies of masons from distant places are expected here on Tuesday. The grand lodge room is now thoroughly prepared for the dedication ceremonies.

Father Lake, assistant pastor of St. Annie's church, whose sermon attacking public schools created so much stir last winter, and occasioned his suspension, was recently married in this city, and has taken up his residence in San Francisco. He is an American and a convert, and his secession and marriage occasion a marked sensation in Catholic circles.

The steamer *State of Hartford*, of Hartford and New York, struck a rock in Hell Gate, last night; and was run on the flats, where she sank in 30 feet of water; fifty passengers on board were safely landed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 30.—The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Springfield broke out at half-past two this afternoon, and destroyed nearly forty buildings, the lumber business blocks, and causing a loss of \$550,000. A high wind prevailed all the afternoon, and at one time the whole business part of the city was seriously threatened, but the fire departments, with assistance from Chickapee, Holyoke, Westfield, and Hartford, succeeded in getting the fire under control.

The following are the losses by the fire: I. Stebbins \$27,000; Livermore, Swan & Co. \$5,000; W. Q. Shepard \$17,000; C. S. Hurlbut \$22,000; John Holland \$35,000; Jas. Hickey \$4,000; J. McLaughlin \$35,000; Henry Clark \$2,500; Paige & Moore \$6,000; E. H. Phillips \$1,800; Messrs Goldsmith \$15,000; J. Shaw, \$40,000; W. P. Shepherd \$17,000; W. D. Kinsman \$1,000; Ethe Church \$8,500; H. M. Burts \$18,500; J. H. Eldridge \$5,000; Merian & Frost \$22,000; the Wason Manufacturing Co. \$5,000; Faulds & Maur \$35,000; the Powers box factory \$6,000; A. F. Bull \$4,000; P. V. Burnham \$3,500; Geo. W. Clark & Co. \$5,000; S. Anderson \$2,500; Orrin Pratt \$3,000; D. D. Rogers \$2,500; T. C. Marshall \$3,000; McKnight, Norton & Hawley \$25,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 29.—The funeral of 48 victims of the disaster at Holyoke took place to-day, in the basement of the new Catholic church. Orations were pronounced by the Rev. Fathers Preinean, of Worcester, and Granger, of this city. A procession, more than a mile long, followed the remains to the French Catholic cemetery, at South Hadley Falls.

CHICAGO, 29.—Decoration Day was observed here to-day in the usual manner, but less people participated in the concourse than before, although the day was fine. Dispatches from various cities and towns, in the west and south, state that the day was generally observed as a holiday, and that the usual ceremonies took place at the various cemeteries.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 29.—To-day has been the most memorable in the history of this city. Federal and confederate, white and black, united in the decoration of the graves of the fallen dead on both sides. A procession moved from the state house to the cemetery where sleep the dead of both armies side by side. The speakers stand at the grounds was erected half on the confederate and half on the federal side of the wall dividing the two cemeteries. An address was delivered by General Edgerton, on the part of the federals, and by Major Gallagher on the part of the confederates. Hatchets were carried by ex-confederate and ex-federal soldiers, and were buried on the ground.

CHICAGO, 31.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that at the next council with the Indians the Secretary of the Interior will make two propositions, first, that they surrender all the rights to hunt in Wyoming and Nebraska; and, second, that they surrender to the government the right to open any mineral land within the Sioux reservation to white settlement, and permit the government to make roads through such lands, and that the area of the mineral lands be left discretionary with the President.

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Vermont clergyman are never permitted to kiss the ladies they have just made brides. The dear creatures put up their hands with the remark, "There, that'll do. I've seen you fellows afore."