

placing on the bench of the supreme court a man who was not a lawyer and never had been, and who called Abraham Lincoln a buffoon. Why of all men in the South did he select him and force him on a reluctant people? It was because Mr. Lamar was the nearest and dearest friend and representative of Jefferson Davis. There was no other explanation of it.

Ingalls then referred to a speech made in the House in 1870 by Blackburn, declaring it to be the purpose and intention of the democratic party to keep off until it wiped out from the statute book the last vestige of war legislation. He said that within the next few years the supreme court would be entirely reconstructed, and if that tribunal was to pass hereafter on war legislation, all knew what the result would be.

Passing on to the question of

#### ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH,

he said the republican party would have no right to complain if the South were kept solid by fair means. But there were every day wrongs inflicted on thousands and hundreds of thousands of men in the Southern States which, if inflicted by a foreign power on a single American citizen, there would be a declaration of war within ninety days, even with the present Secretary of State in office. [Loud laughter.] The democratic party in the South have learned the art of not only making elections unanimous, but of making them more than unanimous. He read letters and statements from republican sources, detailing acts of outrage and cheating at the recent Louisiana election, and declared his belief that fair returns would have shown Warmouth elected by a majority of 33,000 or 34,000.

In closing Ingalls said: In the centuries that are to come he saw a vision of a united and prosperous and happy America, a vast, homogeneous domain of freemen, the rulers of a continent from polar zone to the gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, offering franchises of liberty and perpetuating the arts of peace. The people should remember, he said, on each recurring day when they celebrated those who had died, that this country held in its fruitful and tender breast a so more priceless treasure than the consecrated dust of those who had died in order that this should be a government of laws and not of men, and that liberty and constitutional government might not perish from the face of the earth.

#### BLACKBURN'S REQUEST.

As Ingalls sat down, Blackburn asked him to give in the *Record* the full and correct extracts from his (Blackburn's) speech, to which he had referred, and Ingalls promised to do so.

#### VOORHEES AROSE

And remarked that the speech which the Senate had just listened to, recalled to mind the fable of the mountain in labor. Two hours had passed away, after the blast of trumpets had brought a large audience to the Senate, and what had they heard, and what had they seen? A poor, small mouse creeping off. His audience last Wednesday to the Senator from Kansas had been merely incidental. Men mistook themselves, and the senator from Kansas had not been alive politically since the 4th of March last, when the senator from Kentucky (Blackburn) disposed of him. He had made no attack upon Ingalls, but upon the republican party. He proceeded to compare Ingalls to a peacock on a barnyard fence, posing of a summer morning, looking at his own feathers as they glared in the sun, and vocalizing the whole neighborhood with his harsh, unmusical and unmeaning cry, unmindful of the fact that there were more useful fowls in the barnyard. How useless it had been for the senator to arraign him. He (Ingalls) had read to the Senate the old, stale, putrid rotten slanders of years gone by, on which he (Voorhees) had trampled in forty political campaigns. That he ever uttered one word against Union soldiers, or talked of their having collars around their necks, was a base falsehood. Voorhees alluded in a sarcastic and amusing manner to Ingalls' war record, and said he would stand with the senator before the soldiers of Indiana or Kansas and quit the Senate if he was not approved by them over Ingalls.

#### INGALLS REPLIED,

that as the senator from Indiana had seen fit to invite comparison between their records and their relations to questions of the past 35 years, he felt it his duty to put these on record from information in his possession. As to what the senator's record and history was, he should refer only to public matters in the public records, and should venture the affirmation that whatever might have been his own (Ingalls') relations in the great struggle between the North and South, the senator from Indiana had been from the outset, a determined, outspoken, positive and malignant enemy of the Union cause.

"I pronounce that," said Voorhees, rising with anger in his eyes, "to be a deliberate false accusation. I voted for every dollar that the soldier got, for every stitch of clothes he wore, and for every pension bill that rewarded his services."

Ingalls said the senator came in here today and thanked God that he never had been followed here by a committee to question his right to his seat, and with much diffuseness of illustration had endeavored to cast an aspersion upon him (Ingalls) and belittle him and humiliate him in the eyes of the Ameri-

can people, when he (Ingalls) had only referred to the senator's public utterances and his speeches, which he had never denied.

Voorhees declared that he did deny it.

Ingalls replied the senator could not deny the publication he had read. It was a verbatim report and so certified to.

Voorhees asserted that not one word or syllable said by the Senator was true or believed to be true in Indiana. The accusation had been trampled under foot. The Senator's insinuation that he (Voorhees) was ever a member of the political secret society of the Knights of the Golden Circle, was so base and infamously false that he did not know how to choose language to denounce it as such.

Ingalls, continuing, said, the Senator from Indiana had written a letter for F. A. Shute, which that gentleman took south with him and filed in the confederate war department in support of his application for appointment as a brigadier-general in the confederate army. The letter was dated Dec. 17, 1860, and said:

"In the disturbing question of the day his (Shute's) sentiments are entirely with the South and one of his objects is a probable home in that section. I take this occasion to say that his sentiments and mine are in close harmony."

DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

The senator said that the charge that he (Voorhees) had called Union soldiers hirelings and "Lincoln dogs," and said that they ought to go to the blacksmith shop and have iron collars around their necks with the inscription "My Dog—Abraham Lincoln," was a campaign slander and scandal that had been split upon, that the avowal could be substantiated by as creditable witnesses as there were in the city.

Voorhees—And even if the senator said it, it would be absolutely false, and a palpable lie.

Ingalls—The senator is disorderly.

Continuing, Ingalls read from a paper signed by the citizens of Sullivan county, who stated they were present at the meeting on April 6, 1862, when Voorhees had made the remark quoted. Everybody knew what business the democratic party of Indiana had been engaged in during the war. Seventy thousand of them had been members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and had been conspiring against the Union. They had entered into a combination, according to General Holt, for the purpose of aiding the soldiers to desert discouraging enlistments, circulating unreasonable publications, giving intelligence to the enemy, and assassination and murder, and it was susceptible of proof that they did conspire to murder the government. This organization, which the Senator said he never belonged to, had a ritual of which 112 copies were found in the Senator's office at the time when there was found another correspondence concerning the objects and purposes of that organization. The correspondence of C. L. Vallandigham was in the office. The Senator, in his address to his constituents in 1861, had declared he would never vote a single dollar for a single man for the prosecution of the war, and he had never done so as long as he was in Congress. Yet, continued Ingalls, the Senator who, I think, deserves charity more than any man I know of on this floor, and who has received it at the hands of his associates, and who can less afford than any man of my acquaintances to invite scrutiny of his war record, is here, and refers to the fact that I served during the war as a judge-advocate, with the rank of major, and subsequently of Lieutenant-colonel. However obscure or inefficient my services may have been they were always on the side of my country, not as his has been, always against it.

#### IN A PASSION.

Voorhees said if the gentleman from Kansas would find one single vote that he had cast against the payment of soldiers for their supplies or for their bounties, or against the appropriation for their pension, he would resign his seat in the Senate. Every word the senator had stated on that subject was absolutely false. The senator said he (Voorhees) was the object of his charity. Ingalls was the object of his contempt. He denied again the statements charged to him regarding the soldiers, and said the papers found in his office were left there to put up a job on him. He never had been a member of a secret political society in his life. So far as the old stuff about his denouncing the soldiers was concerned, the soldiers would take care of that. He said to the people whose names were on the paper from Sullivan County that they lied and did not tell the truth, nor did the senator when he repeated what they said. The letter with regard to Captain Shute he had written. It was in December before the war broke out and he had sympathized with the South, feeling that there ought to be a compromise.

Ingalls—Did not the soldiers of Indiana threaten to hang the Senator with a bell rope on the train after he made that Lincoln speech?

Voorhees—The senator is a great liar when he intimates such a thing—a great liar and a dirty dog. It never occurred—never in the world. That is all the answer I have, and I pass it back to the scoundrel behind the senator who is fastidizing there lies. [This remark was made in reference to Representative Johnson, of Indiana, who was seated at the desk directly in front of Ingalls.]

Ingalls—There is a very reputable gentleman in the chamber, a citizen of Indiana, who informs me that the signers of that certificate are entirely reputable inhabitants of Indiana and that he knows fifty people who heard the senator.

Voorhees—Tell him I say he is an infamous scoundrel and a liar. Tell him I say so.

Eustis (Louisiana) said he would inform the senator from Kansas that the mode and manner in which the Louisiana election had been conducted, being a State election, was none of his business whatever. He denounced as scandalous the vituperative and unparliamentary language which had been used by the senator from Kansas with reference to the people of Louisiana. There seemed to be a preconcerted conspiracy among the republican leaders to question the legality of elections in the South, for no other purpose than to convince the Northern people that there was usurpation. There was no reason why any man in Louisiana, white or black, should vote for such a man as Governor Warmouth. The republicans had given Louisiana a government which was a disgrace to civilization and society, and it was only because the intelligent men of Louisiana resisted negro domination, and because the republicans had failed to perpetuate their supremacy by the infamous machinations of political machinery, that the Senator from Kansas rose today, and in his wrath abused the democrats of Louisiana. Instead of being abashed by the charges he threw them back into the Senator's teeth.

Senator Gibson followed. He said: The charges of the senator from Kansas were an aspersion upon the character and patriotism of the southern people. The southern people were doing their best and with benevolence, with charity, with composure and firmness they were invoking all of the resources of civilization to settle this question.

Adjourned.

BUCHAREST, May 1.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has arrived at Plevna. In an address made at a banquet given in his honor, he said: "Popular affection and loyalty strengthen me to defend the interests and lives of the people and secure a national triumph. My task is a difficult one, and I hope that the Bulgarian patriots will support me."

M. Stambuloff, minister of the interior, who accompanies the Prince, said the people and army supported the government and upheld the banner of independence while the country was without a prince. After Prince Alexander, who had not the courage to remain, had departed, Prince Ferdinand, who represents the glory and independence of the country, was the only man who responded to the country's appeal.

CHICAGO, May 1.—It is reported tonight that the great strike on the Burlington road has been declared off. The statement is that at a meeting of the leaders here today it was decided that the strike was lost and that the general grievance committee should be convened without delay to formally make such a declaration. Before Chief Arthur left for Cleveland tonight he was asked about the reports but declined to talk.

JACKSON, Miss., May 1.—General Wirt Adams, postmaster of this place and John Martin, editor of the *New*

*Mississippi*, this afternoon fought a street duel and both men were killed. General Adams was hit in the head and Martin was hit twice.

The accounts of the tragedy are conflicting, and it cannot be said who fired first. An article published this morning in the *New Mississippi* was the immediate cause of the tragedy, though a breach has long existed between the men. The article charged incompetence in the service in the postoffice for partisan reasons.

ST. PAUL, May 2.—A great tunnel through the Cascade mountains on the Northern Pacific road will probably let daylight through the rock some time today. Workmen on both sides are already within hearing distance of each other. The tunnel is 9,000 feet long and the contract was for about two millions of dollars. It has been finished as the work proceeded.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., May 2.—H. A. Sterling, the dogmatic stock insurance agent of New York, arrested yesterday for fraud and held to await trial today, escaped this morning while the officer was asleep. All efforts to find him have proven futile.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2.—Last night at Warrior, in this county, George Martin, a miner, shot and killed Deputy Marshal Keller. A mob took Martin from the officers and hung him, and filled his body with bullets.

SANTA FE, May 2.—Terrence Mullen, who served eighteen months in the Illinois penitentiary for an attempt to steal the body of President Lincoln, was lodged in the penitentiary here today for an attempt to defraud the government. He was convicted in Southern New Mexico of perjury in connection with the entry of public lands of the Territory and sentenced to four years at hard labor and \$10,000 fine.

CHICAGO, May 2.—General Martin Beem, a veteran soldier and distinguished lawyer of this city, committed suicide last night on a ranch near the city by shooting himself. Domestic trouble is said to be the cause.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The trial of Thomas B. Kerr, ex-treasurer of the Broadway Surface Railway, who has been indicted for conspiracy in bribing the board of aldermen, was begun today in the court of Oyer and Terminer. The day was consumed in selecting jurors.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Alexander Sullivan, counsel for the strikers, denies that the Burlington strike has been declared off and claims no action will be taken until after the conclusion of the investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Chairman Hoge of the general grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who has had practically the charge of affairs since the beginning of the strike, said today that the strike had not been formally declared off. However, the men had been allowed to regain their places the best they could, or go somewhere else. A meeting of the grievance committee takes place soon to decide the question.

LONDON, May 3.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Kelynge Greenway and Charles Greenway, partners in the late Greenway Bank of Warwick. The government intends to prosecute them for fraud.

Earl Derby has become leader of the Unionists in the House of Lords.

DENVER, May 2.—Frank Green and Mrs. Ada Reid were arrested yesterday

day for robbing George A. Reid of Prince Edwards Island, Canada, of \$700. The arrests developed a sensational story. Reid came here a year ago and fell into the hands of the woman whom he afterwards married. He bought a drug store and claims that after he had paid the purchase money, but before he received the title of the premises, he was drugged and placed in an insane asylum at Cheyenne, from which he was released by relatives a few days ago. He charges the two parties, who were arrested, with drugging and robbing him.

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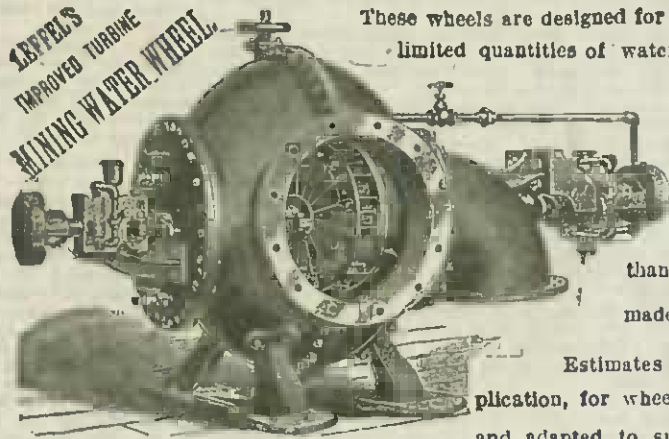
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