

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PACIFIC COAST UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The inhabitants of Baku, the center of the great Russian petroleum field, have been much alarmed over a subterranean explosion, which shook houses and caused considerable damage. At the same time a volcano burst on Lokbatan, ten miles distant from Baku. For two nights the volcano threw a column of fire and mud 350 feet high, illuminating the country for miles. The mud emitted during the eruption already lies from seven to fourteen feet deep over a full square mile of territory.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7.—Mr. Henry W. Tewksbury of West Randolph, Vermont, the lecturer, states that he was in the first day coach. He was dozing at the time of the accident, but was aroused by feeling the car jumping upon the railroad ties. He had been in two railroad accidents before this one and knew what the sensation portended. Realizing that an accident was about to occur, he jumped from his seat with the intention of making his escape. The train seemed to come to a standstill or go very slowly, and he thought it was all right and so sat down again. Then without a moment's warning that anything more was to occur, the car seemed to leap into space and then came the terrible crash. For a moment he was stunned, and scarcely knew whether he was dead or alive. He tried to move but found he could not.

## BUDGE AN INCH.

He noticed with great alarm that the flames had broken out at the farther end of the coach. He struggled with all his strength to free himself and screamed for help, but there was no one at hand to help him. It was a time of mental torture, but still he could not help noticing an old couple who were four seats above him. They struggled to get out but were hopelessly tied down by the heavy seats. The flames approached the couple with frightful rapidity, and the aged pair seemed to feel that there was no hope for them. The last he saw of them they were locked in each other's arms and in the act of kissing. The smoke and flames now enveloped them, hiding them from view. Mr. Tewksbury then gave himself up for lost. He seized his fur cap and wound it around his face, so as to cover his eyes to hide the dreadful view from

## APPROACHING DEATH.

At this time the railroad bridge above him was one mass of fire, and the heavy burning timbers were falling all about him. Having leaped back resignedly to meet what seemed his fearful fate, his hopes of life were renewed by hearing voices. He unwound his fur cap, and saw the engineer and fireman close at hand. He called to them frantically for assistance which they proffered at once. Seizing hold of him, his rescuers sought to pull him out but failed. Thinking that this was a hopeless case, they were about to leave him and help others, but he begged them to try again, and break his leg if necessary. They did so and managed to get him out, breaking his leg and arm. The flames were so close upon Mr. Tewksbury that his clothing was burned from his body.

## THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES

of Hartford, Vermont, have assumed charge of the remains of the victims and their personal effects, so far as found.

It is now learned that Mrs. Wm. Dense, of Winoski, Vermont, was lost.

One of the board of selectmen of Hartford says in his opinion the bodies of forty-six persons killed have thus far been taken from the wreck, although this is not by actual count. Isaac Gates, undertaker, says thirty-two bodies have been brought to his care, seven of which have been identified and removed, and perhaps five more are susceptible of identification.

The chief of the engineering department of Dartmouth College, who has made a

## CLOSE EXAMINATION

of the track leading to the bridge, says that where the rails turn up at a point is where the car "Pilgrim" probably left the track. These rails all show signs of defects in material and in construction.

Professor Fletcher thinks the axle on the car "Pilgrim" broke, causing its derailment, and that that was the only car which left the track until the bridge was reached.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Italian commander at Massowah reported that Rasulula has summoned the Italians to quit all their advanced posts and limit their occupation to Massowah. The Abyssinians held Sallatberi, an Italian engineer, as a hostage. The latter was threatened with death and begged the Italian commander to come to an agreement with Rasulula. The commander replied that he was unable to do so because the Italian forts were intended for protection of caravans and he was ready to resist the Abyssinians.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Feb. 3.—The investigation of the railroad disaster of Saturday was continued today. Baggage-master Cole, employed on the train which went down, said that the first intimation of trouble was, no should judge, at the end of the bridge, where there was a sharp shock. "My theory is that the first passenger car was off the track before reaching the bridge, but because of the frozen ground, ran smoothly until the bridge was reached,

when from the dropping of the passenger car into the bridge it depressed the couplers of that, letting them apart; then all following, the cars ran on to the bridge off the track."

John Parker, the brakeman who jumped from the train just before it reached the bridge, testified that the train was going at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour at the time, and gave in evidence the substance of his previous statement regarding his ride to Junction and arousing the people on the way.

DENVER, Feb. 8.—The second annual meeting of the International Range Association convened in the Taber Grand Opera House this morning with about 250 delegates present, representing all the range country between the Missouri River and the Pacific. An address of welcome was delivered by Gov. Adams and Mayor Bates. The convention appointed a committee on credentials and took a recess till this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—There was considerable activity on the pier of the river front this morning and freight was being moved with much more dispatch than on any day since the strike. The time that has elapsed since the longshoremen and freight handlers quit work has enabled the railroad and steamship companies to select and, in some cases, train sufficient men to keep freight moving steadily along; besides, many of the old freight handlers and longshoremen are coming back to work not at places where they are known, but where they are least likely to be known.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 8.—The river has continued to fall at the rate of one and two inches per hour. The waters have so far receded that all trains have returned to the Central passenger depot and the freight embargo has been lifted.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The debate on the address for the first time since the opening of the session took a definite and practical form last evening, the House having an important issue in the Parnell amendments. Parnell in his speech was moderate and judicious in tone. He purposely avoided a personal approval of the principle of "the plan of campaign" in order not to offend a number of Gladstonian members who disapprove the plan but are inclined to condone it as a desperate temporary measure.

Parnell moved his amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The amendment is as follows:

"The relations between the owners and occupiers of land in Ireland have not been seriously disturbed in the cases of those who granted their tenants such abatements as were demanded by the prices of the agricultural and pastoral product. The remedy for the crisis in Irish

## AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

will be found, not in the increased stringency of the criminal proceedings or in the pursuit of such doubtful and unconstitutional measures as those recently taken by her majesty's government, but in such a reform of the law as will satisfy the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people." Mr. Parnell maintained if the bill for stopping evictions which he introduced last session had been passed, the condition of Ireland would be greatly improved. The operation of the measure would have effectually prevented the present disturbed relations between landlords and tenants. The blame for the present serious position of Irish domestic affairs rested with the government. The government, despite this, seemed about to

## RENEW THE MISTAKE

of attempting coercion in Ireland. The speaker solemnly warned the government if they again tried coercion they would fall as they always failed when trying that policy.

Referring to the Glenbeigh evictions, Parnell declared the landlords gave the tenants a month only in which to find the five years rent in arrears and costs. The ultimate offer made by the landlords to take half a year's rent looked generous, but the costs involved amounted to over a year's rent. The National League, Parnell continued, never interfered with the work of eviction in full swing. The government talked of the robbery of landlords, forgetting that almost every title to Irish land was founded upon wholesale robbery and confiscation. The bulk of improvements made by the tenants had been

## SEIZED BY THE LANDLORDS,

who had long been robbing the tenants of the products of their labor, and embezzling their rights. (Irish cheers.)

Parnell went on to condemn coercion as an incident to conspiracy. He taunted the Tories with the declaration that if they got the powers of oppression equaling those of the Czar, they would never be able to administer them under a constitutional government, not so long as the Irish members had a seat in Parliament. (Cheers.) Even now at the eleventh hour if the government refrained from the policy of exasperation, and stopped the infliction of injustice by legal enactments, and the system of repression, which had done more to demoralize the Irish tenant than all the

## FENIAN AGITATORS

from New York to San Francisco, if they would give Ireland the power to do for herself what England did seemed had neither the wish nor the power to do, Ireland would show by her laws, her tranquility and her prosperity how unfairly she had been treated in the

past and how unjust was the assertion that Ireland had not a law-abiding people. (Cheers.)

Parnell's speech was notable, more for its diplomatic calmness and finesse than for fervor or brilliancy, and secured all the hesitant members. Parnell spoke with energy and was exhausted at the end.

Gladstone promises to support the Parnell amendment.

John Morley moved an adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to, although the debate is likely to

## LAST A WEEK.

The government will issue a pressing "whip" for Thursday.

It is expected that Lord Hartington will follow Morley to-day.

John Morley resumed debate on Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. Morley said he agreed with that part of the amendment which affirmed that the remedy for the existing crisis in Irish affairs could be found in such a reform of the law and system of government as would satisfy the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people. There was in fact no remedy short of granting the Irish self-government. The amendment offered by Parnell pointed out the only possible policy for the proper government of Ireland. Concerning the question of land purchase, Morley asked

## WHAT BETTER TERMS

were there for the tenant than those proposed in the Ashbourne act, which, though good in itself, was utterly insufficient for the just demands of the Home Rulers.

John Bright (Liberal) said it was a discredit to England that she failed to govern Ireland; it was a discredit to her when she refused to abandon an impossible task. The attempt to govern by force failed in America and Canada and would fail in Ireland. Ireland must be treated the same as Canada. The relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland was a far greater scandal than was "the plan of campaign." He would be surprised if the Irish leaders had not adopted some such measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Speaker Carlisle to-day received a letter signed John S. Henderson, George D. Wise and Sam Randall, of which the following excerpts convey its significance:

"DEAR SIR:—We regret exceedingly that you could not see your way clear to give recognition yesterday to some Democrat to enable him 'to move a suspension of the rules for the purpose of giving the House an opportunity to consider the question of the total repeal of the internal revenue tax on tobacco.' Your refusal to give this recognition, together with your letter of the 7th inst., deserves more than passing notice. If two-thirds of the House are in favor of such a repeal, it was a grave responsibility for you to oppose such a

## LARGE MAJORITY

of representatives of the people. Assuming, however, for the sake of argument, that the friends of the proposition constitute a less number than two-thirds, their strength is certainly such that they ought to have been permitted to test the sense of the House upon the question, especially since the country is watching with intense interest the action of the House in respect thereto, and the constituency of a large number of members of the House have been urging them to obtain, if possible, a consideration of this subject. We do not wish to be misunderstood. We earnestly desire, from a party standpoint, that recognition should have been given to a Democrat to make the motion, but we would vote cheerfully for the proposition whether made by a Democrat or a Republican. We believe that friends of the repeal of the

## TOBACCO TAX

were so strong in the House that it would save to the oppressed taxpayers of this country an annual reduction of taxation to the extent of \$23,000,000, if the motion for repeal could have been made in the House on Monday, this week, the latest day when such a motion, to be effective under the rules, would have been in order during the Forty-ninth Congress; the motion if made during the last six days of the session would almost certainly be too late to secure a favorable consideration for the question in the Senate. We think that the revision of the tariff and of the internal revenue laws can be attained from time to time by reforming the obvious and greater grievances of the two systems, and that we should not refuse to make such reforms because sweeping changes have not been practicable. If the House was considered competent to deal with the silver question, with the pension question and with the oleomargarine question

## FREE FROM DICTATION

of the Democratic caucus, we think it ought to be competent to deal with the question of the reduction of taxation. The caucus ought not now to be invoked to justify the policy of delay and non-action on this subject. They sincerely hope with you "That some plan may yet be devised which will enable the House to consider the whole subject of revenue reduction and revision in the spirit of fairness to all interests and in accordance with the letter and spirit of the platform of the National Democratic party, adopted at the convention held at Chicago in 1884," and we assure you that we are ready to meet

any of our Democratic associates who are prepared to treat with us on such a basis."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—A crank attempted to kill Adeline Patti during the concert to-night at the Grand Opera House by a bomb. The would-be assassin was only injured, though not seriously, by the premature explosion of the engine of destruction.

A later dispatch says: A dramatic and sensational episode occurred to-night at the Grand Opera House, where Adeline Patti was giving her last concert of the season, and which was also announced as her last appearance in the city. The incident will tend to make her farewell performance memorable. At 10:20 o'clock, after Patti had twice appeared in front of the curtain in response to recalls at the conclusion of an aria from "Traviata," and just as she had retired again to the wings, a

## TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION

was clearly heard above the vociferous applause, and a cloud of smoke was seen to rise over the railing of the top gallery. Instantly every lognette in the house was focussed on that portion of the house where the exciting scene was transpiring, and a panic was imminent. The people in the gallery were rushing about, seeking the quickest means of exit, and it was only by the self-possession of the newspaper men present in the box, coupled with that of the diva, that the stampede of the entire house for outdoors was prevented. The newspaper men were in the stage box, and quickly perceived that no serious result had occurred and that the danger was over. They communicated by nods and motions with Patti, who was still in sight in the flies, to come

## BEFORE THE CURTAIN.

She comprehended the situation, came forward quickly and giving the cue to Ardit began to sing "Home, Sweet Home." This had a calming effect on the audience, and though many left to ascertain the cause and effect of the unexpected punctuation to the performance, the concert was carried on to a conclusion. As soon as the location of the trouble could be learned the policemen rushed to the scene, and found a man with a badly burned face and hands, moaning with agony, and the remains of an infernal machine about him. He was placed under arrest and conveyed to the receiving hospital where he stated he had stooped to pick up his hat and cane and

## FOUND A PACKAGE

under the seat which he picked up and that as he raised it to see what it was it exploded. Though he was badly burned about the face and hands, it is believed he received no serious injuries. No other person is known to be hurt. He gave his name as Dr. James Dodges, a dyspepsia specialist, his residence as No. 4 Central Place and his age 71.

Others, however, give a different and undoubtedly correct version of the affair. A lady who sat next to him and narrowly escaped injury, states that during the evening he made a number of significant remarks which pointed clearly to the purpose which he later attempted to carry out. Among the observations which the lady distinctly remembered was: "Patti is singing excellently to night, but she will never sing any more." He also was heard to make uncomplimentary and

## REVENGEFUL ALLUSIONS

to J. C. Flood and family, who were present in a box. At the receiving hospital, after the wounds were dressed, the chief of police attempted to make him commit himself, but he was completely unsuccessful. He stoutly maintained his innocence. The chief of police pronounced him a crank. The bomb was made of a can filled with powder, in the centre of which was a bottle. The can was wrapped in pieces of cloth, soaked in inflammable oil, and it is believed that the intention was not only to kill Patti and those near the stage, but also to set fire to the building. It was arranged to explode by a number of friction matches, which connected with the fuse inserted in the powder. The theory is the fuse burned too quickly for the crank and the explosion was premature.

Though Patti performed her part in the evening's programme, it was noticed that the occurrence had a considerable effect upon her, and somewhat subdued her usual vivacity.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 9.—Several wild bulls broke loose to-day while being driven through the city, and killed a number of persons. The bulls were of the famous Alenco breed, and were destined to be used in the coming bull fight. Two of them entered the court yard of the National Palace and were shot down by the soldiers. The affair created much excitement.

DENVER, Feb. 9.—Albuquerque, N. M., special to the News: George Lockhart, Deputy Sheriff at Navajo Springs, accompanied by Ed. Palmer and Tom King, started on Monday morning for the Navajo reservation to arrest an Indian for horse stealing. They found him on the reservation, surrounded by a large part of the tribe. The Indian resisted arrest and Lockhart shot and killed him instantly. The other Indians opened fire on the three men and Lockhart, Palmer and King were killed and are lying where they fell. The sheriff's posse killed two Indians and wounded two others. The Indians then rode off to Bennett's store, near Manulas station on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and stole all the provisions they could carry off. Excite-

ment is high and the people living around the reservation are afraid the entire tribe will go on the warpath, and that another Indian war is imminent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Except for the number of longshoremen standing idly on the corners, the streets along the river fronts have assumed almost the normal appearance, though it requires a larger number of men to do the work than formerly. The steamboat and railroad pier managers all claim the business is as good as before the strike and that freight is moved with the utmost facility. Steamers no longer leave on their advertised time and the jam of freight on the railroad piers no longer exists.

DENVER, Feb. 9.—At the morning session of the International Range Convention, several papers on the cattle industry and the best method of conducting it were read.

A resolution was adopted demanding retrenchment in the expenses of dressing and shipping beef cattle. It provides for the appointment of a committee of three to confer with the commission houses with a view of obtaining a uniform rate of twenty-five cents per head for the sale of range cattle.

A paper from the Retail Butcher Protective Association of Brooklyn was read, denying that they were responsible for the high price of beef, and declaring their association desired to be in harmony with the Range Association.

Mr. J. J. McGillan, of Cleveland, was called for and read

## A SHORT ADDRESS

on the monopolies of stockyard concerns and middlemen, in which he pointed out the troubles of the cattle growers, their not receiving just prices for the cattle, at the doors of these middlemen. His plan for meeting these monopolies was the organization of an immense corporation with a capital of a hundred million, to be participated in by the stock raisers of the United States, which should market all butcher all the stock raised in the United States, and conduct the selling of all beef direct to the consumers. The explanation of his scheme was listened to with marked attention, and to close of the address was marked with warm applause.

This afternoon was occupied in revising the constitution and by-laws of the association.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The Post's Paris correspondent writes: A deceptive calm followed your recent article referring to General Boulanger, and is now more powerful than ever. Former opponents are turning toward him as the rising sun, finding it impossible to struggle against the growing popularity of a man who is regarded by the masses as the long-expected liberator. The whole country is anxious for revenge and are arming, evidently believing the hour is coming.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The Missouri Pacific Railway sent out two very large trains to California to-day, one to St. Louis, composed of nine cars, of them Pullman sleepers, containing 135 passengers, the other from Kansas City, composed of sixteen cars, of them Pullmans, containing passengers. Most of the people prominent citizens of the Eastern Northwestern States, seeking opportunities to invest capital.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 9.—The branch of the river Thames has overflowed its banks, and nearly all houses in the southern end of the village are flooded, some to a depth of three feet. Moving ice has destroyed a portion of the wall of the Sulph Springs building, and there is about 60 feet of breakwater between Blackfriars and Kensington bridge.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The Post adds extra from the Paris Figaro and signed by School imputing the gross immorality to German women. It will raise a storm of indignation in Germany.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The newspapers congratulate the Chamber of Deputies upon the dignified silence with which it voted the army credits. Such action, they say, shows that France is prudent and patriotic when necessary. The advice of the press is really to abstain from any commotion likely to provoke Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The Berliner Nachrichten says it has authentic information that Gen. Boulanger, French Minister of War, is preparing for a movement of troops to the eastern frontier. Four battalions of infantry are to Verdun and Toul, and quartered being prepared to receive them. A brigade of cavalry also go to Verdun and provision trains to Toul. Battalions in Algeria have been ordered to France. Boulanger instructed military railway committee to remain in permanent session. The Nachrichten adds: "A Paris advice states owing to the urgent representative his colleagues, Gen. Boulanger postponed issuing orders for forming these instructions until the 21st." The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung flashes Cardinal Jacobini's letter to Nuncio at Munich. It is dated January 30th. The Cardinal says: In

## IMPENDING REVISION

of the Church laws, the Pope of the Centre to support the septennial bill in every possible way, and concludes: It is well known the government attaches the greatest importance to the passage of the bill. The adoption there should be found of war in the near future, the Fatherland and to the cause of Italy in Europe by supporting the