

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., April 30.—The Pacific Steamship Company's steamer *Queen of the Pacific*, plying between San Francisco and southern coast ports, sunk near Port Hartford this morning. No particulars yet.

NEW YORK, April 30.—General and Madame Diss De Bar were witnesses in their own behalf today in the conspiracy case against them. General Diss De Bar admitted he had never been married to the Madame and that he had a wedded wife and family in Philadelphia, but he declared he had discharged all obligations to them and considered himself the Madame's husband before God. He first heard of her in 1859 when the old picture dealer Lowen Hertz, (with whose taking off the Madame's name had been associated) told him that the daughter of Lola Montez was in this country. He afterwards made her acquaintance, and she had lived in his family till his wife became jealous. He lived with the Madame since 1859. He was at one time a member of the Legislature of West Virginia, and held other offices of importance. Witness denied that he painted any of the spook pictures.

Madame Diss De Bar, when sworn, declared herself to be the daughter of Lola Montez and the late King Ludwig, of Bavaria. She was sent to this country when a child, and when six years of age was put by old Lowen Hertz in the care of the Solomon family, who abused her and tried to kill her. Witness sketched her life in various parts of the country and in numerous convents, and said her spirit power first came to her when she was in the convent in Chicago. Her spirit pictures were, she declared, genuine and what she represented them to be, the work of spirit hands. She did not ask Marsh for a cent and was very much astonished when he gave her his house.

The Justice held her and her husband in \$5000 bail each for the grand jury and discharged them.

DUBLIN, April 30.—Cardinal Simeoni has written a letter to the Irish bishops from the Propaganda enclosing the Papal decree relative to the "plan of campaign" and "boycotting." The Mitchellstown branch of the National League has discussed the decree and has decided that it will not take its politics from Rome.

CHICAGO, April 30.—To Mr. Clinton A. Snowden, editor of the *Chicago Times*, must be yielded the unquestioned credit for conceiving a modus operandi for obtaining news, which at first sight appears most startling. It had been supposed that when the telegraph and the locomotive had been brought into use the acme of rapid and faithful gathering of news events had been reached, and this still holds good where these facilities are easy of access, but when news centers are hundreds of miles distant from telegraph or railway stations, the question of transmitting events rapidly and reliably becomes a matter of some concern. Relays of horses have been brought into use and even balloons have been pressed into service. Both, however, have elements of uncertainty, and in the latter case great danger. It is now proposed to vitalize the winged speed and the almost human intelligence of the carrier pigeon as news messengers and not less novel and interesting is the occasion for which those birds are to be used. An expedition has been organized, the object of which will be to save to the world what members remain of the once numerous bison family of the great plains. It has been determined that of the millions which once roamed on the prairies of the far west only seventy or a hundred remain and these are located in the extreme southwestern portion of Texas, hundreds of miles from the nearest habitation of man. This expedition, which is to start in a few days, will be under the leadership of C. J. Jones, or "Buffalo" Jones, as he is called from his earlier habits in connection with the big monarch of the plains. The remainder of this band will be composed of six experienced plainsmen and cowboys, shepherd dogs and several bloodhounds will accompany the party, whose business it will be to keep a vigilant watch on the buffalo after they have been "rounded up." The leading purpose of the expedition is to perpetuate a species of animal which is thoroughly typical of American animal life, one of the controlling ideas of the trip being to kill none of the animals while corraling them, or after their capture. A representative of the *Times* will accompany the expedition and his duties will be to reduce the latest occurrences to writing on the thinnest of manifold paper, attach it to the feathery messenger and bid it an affectionate good bye and a safe and speedy journey. The pigeons will have been homed at a telegraph station nearest the "seat of war," and owing to their instincts they will at once make a correct flight for this point no matter where they are freed. Arriving at the station the birds will be relieved of their burden by the telegraph operator and the news thus brought will be wired to the *Chicago Times*, and through the medium of the Associated Press to all quarters of the globe, telling the sad story of the last of the wild buffalos and describing the last hunt that will ever be made.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 30.—Forest fires have been raising Cain in the oil fields since Sunday afternoon. It started by a spark from a locomotive. Several tanks and many barrels of oil have been destroyed. Swamp Lodge,

a suburb of Cane, has been completely wiped out. The fire burned incessantly until 8 o'clock this evening, when a heavy rain checked the progress of the flames, which is now under control. The loss is very heavy. It is the worst fire in the history of the country.

QUEENSTOWN, April 30.—A furious gale prevails here. The Inman line steamer *City of Chicago* was compelled to seek shelter in the inner harbor and transfer her sails and passengers.

A BOILER EXPLOSION.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The *Daily News* Shelbyville, Ind.: A boiler in a tile factory exploded, killing two persons and fatally injuring a third. Several others were badly bruised.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Associated Press is in receipt of reports of freshets from many points in New England. These are produced by the rapid melting of the snow in the mountains accumulated during the winter blizzards and remaining until the past few days of warm weather. Considerable damage is apprehended.

ELKO, Nevada, April 30.—A locomotive ran into a handcar eighteen miles east of Elko and killed two section men, seriously wounding three others. The engine ran into the car while turning a curve.

PRAGUE, April 30.—Today in a menagerie where a crowd of 1500 persons had assembled, a pickpocket raised the cry of fire which caused a stampede for the doors. During the frantic effort of the crowd to escape, six persons were trampled to death and many others were seriously injured.

PARIS, April 30.—General Boulanger has written a letter protesting against the warlike ideas that have been attributed to him. He wishes now to declare distinctly before France and Europe that democratic France is maligned by being credited with thoughts of aggression to which he has ever been and still remains resolutely opposed.

The radical defeats in three provinces by elections are considered as indicative of the reaction in the Boulangerist movement. In Paris the Boulanger fever is cooling.

President Carnot left Bordeaux today. A crowd awaited him at the railway depot and greeted him enthusiastically when he arrived at Rochefort.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The brewers held a meeting with closed doors Sunday and after a long consultation agreed upon a contract which they will submit to the boss brewers today. They say they will stand upon the result of the propositions in the contract. The boss brewers some time ago wired they would not again sign a contract like the one now in force and will deal directly with the men. As the case now stands there are indications of a strike or lockout Tuesday. All the large brewing companies are determined to oppose the course which they say is simply ruining their own business.

GALVESTON, April 30.—Reports from all parts of Texas tell of an extraordinary rainfall throughout the State during the past three days, doing much damage to railroad and farm property along the streams. All the small streams along the Red river are overflowing their banks submerging thousands of acres of grain and cotton. Some points in North Texas report the rainfall the heaviest since 1868.

PITTSBURG, April 30.—All flint glass houses in this district were fired up today, and by Wednesday every factory will be in full operation. The resumption will give employment to 1800 men in this district who have been idle over five months.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Charles Rickard, a policeman of this city, was caught in the act of burglarizing the rooms of Reilly & McLinn at 8 Nassau Street, while on duty early this morning. He was at once taken to the court and held to await the action of the grand jury. At 11 o'clock the grand jury indicted him and he was a few minutes later arraigned in court and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to ten years, after which he was driven to the depot and at one o'clock was on his way to Sing Sing. In less than ten hours after the crime was committed his head was shaved and he was arrayed in striped clothes.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 30.—The office of the *Daily Leader and Homestead*, a weekly agricultural paper, burned this afternoon, together with Wear's three-story building adjoining. The losses aggregate \$45,000; insurance half.

BUTTE, Mont., April 30.—The body of Dr. Alva C. Bishop, whose death occurred on Thursday last from the effects of a fall received the previous day at the Turn Verein gymnasium, was today shipped to Reno, Nev., for interment. The widow and two children and W. W. Bishop, of San Francisco, brother of the deceased, accompanied the remains. Dr. Bishop was a long resident of Nevada and Utah. He was a member of the G. A. R. and several secret organizations, who turned out to-day, making a large escort of their dead comrade to the depot.

TRIO, N. Y., April 30.—A slight earthquake shock was felt at Glen Falls this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 30.—A German named Jos. Frey, arrested near here this afternoon on suspicion of being one of the men who robbed the stage near Cloverdale last Saturday, has made a confession stating he was one of the robbers, but was led to the deed by his brother-in-law, Eugene Preuss, who lived in San Francisco.

Frey says that after they robbed the stage and was overtaken by the officers he wished to surrender but Preuss said he would rather die first. Preuss then turned and fired, killing the constable. The men with the constable returned fire, shooting him (Frey) in the arm. Frey says nothing about the other robber, who was killed by the officers, whether he was Preuss or not.

TACOMA, W. T., April 30.—Assistant General Manager Buckley of the Northern Pacific says the Mullen Tunnel, reported last night to be wrecked, is perfectly secure, and is as safe as any tunnel on the continent. The snow shed at the west entrance was destroyed by fire and the entrance for a while blocked by falling timbers and earth. The damage will amount to a few thousand dollars only.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer *Queen of the Pacific*, which left San Francisco yesterday afternoon for southern coast ports, sprung a leak about 2:30 the cause of which is not known. Powerful pumps were put to work as soon as the leak was discovered but the water gained rapidly and the vessel sank in 20 feet of water, 200 yards from the wharf. She is at present resting easy on her bottom.

Upon nearing Port Hartford the passengers were lowered in lifeboats and taken ashore. The escape was considered wonderful and all on board speak in the highest terms of the captain and crew. Captain Alexander stated he was called at 2:45, and found the water pouring into the vessel and immediately gave orders to the officers and crew to shift freight and make port with all speed. The water poured faster than the freight could be shifted and he kept the engineers and firemen under the most premonitory orders at their posts, when the men were up to their necks in water. The cargo consisted of five hundred tons of mineral merchandise the value of which was about \$50,000. The *Queen of the Pacific* is one of the largest and finest vessels on the coast. She is owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and is valued at half a million dollars. A tug boat with a full complement of wrecking and pumping apparatus on board left this city this morning for Port Hartford. She will arrive there early tomorrow morning and will at once pump out the steamer.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A petition to Gov. Oglesby for the pardoning of anarchists Fielden, Schwab and Neebe has been circulating the past few days. It is said to have received thousands of signatures.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—Five hundred union employees in the breweries struck this morning. The breweries are still running with a small force.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The *Times* this morning says: An official whose twenty years of service in the National Park Bank had led to implicit confidence in his honesty, has taken from its funds nearly \$100,000 by an ingenious system of falsifying the books of which he had control. The defalcation cannot seriously affect the bank, as it is one of the richest banks in New York. The officers of the bank are very reticent.

LONDON, May 1.—Admiral Sir Alfred Dyer was drowned in the Thames by accident.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—At 12 o'clock last night Brook's liquor law went into practical operation and 502 saloons out of 727 in the city closed up, probably never to be reopened. In Allegheny County there were 1531 applications for licenses but only 485 granted.

MELBOURNE, May 1.—The steamer *Afghan*, from Hong Kong, brought 288 Chinese immigrants to be landed here. The government, however, forbade the landing of the immigrants, and quarantined the vessel, refusing to recognize any naturalization papers of Chinamen.

LONDON, May 1.—The Asian traveler Dalgleish was recently killed by a Pashan near Karakoram Pass.

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Emperor passed a sleepless night, and that his fever has increased.

HAVANA, May 1.—Advices from Matanzas state that the bandit Marrero has been killed and the bandit Alfonso severely wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—An Opelousas special says: A crevasse has occurred on the west bank of the Bayou at Lafourche crossing. It is now eighty feet wide with an immense volume of water going through. As the Mississippi is rapidly falling above it is thought it will be of no serious damage to the crops as it will take some time for the water to fill the swamps.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 1.—Henry Pope, a negro under sentence of death for an outrageous assault, was last night taken from the jail at Summerville by a mob and hanged. Pope had received a new respite Saturday last.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Senate galleries presented an unusually animated appearance at the opening of today's session, being crowded with spectators, principally ladies, drawn by the announcement of the speech at 2 o'clock by Ingalls in response to Voorhees' invective of last Wednesday.

At the conclusion of the morning business Stewart proceeded to address the Senate in support of his silver coinage resolution.

At the conclusion of his address the resolution was adopted.

As the hour of 2 o'clock drew near the buzz in the chamber and galleries became marked. Ingalls' desk was decorated with flowers. He commenced his speech by recalling the fact that on the 11th of July last, Ma-

jor General Fitz John Porter, now on the retired list, wrote a letter in which he thanked his friends and said that his heart was always with them, although at one time his hand and heart had worked the best that they knew how against them. The Senator from Indiana had complained last Wednesday with bitterness that an attempt had been made to blacken the names of all the great civil as well as military leaders in the late war, who remained true to the democratic party. Fitz John Porter had been one of those military leaders who maintained their allegiance to the democratic party, and he, within the last four months had written that his "heart was always with them." Referring to

GENERAL McCLELLAN,

Ingalls spoke of his education at West Point, his business connection with Beauregard and his attempt to extend and continue human slavery by the acquisition of Cuba. He spoke of him as having begun his military career by disobeying the orders of General Scott, as having abandoned hope at Centerville, as having failed to put the rebels to the sword at Antietam, as having refused to obey the orders of the president and follow the rebels to Winchester and has having fatally controlled the destiny of the army until the battle of Fredericksburg. History had pronounced its verdict upon him as a soldier and the senator from Indiana would not be able to place him in the category with Napoleon, Hannibal and Caesar. He (Ingalls) dealt with him as a politician and said that no one could read his letter to President Lincoln after the disastrous seven days' fight on the Peninsula and before Richmond without coming to the conclusion that McClellan was not fully and actively in sympathy with the forces, ideas and sentiments which were then controlling the American people.

As to General Hancock, he was also one of the military leaders who were true to the democracy. His martial career was one of the unperishable heritages of American glory. He marched and triumphed. He filled the abyss of fame with names which would be eternally luminous—The Peninsula, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Had he been a soldier under Napoleon, he would have been a prince and a marshal of the empire. He had been well called Hancock "the superb," but after the war closed he (like McClellan) had become tainted with the fatal virus of ambition for the presidential nomination; but notwithstanding his magnificent and unapproachable career, the American people recognized his hostility to reconstruction measures, and in the presidential campaign of 1880 he carried but three Northern States—California, Nevada and New Jersey, and the first two of them had been stolen by the forgery and fraud of the Morey letter issued by the democratic politicians. He had also received 138 electoral votes of the solid South, which had been promised him in his speech at Cincinnati by the senator from South Carolina (Hampton). He spoke of the

AFFECTED INDIGNATION

of the Senators from Indiana and Kentucky as discreditable to their intelligence or their candor. If they did not know that he (Ingalls) had spoken of these Union generals, not as soldiers, but as politicians and as democratic candidates for the presidency, they were dull, stupid and ignorant indeed. If they did know it and yet persisted in their assertions they were disingenuous and he suspected (if such a thing were possible) that they were both. [Laughter.]

Ingalls, continuing, said: Mr. President—From the impassioned eulogy, from the rhapsody of approbation that flowed from the Senator from Indiana at the great military achievements of McClellan and Hancock I began to have some doubt who it was that really put down the rebellion. I was driven curiously to inquire what was the attitude of the democratic party in the North and of the Senator from Indiana as one of its great leaders in 1862, when McClellan, the ideal democrat, was fighting the battle of Antietam; in 1863, when Hancock was burling back in confusion and dismay the scattered squadrons of the confederacy. I was really, for a moment, Mr. President, inclined to believe that the democratic party of the North, and the senator from Indiana, and those other great patriots whom he eulogizes as an immovable bulwark of liberty, of the Constitution and the Union—Mr. Thomas Hendricks and Mr. Horatio Seymour and Wm. A. Richardson—were in full panoply of battle, assisting McClellan and assisting Hancock, doing what they could to make the success of the armies possible. And it seems like the very

CLIMAX OF EFFRONTERY,

like the apex of audacity, for those men, whose history is so well known, who were from the beginning the avowed enemies of the cause of the Union at every step of its progress, and who, like the senator from Indiana, were avowedly in sympathy with the South at the outset, and were advocates and apologists for slavery and secession, who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion in every possible way; the "Copperheads," the "Butternuts" (laughter), the "Knights of the Golden Circle," with all their brutal and degraded lies, appearing here as advocates and champions of the Union soldiers and of the

cause of human liberty! I suppose from the enthusiasm displayed in favor of the military achievements of McClellan and Hancock, that the leaders of the democracy, who have been so eulogized, were in sympathy with the Union cause, and in sympathy with the efforts that were making to overthrow the Confederacy. Yet Mr. President, at the very time, and during the very year when McClellan was fighting the battle of Antietam, the Senator from Indiana, without excepting McClellan and not excepting Hancock, speaking at Sullivan, Ind., on the 6th of August, 1862, said in reference to the Union soldiers, that they should go to the nearest blacksmith shop and have iron collars made and placed around their necks, and have inscribed thereon, "My Dog—Lincoln," and who, at the same time referred to the Union soldiers as Lincoln's dogs and hirelings, without excepting McClellan and Hancock. And during the campaign, Mr. President, that resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln, the Senator from Indiana, who is now so vehemently in favor of the prosecution of the war of the rebellion, recognizes the energies of the Union army and the genius of Union commanders, who pass here as the especial friends of Union soldiers and denounces and asperses criticism upon the political character and affiliations of those who were engaged in that war, made a speech at Greencastle which was reported in the *Cincinnati Commercial* of August 8, 1864.

Ingalls read extracts from the speech which declared the war a failure, and spoke of Lincoln as a monster and an unhappy felon.

Passing to the question of

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION

of 1876, Ingalls said he was not specially enamored of Mr. Hayes, [laughter] and yet, inasmuch as Hayes' title was brought in controversy by the democratic party as one of the issues of the approaching campaign, he felt bound to say that the title of Hayes to the presidency was the most absolutely irrefragable of any in the whole list of American Presidents, because it was the only one which was ever passed upon by a constitutional tribunal properly organized for that purpose. The democratic party should not forget the Electoral Commission was one of its devices. It was not the first time they who had dug a pit, and dived it deep, had fallen into it. [Laughter.] It would be remembered how Mr. Henry Watterson issued his celebrated proclamation calling on 100,000 "armed Kentuckians" to visit the city of Washington on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans for the purpose of superintending the electoral count. [Laughter.] He (Ingalls) had had a conversation with President Grant shortly after the issuing of that celebrated proclamation, and had asked him if he thought there was going to be any trouble. General Grant passed a moment and with that deliberate method which characterized his utterances, replied: "No, I don't think there is going to be any trouble; but there has been one rule of my life to be always ready," and, added Ingalls with solemnity, he was ready. In obedience to some mysterious impulse, troops, packs of artillery and munitions of war began to come to the capital, and the agitation of the democratic party became extreme; because, if there was anything that would turn the average democrat inside out with indignation it was the sight of Federal soldiers in blue uniform. [Laughter.]

Cleveland apparently had a warrant deed for the seat which he occupied, and yet, compared with the title which Mr. Hayes had to his seat, he was in possession of stolen goods, and the receiver was as bad as the thief. In the court of justice and fair conclusion he never had been elected at all. He had been counted into the office by a partnership between Dick Turpin and Uriah Heep, footpads and sneak thieves, Cartouche and Pecksniff, and it was some consolation to know that in that partnership the apostles and renegades had lost their share of the swag. [Laughter and applause.] The country had still against it the Southern Confederacy. It was confronted with 138 votes of

THE SOLID SOUTH.

as it had been at every election since the election of Hayes. The Solid South was the Confederacy, and the success of the democratic party meant the success of the Confederacy, which was today as much an organized, active, aggressive force in politics as in 1861, and previous times. He honored (but regretted and deplored) the constancy of the South to that idea of loyalty and fidelity to the leaders under whom it fought, and its determination to reunite and reconstruct the history of its country, so it would be able to say to generations which are to come, that while it was overthrown by overwhelming numbers in the field, yet within twenty-five years after the war was closed, its leaders had been restored to political power. In this connection he asked, who was Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar? He never was suspected of being a lawyer. [laughter]—his bitterest enemy never accused him of that. He never had been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, on whose bench he was appointed. He never had tried a reported case in any tribunal, state or national, for thirty years. He asked what necessity had there been for the president to affirm the loyal sentiment of the country by