

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

St. Paul, April 26.—A Deadwood special to the Pioneer-Press says: Central City was destroyed by fire early this morning. Not a store or shop is left standing, and 130 buildings are burned. Fifty families are left homeless. Deadwood is sending food. The loss is \$260,000; the insurance \$25,000.

Chicago, April 26.—The Daily News' Chester, Illinois, special: The shoe shop attached to the penitentiary burned this afternoon, loss \$75,000. The convicts were all safely locked in cells after the outbreak of the fire.

Natick, Mass., April 26.—The chemical paint factory of Henry Wood's Sons & Co., at Lake Crossing, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. The insurance covers the loss.

New York, April 26.—A fire occurred at 47 and 49 Walker Street tonight which damaged the building about \$20,000 and the stock about \$100,000.

Bangor, Maine, April 26.—The Republican State Convention was called to order, 783 delegates being in attendance. Horace H. Burbank was elected chairman. The candidates, with a single exception, were elected by acclamation. Charles H. Prescott, Jos. H. Manley, S. H. Allen and Charles A. Boutelle were elected delegates-at-large. Alternates and electors having been elected, the committee on resolutions reported the platform, which was adopted, and the convention adjourned.

The platform declares for protection of American industry, and that it is the duty of the republicans in Congress to resist to the utmost the passage of the Mills tariff bill; favors the abolition of so much of the revenue tariff taxes as will bring the total receipts of the Treasury to equal as nearly as practicable, the just expenditures of the government, that

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE

our long-trusted statesman is deserving of the thanks of the people of Maine and of the entire nation, for the promptness and remarkable ability and facility with which in his Paris letter he answered the free trade manifesto of President Cleveland and pointed out the duty of maintaining American industries and American markets for the American people.

The defeat of the American tax bill by the democratic House is denounced, and the timidity of our Executive Department in dealing with foreign nations is deprecated. The civil service law is approved and the present administration arraigned for the wanton violations of its provisions. Declarations of hostility to saloons are renewed.

London, April 26.—There was a long discussion in the House of Lords this evening on Earl Darnley's bill to reform that body. The main features of the bill are that the peers of the nation shall be entitled to a seat in the Lords by election and that they may resign seats to become eligible in the Commons. A provision is also made for the admission of colonial, Catholic, dissenting and scientific representatives.

Lord Salisbury objected to the bill as an abandonment of the firm rock of experience for a plunge into the unknown. The government were willing to consider the admission of life peers and other needed reforms for which they would introduce a separate bill. Lord Darnley thereupon withdrew his bill.

Ottawa, April 26.—In the House of Commons tonight the correspondence with reference to the Behring Strait sea seizures was brought down. Most of it deals with the protests of the British government, the statement made by Bayard that for the time being no other seizures would be ordered, and the advice of the Crown that the owners of seized vessels have a case for damage. The only new and important matter is contained in the dispatches of Lord Salisbury to her Majesty's plenipotentiaries at the fisheries conference under date of December 2, 1887. He said he received on the 26th a telegram from Mr. Chamberlain inquiring whether the proposal for an international conference in regard to the Behring Sea fisheries had been accepted by her Majesty's government. "You are aware from the correspondence in your possession that communications referring to the proposal would appear to have been addressed to some maritime powers by the United States for an international convention for the protection of vessels on Behring Sea, and were received last October from the German and Swedish Charge d'Affaires in London. No definite invitation for an international understanding on this question has as yet been received from the United States government by Her Majesty's government. In answer to a question from Phelps, I have expressed myself as being invariably disposed to negotiate for an agreement, but I carefully separated the question from all controversies as to fishing rights."

This terminates the correspondence from which this evidently is a selection. Denver, April 26.—Ben. S. Robbins, assistant United States district attorney for Colorado, and formerly a State senator of Kentucky and a prominent politician of that State, attempted suicide in his room this morning by cutting his throat with a penknife. Robbins had been drinking heavily of late, and at the time of the attempt on his life was suffering from a slight attack of dilirium tremens. It is reported that domestic troubles, together with the refusal of his wife to come to Denver to live, drove him to drink and to attempt his life. The physicians are of the opinion he will recover. His family in Leverage, Kentucky, have been notified.

BERLIN, April 26.—During the day the Emperor has been out of bed four hours. His temperature is now almost normal. His sense of taste, which he lost during the critical period, has returned. This is regarded as an exceptionally favorable sign. He seems better in every respect. His appetite is remarkable. He has again begun to hear state reports. The physicians are of the opinion the crisis is passed.

Queen Victoria left this afternoon. In addition to a host of royalists, she found at the station the burgomaster and members of the municipal council, who had come to pay their respects. The Crown Prince introduced them to the Queen, who expressed cordial thanks for the welcome tendered her. The Crown Prince then conducted the Queen to the carriage, and after affectionate farewells between the Queen, Empress and Princess, the train started amid loud cheers of the populace.

The Queen repeatedly expressed her gratification at the friendly welcome given her by the people of Berlin. CHICAGO, April 26.—The union labor party of Illinois held a rather strong state convention at Decatur. They nominated a full state ticket and selected delegates to the national convention and adopted a platform. CHICAGO, April 26.—An explosion that pitched seventy people into the air, throwing one man fifty feet, wrecked seventeen large plate windows, ruined \$35,000 worth of clothing, damaged a building to the extent of \$150,000 and caused a stampede of hundreds of people from upper stories of tall buildings, occurred in the basement corner State and Jackson streets this evening. Queer enough no one was killed, although two or three may be fatally injured. Two workmen were drilling a hole across the street from the basement to make a conduit for electric wires and accidentally punctured a gas main. They lit a candle to see what was the matter, and the next instant the seventy odd clerks and customers in the clothing store overhead, the massive plate glass front and great piles of ready made clothing were mixed up almost in an extricable mass with broken timbers and falling plaster, while the people for blocks around thought an earthquake had occurred, and rushed to the scene. The fire was quickly extinguished by the department. Two workmen in the basement were found to be very badly injured, and three or four clerks in the store above were found to be injured internally. One of them, George Dunlap, when the explosion occurred, was standing on a hot fire register, and was thrown fifty feet, landing on a pile of goods. His back was badly injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—A plan is made public for the reorganization of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco. A circular has been issued by N. K. Master, formerly cashier of the bank, and J. F. Houghton, manager of the Home Mutual Insurance Co., in which they propose the following plans: The present stockholders will eliminate and take on their own account all bad and doubtful assets, and assume and pay all liabilities except the amounts due depositors, and will turn over to the new management sufficient good assets to be approved by the committee of the new board of directors to pay all depositors and cover the full capital stock at par, three million dollars; 25,000 shares of \$100 each to be taken by parties outside of the present stockholders, payable at par on demand, upon which the present officers and directors will resign and a new board be elected by the new stockholders.

Manager Biglow, of the Nevada Bank, states as a reason for the reorganization that the three men owning nearly all the bank stock, J. C. Flood, ex-Senator Fair and J. W. Mackay, cannot give that personal attention to the bank that it should receive. Flood on account of ill-health, and Fair and Mackay on account of other business.

PARIS, April 26.—A dispatch from Nancy says a riot broke out there this evening, a mob of Boulangerists attacking the students with clubs, stones and other missiles. When the dispatch was sent the police were trying to disperse the rioters. Midnight: A dispatch from Nancy says: The disturbances continued until a late hour. A number of police were injured. Several rioters were arrested. The crowd finally dispersed and the town is now quiet.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Judge Gresham this morning decided the suit of the heirs of S. S. Merrill, general manager of the St. Paul road, against C. H. Prior, for an account in connection with certain colossal land transactions in Minnesota and Dakota, involving profits supposed to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The decision was in favor of the defendant. The case excited great attention, and the court room was filled with prominent attorneys when the decision was rendered.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Among the passengers on the Chateau Lafite from Bordeaux today, were one hundred swarthy Greek sailors on their way to San Francisco to embark on the war vessel recently purchased in this country by the Greek government.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The state board of arbitration and mediation met here today and began an investigation into the brewers' lockout. The bosses denied the board had power to

investigate their private affairs. The board decided otherwise, and the bosses submitted under protest.

PARIS, April 26.—President Carnot arrived today at Agen, where he laid the foundation stone of the new lyceum. The President met with an enthusiastic reception. The day's ceremony was marred by a serious accident. The platform which had been erected for the accommodation of guests collapsed, and twenty persons were injured. There were several hundred persons on the platform at the time of the accident.

LEONARDTOWN, Md., April 27.—John B. Biscoe, colored, was executed here today for the murder of Captain R. P. Dixon, on the Potomac River, Aug. 29, 1886.

BERLIN, April 27.—A bulletin issued this morning says: The Emperor had a good sleep last night and feels much stronger this morning.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A dispatch from Butte, Montana, says: A passing engine set fire to a snowshed near Mullan tunnel, in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, at the crossing of the Northern Pacific road yesterday. Over 1000 feet were burned. Trains will be delayed several days.

HAVANA, April 27.—The drouth continues. Large field fires are reported in the sugar-producing districts. The streams and pastures are dried up and many cattle perishing. A decrease in the sugar product is variously estimated from 10 to 20 per cent, compared with last year.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 27.—At the second day's session of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, Mrs. W. E. Schenk, of Philadelphia, was elected president for the ensuing year. Twenty-three vice-presidents, representing California and other states covered by the society, were also elected.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—The presbytery of Louisville have adopted the following resolution concerning the union of Southern and Northern churches: "Until our Northern brethren can see their way clear to adopt the policy of organizing the colored people of the Northern States into separate churches, presbyteries and synods of their own, we judge that the quiet, peace and prosperity of both churches will be best secured by ceasing to agitate or prosecute the question of organizing a union."

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 27.—Three men, Jack Crow, George Moss and Owen D. Hill, were hanged this morning for crimes committed in Indian territory. All the men were negroes with Indian blood. The crime for which Moss was hanged was the murder of George Taft, a man of prominence in Chickasaw Station, last fall. In Red River Valley, Taft, while out working for cattle, met Moss, Dick Butler, Factor Jones and Sandy Smith. They had just shot a yealing and fearing Taft would report the matter to the citizens' committee, they ambushed and shot him.

Butler and Jones were lynched on the way to jail and Smith died pending the trial. Jack Coon was convicted of the murder of Charles Wilson, a prominent Choctaw politician, during the last election excitement. Hill was convicted of the murder of his wife in Creek station about a year ago. Jeff Hildebrand, Edward Patterson and Dick Sutherland were to have been executed today, but the former two have been given ten days' respite and Sutherland's sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 27.—The Northwestern Miller's report of the crop condition says: "Instead of a steady improvement, there has been a steady decline in the general conditions of the winter wheat crop for the last six weeks. Insects have already appeared in Kansas City. Illinois today makes the poorest showing for the crop of winter wheat of any State in the belt, and indications are that the State will prove a failure as far as the yield is concerned, unless present extreme conditions are mitigated. Indiana and Ohio show no improvement. The prospects in Missouri and Michigan are not flattering. The survey of the spring wheat shows that in Minnesota and Dakota the seeding is about twelve to fourteen days late, but the condition of the ground is thought to be an offset to the lateness of the season. Seeding has practically commenced this week. Reports show a decrease of acreage in Iowa and Nebraska.

LONDON, April 27.—A statement that the Pope has issued a decree concerning the plan of campaign in Ireland, is confirmed. His Holiness says he does so because he is convinced that the plan of campaign is illegal. He says he is also convinced that the land courts will reduce all unfair rents. Another circumstance that influenced him he says is the fact that the funds are extorted from the contributors to the plan. The Pope condemns boycotting as a practice contrary to justice and charity. He makes no mention of the National League.

DUBLIN, April 27.—The Freeman's Journal urges the people to exercise calmness and patience and to receive the papal decree with profound respect and loyalty to Rome. It declares that boycotting is rare.

NEW YORK, April 27.—In commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of General Grant an elaborate banquet was given at Delmonico's tonight. As was most fitting the arrangements for the affair were made by the old comrade of the dead General and President—General W. T. Sherman. About 150 persons were present. The

walls of the banquet room were almost concealed with flags and bunting, and at the head of the room were three oil paintings representing the dead soldier, in both his military uniform and in civilian's dress. The seat at General Sherman's table, which was to have been occupied by the late Roscoe Conkling, was vacant, and on the chair was hung a heavy wreath of laurel. Each table was presided over by some distinguished soldier, statesman, or man of affairs, and on either side of the presiding officer were seated six or seven others. General W. T. Sherman presided over the first table, and on his right was Chauncey M. Depew—the orator of the evening—and on his left Mayor Abram S. Hewitt. The others at the table were General Wm. Mahone, Gen. Wm. H. Seward, the son of Lincoln's Secretary of State, Hon. George W. Childs, Cyrus W. Field, Rev. John R. Paxton, Edwards Pierpont, Gen. C. B. Comstock, W. C. Andrews, Samuel Sloan, Captain W. W. Paxton and Albert Bierstadt. Among the others present were Gen. Fitz-John Porter, Col. A. Lenden Snowden of Philadelphia, D. O. Mills, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. Wager Swayne, Col. Douglass, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Elliott F. Shepard, Hon. E. Root and Herman C. Armour.

Among the letters of regret were those received from the following: Hon. William M. Everts, Gen. G. S. Mosby, Gen. S. B. Buckner, Gen. J. E. Johnston, J. C. Bancroft, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Gov. D. B. Hill, Senator John Sherman, Senator Hisecock and Admiral Gherard.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

sent the following telegram: Washington—Gen. W. T. Sherman: We all recall with heartfelt homage the virtues and achievements of the illustrious American.

The following are extracts from letters read: From General Joseph E. Johnson—"Sympathizing earnestly with those who desire to do honor to the great soldier's memory; it would gratify me highly to avail myself of this invitation, but very much to my regret my engagements at this time will not allow me that privilege."

Colonel James S. Mosby—"I regret I cannot be with you on this occasion to add my tribute to the memory of the generous soldier whose victories in peace were no less renowned than in war. With feelings of pride I remember that I honored him in life, and was not one of those who did not discover his virtues until he was dead."

General James Longstreet—"I was more indebted to General Grant for personal kindness than to any friend, living or dead."

General Fitz-Hugh Lee wrote a long letter, in which he said—"As a citizen of the United States who was once a soldier in the army which fought against the army commanded by General Grant, may I be permitted to add that the close of the military operations in this State terminated the career of the commander whose military renown was justly merited. The surrender of the Southern army was asked for by General Grant to prevent 'any further effusion of blood,' to which

GENERAL LEE REPLIED:

"The restoration of peace should be the sole object of all." After that he heard of General Grant's saying, 'Let us have peace,' while General Lee wrote as early as August, 1863, it was the duty of every citizen in the present condition of the country to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony and in no way to oppose the policy of the state or general government directed to that object. If the survivors of the opposing armies of the past will follow the precepts thus taught by the respective commanders, the prosperity of an undivided republic, which we should be equally interested in, will be assured. 'I feel,' said the dying soldier who now sleeps at Riverside, 'that we are on the eve of a new era, when there is to be great harmony between the Federals and Confederates. I cannot stay to be a living witness of the correctness of this prophecy, but I feel within me that it is to be so.' Let us hope that the last prediction of General Grant will be fulfilled."

General Sherman in introducing Hon. Chauncey M. Depew to respond to the only formal toast, "The day we celebrate," touched briefly upon two or three points. He touched upon the arrival of Gen. Grant's grandfather in Connecticut in 1749, upon Grant's father's removal to the South, upon Grant's birth at Point Pleasant, Ohio, 68 years ago, upon his appearance at West Point, where, much to his surprise he found himself registered as Ulysses S. Grant, and where, for the first time he made the subsequently famous signature, "U. S. Grant." General Sherman continued: "Now again in 1789 there had been an awful rebellion in the country, and at that time Washington became President. Congress, without any army, without any preparations, as they usually do, passed a bill to make a Lieut.-General of the United States. Washington never took the oath of general of the army of the United States, and if you will look up the papers of that day, you will see he is buried as Lieutenant-General. There never has been in this country but two generals, Grant and Sherman, (prolonged applause), and three Lieutenants-General, Washington, Scott and Sheridan."

General Sherman then introduced Depew who proceeded to deliver A BRILLIANT ORATION. He compared and contrasted Presi-

dent Lincoln and General Grant said each was necessary to the success of the other and both to the formation of the Union. No other soldier was so fit for the work to be done in the field and no other man President Lincoln would have had the masterful stamina to withstand the demand of the country for Grant's withdrawal. The speaker touched upon the recognition of General Grant's great abilities evinced by Grant and of Grant's interposition when President Johnson wanted to punish those who had been in Lincoln.

In view of the association of Depew's name with the reputation of Presidential nomination, the speaker's sentence from his speech was significant: "It is a notable fact, though we are the only purely trial nation in the world we have selected our rulers from among great business men of the country and the conditions and prejudices success present insufferable to such a choice."

Other speeches were made by General Mahone, Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, Judge Pierpont, General New, Col. Fred. Grant and Hon. J. H. Smith.

GENERAL GRANT'S TOMB

at Riverside Park was visited by numbers of people, many bearing tributes.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—The annual dinner of the American Society of this city, in commemoration of the birthday of General Grant, was given this evening. Among the guests were Governor Beaver, Senator Benjamin Harrison (Indiana), Foster (New York), Hon. J. M. New, Col. Fred. Grant and Hon. J. H. Smith.

H. H. Byrum of this city, read to "Our Absent Guests," a course of his remarks Byrum delivered an eloquent eulogy on the late Conkling. The letters of regret, worth considerable enthusiasm, especially those from Hon. Simon Everts, Judge Gresham, Hon. Everts, General Sheridan and Nor Foraker. A letter from Roscoe Conkling accepting the invitation to attend the dinner, and the deepest feeling.

Senator Sherman was next introduced.

In responding to the toast "Grant," Senator Sherman reviewed the brilliant military and heroic end of the great general.

"As to the civil life of Grant," continued the speaker, "I have always doubted whether it would have been better for him to have remained general of the army than to have undertaken the civil life of a President. This doubt is not upon what he did as President, but upon the striking differences between the two offices and the training, the conditions and personal traits demanded by each. But it is not as a commander of armies or as a general of the United States that you hear of Grant. It is as the man said he was

A TYPICAL AMERICAN,

no strut, no parade, no imitations of royalty or aristocracy, no pretense of superiority because of great command or high rank.

The most marked characteristic which clung to him throughout periods of his life was his modesty. He was always that plain, simple, confiding, brave, courteous and generous man in peace, as a leader of a vast army, President of the United States, the guest of kings and emperors, his final struggle with grim death. Gentlemen you do not commemorate his birthday, but his good fortune to be the recipient of a divine power to bless you and your people the blessing of peace, strong and united, and which was heroic to the end and which was equally heroic in maintaining and preserving the rights and liberties and policy for which he contended.

"The Keystone State" was introduced by Governor Beaver.

In response to "Party Division," Hon. L. E. Foster, of the Republican League of this State, reported the work of the party since its organization, and its status. Today there are nearly four thousand clubs and five hundred thousand members.

Hon. Benj. Harrison, of Indiana, next introduced and responded to "Republican Party."

Hon. Richard Smith, of Ohio, replied to the toast "The United States."

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's address the guests and club departed from the hall.

OTHER CLUBS DO HONOR TO

BOSTON, April 27.—The banquet of the Massachusetts Club held at the Hotel Vendome this evening, gathered a notable array of eminent and prominent among those present. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Gen. Devens, Hon. George S. Boutwell, General Grant's cabinet, Gov. Lounsbury, of Connecticut, Davis and Governor-elect of Rhode Island, Lieutenant-General Fuller, of Vermont, Hon. A. A. Roney, Hon. Crapo and others. The banquet hall was elaborately decorated for the occasion, and a bust of General Grant occupied