

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Henry Watterson, who was here the past week, to-night sent to his paper the following as expressive of his impression of President Cleveland and his administration: "A slight attack of sore eyes," Watterson's telegram begins, "suggested a visit to Washington, and having tried the executive and departmental treatment for nearly a week, it has occurred to me that a brief account of some of my impressions of the Administration may be of interest to the readers of the *Courier-Journal*. On a certain occasion, Artemus Ward stepped in front of his canvas, and pointing to the passing scene, said to his audience: 'Ladies and gentlemen, these are horses.' It was only this morning that the artist came to me with tears in his eyes and exclaimed: 'I can conceal it from you no longer. Mr. Ward, they are horses.' In its entire utterances and appointments, the Administration has so spoken to the country. It can conceal it no longer. It is a democratic administration. For my part," continues Watterson, "I have never doubted this in the least," and he details how "personal contact and opportunities for getting at both sides of points of criticism have strengthened these original impressions, and the case of sore eyes has entirely disappeared." Watterson then in a characteristic manner dwells upon the "admirable qualities" of the President, and incidentally refers in a similar vein to Miss Cleveland. Watterson deems the President "equally loyal to his great place and to his party, asking no favors and looking to his work to vindicate itself." Says the dispatch: "Very great forbearance and a patient temper should be extended by the public to such a public servant." The attack of Senator Eustis upon the Administration seems to Watterson equally unjust and unwise. The President has been just two months in office. There has been no attempt to shape a policy. The thankless duty of considering the claims of aspirants for office has consumed all the time. There is no doubt that when Congress assembles Eustis will find himself in sympathy with the administration upon all the leading issues of the times so that he will be in the situation of having support forced from him in spite of his personal hostility. There will be time enough to disown the administration when it violates its pledges. The communication closes thus: "I assure the disappointed and the doubting among democrats that if the President should go faster than he is going he would surely run his bark ashore. Beset on all sides by complications and badgered day in and day out by importunities, this administration has kept its temper passing well, and has made no more mistakes than are common to new-comers into office, and not so many as might have been expected."

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—The *Evening Post's* Tucson, Arizona, special gives an account of a terrible tragedy just received from Taratan, Mexico. A seven-year old son of a wealthy resident named Lopez, was kidnapped and the father notified that the child would be killed if \$75,000 ransom was not deposited in a certain place within two days. By accident the note to the father was not delivered until too late to negotiate with the criminals. At the expiration of the second day the father found the body of the child in his court-yard horribly mutilated. A twelve-year-old sister on seeing her brother's corpse fell dead, and the father became a raving maniac. The perpetrators are being sought, and if caught will be lynched.

DENVER, 4.—Between four and five hundred shop hands of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway in this city and Salida went out on a strike this morning. They demand the discharge of two objectionable Denver foremen and the reinstatement of about a dozen men recently discharged to reduce the force. Inquiry among the strikers and officers fails to unearth any other grievance. The strikers threaten to stop all trains except the mail if their demands are not acceded within three or four days. It is reported that the men at Gunnison, Grand Junction and Salt Lake pledge the strikers their support and will go out if necessary to carry their point. The grievances are generally regarded as puerile, and little sympathy will be accorded the strikers by the public.

Tribune-Republican specials from Gunnison and Grand Junction state that promptly at 9 this morning, in obedience to instructions from headquarters at Denver, all members of the Knights of Labor in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway quit work. At Gunnison the round-house and freight-house are closed. No freights are allowed to leave the yard. All the shops at Grand Junction are deserted. At Salida the yards are filled with hundreds of loaded freights, which are not allowed to move. Thirty engines are housed with fires drawn. The strength of the strike is estimated at 1,000. Everything is quiet along the line. No serious trouble is anticipated.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—Brigadier-Gen. Irvin McDowell, died last night at midnight. His death was due to pyloric disease of the stomach. He has been in a critical condition for the past two weeks.

TORONTO, 5.—A special from Victoria, B. C., says:

At a meeting of citizens held here yesterday, to consider the Chinese question, resolutions were passed setting forth the responsibility would rest on the Dominion government if rioting and bloodshed ensued, and asking representatives of the province at Ottawa to withdraw their support from the government should it attempt to introduce and carry a bill for the report of a Chinese commission. The feeling here is intense against the continued flooding of this province with Pagans, and it is deemed imperative that restrictive measures should be passed at once, so as to take effect by July 1st.

BROOKLYN, 5.—Shortly after nine o'clock this morning, there was a crash at 55 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and people on looking up from the street, saw that the roof of the building had fallen, and that a portion of the walls had crumbled. They could hear the screams of people injured, and it seemed but a moment when volumes of smoke rolled up, showing that the building had taken fire.

Hundreds of people, men, women and girls, were at work at various branches of business carried on in the building, which covered considerable ground, having wings, and which extended through from Atlantic to State Street. As soon as the crash was heard of the falling roof, hundreds of those employed in the building endeavored to make their way out by every avenue of escape, and some, who were last to reach the street, appeared with

BEGRIMED FACES AND WITH BLOOD STREAMING FROM

wounds which they had received from falling timbers. The excitement in the neighborhood became very great, and in a short time the wives of men who were known to be working in the building, and the parents of girls who were employed, blocked the streets. Three alarms of fire were sent out and the services of a large number of police had to be called in to keep the people out of the way of danger. It was reported at first that about one hundred girls who were employed in Milo Hynes' bolting works, on the top floor, where the roof fell in, were killed, but it appears that most of the girls made their escape by climbing on the roof of the tenement houses.

The buildings were occupied by twenty small manufacturers and there were about 500 men and women employed therein. It was a five story building, erected 27 years ago. The woodwork was burning like tinder when the firemen arrived. They found many

YOUNG WOMEN AT THE WINDOWS SCREAMING WILDLY

for help, their retreat being cut off, and the firemen quickly ran up the ladders, but the girls were hemmed in and many fell back into the flames before help could reach them. The character of the building hindered the efforts of the firemen. It was ascertained that the engineer of the factory, Daniel J. Lowry, was one of the victims, he was killed by the falling of the left wall, because of the fire was the overturning of the boiler of the soap factory on the second floor. The west wall of the middle wing on Atlantic Avenue had settled, and workmen were screwing it up with jacks. The middle jack had been screwed up too high and it was lowered, when the whole weight of the wall came upon the two jacks at the end and it fell with a crash.

Ten or twelve have been taken out severely injured. Chief Levenson said he thought there were

AT LEAST 25 PEOPLE IN THE RUINS, maybe more. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, insurance unknown.

Three bodies have been taken from the ruins, burned beyond recognition.

PANAMA, 5.—It is reported here on trustworthy authority, that a treaty has been concluded between the government at Bogota and the minister of the United States in respect to the security of transit across the Isthmus. This treaty is said to confer on the United States Government certain rights of guardianship of all transit either by rail or canal across the Isthmus of Panama, with special duties of protection to be exercised in accord with the Government of the United States and that of Colombia. It is understood by this treaty that the Colombian and United States governments will co-operate to maintain freedom of transit against all attacks or attempts to obstruct and it is believed here that joint control over the transit route, under this treaty will not only authorize, but make it the duty of the U. S. Government to give the required aid in maintaining transit routes for commerce, mail and passengers. It becomes known here that the robber Preston, who burned Colon, having made his escape, has since then seized three steamers at Porto with the help of which he may make trouble unless the U. S. naval forces shall capture him and his vessels.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The President today appointed Stuart Taylor to be naval officer of the customs at San Francisco.

PANAMA, via Galveston, 5.—On Sunday night last a fracas occurred between some Jamaicans and national soldiers at Culebra. The latter were disarmed and afterwards retired. After procuring reinforcements, they returned broke into the barracks where the Jamaicans were sleeping and in a most barbarous manner killed 25 of them and wounded 20 others. Only one Colombian was killed and none wounded. Jamaicans are leaving in great numbers. Their departure will delay the work of the canal.

NEW YORK, 5.—A workman named Marcus says there was nothing in or about the place to check a fire—neither hose, extinguishers nor fire escape. This is the third time fire has occurred on the premises. Milo Hines, who occupied the top floor for the manufacture of buttons, states: "At 9 o'clock I was in my room directing the work of my employees, of whom there were 40, mostly women. The first we heard of the accident was when we heard a crash, and this was followed by part of the flooring giving way. In one corner of my room there was a ladder leading to the roof, and all the employees made a rush for it. There was a panic among the women for a time, and two or three of them fainted; but the foreman soon succeeded in restoring order. Then, in single file, the employees climbed the ladder and gained the roof. The girls marched out in good order, gained the roof of the adjoining building and reached the street by descending the fire escapes.

The insurance on the property destroyed is about \$30,000, while the damage will aggregate at least \$250,000.

At 3:30 a.m. fifty employees of the board of city works arrived on the scene and were immediately set to work by Commissioner Poillon searching for the missing.

The names of the killed, injured and missing ones are: An unknown man charred beyond recognition, supposed to be Daniel J. Lowry, engineer in the button factory; an unknown man, horribly burned and no possibility of identification; trunk of a person, not known whether male or female. The fire had burned away all the outer coating, leaving the vital organs exposed, while the limbs were gone, only the trunk and a fleshless skeleton remaining. Inquiries have been made for the following, who are supposed to be in the ruins: Brealing Conrad, Jr., aged 20, of Dutchkill, L. I.; Edward Butler, aged 22, of No. 51 Atlantic Avenue; Wm. Clark, aged 40, residence unknown; Henry Durse, aged 56, of No. 31 Marion Street, New York; Fritz Egger, aged 21, residence unknown; Henry Hoffman, aged 40, of No. 195 Graham Avenue; Johnson, residence unknown; Daniel J. Lowry, aged 50, of No. 55 Atlantic Avenue; Adolph Mattis, aged 26, of No. 372 Hicks Street; John McGrath, aged 18, of No. 214 Bond Street; Benjamin Moore, aged 30, of No. 752 Madison St.; Gus, boy in tin shop, residence unknown; Pfaff, Jr., residence unknown; J. Peters, residence unknown; Mamie Freeley, No. 139 Bergen Street; Rosie Clinton, Warren Street, near Hoyt; Annie Higgins, residence unknown; Mamie Riley, residence unknown; Katie McKee, residence unknown; Thos. Durner, aged 14, No. 281 Nav; Street; Gustave Lung, aged 20, No. 285 Pacific Street; Wm. Legge, aged 45 living at Columbia Heights; Jam3, Carpenter, aged 48, No. 214 Graham Street.

NEWARK, N. J., 5.—At 11 o'clock this morning Lucy Gilchrist, wife of John Gilchrist, while insane from drink, seized her six-months old baby, and, placing it on a block, chopped its head neck and body with an axe, killing it instantly. Another of her children gave the alarm, and neighbors rushed in, but too late to save the baby. The woman is without doubt insane. She says she did the deed because the spirits told her to do so, and because she must save Ireland. When her husband arrived, soon after the child was killed, it was with great difficulty he was restrained from attacking her. The woman is 30 years old, and has three remaining children—aged 14, 11 and 5 years. She was taken into custody.

ARKANSAS CITY, Mo., 5.—The Oklahoma colonists, under Captain Couch, who have been camped here since Jan. 29th, struck their tents this morning and are now en route for Caldwell, 94 miles west of here. The camp has been decreased rapidly the past month, until barely 50 tents are left. The advance is made on account of better advantages for wood and grass at Caldwell. Capt. Couch says the colony will remain at Caldwell for a few weeks, or until it is definitely known what the administration will do towards opening the country.

CHICAGO, 5.—Francisco Caruso to-night identified the clothing received from Pittsburgh with the trunk in which his murdered brother was shipped from Chicago, and in company with an officer, started for the East on a late train. Francisco thinks he knows the man to whom the trunk was sent. He believes he has gone to New York with the intention of sailing for Italy, and with the officer will attempt to intercept him. They will stop at Pittsburgh and remove the last doubt as to the identity of the murdered man.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The Secretary of the Navy is informed that the Colombian government has declared martial law on the Isthmus of Panama as the best means of preserving order.

WINNIPEG, 5.—A dispatch from Saskatchewan Landing, April 5th, via Swift Current, N. W. T., says:

A mail courier has just arrived from Battleford with the following dispatches, dated May 3d: A flying column of 300 men from Battleford had an engagement with Poundmaker's forces (600 Indians) at his reserve, lasting from 5 o'clock in the morning to noon yesterday. The troops lost eight killed and 12 wounded. The Indian loss is estimated at 50. Otter covered, including the engagement, 70 miles, fought the battle and returned inside of 30 hours. The men behaved magnificently.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Information is received that a corporal's guard of Colombian troops sent to Culebra, was disarmed by a mob of Jamaicans and

insurgents. The guard then escaped to Empire, a small place near Culebra. Twenty Colombian troops under a captain were then sent to Culebra. They were fired upon by a mob and two severely wounded. The Colombian troops then opened fire, and 20 of the mob were killed and many wounded. Rum was the primary cause of the riot.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The President has appointed S. Corning Judd, Postmaster of Chicago, Ill., vice Frank W. Palmer suspended.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Secretary Whitney and John Roach have agreed that the *Dolphin* shall have another trial trip before her final acceptance by the government. The trial will take place in the Sound and will be a six hour run.

NEW YORK, 6.—The trial of Richard Short for the attempted assassination of Capt. Phelan, in O'Donnovan Rossa's office, was continued to-day. Phelan was recalled and asked some unimportant questions, and the prosecution rested. The defense then opened with an address by their counsel. The latter declared that Phelan came to this city to wreak his vengeance on Rossa because Rossa had published something in *United Irishman* censuring Phelan.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—A collision occurred March 28th, on Huanpu River, between the Chinese ferry steamer *Lin Yun*, plying between Woo Sing and Shanghai and the Ocean Steamship Co's steamer *Orestes*. The Chinese steamer, which carried about 100 passengers and a crew numbering 12, was cut in two. All but 32 of the passengers and seven of the crew are believed to have perished.

BROOKLYN, 6.—The work of digging out the bodies of the victims of yesterday's fire, commenced this morning. The extreme heat of yesterday prevented any systematic search. The ruins are surrounded by thousands of people, some merely curious, while other have a sad interest in watching the work in the ruins.

LATER.—After two hours work the remains of another body was found and it has been identified as that of Edward Butler. Up to 12 o'clock today, none of the bodies have been fully identified, although one of them is believed to be that of Daniel Lowry, engineer of the burned building. The other two bodies will probably never be fully identified. Up to noon to-day nine persons have been reported as missing.

NEW YORK, 6.—The defense then opened with an address by their counsel. The latter declared Phelan came to this city to wreak his vengeance on Rossa, because Rossa had published something in the *United Irishman* censuring Phelan. Counsel for Short declared Phelan went to Rossa's office to attack him, and while there acted boisterously and threatened Rossa. Short spoke to Phelan, but the latter attacked him, and Short stabbed him with a dagger in protecting himself. The dagger, counsel maintained, was one of the ornaments of Rossa's office. Walker J. Elliott testified to hearing Phelan threaten to lay out both Rossa and Prof. Mozzeroff, dynamiters. John F. Kearney, liquor store keeper, denied that he had written to Phelan to come to this city.

This afternoon when the jury trying Richard Short for stabbing Captain Phelan returned, the lobbies of the court house remained thronged with people. The jury having made known that an agreement had been reached, were brought into court and asked what their verdict was. "Not guilty," answered the foreman. Short's friends set up a tremendous shout, but were quickly quieted by the officers. The judge frowned in indignation and amazement at the verdict, and said: "Gentlemen, I am astonished at your verdict. You are discharged from all further service on this panel." "I move for the discharge of the prisoner," said Counsellor Brook. "Granted," said the court, in a manner that seemed to show that his Honor was anxious to get rid of such extraordinary business.

SANTA FE, N. M., 6.—A special from Fort Stanton says: Yesterday about 3 a.m. at Bonito, 15 miles from here, Martin Nelson arose from bed, and while committing a robbery shot and killed Dr. Wm. H. Flynn, late of Boston, who was sleeping in the same room with Nelson up stairs in the house of M. S. Maybury. The firing aroused the family, when Nelson shot and killed Maybury, his wife and two sons, a little daughter was wounded fatally. A neighbor was alarmed and came to the house, and he, too, was shot dead. It was supposed the murderer remained in the house, and ten citizens watched it to prevent his escape, but at 7 a.m. the guard was surprised to hear a shot from the rear and Herman Beck fell dead. Nelson then came down the street firing his Winchester until he was shot dead. Nelson, when sane, was a good citizen. He came here four years ago from Nebraska.

The scene at the house of Maybury beggared description. The greatest excitement prevailed. In every direction lay dead bodies clad in night clothes. The little girl was not dead when found, but is mortally wounded and nearly frightened to death. People of the town all day yesterday were making coffins. The funeral took place this afternoon. People from the surrounding country are flocking to Bonito. For some time past many robberies have been reported along the valley, including Maybury's house, which are now charged to Nelson.

BALTIMORE, 6.—A business meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac was held at Ford's grand Opera

House to-night. Gen. King said he was commissioned by General Grant to say that he was greatly disappointed at not being able to preside over the deliberations of the society, but his sympathy and heart were with his old comrades. Major-General Hunt assumed the chair, with thanks for the cordial reception given him. The reunion of 1886 will be held at San Francisco, Gen. Vandervort stated that the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic would probably be held there next year, and that the California legislature had appropriated \$25,000 for the entertainment of visitors, provided both organizations came at the same time. Cheap railroad fares were promised and a royal welcome guaranteed.

Nominations for officers for the ensuing year being in order, Gen. John C. Robinson advanced on crutches. He thanked his friends for mention of his name for the position of Commander of the Army of the Potomac, but would under no circumstances allow it to be used as in opposition to that of the illustrious soldier now holding the position, and he moved that the secretary be authorized to cast one ballot on which he inscribed the name of Gen. Grant. Various corps associations assisted Gen. Robinson's motion, and it was carried by a standing vote, amid the wildest enthusiasm.

After the other officers were elected, Gen. W. H. Brown, of Washington, suggested that as the R. E. Lee Commandery, of Richmond, Va., were in the immediate neighborhood, it would be both generous and graceful to invite them to occupy seats on the floor of the house and make their acquaintance. A motion to that effect was made and seconded, when two or three men jumped up and violently opposed such proceedings, one of them saying rebels, no matter how repentant, had no business in the interest of Union soldiers; that their presence was an insult which they could not endure. Nearly every man in the house was instantly on his feet trying to make himself heard, and for a while there was a scene of wild confusion, which threatened to terminate in personal encounters. The chairman vainly endeavoring to secure order and threatened to call the police. Quiet was finally restored and a committee appointed to invite the ex-Confederates to meet their old opponents when the business of the meeting was disposed of.

After adjournment the committee came in, bringing with them a long string of men in gray suits. They were greeted with great applause, and in return filled the house with genuine rebel yells. The ex-Confederates were scattered among the blue coats and their officers invited to the stage. Col. McGinnis, of Montana, welcomed them, and Gen. Cook responded. Short addresses were also made by Colonel Charles Marshall, chief of Gen. Lee's staff, and Col. Evans, of Richmond. The reception later in the Opera House was a brilliant success. Hundreds of ladies were present. On the stage were many men distinguished in military circles. In the audience were the R. E. Lee Camp of ex-Confederates. Gen. King, secretary of the society, read the following telegram from Gen. Grant:

"Please thank the members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac for their partiality in electing me for a second time their president. I wish my health promised a probability of my being at their next meeting. I would regard it as providential should I be able to attend, but I accept the honor, though without hope of performing the duties of the office. Wishing all the members many happy reunions, I remain, etc., U. S. GRANT.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 6.—The city is in complete holiday attire; business entirely suspended, to honor Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker for her many acts of public beneficence, the latest of which was the bestowal on the city of the E. B. Crocker art gallery, valued at half a million dollars. The demonstration took the form of a grand floral festival. In the Pavilion building the interior was completely hidden by contributions ranging from bouquets to an immense set of pieces from all parts of the state. In the afternoon there were congratulatory exercises by 2,000 school children. The formal presentation of the art gallery was made in the evening.

BATTLEFORD, 6.—Further details of the engagement between Col. Otter's forces and Chief Poundmaker's Indians, show that the fight lasted seven hours. The Indians used muskets, war clubs, spears, bows and arrows, and every conceivable weapon of warfare. No mention is made in the dispatches of the killed and wounded being brought back, and it is judged from the hasty return march that they were left behind. Nothing but the last extremity would induce Otter to do that. No one has any doubt now that a bloody Indian war will follow.

The Quappelle Indians are to-day reported to have risen and left their reserve. Crowfoot, chief of the Blackfeet, is related to Poundmaker, and will, it is said, join him against the whites.

The Dominion government and Col. Otter are blamed for not securing the ransom of Factor McLean and other white captives before precipitating matters.

Positive advices from Clark's Crossing to-day say Middleton began his advance this morning. A battle is expected at Batouche to-morrow.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., 7.—Fire at Hampton Beach last night burned the Sea View House, Atlantic House, and Ocean House, and is reported to have swept the beach, destroying many