

Eugene City Guard.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS PUBLISHERS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN.

Bunker Hill Celebrated.

Boston, June 17.—To-day the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was observed by general suspension of business, closing of banks, post offices, custom house, a procession in this city and Charlestown and a profuse display of bunting on public and private buildings.

Parade and Meeting of Veterans.

ALBANY, June 17.—The city is bright with banners and bunting, and the streets were crowded to-day with people gathered to witness the parade of the Grand Army Encampment. The veterans made an imposing display and were received by Governor Robinson. When the encampment arrived in Tweedle hall Mayor Noland bade the delegates welcome in behalf of the city, while Major Knowles performed a similar office for the committee of the legislature. The general public then retired and the Grand Encampment went into session with closed doors.

Threatened with Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Dr. Vanderpool, health officer at quarantine, says unless rigid quarantine is kept there is a possibility of yellow fever making its appearance in New York. Two vessels with the disease on board are in the upper bay.

Senator Elected.

CONCORD (N. H.), June 17.—The house to-day gave 161 votes for Henry W. Blair for U. S. senator and 95 for Harry Bingham. The vote in the senate was Blair 20, Bingham 4.

Personal.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Lord Loftus, the newly appointed governor of New South Wales, has arrived here on the way to Sydney.

Severe Justice to a Murderer.

CHARLESTOWN (S. C.), June 17.—John Moore, who grossly assaulted and then murdered Miss Woodward on the 5th inst. near Wellford, was hanged by a mob of 150 armed men.

Sherman on the Legislative Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Secretary Sherman examined the legislative appropriation bill as it passed the senate in amended form, and says that no difficulty in construing it was experienced; nor is any difficulty in carrying out its provisions anticipated.

The Democratic Caucus.

The democratic caucus this morning took no action on Senator Bayard's resignation of the chairman of the finance committee; but after consuming an hour and a half in debate, adjourned till to-morrow. Indications were very clear that his resignation will not be accepted, and the silver bill will be left in the hands of the finance committee until next session.

Matters in Committee.

A session of the house commerce committee to-day was devoted entirely to a further consideration of a proposition authorizing the sub committee to inquire into and report wherein existing laws can be so amended as to afford relief to the commercial interests of the country; and Chairman Reagan was finally instructed to offer a resolution, at the first opportunity, requesting an appropriation to carry out a resolution on this subject which was adopted by the house on the fourth inst. It was proposed to-day that this sub committee should also hear testimony with regard to the enter state commerce bill, and this will probably be the final determination reached, providing necessary appropriation shall be allowed by the house.

The democratic members of the house appropriation committee held a conference after the adjournment to-day for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan of procedure on the bill making appropriations for the judicial expenses of the government which was amended and passed by the senate yesterday and referred to the house committee. To-day members of the committee are authorized for the statement that a majority will recommend non-concurrence in the second section of the bill as amended by the senate, and will submit that section in a modified form and ask for the appointment of a conference committee. There will be a special meeting of the committee to consider this question to-morrow.

All Smooth Again.

The proceedings and findings of the court martial in the case of Col. D. L. Stanley and Col. W. B. Hazen, of which Gen. Hancock was president, have been made public. Gen. Sherman approves the proceedings and findings and says: "The officers will resume their respective duties," and adds, "both parties will be careful that the service be not injured by a revival of the subject."

The court found Stanley guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced him to be admonished in general orders by the general of the army. Gen. Sherman, on reviewing the findings of the court, says that the proceedings, findings and sentence of the general court-martial in the case of Col. D. L. Stanley are approved. Col. Stanley will resume command of his regiment. The court-martial convened by general orders No. 66, of March 20, 1879, is hereby dissolved. The members and military witnesses, including Col. Hazen, will resume their respective posts of duty. In reviewing the voluminous record of this case, the general of the army affirmed the judgment of the court that Col. Stanley in writing to Col. Hazen, then abroad, the threatening letter of September 6, 1877, and afterward in allowing publication of the charges in the New York Times, committed a breach of discipline. He had a perfect right to prefer charges and specifications, which he had done from New York on the 6th of July, 1877; but when advised that the president of the United States had considered them, and had decided that the best interest of the service would not be advanced by a gen-

eral court martial, it was his plain duty to have submitted gracefully. The law officers of the government have decided that the United States cannot arraign for trial any officer for offenses committed more than two years before the order for assembling of the court. For this reason the charges against Col. Hazen cannot be inquired into by a general court martial, so that this trial and judgment must stand as a final decision of all matters raised in controversy. Both parties will be careful that the service be not injured by a revival of this subject.

The Legislative Bill in Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The committee of conference on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, arrived at a complete agreement this morning. The house confers recessed from the amendment making an allowance of \$1 25 for each representative and senator for stationery used during the present extra session. They also recommend concurrence by the house in the senate amendment striking out the section concerning the payment of claims of laborers under the District of Columbia board of public works.

Democratic Caucus.

A quorum of senators in the democratic caucus was late in assembling to-day; and when obtained, Senator Hill moved to adjourn, subject to the call of the chair. Without debate the motion was carried.

Revolution Ended.

NEW YORK, June 18.—News has been received from Panama that the revolution ended on Sunday.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, June 18.—The house and senate, in joint committee, elected A. B. Thompson secretary of state; Solon A. Carter, state treasurer; John B. Clark, state printer; Henry W. Blair, was declared elected U. S. senator.

Convicted of Murder.

ATLANTA (Ga.), June 18.—Hill, who killed Simmons whom he accused of seducing his wife, was found guilty of murder and recommended to a sentence of imprisonment for life.

Conkling and Lamar.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The excitement caused in the senate chamber by the extraordinary and wholly unequal interchange of denunciatory and degrading epithets between Lamar and Conkling was intense. Each of the two senators, although wrought up to the highest pitch of unreflecting anger and resentment, maintained an outward appearance of calmness, and both managed to formulate their astounding insults in phraseology which kept within the bounds of parliamentary rules. For this reason and also because the senate was taken utterly by surprise, neither was called to order; and the whole colloquy was over before the listeners could fully realize to what unpardonable lengths it had been carried. Both senators spoke slowly; but Conkling was especially deliberate in his manner, and threw into his words an amount of scornful and contemptuous emphasis which barbed every word like an arrow. Lamar's last utterances quivered with anger and were accompanied by a disdainful gesture, suggesting the throwing down of a wage of mortal combat, which he eagerly hoped his adversary would take up. Conkling while speaking stood in the middle aisle and Lamar spoke from a position very near it. Vance, of North Carolina, who like his father is a recognized authority on matters concerning the code of the duello, occupied a seat alongside of Lamar and made several suggestions to the latter while Conkling was speaking.

Southern senators in conversation since the occurrence universally commend Lamar's action as justifiable and even demanded by Conkling's imputation of bad faith on his part; and they also confidently assert that there can be no question of his entire readiness to maintain his words with his life if necessary. They express doubts whether Conkling will send Lamar a challenge, although they say it is of course incumbent upon him to push the matter further, as Lamar gave the lie first. Lamar's friends explain that he felt called upon especially to resent Conkling's charge of bad faith on the part of the democratic side of the chamber because it had come to his ears that Conkling had denounced him personally. Senator Conkling informs his friends that he does not intend to send Lamar a challenge, or any other way to be drawn into a duel, for neither he nor his constituents believe in duelling.

He also says that Lamar's attack upon him was unprovoked and unexplainable upon any personal grounds. (Conkling's charge of bad faith having been made against the whole democratic side of the chamber and was not especially applicable to Lamar, whom, in fact, he did not have in his mind at all when uttering that remark, although he had previously referred to the Mississippi levee bill of which Lamar had charge, as being one of the matters that had consumed the time of the senate to the exclusion of a proper opportunity for the republicans to debate the army appropriation bill.)

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Following is a correct report of Lamar's remarks in the senate to-day in response to Conkling: It is not my habit to indulge in personalities, but I desire to say to the senator that in intimating anything inconsistent, as he has done, with perfect good faith, I pronounce his statement as a falsehood, which I repel with an unmitigated contempt that I feel for the author of it.

Wednesday night's mud throwing encounter between Senators Lamar and Conkling, has been the chief topic of comment to-day, and there is still much speculation as to its possible consequences. There is no prospect, however, of a duel, for Conkling does not recognize the code and Lamar having given the lie first, is of course under no necessity to notice Conkling's words returning it. Although it is conceded that Conkling will not send a challenge, there are rumors that he is consulting with friends with a view to pushing the matter further in some other way, but as it can hardly be supposed that he would seek to settle it by a street fight, and especially as Lamar is greatly his inferior in physique, these rumors are to be entitled to little credence.

A youth of sixteen in Du Page county, Illinois, fell madly in love with his schoolmistress, aged thirty, but his wise father induced him to give up his sweetheart, with whom he had planned an elopement to Kansas, for and in consideration of "a real, nice double-barrelled shotgun."

PACIFIC COAST.

A Warm Reception.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The Academy of Sciences tendered a reception to Lieutenant DeLong and staff of the Arctic exploration last evening. There was a larger attendance than usual, both of members and spectators, including many ladies. Dr. H. W. Harkness, the vice president, was surrounded by the staff of the *Jeannette*. After the chairman had introduced Lieutenant DeLong and staff, a paper on Arctic exploration written by Dr. A. R. Stout, was read. Lieutenant DeLong addressed the audience briefly, referring to the matter in which private liberality and enterprise was combined with government assistance to send out an expedition under the best possible auspices as a national undertaking. He dwelt upon the present being the first attempt to reach the pole by way of Behring's Straits, and the difficulties likely to be encountered, and deemed it better not to say at present what they proposed to do, but hoped to be held in remembrance until their return, when a recital of what had been done will be of greater interest. Mr. Collins, the meteorologist accompanying the party, spoke, expressing the greatest confidence in the success of the undertaking. Remarks were made by different members of the staff, whereupon the meeting broke up. The vessel is expected to sail on the 25th inst.

Sentenced to San Quentin.

Judge Blake, of the municipal court, this morning denied a motion for a new trial in the case of Lawrence O. Hall, absconding clerk of the London and San Francisco Bank, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at San Quentin.

Nevada Bank yesterday closed out its last trade dollar, consisting of \$2000, at par in gold. Previous sales have been recently made at 98.

W. P. C. City Convention.

The Workmen's municipal nominating convention met to-day, and regular committees were appointed. Kearney was chosen president. The platform adopted pledges the party to secure a reduction of 40 per cent. on city taxes; provides that Chinatown shall be obliterated and the Chinese forced to live outside of the city; that the income of the water company shall not exceed \$500,000 per annum, and that all nominees shall pledge themselves to accept a reduction of between 40 and 50 per cent. of existing salaries, and to pay the difference over to the treasury.

Death of Mrs. Pickering.

The wife of Loring Pickering, of the *Morning Call*, died this afternoon after a brief illness. She was a native of Vermont, aged 63.

This afternoon Rebecca S. Noble fell from the second story balcony of the Abbotsford house, corner of Broadway and Larkin streets, 30 feet, and died in an hour.

Brutal Murder.

Nellie Bowlan, a native of New York, aged 25 years, was shot and almost instantly killed by James Bowlan, her husband, this morning at her residence on Chestnut street between Mason and Taylor. Bowlan called on deceased and demanded that she should resume her residence with him, which had been broken off on account of an assault made upon her by him a short time ago, a suit growing out of which is pending in the police court. Deceased refused, saying that she would rather go to Lone Mountain, and that she would not give up the case. Bowlan then drew a self-cocking pistol and took deliberate aim at his wife's breast. She turned to seek safety in flight, when he fired, the ball striking her in the small of the back. She ran through the dining room and kitchen, Bowlan firing a shot after her without effect. On gaining the back yard, the wounded woman took refuge in a woodshed where she was found shortly after by the neighbors in a dying condition. Before her death she made a statement, duly witnessed, to the following purport: "Believing that I am dangerously injured and about to die, I hereby make this my dying declaration: My name is Nellie Bowlan. He came in like a brute and shot me this morning." Bowlan after shooting, walked down Chestnut street, but was directly taken into custody and locked up. He said to the officer while on the way to the prison: "She was my wife and I had a right to shoot her. I had ought to have shot her long ago."

Deceased was housekeeper for Henry Schuler, at whose house she was killed. She had not lived with the prisoner for several months. Bowlan had threatened her life on several occasions, and has brutally beaten her a number of times, which was the cause of their separation. Bowlan is a hackman by occupation, connected with the United Carriage Association.

Bowlan's Defense.

James Bowlan, who killed his wife this morning, states that when he called on her he accused her of undue intimacy with Schuler, for whom she was acting as housekeeper; that Mrs. Bowlan acknowledged the truth of the charge with much bravado and made a motion to open a drawer of a bureau, from which, on a previous occasion, she had drawn a pistol upon him. Seeing which movement, and anticipating attack, he fired upon her. He declined to say anything further regarding the tragedy.

Republican State Convention.

SACRAMENTO, June 17.—The state convention meets at 3 o'clock P. M. Canvassing and communiting is lively. Perkins men this morning claim from 180 to 230 votes. The supporters of Evans are less sanguine but expect help from Swift's friends. Delegates from northern counties are almost a unit for Perkins. There is very little talk this morning about a dark horse. It seems likely that T. G. Phelps will be made chairman without much opposition.

Since noon there has been a change of the programme, a disposition being evinced to test the strength of candidates on a temporary chairman through Gov. Woods, of Santa Clara, candidate of supporters of Evans; Frank Pixley, for Swift; Dr. Harvey, of Sacramento, for Perkins.

Punctually at 3 P. M., Alex G. Abel, chairman of the state central committee, called the convention to order, Boruck at the secretary's desk.

Day, of San Francisco, nominated O. Harvey; Gilbert, of Monterey, nominated Frank Pixley; Cornwall, of San Francisco, nominated G. L. Woods.

First ballot: Harvey, 188; Woods, 139; Pixley, 78.

Second ballot: Harvey, 193; Woods, 143; Pixley, 67.

Woods withdrawn in favor of Pixley. Third ballot: Pixley, 206; Harvey, 196.

Marcus D. Boruck was elected temporary chairman by acclamation and John McFeterish, of Sacramento, assistant secretary.

The chairman was authorized to appoint the following committees: Seven on credentials, seven on permanent organization and order of business, and five on platform and resolutions.

The roll was then called and delegates presented their credentials, and the convention at 5 o'clock adjourned until 8 P. M.

The convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, Pixley in the chair, and after appointment of usual committees adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Page Nominated for Congress. Page was nominated for congress from the second district.

A Man who Wants to Confess. WHEATLAND, June 18.—A French Canadian, Frank Choquette, surrendered himself to-day to the sheriff, saying that he wanted to confess a great crime, but desired first for the sake of safety to be lodged in jail at Marysville. On arriving there he asked for the attendance of a priest, but on his arrival he refused to talk, saying he was too tired. He shows evidences of insanity, and is believed to have committed the assault on the two girls in a fit of mental aberration. He has been at work in the neighborhood for a number of years and has a good reputation.

Nominations. The workmen's municipal committee to-day nominated Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist church, for Mayor.

Bowlan Waives an Examination. James Bowlan, who murdered his wife yesterday, waived examination in the police court this morning, and was held for trial without bail.

District Nominations. SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The republicans of the fourth congressional district nominated Romonaldo Pacheco, of congressman and James A. Clayton, of Santa Clara, for member of the state board of equalization.

The republicans nominated for railroad commissioners from the first district Joseph S. Cone, a farmer, of Tehama; third district, C. H. Phillips, bank cashier, of San Luis Obispo. The convention nominated A. L. Rhodes, for chief justice, by acclamation. Balloting for six associate justices resulted in the choice of A. P. Catlin, J. S. Belcher, G. T. Richards, J. E. Hale M. H. Myrick and E. D. Wheeler.

The republicans of the second congressional district this morning nominated for member of the state board of equalization, Moses Drew, the present sheriff of Sacramento county. The third district nominated for congress Joseph McKenna of Solano; for member of the board of equalization, Warren Dutton of Marin.

Considered Innocent. A Marysville dispatch says: The French Canadian lodged in jail here on suspicion arose by his own language that he committed the Wheatland outrage, proves to be afflicted with a mild type of insanity. He evidently had nothing to do with the affair and has been discharged from custody.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Disasters by Collision in New York Bay. NEW YORK, June 21.—The steamship *Italy*, hence for Liverpool to-day, ran into the German ship *Barbarossa*, which arrived from Havre on the 19th inst., and at anchor in the bay, sinking her. While the *Italy* was backing from the wreck she collided with the steamship *Canada*, for London. The *Canada* was obliged to return to her dock. The *Italy* proceeded to sea. It is reported that the *Canada* has four feet of water in her hold.

Fatal Explosion. ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 21.—An explosion occurred this morning at the ore mines, two miles from Emmaus, Pennsylvania. A boiler burst with terrific force, killing five men outright and seriously injuring four others.

Train Accident—Tramps Killed. CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, June 21.—A freight train on the northern road was derailed twenty miles from here this morning. Four tramps who were concealed on the train were killed, and the conductor fatally injured.

Philadelphia, June 21.—Dennis O'Sullivan, this afternoon, in a fit of passion, cut his wife's throat. She died to the street and a soon died. O'Sullivan was arrested.

How in Chicago—Several Citizens Killed by an Armed Company. CHICAGO, June 21.—One of the armed companies which, under a recent act of the legislature must shortly cease to exist, became involved in a difficulty with some unarmed people this evening, which resulted in the death of several of the latter. The Bohemian sharpshooters association, composed of twenty individuals, had a picnic to-day at Silver Leaf Grove, at the corner of Ogden avenue and Western avenue. During a dance one of the sharpshooters engaged in a quarrel with Volney Clark, a visitor, and after using him up pretty badly, had him ejected from the grounds. He staid his grievance to the crowd outside the gates, and gaining some sympathy there, inaugurated an indiscriminate throwing of sticks and stones into the enclosure where the picnic was being held. The lieutenant of the company, Frank Ledwice, ordered the long roll sounded and bayonets fixed. A charge was immediately made toward the gate, and the crowd were bayoneted and sabered until they fell back. The company reformed outside gate in single line, facing the street, and loading their guns, fired a volley into the crowd. They immediately reloaded and again fired, each sharpshooter picking his man. It is stated that three or four volleys were fired in all. The weapons used were muzzle loading Springfield muskets, the cartridges being composed of nine buckshot each. About a dozen men were wounded, and three are said to have since died. As soon as the affair became known, two squads of police repaired to the scene and arrested the whole company. They formed in marching order under the American flag, and proceeded to West Madison street station, where they are now incarcerated, charged with murder, and guarded by a heavy detachment of police.

Resolutions Approved. WASHINGTON, June 21.—The president has approved the joint resolution amending the sundry civil appropriation bill, approved March last. The most interesting features of the joint resolutions are the repeal of the clause which authorized and empowered the secretary of war to lease the water power at Moine in the Moine Water Power Co., and the appropriation of \$40,000 for the extension of military telegraph lines from Helena, Montana territory, and from Fort Elliott, Texas, eastward.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Legislative Bill Signed by the President. WASHINGTON, June 21.—The president has approved the bill making appropriations for the legislative expenses of the government.

McCrary's Name Withdrawn by the President. WASHINGTON, June 22.—The president to-day sent to the senate the following: Doubtful having arisen as to the propriety of appointing in advance of actual vacancy, to occur September 1, 1879, a person to fill the office of judge of the circuit court of the United States for the eighth circuit, I hereby withdraw the nomination for that office of Geo. W. McCrary, of Iowa. The message will be laid before the senate at the next executive session.

Appropriation Bills in the Hands of the President. WASHINGTON, June 21.—The judicial and army appropriation bills reached the executive mansion at 3:30 o'clock. The president had just left in his carriage on a visit to the navy yard. The judicial bill will not receive the president's approval.

Political Probabilities. WASHINGTON, June 22.—Rumors are afloat to-day that the president is wavering in his intention of signing the army appropriation bill. It is also rumored that he now seriously thinks of abandoning his former purpose to veto the judicial appropriation bill; but neither of these rumors can be traced to any authoritative source. While there seems to be no change in yesterday's outlook of probabilities except that the belief that almost universally entertained is still further strengthened, namely, that the president will approve the army bill and veto the judicial bill, it is also considered quite certain to-day that, although in the event of both houses adjourning without providing the necessary appropriations for judicial expenses, he will reconvene them immediately, and will at the proper time throw all the weight of his influence against a final adjournment which would apparently throw upon the party any such responsibility.

Still More Backbone—The President Will Veto the Judicial Bill. WASHINGTON, June 22.—The president's private secretary will to-morrow deliver to the house a message from the President returning the judicial expenses appropriation bill without approval. The veto message will be a comparatively brief document not exceeding one thousand or twelve hundred words. The president's objections to its approval will be directed solely against the clause of its second section, which provides that no department or officer of the government shall during the said fiscal year end on June 30, 1880, make any contract or incur any liability under any of the provisions of title 23 of the revised statutes authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special deputy marshals for service on election days until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law. He will take the ground that it is his sworn duty under the constitution to see that every law upon the statute book be faithfully executed until repealed or pronounced invalid by a competent tribunal.

Prince Imperial of France, and Heir of Napoleon Slain by the Zulus. LONDON, June 18.—A dispatch from Cape Town, dated June 31, via Madeira, to-day, says that Prince Louis Napoleon, Prince Imperial of France accompanied by other officers, left Col. Wood's camp to reconnoiter. The party dismounted in a field, when the enemy crept upon them and assailed the prince, killing him. His body was recovered.

The news of his death has cast a gloom over the city and flags were flying at half mast.

A Times correspondent writing from Itetezi Hill on the 2d inst. says: The body of the Prince Imperial was discovered in a field of long grass. There were no bullet wounds upon it, but there were seventeen wounds made by thrusts. The body was found stripped and the clothes had been taken away.

June 20.—Following are the additional particulars of the death of the Prince Imperial: There were eighteen assagai stabs in the body when found, two of them piercing the body from chest to back, two in the side, and one destroying the right eye. A locket with hair, medals and reliquary were found around his neck. His face wore a placid expression. He had evidently ineffectually tried to mount, and the leather of the flap tearing, he ran along the path to where he was found. Official accounts say that the prince with Lieut. Carey of the 98th regiment, six men and one friendly Zulu, left camp at Kelitzi mountains seven miles beyond Blood river, on the 1st inst, for reconnoissance. The party halted and unsaddled when ten miles from camp. Just as the prince gave the order to remount, a volley was fired from an ambush in the long grass. Lieut. Carey and four of the troopers returned to camp and reported that the prince and two troopers were missing. At daybreak the cavalry patrol under Gen. Marshall, left to search for the prince and went to the kraals. Ten miles further on the body was discovered among the long grass 300 yards from the kraal. The body was borne by Gen. Marshall and officers Drury, Lowe and Stewart of the 17th lancers to meet an ambulance, by which it was then brought hither with an escort. There was a funeral parade in the afternoon.

Deep sorrow prevails throughout the column. The prince did not mount after the attack, his horse being restive, but ran afoot. The corpse will leave, with escort, for transportation homeward.

News of the death of the prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the house of commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Col. Hanley, secretary of state for war, read the foregoing official telegram.

Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the imperial family, had left for Chislehurst to brood the news to ex-Empress Eugenie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the prince's death, regard it as the end of imperialism in France.

Prince Napoleon, who has become head of the line, is a democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, 17 and 15 years of age respectively. Party loyalty may fasten around the name of one of these sons, but for a time imperial counsels must be distracted and the possibility of a return of the empire appears more shadowy than ever.

Another special from South Africa says that the Prince Imperial had been sent

forward by the quartermaster general to sketch a site for the next camp. When the volley was fired not a single Zulu was to be seen. The party dispersed and sought safety under cover. The prince was never seen alive again. His horse joined Lieut. Carey's party on the road back to camp.

THE DEAD PRINCE. HOW THE SAD NEWS WAS RECEIVED BY EUGENIE.

His Death Creates Profound Sorrow in Europe—The Courts of England and Germany to go into Mourning—Political Relations to France.

LONDON, June 21.—The ex-empress Eugenie swooned when she heard of her son's death, and remained insensible for a long time. She rallied somewhat in the evening, but was unable to see anybody. Many distinguished visitors called, and many telegrams of condolence were received.

Condition of the Bereaved Empress. LONDON, June 21.—The ex-empress Eugenie is sleepless and depressed. Her private secretary telegraphed to the duchess of Sutherland this morning that she still remained in a semi-conscious condition, and that it was imperatively necessary to do something to rouse her. The duchess accordingly started for Chislehurst. A later dispatch states that her condition is improving.

A Sensation in France. PARIS, June 21.—The news of the death of the prince imperial, made a great sensation, and among Bonapartists it created dismay. Prince Victor, who by political expediency succeeds to the title, is now a student in Lycée Charlemagne. Even if he is willing to agree to his father's exclusion, it is questionable whether the deceased had power on Bonapartist principles to make such a change. There will also be difficulty on the part of leading Bonapartists to confer with and guide the actions of the young prince, without the consent of his parents. Nevertheless it is evident that the leaders intend to maintain the party organization. Last night at a full sitting of Bonapartist senators and deputies, a resolution was adopted declaring that though the prince imperial is dead, his cause survives in the person of the Napoleonic line, and that the empire will live. An address of condolence with the ex-Empress Eugenie was drafted, expressing deepest sympathy. The *Ordre* (Rouher's organ) makes no political allusion to the death of the prince. It simply expresses an overwhelming sense of the blow inflicted on the ex-empress and France.

Paul De Cassagnac declares, that though Prince Victor is the heir of the imperialists, the loss of the prince imperial prostrates him mentally and physically.

Rouher will return to this city from Chislehurst on Tuesday next with the will of the late prince imperial. He states that he is ignorant of its contents.

At a meeting of Bonapartist senators and deputies at Rouher's on Friday, he urged all Bonapartists to unite and forget all personal questions. He said: "We neither appoint nor exclude anybody."

Bonapartists will observe the same mourning as for the late Napoleon III.

Prince Murat will receive Prince Jerome on his arrival at Paris to-day.

The News at Berlin. BERLIN, June 22.—News of the death of the prince imperial has caused a profound sensation here. All newspapers express deep sympathy. The conservative organ, which fairly represents the general feeling, says: "We never had any sympathy for a dynasty which worked on our fatherland such grievous woe; but in view of the frightful fate which has overtaken its descendant, such antipathies must be left out of account. Human feeling will have its way."

The emperor, empress and Princess Victoria, wife of Crown Prince Frederick William, have telegraphed their condolences to the Empress Eugenie. It is stated that the German court will go into mourning for a short time.

LONDON, June 21.—The English court will go into mourning for the prince imperial until the 24th of July.

A Doubtful Country. NEW YORK, June 21.—Colonel Jerome Bonaparte has sent a telegram of condolence to ex-empress Eugenie.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte at the Point of Death. LONDON, June 22.—A dispatch from Paris announces that Prince Pierre Bonaparte is lying at the point of death in Versailles.

The Latest. LONDON, Sunday evening.—A correspondent at Paris hears that if Prince Jerome Napoleon or his son aspire to the throne the expulsion of one or both from France will be proposed. M. Rouher has arrived at Chislehurst. The ex-empress, Eugenie, has much improved. She attended mass this morning in a room occupied by the late prince, which was provided with an altar. The queen will visit her to-morrow.

At the Roman Catholic churches in London to-day prayers were offered for the repose of the prince's soul.

A correspondent of the press association has had an interview with the Duke of Bassano and M. Rouher, who states that they were ignorant of any will made by the late prince.

PARIS, June 21.—Most of the newspapers of Paris deplore the tragic end of Prince Imperial. Prince Jerome Napoleon is expected to arrive to-day.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate. WASHINGTON, June 19. At 2:35 A. M. another call of the senate was ordered and the sergeant at arms was ordered to secure the attendance of the members.

Pending report of the sergeant at arms business was suspended and the senators gathered in groups and discussed the incident of the evening.

At 3:30 A. M. an additional report was made by the sergeant at arms that he found the following senators absent from the city: Anthony, Beck, Butler, Edmunds, Farley, Grover, Hamilton, Jones, of Nevada, McPherson, Fiumb, Sheron, Teller, Whyte, Williams and Davis.

At 5:10 Paddock moved to adjourn, and the motion to adjourn was lost.

At 5:30 the sergeant at arms further reported that Senators Booth, Laven and Kellogg answered that they were too unwell to come to the senate. Senator Chandler would not answer the call; Senator Wallace was not found; Senators Morrill, Saunders and Bruce answered that they would come immediately, and Senators Bell, Cole and Kirkwood reported in person.

In reply to Burnside, Rollins humorously remarked that he hoped the senator from Rhode Island did not mean military force to compel absentees to attend.

Burnside said that a quorum could be readily secured if ten carriages were employed to bring in absentees.

Thurman remarked that if they would till absentees had taken breakfast, they would come good humored; but if they were compelled to sit down before breakfast, they would be ill-tempered, and the republicans would be better off.

Hereford said that if the senator