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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The day was very cold and raw, and spectators sat in the temporary seats near the monument, with their hats on and coat collars turned up. The proceedings were opened with music by the Marine Band, the military standing at rest.

The Masonic ceremonies by the Masonic Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia were conducted under the direction of Grand Master Myran W. Porter, in which certain historic relics with which General Washington was intimately connected were brought into use. The gavel used was one prepared and used by General Washington as Grand Master pro tem in laying the corner stone of the National Capitol the 18th of September, 1793. The sacred volume belonging to Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, of Virginia, upon which Washington took his first vows of Masonry, that belonging to St. John's Lodge No. 1, New York, upon which, on the 30th of April, 1789, he took the oath of office as the first President of the United States. The "Great Light," belonging to Alexandria Lodge No. 22, of Alexandria, Virginia, upon which he as Worshipful Master, received the vows of initiation, the apron worn by him, which was worn by Madame Lafayette, a golden urn containing a lock of his hair, belonging to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the "Lesser Light," one of the three solemn candles borne in Washington's funeral procession, were exhibited.

Senator John Sherman and W. W. Crocker delivered suitable addresses. Then Col. Thomas L. Casey of the engineers, in appropriate words, delivered the monument to the President of the United States. President Arthur, in accepting the monument, said:

"Fellow Countrymen:—Before the dawn of the century whose eventful years will soon have faded into the past, when death had but lately robbed this republic of its most beloved and illustrious citizen, the Congress of the United States pledged the faith of the nation that in this city, bearing his honored name, and then, as now, the seat of the general government, a monument should be erected to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. The stately column that stretches heavenward from the plain whereon we stand bears witness to all who behold it that the covenant which our fathers made their children have fulfilled. In the completion of this great work of patriotic endeavor there is abundant cause for national rejoicing; for, while this structure shall endure, it shall be to all mankind a steadfast token of the affectionate and reverent regard in which this people continue to hold the memory of Washington. Well may he ever keep the foremost place in the hearts of his countrymen. The faith that never faltered, the wisdom broader and deeper than any learning taught in schools, the courage that shrank from no peril and was dismayed by no defeat, the loyalty that kept all selfish purpose subordinate to the demands of patriotism and honor, the sagacity that displayed itself in camp and cabinet alike, and, above all, that harmonious union of moral and intellectual qualities which has never found its parallel among men; these are the attributes of a character which intelligent thought in this century ascribes to the grandest figure of the last. But other and more eloquent lips than mine will to-day rehearse to you the story of his noble life and his glorious achievements. To myself has been assigned a simple and more formal duty, in fulfillment of which I do now, as President of the United States, and in behalf of the people, receive this monument from the hands of its builder, and declare it dedicated from this time forth to the immortal name and memory of George Washington."

The President read his address in a firm, clear tone, and at its conclusion cheers broke forth and were hearty and prolonged.

Upon a signal from the chairman, Senator Sherman, the assemblage broke into cheers. The military wheeled into line, civil bodies and distinguished participants in the proceedings of the day sought their carriages, and the procession, under the marshalship of Gen. Philip Sheridan, took up the line of march to the Capitol. Pennsylvania Avenue presented a brilliant scene during the progress of the pageant. Thousands of people thronged the sidewalks and occupied the grand stands erected on all reservations along the line of march. Many buildings were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. About half past 12 o'clock the head of the procession turned the corner of 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue and entered on the magnificent broad and straight course of a mile to the western boundary of the Capitol grounds.

First in order came Lieutenant General Sheridan, accompanied by his chief of staff, Brigadier-General Albert Ordway, United States Volunteers, and 24 aides de camp in showy army uniforms. There were also an honorary staff representing the States and Territories. Among them were the following: From California, Thomas C. Quantrell; Nevada, Hon. John H. Kinkead; Oregon, E. H. Appleton; Arizona, Hon. J. W. Eddy; Idaho, Major Wm. Hyndman; Montana, Hon. Martin McGinnis; New Mexico, Hon. P. A. Manzanarez; Utah, Humphrey

McMasters; Washington Territory, Hon. O. C. S. Voorhes; Wyoming, Hon. M. E. Post.

Next in order came the first troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, organized in 1774, Captain E. S. Grubb, commanding, which was assigned to duty as escort to the marshal of the day; United States marine corps and the ancient and honorary Artillery Company of Massachusetts, which was organized in the year 1638, and attracted marked attention; the Connecticut Foot Guards (organized 1771); the German Fusiliers of Charleston, S. C., (organized 1775); the Richmond Light Infantry Blues (organized 1793). Then came various other military organizations, Masonic bodies, the President, his Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Judiciary, visiting Governors and their staffs, Members of Congress, officers of the army and navy, Grand Army of the Republic posts, civic organizations, participants in laying the corner stone of the monument, etc.

The President was frequently cheered along the route. He rode in an open barouche with Secretary Frelinghuysen. The procession was reviewed by the President from the east front of the Capitol. The review continued until 2 o'clock, when the President and Cabinet repaired to the President's room in the Capitol, where they took lunch before proceeding to the hall of the House of Representatives.

At 2.10 the National Washington Monument Association entered the hall of the House of Representatives, which had been closely seated with chairs, by the removal of members' desks, and appropriately decorated. The Association marched and took the seats assigned them in front and a little to the left of the Speaker's desk. Shortly afterwards General Sherman and staff entered, amid loud clapping of hands. The President and cabinet next appeared, and the large audience rose and heartily applauded as the Chief Executive and his advisers passed down the main aisle and were assigned seats in the space directly in front of the Speaker's desk. The Supreme Court, the judiciary, district and diplomatic corps followed and flanked the Presidential party. At 2.30 the Senate, preceded by its officers, was escorted to the space reserved for it. Its presiding officer, Edmunds, proceeded to the speaker's desk, where the gavel was courteously handed him by Speaker Carlisle. In calling the assemblage to order, Edmunds made a few appropriate remarks.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. S. A. Wallis of Pollock Church, near Mt. Vernon, Va. The Marine Band played "Hail Columbia," and then Edmunds, expressing his regret that Mr. Winthrop was necessarily absent, introduced Representative John D. Long of Massachusetts, who proceeded to read Winthrop's oration.

Long spoke from the clerk's desk, in an expressive manner, and in a voice which, though not loud, was so clear as to reach every corner of the Chamber. The eloquent passages of the speech were delivered with a fervor which elicited frequent bursts of applause, and, as Long read the following peroration, the multitude broke into a storm of applause: "No distinction of party or of section prevents our all feeling alike that our country, by whomsoever governed, is still and always our country, to be cherished in all our hearts, to be upheld and defended by all our hands! Most happy would it be if the 30th of April, on which the first inauguration of Washington took place, in 1789, could henceforth be the date of all future inaugurations—as it might be by a slight amendment of the Constitution giving, as it would, a much needed extension to the short sessions of Congress, and letting the second century of our constitutional history begin where the first century began. But let the date be what it may, the inspiration of the Centennial anniversary of that first great inauguration must not be lost upon us. Would that any words of mine could help us all, old and young, to resolve that the principles and character and example of Washington, as he came forward to take the oath of office on that day, shall once more be recognized, and revered as the model for all who succeed him, and that his disinterested purity and patriotism shall be the supreme test and standard of American statesmanship! That standard can never be taken away from us. The most elaborate and durable monument may perish. But neither the forces of nature nor any fiendish crime of man, can ever mar or mutilate a great example of public or private virtue. Our matchless Obelisk stands proudly before us to-day, and we hail it with the exultations of a united and glorious Nation. It may, or may not, be proof against the ravages of critics, but nothing of human construction is, against the casualties of time. The storms of winter must blow and beat upon it. The action of the elements must discolor and soil it. The lightning of Heaven may scar and blacken it. An earthquake may shake its foundations. Some mighty tornado, or resistless cyclone, may rend its massive blocks asunder and hurl huge fragments to the ground. But the character which it commemorates and illustrates is secure. It will remain unchanged and unchangeable in all its consummate purity and splendor, and will more and more command the homage of succeeding ages in all regions of the earth. God be praised, that character is ours forever!"

On the right of the Speaker were seated the Chaplains of the Senate and House and Rev. Mr. Willis, while on his left sat Hon. John W. Daniels of

Virginia, and Senator Sherman of the Congressional joint commission.

As Long ceased the bank struck up "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." As the strains of the air ended, Edmunds introduced Hon. John W. Daniel, who was greeted with long-continued clapping of hands, and proceeded to deliver his oration. Though having his manuscript on the desk before him, Mr. Daniel referred to it but once or twice during the course of his oration. He spoke in an easy manner, his voice being finely modulated to suit the meaning of his sentences, and his speech was accentuated and emphasized by graceful gestures. Many times he was interrupted by rounds of applause, elicited by his clean-cut and well-balanced periods, and by his eloquent style of uttering them.

As he closed, Senators Edmunds and Sherman, Speaker Carlisle and Representative Long warmly congratulated him, while once more the audience testified their appreciation of the orator's eloquence.

After benediction by the chaplain of the House, the distinguished guests departed, and the Speaker called the House to order. Adjourned till Monday.

The ceremonies were appropriately concluded by a fine display of fireworks at night in the monument grounds. An immense crowd was present.

CINCINNATI, O., 21.—The St. Louis express train due here this morning ran into the rear car of the Commuter's train, waiting on a side track at Delhi, 12 miles from the city, injuring some 15 passengers all suburban residents of Cincinnati. The cause of the accident was an open switch, but why it was open is not clearly explained. Several of the injured received serious wounds.

Not far from the same time another accident happened on the line of the road at Lockland Station, 13 miles north of the city. The New York express train was approaching the city, and had just passed Lockland, when it ran over a broken rail. Two sleepers and the rear passenger coach were thrown from the track. No one was killed, so far as known, and only two reported seriously injured. Quite a number of others were more or less bruised.

Utica, N. Y., 21.—At 3 p. m. to-day a passenger train, bound west on the West Shore Road, ran into a freight train at Canajoharie. Three locomotives were smashed, the engineer and fireman instantly killed, and others severely injured. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

Bloomington, Ill., 21.—An accident occurred this morning on the Lake Erie Western railway, near Arrowsmith. Several passenger cars were ditched and passengers more or less injured.

NEW YORK, 21.—At a fire early this morning on Beaver and William streets six lives were lost, as follows: Mrs. Annie Murray, aged 30; James Murray, Jr., aged 7; David Murray, aged 5; Maggie Murray, aged 2; Mrs. Vennus, Murray's wife's mother, who was 55 years old. James Murray, father of the family, was a policeman attached to the First Precinct. His wife attended to the janitor's duties of Litchfield's building. He was doing patrol duty near the fire, and he rushed to the burning structure, his first thought being to save his children. He was seen to enter the house, but has not been seen since, and it is thought he was suffocated by smoke and subsequently burned to a cinder. Three generations, in the persons of Mrs. Murray, her children and her mother, lay dead on the station house floor at the same time. To render the disaster still more deplorable, Mrs. Murray was shortly to become a mother. Several persons in the building were rescued by means of ladders.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 21.—The Shift block burned this morning; loss \$75,000, insurance \$47,000. In the room where the fire originated, Grace Howard, a respectable woman, was found lying helplessly drunk in bed, which was on fire. She was burned from her hips to her feet, and cannot recover.

Sam Richardson, a colored fireman, ran against Isaiah Bronson, also colored, and broke two eggs in the latter's pocket. Bronson, therefore, cut Richardson's throat. Richardson walked across the street to a drug store and fell dead. Bronson was arrested.

DENVER, Col., 21.—The Tribune-Republican's Las Vegas special says: Later reports of the murder of Don Miguel Montano and wife last Tuesday, at their ranch at Las Norris, is to the effect that Jose Gallegos, a ranchero and a desperate character, killed Montano in a fit of insanity, and, after assuring himself his victim was dead, went to his own home and cut the throats of his entire family—wife, two daughters and a young son. A posse of citizens have organized to surround the house and capture the maniac.

STEEBENVILLE, Ohio, 11.—A terrific natural gas explosion occurred at Wellsburg, West Virginia, seven miles down the river this morning by gas leaking in the cellar of a two-story brick building occupied by Helsey Brothers, cigar makers. This building and the adjoining one, occupied by Luke Weller as a saloon, also a substantial brick, were blown to atoms, and the debris took fire. The intense cold gave the fire sway, and it spread rapidly to adjoining buildings. The shock of the explosion was so terrible that glass was broken and plaster shaken from the ceilings of nearly every residence in town. The inhabitants ran in every direction, terror-stricken. A great many buildings are found to be badly damaged quite a dis-

tance from the explosion. As far as can be learned four were killed and two injured. The fire is under control. Loss, \$20,000.

By great effort the fire was confined to the building blown up and the two framed dwelling houses adjoining. The whole family of Mr. Helsey—consisting of himself, wife, mother and two children—were instantly killed. Several others were reported fatally injured. Of the two children of Mr. Helsey, one was aged six years and the other 18 months. The eldest of the two children was taken out of the ruins alive, but so seriously injured that it died at 4 a. m. The youngest child has not yet been found. Mr. Lucas Walters, wife and two children, were saved, but the eldest son, aged 14 years, is missing. Those missing are undoubtedly in the ruins. Mrs. Walters sustained injuries, but they are not considered dangerous. Leonard Yesterday a shoemaker doing business in a small frame shop adjoining Walters' home, was slightly injured. Miss Lucy Letzker, residing with Mrs. Walters, was asleep on the second floor, and was carried with the bed, by the explosion, into an adjoining lot, and miraculously escaped injury.

CHICAGO, 23.—Captain Mack, an inventor, says in an interview: "Cunningham, now in prison in London for attempt to blow up the Tower, was in Chicago two years ago with two other men named Dalton and Brennan, and they had two infernal machines, one to blow up a ship after it got into rough seas and was rolling, by the swinging of an iron ball; the other, a private assassination, in the shape of a bottle or decanter, which would explode on being set down hastily."

Mack says: "When Cunningham was here he received a telegram from O'Donovan Rossa, and the three at once left for New York."

Mack asserts that Chicago is the head centre for Fenianism outside of New York; that there are three pronounced dynamite societies here, backed by plenty of money from rich Irishmen, who are not suspected of any such tendencies; that there are three Chicago men now abroad on dynamite missions. He believes the dynamiters are now hatching the most desperate schemes, and intimates that their next move may be on Canada or on Canadian vessels in this port.

The dynamite section of Socialists held a meeting Sunday afternoon in a hall very near the heart of the fashionable portion of the south division for the city. A number of highly incendiary speeches in English and German were delivered by A. R. Parsons, his wife, George Metzenger, August Fehling and others.

Mrs. Parsons made an unusually fiery speech. She began by berating her hearers as cowards, and unworthy of the name of manhood, because they allowed the aggressions of capital to continue, and allowed their daughters to barter their virtue for bread. If they were men, as they claimed to be, she said they would blow up every house on the adjoining avenue. Before they would submit to it, they would demolish police stations, court houses and jails, and fling dynamite in the faces of the army and navy. They need not lack for a captain, for she would fill her apron with dynamite and lead them along the avenues of the city where the rich reside, destroying as they went.

Her husband advised his hearers to study chemistry and take lessons from those expert in the manufacture of deadly explosives.

Baltimore, 23.—Herr Most spoke at Turner hall to-night to a full house. In the course of his remarks he eulogized Reinsdorf, hanged for attempting the life of the Emperor of Germany, and justified murder and dynamite.

August Schweibler a Socialist speaker, protested against the sentiments of Most, whom he called a coward. A scene of confusion ensued, and the audience—composed of Anarchist and Socialists—seemed prepared for a row, but quiet was restored and Most and Schweibler taken in charge by friends. Most told a reporter that Schweibler was sent from New York to create a disturbance at the meeting. Schweibler denies the accusation.

GALVESTON, 23.—The News San Antonio special gives the following details: Marshal Gosling, accompanied by two of his trusted deputies, J. F. Manning and J. L. Loving, was conveying two United States prisoners from Austin to San Antonio for safe-keeping. The prisoners were James Pitts and Charles Yeager, who have won notoriety, in Lampasas and Burnet Counties, as highwaymen and postoffice robbers. The officers and their prisoners occupied seats in the smoking car on opposite sides of the coach. The prisoners were securely handcuffed together. They were accompanied by Mrs. E. A. Drown, grandmother of Pitts, and Miss Rosa Yeager, sister of Yeager. The women occupied seats immediately in front of the prisoners, who, in turn, were escorted by four men occupying seats removed from them. The smoking car was filled with passengers. When the train pulled out of San Antonio, two men left the smoker, carrying with them a leather valise into the second-class coach adjoining. After a short absence, they returned to the smoker and occupied the same seats immediately in front of the prisoners. This maneuver attracted the attention of Marshal Gosling and his deputies, who eyed the prisoners closely until they became satisfied that all was well. The prisoners and women were quite affectionate in their demonstrations, but no more so that they had been before the maneuver mentioned. The first inti-

mation that anything wrong was going on was the sharp report of a pistol. This was followed by a rapid discharge of shots, which filled the coach with a dense smoke, in the rifts of which the prisoners were noticed to be moving towards the opposite side of the seats occupied by Gosling and his deputies. The first shot evidently missed the marshal. He was in the act of drawing his pistol and rising to his feet when a second shot rent the air, and simultaneously with the crack of the gun, the gallant marshal fell forward with his head into the aisle and his weapon drawn, pinioning Deputy Manning, for the time being, to his seat. Before the deputy could free himself from the body of his chief he received a ball in the neck and one in the shoulder. Clearing the seats, Manning took position in front of the door, to prevent the escape of the prisoners by that exit. After he had fired every shot from his pistol, he deliberately drew a pencil and began to remove the exploded shells from his six-shooter, while the prisoners were peeping away at him. Deputy Loving backed to the rear door of the car, firing whenever a glimpse of the prisoners was to be had through the smoke. The prisoners rushed on to the rear, forcing Loving to the platform of the sleeper, where the deputy fired his last shot, as the desperadoes jumped from the train. The train was in full motion. As they struck the ground Col. Mayfield of Helena, Carnes County, who was in the rear end of a first-class coach, fired a well directed shot at the prisoners, as did Conductor Geo. A. Fowler. The prisoners made off in a northerly direction, up lane four miles north of New Braunfels. Pitts is presumed to be wounded, as Yeager was almost dragging him when they were last seen in the lane. The train was stopped and all was confusion. The coach was filled with the stench of blood and powder fumes. Investigation revealed that Marshal Gosling was dead, lying on his face on the seat occupied by him before the firing. The fatal ball took effect in the rear of the head, burying itself in the brain just back of the forehead.

Mrs. E. A. Drown, grandmother of Pitts, was lying near the dead marshal, shot in the stomach, in great agony. Miss Rosa Yeager was found in an unconscious state in the seat recently occupied by the prisoners, shot through the leg below the knee. Deputy Manning was powder burnt in the face and shot in the neck and shoulder. Two shots had gone through the first-class coach, one of which grazed the head of a lady, who was thereby thrown into a swoon. The rear of the smoker was riddled with bullets. The train stopped within 400 yards of the lane through which the prisoners were fleeing. The deputy marshals had reloaded their six-shooters by this time, and Loving was called to the assistance of Conductor Fowler, who had the four men mentioned above under arrest. Manning immediately started in pursuit of the desperadoes. His strength, however, failed him from loss of blood, and he was taken aboard the train, which pulled out for New Braunfels, where the wounded women and four prisoners were disembarked and lodged in jail. The remains of Marshal Gosling, accompanied by Deputy Manning, were taken to San Antonio. The wounds of Manning are very serious, but not necessarily fatal. Posses have left Austin and San Antonio for the scene of the tragedy to aid in the capture of the desperadoes, while Deputy Loving organized a party at New Braunfels last night and instantly started in pursuit, which found the dead body of Pitts a short distance up the lane from the scene of the tragedy, and came upon Yeager eight miles distant, who gave fight and was pierced with three balls, disabled and taken to New Braunfels, where he died. The four men under arrest are confederates of the dead desperadoes.

Mrs. Drown, mother-in-law of Pitts, died at 3 a. m. in jail at New Braunfels in great agony. Pitts was wounded in four different places, three of which were mortal. They, at the request of Mrs. Drown were buried side by side to-day. Miss Rosa Yeager, together with the wife of Pitts and the wife of her brother, are incarcerated in the second story of the jail, while their male confederates in the lower cells of the jail at New Braunfels, where they will be held until the talk of lynching subsides. Deputy Marshal Manning, who made a gallant fight against the desperadoes, is lying in a precarious condition. Marshal Gosling will be buried to-morrow with military and civic honors.

CHICAGO, 23.—Capt. Bedford Pim, the well-known naval engineer of England and ex-member of the British Parliament, who has just completed an extended tour of the United States and Canada, has expressed a desire to send to the British Museum a single copy of every daily newspaper in the United States and Canada; also, a copy of each weekly. Of the dailies, he desires a copy of March 5th, and of weeklies a copy of the issue of the first week in March. The papers are to be addressed to Capt. Bedford Pim, No. 3 Crown Office Row, Temple, E. C., London, England. It is Capt. Pim's intention to classify and bind the papers in volumes by States, provinces and Territories, and request the British government to place them in the public archives of the British Museum, where they will be opened to public inspection by visitors and be carefully preserved.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The findings of the court martial in the case of Judge Advocate-General Swaim, and the sentence of the court as finally ap-