

BY TELEGRAPH.

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MARICAN.

NEW YORK, 4.—The Fourth was a hot day hereabouts. The First Company of Continental Guards, Charleston, S. C., took part this morning with veterans of 1812, in raising the flag at Battery K, after which they visited Washington's headquarters on Broad Street, marched across the Brooklyn bridge, and took the steamboat for Newburgh, where they visited Washington's headquarters. The cadets of the Military Institute of Virginia marched shortly after 9 o'clock this morning from the 59th regiment armory to Fifth Avenue Hotel, where after stacking arms in the corridor, they entered the reception room where President Arthur awaited them. Addressing the corps, he said: "Gentlemen of the Corps and Cadets: I am glad of your visit to this city, where the errand of peace and good will which has turned your steps hither affords me the opportunity and pleasure of presenting these diplomas to members of your graduating class. I regret that other engagements will prevent my presence at the City Hall where you propose to discharge your interesting mission; but I wish here to express my hope and confidence that henceforth whenever the flag of a New York regiment shall be assailed, if the gallant soldiers of Virginia are by they will be prompt and eager to defend it." The President then presented their diplomas to the graduates.

Lowell, Mass., 4.—The regatta was the most successful ever held here. The principal race was the great attraction. Hamm had the best position at the start near Diacutt's shore; then came Contri, Gaezel, Hanlan and Hosmer. Hanlan broke water at the first word go, and got a lead which he held to the finish. The other men started even except Hamm, who was farthest from the starter and did not hear the word. Hosmer kept well on to Hanlan on the first quarter, Hamm and Contri pulling hard for third place, leaving Gaezel behind, and he gave up before going half a mile. The other four men kept on to the upper stake in same relative position. The race to the finish was a sharp struggle with Hamm to pass Hosmer, but the latter seemed bound to hold second place. The crowd on the banks shouted for Hosmer to do it or die. Hosmer pulled for all he was worth, and held his own for half a mile two boat lengths ahead of Hamm who apparently could not have worked harder. Hanlan was a few boat lengths ahead, Hosmer working easy. Contri rowed leisurely into fourth position. The finish was splendid, Hanlan spurring ahead at a quick stroke. Hamm also made a last effort to at least shorten the distance with Hosmer, but was not successful; Hosmer held his lead and crossed the line three boat lengths ahead. Hanlan's time 21.22; Hosmer's 21.23; Hamm's 21.24. Hanlan said the race between the two was the best he ever saw. He thinks Hosmer fairly proved his superiority; he believes Hosmer is as good a oarsman as there is in America except himself. It is rumored that Hamm's backers offered to match him against Hosmer.

Chicago, 4.—Advises from points through the northwest indicate a very general observance of the National Anniversary, though with less in the way of set programmes and speech making than usual. In this city there was no formal public celebration. The races at the Driving Park and four professional ball games furnished sportively inclined people with amusement. As for the remainder of the population, many went to picnics to the country round about and to the parks, and lake excursion boats were crowded. After nightfall there were an unusually large number of illuminations and private pyrotechnical displays. Nature herself seemed in accord with the general rejoicing; the southern heaven blazed with sheet lightning, and in the west was a most magnificent display of forked lightning. Starting at a central point the bolts radiated in every direction, zig-zagging across the firmament with a brightness beside which the brilliant red, green and purple lights of Roman candles and rockets were as penny 1ps tossed beside a lime light. At two o'clock rain began falling fast, and heaven's sounds drowned the multitudinous gunpowder clatter. The casualties of the day foot up, accidentally killed by bullets, three

men, a woman and child; drowned, two boys bathing in the lake; maimed by explosives, twenty-five to thirty. There were about five alarms of fire, but no serious loss was sustained.

At Quincy, Ill., the feature of the day was unveiling a bronze statue of the late Gen. Jas. A. Wood, the earliest settler in the county. The oration was delivered by ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby.

Omaha, 4.—The corner stone of Bellevue College at Bellevue, south of this city, was laid to-day. The college opens in September.

City of Mexico, 4.—The convention between the United States and Mexico providing that no troops of either country shall cross into the other in pursuit of Indians has been prolonged for one year. The Fourth was celebrated with great enthusiasm by American residents.

Portland, Me., 4.—A monument to Geo. Chevas and Richard Tucker, first settlers of Portland, was unveiled to-day with Masonic honors.

Pittsburg, 4.—The day was marked by a general exodus to the country. The streets were deserted.

Woodstock, Conn., 4.—Henry P. Bowen's annual Fourth of July celebration met with even better success than usual.

Boston, 4.—The rowing regatta on Charles River was the principal feature of the day.

CHATTANOOGA, 4.—A fire at Gadsden, Alabama, was discovered about noon. Two blocks in the central part of the city, mostly frame store houses, were destroyed; loss about \$100,000; insurance \$40,000.

New York, 4.—A train on the Manhattan Beach road ran into a street car at Brooklyn at noon to-day, killed one woman and wounded the driver.

Boston, 4.—Rufus Marsh, City Superintendent of hacks, was sun-struck and died this evening. Five policemen were also overcome by heat.

Brattleboro, Vt., 4.—This vicinity was visited last evening by a tornado, with rain, hail, thunder and lightning. The storm was the most destructive ever known here. Immense damage was done to crops and highways. A number of land slides occurred on railroads.

Amesbury, Mass., 5.—Blakie & Co's mill was struck by lightning this afternoon and burned to the ground. Loss, \$200,000; insurance unknown. It employed 200 operatives.

Huntsville, Tex., 5.—At nine this morning, seven miles south of Huntsville, J. N. Kelly's saw mill was blown up, with fearful destruction of life. Dick Grant, colored fireman, and assistant Jno. Backfall, convict, also convict Slade and Jordan, were instantly killed. Four other convicts named Nicholas, Swartz, Franklin and Colored were seriously wounded. The proprietor, Kelly, his partner, Harry Miller, and a man named Harrington were severely wounded. Cause of accident, carelessness of the engineer.

Dover, N. H., 5.—Last night's storm did great damage at the Coochico Print Works. One storehouse filled with prints ready for shipment was flooded and 140 cases, valued at \$80,000, submerged and badly damaged. A large stock of gum and colors were destroyed; loss several thousand dollars. The flood was caused by the collapse of a street sewer. Lightning struck seven houses in the vicinity, causing a large amount of damage, killing Martin Frost, of Frost Hill, J. M. Elliott and Oliver W. Knowlton, of Durham.

Gloucester, Mass., 5.—Two bodies picked up in a dory off the western banks are undoubtedly those of Jas. Gordon and Cyrus Thubley, belonging to the schooner *Clytie* of Gloucester. The men were twelve days adrift before found.

New York, 5.—By the capsizing of a pleasure boat off Staten Island yesterday, three men were drowned.

Denver, Col., 4.—The following is received at a late hour to-night:

Hot Sulphur Springs, Colorado, 4.—The Commissioners and county clerk of Grand County were all shot this morning by a mob of masked men. Barney Kay and Mr. Mills were instantly killed; E. P. Webber and D. Dean mortally wounded. Grand County lies in the northwestern part of the State, several miles from any telegraph station; news having to be conveyed by a carrier, it will probably be to-morrow noon before any further news can be obtained or the cause of the trouble learned. Citizens of Grand County have called on the Governor for the State Militia.

Denver, Col., 5.—The city is terribly excited over the startling news

received last night, that two Grand County commissioners had been shot and killed and the other commissioner and county clerk mortally wounded by a masked mob. The trouble that led to the shooting is the result of an old feud dating back to 1879, when the county was created by an act of the legislature, and the county seat located at Hot Sulphur Springs. At the election held in 1880, the people by vote changed the county seat to Grand Lake. The matter was taken to the district court, thence to the supreme court. Meanwhile a bitter hatred was existing between the two factions, growing in intensity, culminating yesterday in bloody work. Grand County has three commissioners, Barney Day, R. G. Mills and E. P. Webber, the majority of whom, Day and Mills, were in favor of declaring the vote illegal that created Grand Lake the county seat, and removing the records back to the Springs. Last Monday the commissioners held a regular meeting at Grand Lake. Just what was done is not positively known, but it is reported they decided to declare the office of the county treasurer vacant because he refused to file a satisfactory bond. During the meeting Day, Webber and Clerk Dean stopped at Mrs. Young's boarding house, a quarter of a mile around the end of a small lake. The road leading from Mrs. Young's to town is through a thicket of small pines. Yesterday morning just before 10 o'clock, the two commissioners and clerk started from the house to go to the place of meeting and finish up their business before finally adjourning. When about a mile of the way through the thicket, three masked men suddenly sprang out of the bushes and commenced firing, shooting them all down almost instantly. Before the work had been done one of the commissioners returned the fire instantly killing one of the assailants. The other two masked men, thinking they had killed all three of the party, disappeared in the bushes. When the startled citizens arrived at the place of combat a moment later, they found Day dead and Webber and Dean mortally wounded. They tore the mask from the other man and found he was Mills, the other county commissioner. The other two assailants are not known. Suspicion, however, rests upon two noted desperadoes, Bill Redman and Len Coffin. When the news was brought to Hot Sulphur Springs, it produced most intense excitement, and shortly before dark last night a party of 20 horsemen, well armed, left for Grand Lake, and a terrible fight is expected. Up to this hour, 10 o'clock, no late news has been received from the scene of the tragedy. As a courier riding 50 miles over the mountains is the only means of communication, probably there will be no further news until morning.

Galveston, Tex., 5.—A San Antonio woman named Mrs. Christian has confessed to the poisoning of seven men during her life. The case has for some months been in the hands of detectives, who are gradually closing the cordon of facts, but many of the particulars are yet shrouded in mystery, and much of the history of this Borgia has not yet been made public. Her crimes began in the New England States, one of their ramifications being in Boston, where an investigation leading to developments at present unknown was first instituted. The woman has had in all two or three husbands, each of whom, it is learned, died very suddenly. The details of one of her diabolical deeds are quite fully known. In the morning of November 23d, 1881, one J. B. Borkett, a stage driver, with two passengers, Mr. Howell of Gonzales, and G. M. Ilston of Chicago, arrived at camp thirty miles north of Laredo. The place was occupied by a Mexican to attend to the horses, and by the woman Mrs. Christian. The weather was cold, and Mrs. Christian before she served breakfast brought a bottle of liquor and handed it with a glass to Borkett, who invited the passengers and the Mexican hostler to join him also. The former both drank; then he passed it to the Mexican who several times declined, but finally took a small drink. Mrs. Christian remarking, "don't insist; the Mexican may think you want to poison him." The invitation was again extended to the woman, and she refused, saying it was too bitter, which had been remarked by the others. Mr. Borkett then drank all that remained, and immediately accused the woman of putting qui-

nine in it. In a moment Mr. Ilston complained of his neck and head, and instantly fell backward, followed shortly by Borkett, in convulsions, and both breathed their last in a very short time. Mr. Howell procured a quantity of lard oil from the woman, and then vomited freely. He afterwards had convulsions, but did not become senseless. The Mexican immediately after taking his small drink was mentally affected by the poison, and suicided by drowning before the poison had its effect and the fatal effect on the others. Mr. Howell began to recover in two or three hours. The woman reached Laredo. She said she was Mr. Borkett's wife, and claimed the hack and animals and other effects, evidently believing the hack and mules belonged to him; but in this she erred. She thus secured no financial benefit from her fiendish act. It is said, however, that one of the motives for the assassination of Borkett was to prevent the development of certain facts in a civil suit which has been pending in the District Court, and the poisoning of the other two men became necessary through the circumstances to dissemble. The belief was entertained at the time that Mrs. Christian had wilfully and deliberately done the poisoning, but there was no direct proof and she managed to escape the law.

New York, 5.—Rev. Louis Burdick, a young Methodist clergyman of Brooklyn, is arrested on the charge of leading astray Josephine Harrington, aged 16.

El Paso, Tex., 5.—Joseph Brewster, a Canadian Frenchman, who committed a violent assault on Miss Doors, at Fort Dyer, a year ago, was hanged to-day. He was a United States soldier. The execution was private, only officials and reporters being admitted. Brewster, when sentenced, broke down and could hardly walk.

Matamoras, Mexico, 5.—Cojam, chief of the Young Nation, was assassinated while coming from mass during a feast at Yetqui River, yesterday. It is believed that his death throws all the rich land and sand mines open to white men.

At an American eating house at Saltillo, yesterday, a waiter named Guillermo Gutterrez shot Juan Billon dead in a quarrel about 16 bits.

Baltimore, Md., 4.—Bishop Pinkey, (Protestant Episcopal) of the diocese of Maryland, died at 7 o'clock this morning, at the rectory at Cockeysville, Baltimore County. Bishop Pinkey was a native of Maryland.

Davenport, Ia., 4.—Bishop John McMullen, of the Catholic diocese of Davenport, died at 4 o'clock this morning, after an illness of more than a year's duration. His ailment was cancerous affection of the stomach.

Durham, N. Y., 5.—Rev. E. H. Pratt, assistant editor of the *New York Evangelist*, died yesterday.

Cincinnati, 5.—Bishop Elder heard to day from the death-bed of Archbishop Porcell. The reaction yesterday was slight, but the Rev. Dr. Callaghan, secretary of the Archbishop, who was constantly by his side, was greatly rejoiced at his returning consciousness. It did not include the power to converse, for the Archbishop's tongue had been stilled by paralysis. He was able, however, to give tokens of recognition of his friends. His death at last was peaceful, not apparently without physical pain. A slight convulsion appeared towards the end, and in one of these he passed away.

St. Louis, 5.—Considerable alarm was caused to-day by the discovery of a bad case of smallpox in the Bethel Home, a levee lodging house crowded with roustabouts and river hands. The man had been in the building some days, and it is a very pangerous spot for infection to propagate. Four other cases were discovered in other parts of the city, and all have been sent to quarantine. Some weeks ago the number of cases here were considerably reduced, people thought the danger was past, and the scare subsided. Now there are again nearly a hundred cases at quarantine, and it is reported a number under observation at private dwellings.

CHICAGO, 4.—About 250 delegates responded to the call for a national conference of anti-monopolists and held a session here to-day. It was found that the following States were represented: New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, Dakota, California, Missouri, Kentucky, and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Root on taking the chair after advertising to the call for the convention, said that the laboring classes of America wanted not free trade, but a tariff based upon equity and not one like that which for 30 years had kept up a mock show of protecting the people, while it has in reality been to them a cost of \$400,000,000 yearly.

When California was reached, it was ascertained that the names of Kearney and Maybell had been omitted. The chairman of the committee explained that their credentials had been signed by a local meeting called by themselves, while five other delegates from California had credentials under a call issued for a convention. Supplementing this report the secretary of the convention read various letters and telegrams from anti-monopoly leagues in California denouncing Kearney as being in the employ of the railroads, and present at the convention in their interests. Kearney was given an opportunity to make explanation, and reiterated his known views. He declared the cheap freight did not benefit the laboring classes. As the roads represented labor, he contended that the roads should be allowed to charge for carrying freight simply according to the rates they pay their laborers. He denounced the anti-monopoly bodies of California which had repudiated him, and declared they had taken up the monopoly cry to screen themselves. The Convention, by a strong majority vote adopted the report, excluding Kearney and Maybell, after which the former announced that he would organize a Convention of his own.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of John Henry of Brooklyn for permanent chairman, and O. C. Post of Indiana for secretary, and the report after considerable discussion was adopted. Mr. Henry spoke of the work accomplished by the Anti-Monopoly League in New York, and expressed the belief that a National organization of like character would result in bringing the monopolies of this country under the control of the people, and the convention adjourned to 8 o'clock.

The night session was devoted to speeches by delegates, and as the committee on platform failed to finish its work, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Chicago, 5.—*Times* editorial: Perhaps the most original of the anti-monopolists now assembled in Chicago is Mr. Denis Kearney, agitator of the San Francisco riots. He proposes to do it in a way that would hardly have occurred to a less active and original mind. He proposes to compel the railroads to charge high freights and fares. Who but he would have thought of that way of vanquishing the railroad monopoly? But he does not propose to stop there. Having compelled the roads to charge high prices for transportation, he would go a step further and compel them to pay high wages. His theory is that the matter of wages is largely controlled by what great corporations pay. If they are compelled to pay high wages, others would have to pay high wages also. But who would have to pay the high price for transportation? Not the workmen, the genius of the sand, lots assumes, but the middle men; that is to say, merchants and dealers. But what is to hinder them from putting the extra cost of transportation into the price of their goods, and so taking out their customers, the most of who are working men. Mr. Kearney does not shed any light upon question. Probably he would find the difficulty by simple compulsion. If he can force railroad companies to pay high wages he can force merchants to sell at low prices and even sell at a loss. But, ably Mr. Kearney knows that force plan will not work in this case. It looks as though he would the pay of the railroad bosses of the Pacific Slope.

Chicago, 5.—The Anti-Monopoly Convention was called to order to-day shortly before 10 o'clock. Expressions of regret with reference to the disorderly proceedings yesterday were rife among the delegates, and many hopes were expressed that to-day's business would be more free from strife.

Chairman John J. Henry, of Brooklyn, at the opening of the conference, said that he had seen that the city newspapers had predicted a stormy time for to-day, with a possible break-up and free fight before the close. It was the duty of the