

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

GERARD, KS., 6.—At Baxter Springs, Cherokee county, a girl 14 years old was waylaid, ravished and terribly maltreated on Saturday afternoon. John Lawrence, colored, aged 17 years, was arrested for the crime, and was brought to Columbus early last night for safe keeping. A mob followed, and in some way a young white man named Wolfe, one of the party, was shot and killed. Yesterday morning the colored boy was brought here and lodged in jail. When the train from Baxter Springs reached here at noon to-day, about twenty men got off near the station and scattered through the town. Half an hour later a number of armed men made a dash for the jail, broke down the iron door, took the prisoner out, marched him up one of the main streets, and placed armed men around him to keep the citizens from interfering. They took him two blocks west of the jail and hung him to a rafter of an unfinished house. Then one of them, said to be the father of the girl, emptied his revolver into the body. The participants in the mob then walked out of town and returned to their homes.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, 6.—A proclamation addressed to the people and signed by several students was found placarded on the dead walls here this morning. The document stated that the recent decree for the conversion of the debt was humiliating to the people and the signers of it, and protested that the law was one of the most tyrannical ever registered in the history of arbitrary government. It called attention to the protest against the recognition of the English debt during the Gonzales administration. The protest was written in the blood of the people. A call was also made for a popular demonstration of disapproval of the decree. The government took immediate measures to guard against an outbreak, and all the troops in the city were ordered to remain in their barracks and report this afternoon. Several editors have been arrested and will be sent to Yucatan. The utterance of certain journals lately have been extremely violent and denunciatory of the government.

CHICAGO, 6.—Toward 4 o'clock the street began to grow larger and bolder. At Roby and Van Buren streets over 300 men and boys had congregated. They were in sympathy with the strikers, and on the approach of a car began hooting at the "scab" driver and conductor. The police alighted to disperse the crowd, when a portion of it making a detour, attacked the conductor and driver, beating them severely, and then overturned the car into the ditch. The horses were cut loose and turned adrift. A second attack was soon repeated. Half an hour later 10 cars on Lake street were thrown from the track by a howling mob, but nobody was hurt. The cars are all ordered to the barns and no further efforts to run them will be made before morning.

MOUNT MACGRUGOR, N. Y., 7.—General Grant took food three times last night, but about three o'clock this morning wrote for Dr. Douglas that it was growing distasteful. The physician appeared interested and the sick man hastened to explain that the food was not less palatable, but that he believed he was taking more nourishment than he could assimilate. Whereupon the nurse instructed a decrease of the quantities given. The constant attendance General Grant is receiving from Dr. Douglas and the nurse under his direction has, without doubt, prolonged the life of the patient. In order to subdue or allay the General's pain, so that he may be comfortable, it seems necessary that personal attendants should be given about once in three hours. To-day makes the third week of the patient's life on the mountain, and it is undoubtedly true that without almost constant attendance the pains of the disease would have more than mastered any improvement that has resulted from the change, and as time progresses this close care will be more than ever needed.

NEW ORLEANS, 7.—A special to the Times-Democrat from Fort Smith, Ark., says: Twenty-nine murderers from Indian Territory are confined in the United States jail here awaiting trial. The court convened yesterday with a criminal docket of 192 cases, all for crimes committed in Indian Territory. Over 400 Indian witnesses are present to attend court, and more are expected to arrive daily. The jurisdiction of this court extends over about 62,000 miles of territory inhabited by men of all colors and classes and the worst criminals in the country.

Trinity, Texas, 7.—Jas. Hathorn, colored, who attempted criminal assault upon a four year old daughter of a prominent citizen Friday night was captured by a sheriff's posse near Lovelady Sunday morning and placed in jail. At night, fearing that citizens would lynch the negro, officers secreted him in the woods and tied him to a tree. While they were gone for water, the prisoner was discovered and taken by the mob and hanged within 200 yards of the county jail, where his body was found hanging yesterday morning.

CHICAGO, 7.—Notwithstanding the riotous demonstrations yesterday afternoon, the West Division Street Railway Company sent out 32 of its cars at 8.30 this morning, on Madison, Randolph, Lake and Van Buren street lines. The cars are now guarded by

from six to eight policemen riding on each car, while the streets are patrolled by a large reserve force. The early down town cars were well patronized; ladies and working girls constituting the bulk of the passengers. Outwardly everything was quiet along the several car routes, crowds not being permitted to assemble. Cardriver Wallace Chaffee, who was assaulted by the mob last evening is at the county hospital in a precarious condition. Eight persons have been arrested for participation in the disturbances yesterday afternoon. In the meantime the residents of the West Division were dependent very largely upon express wagons and other improvised conveyances by which to reach the business portion of the city, and are compelled uniformly to pay ten cents for fare.

CLEVELAND, 7.—Great excitement prevails in the eastern part of the city this morning. Twelve hundred strikers from the iron mills at Newburgh marched into this city and visited the Chisholm shovel works on Case Avenue. This establishment is operated by the Chisholms, who also own a controlling interest in the Cleveland Rolling Mills. The strikers forced the workmen out and closed down the factory. They then proceeded to the Union Screw works on Case near Payne Avenue. They were denied admittance, whereupon they broke in the windows and forcibly took possession of the place. The workmen there quit rather than have a riot and at this time (1.30 p.m.) the establishment is being closed. Several men were badly hurt by stones, but no intended violence against workmen by the strikers is reported.

WASHINGTON, 7.—A dispatch was received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day, from Inspector Armstrong, reporting that some of the Cheyennes have broken away from the reservation and gone into the Pan Handle of Texas. Secretary Lamar sent a dispatch to the President.

CLEVELAND, 7.—At the Screw Works, which are partly owned by the Chisholms, the mob carried everything before them. The door was battered down with heavy pieces of timber and car pins thrown through the windows. Fayette Brown, president of the company, was struck on the head with a club and quite seriously injured. The girls employed in the packing rooms fainted, and orders were quickly given to stop the engines and stop work. The strikers then left the city and returned to the Eighteenth Ward. The police were rapidly moving to the scene of the riot, when hostilities ceased and they returned to their beats. At this hour everything is quiet.

CHICAGO, 7.—A conference between the street railway officials and the strikers occurred this afternoon at which a proposition was made to the strikers on behalf of the company, to which a reply is to be given at 7 o'clock this evening. It is thought this means a termination of the strike. Forty cars are now running, and only one slight case of violence has been reported this morning.

At a meeting of the striking card-drivers and conductors to-night, it was agreed to accept President Jones' last proposition and return to work to-morrow. In this way the last barrier to the settlement of the differences by arbitration is removed, as upon the return of the men the company agree to submit the question of the reinstatement of the discharged men to disinterested parties for final decision.

NEW YORK, 7.—The Post has a column editorial of scientific tests, by which comparison has been made between French and American wines and the success with which the latter have met every test. It says: "The official returns show that California vineyards average about 400 gallons of wine per acre and the French vineyards 196. Since attention was called to the statistics, showing the purity of American wine, our importation of wines has fallen off 40 per cent., while our production has increased over 500 per cent. California, New York, Ohio and Missouri place upon the market wines of exceptional purity and of such quality that they may be brought upon the table without the apology which a few years ago was thought necessary."

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—The Bulletin prints the statement that 6,700 Chinese landed here from August 1, 1882, when the restriction act went into effect, to July 6, 1884, when the amended restriction act passed. From the latter date until July 6, 1885, over 8,100 Chinese landed, or 1,400 more under the amended act than during the 23 months under the original. This the Bulletin accounts for by the increase of fraudulently obtained certificates.

NEW YORK, 7.—The fact has been discovered by one or more insurance companies here that they are being systematically defrauded by irresponsible brokers, who are using many ingenious methods of getting healthy men's lives insured and then collecting upon the death of sickly persons in their names, of dressing bodies in the clothes and jewelry of insured persons and having them identified as such thereby. No arrests have been made, but the matter is being investigated very closely and "matured risks" are being scrutinized with more than usual care.

CHICAGO, 8.—The resumption of the street car traffic is complete this morning. The cars are running on all the west side lines, manned by the late strikers. The company coped with the causes leading to the discharge of the 16 men, whose reinstatement was demanded, shall be left to a committee of disinterested persons, and if there were no proper reasons for their discharge, they will be reinstated.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 8.—About the middle of June, Governor Thompson was informed the convicts employed in grading the Savannah Valley Railway were cruelly treated. One convict had died in consequence of brutal whipping by the guards; that they were overworked and excessive mortality prevailed among them. The Governor immediately instructed the superintendent of the penitentiary to investigate the charges, and the official report which has just been received shows that 16 deaths have occurred since Jan. 1st, out of a total force of 120 convicts; that seven are unable to work and that the convicts are required to march three miles to work with shackles on their legs; that on account of the bad quality of the food scurvy has made its appearance, and there has been excessive cruelty in punishing the convicts. In describing the effects of the beating of Henry Porter by A. W. Jackson, who had charge of the convicts, during the absence of the regular overseer Dr. S. Pope, the penitentiary physician says: "As evidence of the severity of the whipping inflicted, I would state that the tissues have sloughed off, leaving an open sore eighteen inches long by ten inches wide. The punishment must have been very cruel. I doubt his complete recovery." Other convicts were also cruelly beaten, although the condition of those now at work is said to be "very fair." Jackson the inhuman guard had fled to Georgia, but efforts are being made to secure his arrest.

There is great indignation at these outrages, and steps will probably be taken, at the next session of the legislature, to discontinue the practice of farming out convicts to railroad companies and phosphate miners.

HANNIBAL, Mo., 8.—The Globe Hotel, Louisiana, Mo., caught fire yesterday morning, from an explosion of a lamp. The guests were asleep at the time. Many leaped from the second and third story to the ground, clad in their night clothes. Dr. Loneragan jumped from the third floor, struck the brick walk and was killed almost instantly. Other guests received severe injuries, breaking legs and arms in jumping. The loss is \$10,000, insurance \$6,000.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 8.—The Green-back State Convention met here yesterday. About 500 delegates were in attendance. L. H. Wellers was made temporary chairman, J. B. Weaver permanent chairman. The convention adopted fusion resolutions by three-fourths majority, nominated E. H. Gillett, of Polk, for Lieut. Governor, and F. W. Moore, of Davis County, for Superintendent of Public Institution, leaving the candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge to be nominated by the democrats. The usual resolutions were adopted.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The convention of representatives of Agricultural colleges and experiment stations, which began here to-day, was called to order at 10.30 o'clock by Commissioner Coleman. There were between 50 and 60 delegates representing all the agricultural colleges and experimental stations of the United States.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 8.—The Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, met this morning in the House of Representatives, Wm. B. Rogers, temporary chairman. The usual secretaries and committees were appointed.

NEW YORK, 8.—C. B. B., 1.26; Central Pacific, 30%; D. R. G., 4%; Northwest, 92%; Rock Island, 1.15; St. Paul and O., 21; Union Pacific, 50%; Western Union, 60%.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Dr. Hamilton, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service, has been advised of what is regarded as a sporadic case of yellow fever at New Orleans. He does not think this should cause alarm, although no evidence has been discovered that it originated in the importation of fever germs. He thinks there can be no doubt that it is due to yellow fever imported in infected clothing or in some other way. The case was effectually quarantined at the earliest stage, and it is not expected that the fever will spread from it.

NOT GRANTED.

The following letter explains itself: Treasury Department, Office of Secretary, Washington, July 5.

To the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Sir—This office is in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant relative to the application for an extension of seven months from June 25, 1885, on his transportation bond, dated January 16, 1885, for seven months, covering 527 barrels of whisky withdrawn from the distillery warehouse. The applicant alleges that the present condition of the market for American whisky in Europe is depressed, and that the outlay for transportation and exportation of this whisky at this time would entail great hardship. You express the opinion that the time—seven months—allowed by the bond under the provisions of Circular No. 282, of January 3, 1885, was ample for the transportation of said whisky from the place where it is deposited (Cynthiana, Ky.) to the port of New York, and that no additional time should be granted.

This office concurs with you in the above opinion, and you are requested to instruct the Collector of Internal Revenue holding the bond accordingly. The application submitted with your letter is returned herewith.

COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial appointed to try Paymaster-General Smith of the navy

convened to-day. The detail of the court is as follows: Commodore Alexander A. Semmes, President; Commodore A. W. Queen, Commodore Geo. E. Belknap, Captain J. A. Greer, Captain Wm. P. McCann, Captain A. P. Cooke, Pay Directors J. D. James Fulton, Captain Shenck, Captain M. Bunce, Pay Inspector Rufus Parks, and Paymaster R. W. Allen, Judge Advocate. The charges on which the Paymaster-General is to be tried are: Scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals, and culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty.

VACATION.

The Stars says the President is preparing to depart from Washington for his summer vacation. His plans have been arranged and it is expected he will be able to get away within a day or two. He will go to New York State and betake himself to the woods for a few weeks, to get away from the worry and bother of office-seekers and politicians. His plans have been made very quietly and he will probably leave as soon as the appointed time arrives without making any previous announcement. The President wants a period of perfect rest, and does not propose to be followed into his retreat. Office-seekers will wake up some morning very soon and find the White House deserted.

CHANGES.

The President has suspended Mark L. Blunt, Register, and Michael H. Fitch, Receiver of the land office at Pueblo, Colorado.

The President has accepted the resignation of P. B. S. Pinchback, Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans.

This afternoon the President appointed the following cadets-at-large to West Point: Don Carlos Buell, Maderna Sykes, F. D. Hatch, Thomas Newton, C. L. H. Ruggles and E. M. Cleary.

T. D. Kelher of Albany, N. Y., has been appointed disbursing clerk of the Treasury for the Sixth Auditor's office. Kelher was at one time private secretary to Senator Fair.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a board to examine the present foremen of the navy yard shops and applicants for such positions, with a view of determining the efficiency of the incumbents and making changes where it is necessary or advisable.

EXONERATED.

Judge McCue, the Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom was referred the evidence taken during the investigation of the charges preferred against Russell B. Harrison, assayer in charge of the United States Mint and Helena, Montana, has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury in which he exonerates Harrison. W. P. Towner, who was sent to make the investigation, speaks in high terms of the system employed in the office. The solicitor's report is satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury and Harrison will be so notified.

THE CATTLE TRAIL.

The reported obstruction of the cattle trails through the Indian Territory, by settlers upon the Cherokee strip is engrossing the attention of the Secretary of the Interior. In answer to complaints made by drivers, that they were not permitted to take their cattle over the established trails, the Secretary telegraphed that no one had a right to obstruct them. Nevertheless it appears that the officers of the Federal courts in Kansas, whose jurisdiction extends over the Cherokee strip, have disregarded these telegrams and persisted in excluding Texas cattle under the act of May 24, 1884, which forbids any person to drive cattle on foot through any State or Territory, knowing them to be infected with contagious disease. Secretary Lamar has now requested the Attorney General to instruct the officers to cease their opposition to those using the established trails, and to refrain from interfering with the cattle drovers while on the trails, in the Indian Territory.

A HISTORIC PISTOL.

Judge Chenoweth, on behalf of a number of ex-Confederate soldiers, today presented General Rosecrans with a pistol captured by Texans in a raid on his baggage train in the summer of 1864. On the stock of the pistol is inscribed the names of the battles in which Rosecrans was victorious. The General was much pleased with the present and the manner of its restoration.

SILK CULTURE, ETC.

In the convention of the representatives of agricultural colleges begun here to-day Commissioner Coleman briefly sketched the discussions in Congress which preceded the magnificent grants of lands for the endowment of agricultural colleges in several of the States, and said it would be conceded that the general public professed a degree of disappointment in the outcome of those institutions. After alluding in detail to some of the branches which should be fundamentally taught in all agricultural colleges, he referred at some length to some of the operations and plans which might be carried out on the college farms by the college faculties, and which would be more particularly under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and for its special use and advantage—the operations and plans involving problems which could only be solved by investigation carried on simultaneously in different localities. The pe-

culiarities consequent upon the changing of seed from one soil and climate to others, were strongly suggestive that good would result from a well conducted series of experiments made over widely diversified climates and conditions. The wider the system of interchange of seeds and the greater the number of simultaneously made tests, the sooner could be tabulated the results out of which to deduce principles for future guidance and action. As an example of special work for suitable localities he would mention investigations relating to the cotton plant. The Department could collect the seeds of many varieties and assign them to all the colleges in the cotton States, with instructions which would secure a similarity of treatment throughout their growth. Semi-weekly inspections might be made, when every detail of the progress connected with the rain-fall, temperature, time of first flowering, continuation of the flowering period, and the quantity and quality of lint, should be carefully noted. This process should be continued for a series of years, and, when completed, could not fail in being a great benefit to all engaged in the culture of the crop. The determination would be reached as to the adaptability of certain kinds to certain climates. Better varieties than those now cultivated would be indicated for many localities, and the profits would be enhanced. The first fact to be evolved by such experiment would be the eliciting of the knowledge necessary to the intelligent crossing the varieties, for the purpose of combining in one the excellencies of many. He could see the necessities of a great national experiment farm, so, which he would have established near the Capitol, and if he might go further, he would establish it as a national or world's exposition, where the products of this and other nations might be exhibited. He believed that at no distant date this would be realized, for agriculture, the nursing mother of all industries, was entitled to such recognition. After the conclusion of the Commissioner's opening address, the temporary officers were made permanent. Commissioner Coleman this afternoon announced that he had received a letter from Miss Cleveland of the Executive Mansion, which he did not think was intended as a private communication. He said Miss Cleveland had manifested a laudable interest in one of the industries in which the whole country was interested. The letter was read and is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington,

I venture to ask if the subject of silk culture in the United States is one which will receive attention from the agricultural convention? I find myself feeling a deep interest in this industry, not only because it seems right and fitting that we should produce our own silk in successful competition with the world, but because this industry, when so established, as it may be by encouragement from the Government, will afford one more avenue of self-support to women. I am sure you desire, with me, to see such avenues increased in a worthy and legitimate way. I am hoping to have the pleasure of visiting your bureau before long.

Very truly yours,
ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND.

The letter was received with applause.

At the afternoon session an invitation from President Cleveland to visit the White House to-morrow afternoon was accepted.

Willets of Michigan, Lee of Mississippi, Atherton of Pennsylvania, Fairchild of Kansas, and Dwinell of California, were made Vice-Presidents.

A resolution favoring the passage by Congress of the Culom bill for an appropriation for agricultural experiments was passed. The recommendations of the Commissioner of Agriculture in his address were approved by resolutions. A discussion followed, in which the distribution of seeds by Congressmen who know nothing of their value or the reverse, was condemned.

The evening session was devoted to the reading of papers.

CLEVELAND, 8.—A heavy detail of police was sent into the 18th Ward early this morning to quell the strikers if it became necessary. There was no trouble and no demonstration until this afternoon. The strikers then assembled in the 14th Ward, elevated the red flag and started for the mills in Newburgh. On arriving there they made a great deal of noise, but did not offer any damage to life or property. The police are prepared to move on a moment's notice if the strikers become turbulent.

GRENADEA, 8.—The mob, after hanging the murderers McCristian and Williams yesterday, started after two other men implicated. Williams had confessed, stating that Bartley James and John Campbell had assisted in killing the two peddlers. The mob found James at his house, carried him to the Union church, about ten miles from Grenada, and hanged him to a tree. They then went to Campbell's house. Campbell fired upon the mob, wounding one of the vigilantes, and then made his escape. It is rumored that at daylight this morning the mob overtook Campbell. He refused to surrender and they shot him dead.

PHILADELPHIA, 8.—A dispatch from the West this evening stated that Gov. Bunn had forwarded the following letter to the President:

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 3, 1885.
To the President:
I have the honor to tender my resig-