

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 26.—The *Times* says of Blaine's letter: It seems to us that the ground upon which Blaine now puts the American condition is impregnable, and that any action of a European power seeking to substitute their political guarantee for ours, may fairly be considered unfriendly. The case would be somewhat analogous to our furnishing a guarantee of neutrality to Egypt in case it had been asked, and we had had the physical force to establish it for the Suez Canal. The instincts and the good sense of our country have always restrained it from intruding in any way into the agreements of European powers for the neutrality of business highways in the Old World, where their interests are supreme, while ours is comparatively slight. It would be but reciprocal action for European powers in like manner to entrust to the United States the preservation of neutrality on an isthmus so near its own domains. All this leaves aside the antiquated notion of the *alm* oratory that this country could not permit a European power to guard a new foothold in this hemisphere on the ground that it is our manifest destiny to some day annex it all to ourselves.

The amount of the Mrs. Garfield fund to date is \$361,791. Paid by the Trust Company for \$311,000 of United States four per cent. registered bonds, \$361,770, leaving a balance of cash in the hands of the Trust Company of \$21,000.

The danger from contact with un-insulated electric wires, is beginning to excite fear on the part of insurance companies and the police.

ATLANTA, 26.—After the performance of Coup's circus at Cartersville, a difficulty occurred between the circus men and deputy marshals and others. A negro was shot dead, and others on both sides badly beaten and bruised. Two circus men were shot. Whiskey was at the bottom of the trouble. A lion and bear escaped from the cages during the fight. The bear was killed and the lion is still at large. There is considerable excitement.

RICHMOND, 26.—Twenty thousand strangers united with the entire resident population in the observance of the Richmond Yorktown Centennial Celebration. The procession of military and civic organizations and industries of the city occupied two hours passing a given point. At the close of the parade the British flag was run up over the State capitol and saluted. A pyrotechnical display finished the festivities.

Baltimore, 26.—The German guests were banquetted to-night by the citizens.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—The Mississippi River Valley Improvement Convention is in session here. Five thousand delegates are present. It is a powerful and representative body.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, 26.—The river is still rising and is two inches above the high water mark of 1880. Heavy losses of crops are reported.

Two men were killed and three wounded by the boiler exploding in Pinneo & Daniel's spoke and hub factory, at Dayton, Ohio, yesterday.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, 26.—There is light snow, and the wind 90 miles an hour. It is three degrees below zero. Thermometer has fallen 40 degrees since yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—Yesterday it was again raining in the southern counties. To-day the storm extended over the central and northern portions of the State.

BOSTON, 26.—Twenty valuable oil paintings, shipped several days ago by the managers of the Mechanics' Fair to the Pennsylvania Art Club, Philadelphia, are missing with the railroad car with which they were shipped.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The President nominated Charles J. Folger, of New York, for Secretary of the Treasury, Thomas L. James, of New York, Postmaster General; Frank Holton of Iowa, First Assistant Postmaster General; Consuls: Charles Kahlo, of Indiana, for Sydney, Australia; Geo. W. Roosevelt, of Pa., for Bordeaux; Jas. Leonard, of Minn., for Leith, Scotland; John S. Robeson, of Penn., for Tripoli.

The Senate confirmed Folger as Secretary of the Treasury; James, as Postmaster General, and Holton as First Assistant Postmaster General.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—A Tucson dispatch says: Considerable feeling exists against the suspended firm of

Lord & Williams, for receiving deposits up to the hour of closing on Tuesday night. Several thousand dollars were so taken. The loss to depositors is principally among mining men. No other firms are affected by the failure. The Bank of California has secured some 6,000 cords of wood to offset its loss of \$80,000, but there is a question as to the title. The recent judgment taken by default in New York, in favor of C. Preston, of this city, for \$250,000, although set aside, affected the credit of the firm.

A Tombstone dispatch says: Four cowboys, Ike and Billy Clanton and Francis and Tom McLowery have been parading town for several days drinking heavily and making themselves obnoxious. The city marshal arrested Ike Clanton. Soon after his release the four met the marshal, his brothers Morgan and Wythe Earp and J. H. Holliday. The marshal ordered them to give up their weapons, when a fight commenced. About 30 shots were fired rapidly. Both of the McLowery boys were killed and Billy Clanton mortally wounded, dying soon after. Ike was slightly wounded and arrested. Morgan Earp was severely wounded in the shoulder, Wythe slightly, the others were unhurt.

Colonel J. C. Kelton, Adjutant General of the Division of the Pacific, who has just returned from a tour of Arizona, says: All the trouble is over unless the Mexicans drive the fugitive Chiericahuas back over the line, in which case the troops will attend to them. The war has been greatly exaggerated. There has been no danger of a general outbreak. The fight at Cibicu was the result of a misunderstanding and wrong use of Indian scouts. The Indian Agents and military have been working together harmoniously, and he admires the action of Tiffany. He expects that the American and Mexican authorities will work together to put down the hostilities. Colonel Bernard, during his pursuit of the Chiericahuas, entered Mexican Territory, without protest from the Mexican authorities.

NEW YORK, 27.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Governor Foster, of Ohio, who has had two interviews with the President says he was favorably impressed with his manner, but more favorably with his remark that during his term of office he would know no faction in the republican party. That he hoped for the cordial and constant support of every friend of the party to the end that it might be free from chisms and discord.

RICHMOND, Va., 27.—The remarkable demand for Confederate bonds continues, and the boom for these valueless(?) promises to pay, is unabated. The leading banking house has already purchased nearly five millions of coupon bonds, at from three to five dollars per thousand.

CHICAGO, 26.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: The President will fulfill the design of the late President Garfield by taking steps to stamp out polygamy in Utah.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The ready and unanimous confirmation of Judge Folger, by the Senate to-day, showed that the nomination inspires general confidence among public men. Rumors connected with Judge Folger at his nomination is a prelude to his transfer to another place, are said to be "by friends of President Arthur," entirely gratuitous. It is well known that upon the entrance of Garfield to office, it was the great desire of New York that one of her partisans should succeed Secretary Sherman. Hon. Levi P. Morton was centered upon, and public sentiment in the State was almost unanimously favorable to his appointment, when it was ascertained that his relation to the banking interest was deemed objectionable by the President. The general desire was that Judge Folger should be appointed. He was sent for by Garfield and tendered the Attorney Generalship, but declined for many reasons, and his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury was considered a settled matter. For reasons not publicly known, President Garfield decided upon a Western man, and made a most acceptable selection in the person of Secretary Windom. They say that Judge Folger takes the Treasury portfolio now under the conditions or understanding that it is but temporary, and that it is with a view to transferring him to the Supreme Court, upon the retirement of Justice Hunt. This story is declared to be without any foundation.

Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, occasioned much surprise to-day when he declined to raise the point of jurisdiction, argument on which had been set for the 30th inst. It is stated, however, that the point is only reserved, so as to be of more service to the accused. Should he be tried and convicted, a writ of *habeas corpus* will be taken, and the plea of want of jurisdiction then raised. Should it then be decided the District Court was without jurisdiction, Scoville is assured on very high legal authority his client could not be tried in New Jersey, as that would be to put him in peril of his life the second time for the same offense. Should the argument be made before the trial, and Judge Cox decided he had no jurisdiction, this chance for the life of Guiteau would be lost.

Stephen Maybell was to-day appointed storekeeper for the First District of California. Among the admissions to practice at the Supreme Court to-day was J. H. Slater, of Legrand, Oregon; John L. Beveridge, Assistant Treasurer, Chicago; Milton C. Elstner, United States Attorney, Louisiana; J. S. Parris, of Louisiana, Surveyor General of Montana.

The Chilian Minister has information from San Diego to the 25th, via Paris, of the serious illness of Gen. Kilpatrick, United States Minister, and that his physician feared his case was hopeless. Later news does not mention General Kilpatrick, and it is thought, therefore, he is worse.

Judge Lawrence has decided in the Guiteau matter that the court has power to summon witnesses living more than 1,300 miles outside of the jurisdiction of the court, and the expenses must be allowed by the Government.

In the criminal court to-day an order was passed allowing 200 witnesses to be subpoenaed in behalf of Guiteau, fees and costs to be paid by the government.

NEW YORK, 27.—An Ottawa dispatch says: There is increased interest here, in the provision to utilize a through route from the heart of North America, from Port Churchill, via Hudson Bay straight to Liverpool, Churchill harbor, which is said to be sufficient to accommodate the largest ocean steamship, is 114 miles nearer to Liverpool than New York, and 64 miles nearer than Montreal. The distance from Churchill to the nearest available point on the Canadian Pacific route is 350 miles. The fact that navigation would not be open sufficiently late to admit of shipment of more than a portion of the vast grain export of the northwest would, it is thought, lead to the erection of extensive flouring mills at Churchill, which could manufacture the grain into flour, and have it in readiness for the opening of navigation in June.

The republican county convention in secret session agreed upon the following ticket: District Attorney, State Senator G. H. Forster; Surrogate, Daniel G. Rollins; Judges of Marine Court, Earnest Hall and S. Burdette Hyatt; Coroner Charles E. Brachin; Aldermen at large, John B. McClure and Frederick Firk.

Acting on a letter from Mayor Grace, calling attention to the abuse to which Lee Sing, a Chinese laundryman, has been subjected, the police commissioners yesterday directed that all police captains will hold strictly responsible for failure to protect Chinese residents.

Gen. Santo Domingo Villa, of the Republic of Colombia, said yesterday: I have read carefully the dispatch of Secretary Blaine to Minister Lowell, and if my interpretation of it is correct, I perfectly agree with it, and think my Government will.

There remains only 19 days' water supply for the city at the present rate of use. Insurance men are nervous at the scarcity, and in printing establishments the fear of water being cut off even for a few hours per day has been decided. The police have been instructed to prevent street sprinkling or waste of Croton water in any way.

The steamship *Tringvalla*, of Copenhagen, has arrived. This is the vessel reported lost in the recent terrible gales in the German Ocean.

The republicans of the Ninth District nominated ex-Collector Thomas Murphy for Congress.

The *Tribune* says on the London *Times'* article: While Blaine's declaration is entirely satisfactory to the American people, it is evident that emergencies may arise in which we must be prepared to back up by force or by that compulsion which nations sometimes find sufficient without resorting to war. Our position is in effect not unlike that of Gortschakoff

when in 1871 he partly annulled the treaty of Paris. While the powers were restive under the change, they had to acquiesce.

The *World* says: The London *Times* is not of course the organ of the British government, but it is just as well that no time should be lost in making it clearly understood that the United States do not propose to recognize the pretensions of any European power.

CHICAGO, 27.—The *Spirit of the Times* says: "The victories of Foxhall have attracted the attention of the world to the excellence of our soil, pasture and climate for the propagation of thoroughbreds. A partial recognition of this is shown in the recent shipment of a celebrated English stallion, and upwards of two dozen brood mares to this country by English parties. Their destination is New Mexico, and one of the gentlemen interested has laid a bet that the Derby winner will be bred at a New Mexico farm in less than six years. Certain Englishmen will be represented hereafter at the sales of American yearlings, in the blue grass regions, where Foxhall saw the light and his ancestors lived and died."

The belief that the Pennsylvania Railroad is about to put on a train to run from here to New York on greatly reduced time, comes from a dispatch from a railroad official now in San Francisco, that the agent of the Pennsylvania road there was advertising that after November 1st, passengers by the Pennsylvania road would be carried from San Francisco to New York in five days and two hours. As a change in time will not be made by the Western roads, it is certain the change will be made by the Pennsylvania between here and New York. It is also learned here that this company intends to run its 3:30 train to New York, from here so as to reach there by 4 o'clock the next afternoon, instead of 10 o'clock at night. The saving will be six hours, and the running time from San Francisco to New York, which is now six days and six hours, will be decreased by that much.

CINCINNATI, 27.—The Von Steuben party, under charge of Walker Blane, arrived here this morning. They were received by the citizens' committee and taken to a hotel, where, after breakfast, they held a citizens' reception in the rotunda from ten to eleven o'clock. After eleven o'clock they took carriages and were escorted by the First Regiment of the National Guard to the limits of the city. They proceeded on an excursion to Spring Grove cemetery and returned by the way of Clifton, Mount Auburn and Walnut Hills to Highland House on the edge of Eden Park, where they will lunch and have a reception this afternoon.

PEORIA, Ill., 27.—The Peoria sugar refinery burned to-day. The fire started in the drying room, a wooden structure. The main building was a seven-story brick, and in an hour the entire pile was a mass of ruins. The loss is estimated at \$400,000; insured for \$250,000. Two hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The refinery belonged to Hamlins, of Buffalo.

OMAHA, 27.—The barb wire fence factory was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss \$15,000; insured for \$4,500.

ATLANTA, 27.—The governors and thousands of visitors are here.

The visiting governors were welcomed to the Exposition in the afternoon, Gov. Colquitt delivering the address. Several governors responded. The crowd is overwhelming. Great enthusiasm. The feature of the day was making two suits of clothes, one for Gov. Colquitt and one for Bigelow, from seed cotton, picked at 7 this morning. The suits were worn at the reception in the evening. The governors leave for home to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 28.—A terrible and most heartrending accident occurred in the Mississippi River, near Davenport, Iowa, last night, which resulted in an awful loss of life. The steamer *Gilchrist* left this point about half-past 10 o'clock, in apparently good trim and condition, bound for all points up the river, loaded with a large and valuable cargo of miscellaneous freight, and carrying in her cabin a full list of passengers. When the steamer had passed under the Government bridge, spanning the Mississippi and connecting the cities of Davenport and Rock Island, the cam rods of the engine suddenly gave way, causing the entire machinery to become unmanageable and useless. The river just now is very high, owing to the extensive floods, and the current is

consequently unusually rapid. When the steamer *Gilchrist* had no longer her machinery to keep her bow up the stream, the swiftly running river carried the helpless vessel down stream at a rapid and appalling rate. Being so near the bridge, the steamer was thrown with tremendous and resistless force against one of the abutments. As the *Gilchrist* came in collision with the enormous mass of stone, she careened, causing the weights on the safety valves of the steam chest to break from their fastenings and slide off. The valves no longer holding a check on the steam in the boilers, it poured out huge volumes and enveloped the hopeless crew and passengers, who were then endeavoring to secure life preservers in the main saloon, and scalded many of them in an awful manner. No sooner had the steamer rebounded from the shock of the collision than she began sinking, in which condition she was carried past and below this city. The shrieks and cries for help uttered by the frenzied victims being distinctly audible by the large crowd of citizens who soon thronged the banks, but they could extend no assistance, as the steamer was carried swiftly past their eyes by the turbulent river, and the small boats and skiffs, usually numerous on the river, had been drawn ashore and laid away for the winter, to escape the floods which have prevailed along the course of the Mississippi River for nearly a fortnight; there was no means of speedily reaching the sinking steamer or the men, women and children who were doubtless struggling at that moment in the current. But the people on the land did not stand supine while their fellows were perishing before their eyes, for the other steamers that happened to be lying at the bank immediately hastened into motion thronged by eager helpers and all hastened to the scene of the disaster, to aid in the recovery of at least some of those on board the disabled *Gilchrist*. As I write these hurried lines these steamers are actively at work searching for the survivors. I learn that there were on board 73 passengers, four of whom were females, and a crew of 15. Only eight persons have been saved so far, and of these some very badly scalded. Three of the lady passengers are known to have been killed or scalded to death. The city is in great excitement and everything possible is being done to relieve the unfortunates. There but little hope that any more can be saved. The boat is said to have been in a bad condition and was considered unsafe by many of the crew.

The most serious charge, however, is made by one of the surviving passengers to the effect that the crew, including the second pilot, were under the influence of liquor, and to this fact is attributed the lack of management after the first accident to the machinery before the bridge was encountered.

The boat struck the pier just above the boiler. Eight persons taken refuge on the barge in to and as it swung around to the left of the pier they cast off the stern and the spring lines of the bow line was fastened to the flathouse ahead, and when it was cast off the flat swung to the right and the barge went out with a rush. A negro named Jim Smalley was at the moment climbing over the bow of the barge, and the line being between his legs he was drawn overboard, but Skelton grabbed him, the trowers and landed him above a very astonished but highly grateful negro. When the *Jennie* struck the bridge. She a little aft of the boiler head broke them in. At once steam began to rush out, and for a moment the prospect of being scalded was added to that of being drowned. The scene on that barge was terrific. The only chance to breathe was by lying down and putting the mouths to holes in the deck. In the cabin they could hear the cries and moans of the fated passengers who had stood there while the crew of the fore-castle were appealing loudly for help. They could be seen, but at that time no help could be given. The barge drifted off to the left followed by the boat and the flat following it. After the bridge was passed, the work rescuing those on the boat began. First the engineer was pulled aboard, then the clerk and one negro. They tried to reach the barge before striking the bridge, but failed, and, falling in the water, had drifted alongside the barge and the were rescued. The wind carried