The Sun.

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THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SHOOTING OF THE PRESIDENT.

Guiteau Following his Victim to Church, on Drives, and on Walks for Weeks Before he Finds the Desired Opportunity—The President's Condition Remains Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—United States District Attorney Corkhill has furnished the following statement for publication in order to correct certain erroneous assertions which have been made relative to Guiteau, the would-be assassin of President Garfield:

"The interest felt by the public in the details of the assassination and the many stories published, justify me in stating that the following is a correct and accurate statement concerning the points to which reference is made:

"The assassin Charles Guiteau came to Washington city on Sunday evening, March 6, 1881, and stopped at the Ebbitt House, remaining only one day. He then secured a room in another part of the city, and has boarded and roomed at various places, the full details of which I have. On Wednesday, May 18, 1881, the assassin determined to murder the President. He had neither money nor pistol at the time. About the last of May he went into O'Meara's store, at Fifteenth and F streets, in this city, and examined some pistols, asking for the largest calibre. He was shown two similar in calibre and only different in the price. On Wednesday, June 8, he purchased the pistol which he used, for which he paid $10, he having in the mean time borrowed $15 of a gentleman in this city, on the plea that he wanted to pay his board bill. On the same evening, about 7 o'clock, he took the pistol and went to the foot of Seventeenth street and practised firing at a board, firing ten shots. He then returned to his boarding place and wiped the pistol dry and wrapped it in his coat, and waited his opportunity.

"On Sunday morning, June 12, he was sitting in Lafayette Park, and saw the President leave for the Christian Church, on Vermont avenue, and he at once returned to his room, obtained his pistol, put it in his hip pocket, and followed the President to church. He entered the church, but found he could not kill him there without danger of killing some one else. He noticed that the President sat near a window. After church he made an examination of the window and found he could reach it without any trouble, and that from this point he could shoot the President through the head without killing any one else. The following Wednesday he went to the church, examined the location and the window, and became satisfied he could accomplish his purpose, and he determined, therefore, to make the attempt at the church the following Sunday.

"He learned from the papers that the President would leave the city on Saturday, the 18th of June, with Mrs. Garfield, for Long Branch. He therefore determined to meet him at the depot. He left his boarding place about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, June 18, and went down to the river, at the foot of Seventeenth street, and fired five shots to practise his aim and be certain his pistol was in good order. He then went to the depot, and was in the ladies' waiting room of the depot with the pistol ready when the President's party entered. He says Mrs. Garfield looked so weak and frail that he had not the heart to shoot the President in her presence, and as he knew he would have another opportunity, he left the depot. He had previously engaged a carriage to take him to the jail.

"On Wednesday evening the President and his son and, I think, United States Marshal Henry, went out for a ride. The assassin took his pistol and followed them and watched them for some time, in hopes the carriage would stop, but no opportunity was given.

"On Friday evening, July 1, he was sitting on the seat in the park opposite the White House, when he saw the President come out alone. He followed him down the avenue to Fifteenth street, and then kept on the opposite side of the street up Fifteenth until the President entered the residence of Secretary Blaine, which is at the corner of Mr. Morton's late residence, at Fifteenth and H streets, for some time, and then, as he was afraid he would attract attention, he went into the alley in the rear of Mr. Morton's residence, examined his pistol, and waited for the President. The President and Secretary Blaine came out together, and he followed them over to the gate of the White House, but could get no opportunity to use his weapon.

"On the morning of Saturday, July 2, he breakfasted at the Riggs House, about 7 o'clock. He then walked up into the park and sat there for an hour. He then took a one-horse avenue car and rode to Sixth street, got out and went into the depot and loitered around there; had his shoes blacked; engaged a hackman, for $2, to take him to the jail; went into the water closet and took his pistol out of his hip pocket and unwrapped the paper from around it, which he had put there for the purpose of preventing the perspiration from the body dampening the powder; examined the pistol carefully, tried the trigger, and then returned and took a seat in the ladies' waiting room, and as soon as the President entered, advanced behind him and fired two shots.

"These facts, I think, can be relied upon as accurate, and I give them to the public to contradict certain false rumors in connection with the most atrocious of atrocious crimes."

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

Little Progress Toward Recovery, but the Symptoms all Favorable.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Little change has been noted in the President's condition since yesterday. He can be called no better than he then was, and at last reports he was no worse. He remains what he has been, a very sick man. Each day that passes adds to the ground for reasonable hope of recovery. It is misrepresenting his condition to say, as has been said, that he is either on the high road to recovery or is greatly improving. It can be said truthfully that unless some turn for the worse happens he will improve and recover; but it is just here that the danger lies. The physicians admit that they are prepared for such a turn to show itself at any time. Dr. Reyburn says that he cannot be called out of danger for at least two weeks yet, and perhaps not then, and so long as a patient is so sick as the President admittedly is, he cannot be said to be on the high road to recovery until he is out of danger. It has already occurred that statements made of the President's dangerous condition have been denied; but in every instance thus far subsequent developments have shown that there has been no exaggeration. All the physicians now admit that for some hours on Monday they regarded the President's condition with the gravest anxiety; yet at the time an effort was made to throw out the impression that the President was in as favorable condition as usual on that day. It was not by the bulletins that the public learned that the President had circumscribed peritonitis. Now it is admitted. THE SUN and a few other newspapers having published the fact two days before such admission. Yet authorized reports have been given to the public stating that the bulletins told all the facts respecting the President's condition, and censuring such correspondents as intimated that the bulletins were not telling the whole story. No bulletin has ever announced that the President has had circumscribed peritonitis. None has of late made any mention of the frequent nausea. No bulletin has spoken of the increased weakness of the President. When it was announced, three days ago, that the President was getting very weak, the statement was classed as sensational. Yet now Dr. Reyburn says that the President is weak, very weak; that he cannot move at all, nor do more than just lift his feet a little. Dr. Reyburn now says that the President does not always retain the milk that is given him, and that the condition of his stomach is one that calls for constant watching and solicitude, because nausea might have a most injurious effect. Dr. Reyburn also says that the President's body is very sore, and he adds that it would be very unwise to say that the President is out of danger, and that the contingencies that may happen are beyond their knowledge. Dr. Reyburn also says that the President has little desire to talk. Dr. Reyburn is a man of unusually careful and accurate statement. He has frequently declined to answer questions, but when he has answered he has given reliable information. He has not the sick room habit of some physicians of constantly giving hope until a patient is in *articulo mortis*. It will be seen, then, that in what he says he justifies the somewhat gloomy news that conscientious correspondents have been obliged to give.

Under the careful and wise treatment the President is receiving at the hands of his physicians, if any man can recover from such a wound as he has received, he ought. But it is a wound which is more usually fatal than otherwise, and recovery would mark the case as extraordinary in medical annals. It is extraordinary that he has survived thus far. Few men would have received such a wound and be now alive; but the fact that he has survived is of itself one of the strongest and best reasons for hoping that he will yet overcome its effects. Twice already the physicians have almost given up hope. On the Saturday afternoon of the shooting it was not so much a question of life as how long he would live. On the Fourth of July the Cabinet was assured that there was little hope. Last Friday they were somewhat worried, and last Monday were very anxious as the crisis of the surgeons' fever was reached. He is watched now every minute of the day and night with utmost scrutiny. There are always one, generally two, and four times a day four physicians at his bedside.

The President has passed a very quiet day. The fever has not run so high as usual. He had little desire for food, but has taken all that has been offered to him. He was restless in the early hours just before dawn, but after 3 o'clock he slept well for two or three hours, waking occasionally. The wound was dressed this evening, and showed that there is still a good discharge of healthy pus. There are as yet no signs of abscess, though it is hardly time to look for them. These are to be especially dreaded, because they are so great a drain on the strength of the patient.

This evening ex-Senator Conkling and Senator Jones called at the White House. Senator Conkling sent his card to Mrs. Garfield with the message that he desired his sincere sympathies to be conveyed to her, and that he tendered his congratulations that there was now such hope for the recovery of the President.

Although the intense excitement in Washington which immediately followed the attempt to assassinate President Garfield was not of long duration, yet there has been ever since a feeling of unrest throughout the city, like the ground swell after a storm. The tide of travel sets steadily toward the White House whenever it is rumored that the outlook for the President is unfavorable, and a thrill of anxiety seems to pass through the entire city. At such times messengers are continually running between the White House and the various departments, while the heads of business houses frequently leave their desks and go out on the street to learn the latest rumors. The first question asked of any one entering the stores is in regard to the President's condition; it is the prelude to every bargain and sale.

The public demand for information is so great that duplicates of the bulletins nailed to the large tree near the entrance to the White House grounds are stuck up in the show windows of many drug stores. Some druggists even go so far as to display slips of paper giving definitions of the technical terms in the bulletins.

In the remote parts of the city where the poorer people dwell the interest is equally manifest. At any time, almost, people may be seen gathered in little groups talking over the situation. As the time for the issue of a bulletin draws near a subscription is taken up to pay the car fare of a messenger to and from the White House. The drawing of paper slips or the toss of a penny decides who shall be the messenger, and he starts off. He tarries near the White House gates only long enough to hear the news, for he knows that his return is anxiously awaited. Many of the dwellers in this part of the city are colored people. They show their solicitude for the wounded President in various other ways. Whenever one of the cars which passes the White House stops at the place where the horses are watered it is at once surrounded by a crowd inquiring of the conductor or driver how the President is getting along. When the newsboys come along some one who can read rapidly buys a paper, and mounting a stoop or curbstone reads the news aloud to his friends.

But of course the scene is liveliest around the White House gates. People begin to arrive long before the first morning bulletin is issued. They usually read last night's bulletin over again, and then peer through the railing into the grounds. The sentinel at the gate has had to answer so many questions that at last he says he posed. Some one is seen hurrying down the long path which leads from the White House to the gate. It is too early for the first bulletin, yet the crowd presses around the entrance, for this is a messenger on his way to one of the Cabinet officers, and of course he is able to give valuable information. As the time for issuing the first bulletin approaches people begin looking at their watches. At last the familiar form of the official who nails the bulletins to the tree approaches the gate. By this time the crowd has become so dense that the sentry has to push them back. All this while there has been no noise, no indecorous language, no scrambling or jostling even among the boys. Before the official nails the bulletin to the tree he reads it in a loud voice. A horse car stops in front of the gate. The passengers rise and thrust their heads out of the windows, while the conductor and driver join the crowd. The only unseemly commotion in the crowd occurs when the displaced bulletin is taken down from the tree. Then everybody scrambles for a bit of it. Such scenes are enacted throughout the day until the last bulletin is issued. Then the crowd gradually disperses. Yet many linger until long after midnight, interceptingall who come from the grounds, and leaving only after the last mounted messenger has galloped through the gate, and the clatter of his horse's hoofs have died away.

Midnight.—The President has rested better this evening than on any night this week. The growing weakness does not seem to be overcome yet. He is sleeping, and there are no fears that the night will be anything but quiet.

PRAYING FOR THE PRESIDENT.

LITTLE ROCK, July 14.—The day has been generally observed as a day of fasting and prayer for the recovery of President Garfield, having been so appointed by Gov. Churchill for that purpose. Religious services were held in all the churches, and all the State offices were closed, as well as a number of prominent business houses. The day was generally observed throughout the State.

Bulletin from the White House Yesterday.

I.

8:30 A. M.—The President has passed a comfortable night, and continues to do well. Pulse, 90; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 22.

D. W. BLISS, J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES. ROBERT REYBURN.

II.

1 P. M.—The progress of the President's case continues to be satisfactory this morning. Pulse, 94; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 22.

D. W. BLISS, J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES. ROBERT REYBURN.

III.

1 P. M.—The following despatch has been sent to the consulting surgeons: The President has continued to progress favorably during the last twenty-four hours. The febrile rise yesterday afternoon was again less than on the previous day. He has taken since our last telegram twenty-nine ounces of milk with an ounce of rum in divided doses as before stated, besides a small slice of milk toast this morning, and at noon to-day a small sandwich of scraped raw beef with two teaspoonfuls of Valentine's beef juice and an ounce of Tokay wine of 1858. The medication has consisted of a single hypodermic injection of one-quarter of a grain of sulphate of morphia, given last night, and ten grains of bisulphate of quinia at 8 A. M. to-day.

At 7 P. M. his pulse was 100; temperature, 101.6; respiration, 24. To-day, at 8½ A. M., pulse, 90; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 22. At 1 P. M., pulse, 94; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 22.

D. W. BLISS, J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES. ROBERT REYBURN.

IV.

4:30 P. M.—Dr. Bliss reports that the President has had a better and more comfortable day than he has passed since he received his injury. His pulse since morning has ranged from 92 to 96, and is now 94, with temperature normal. In the hour there has been no recurrence of the daily fever. His condition continues in every way encouraging and satisfactory.

V.

7 P. M.—The febrile rise this afternoon has been less pronounced, and has not caused the President so much discomfort. His general condition is good. Pulse, 98; temperature, 101; respiration, 23.

D. W. BLISS, J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES. ROBERT REYBURN.

GUITEAU AND MRS. VAN COTT.

The Rich Widow that the Assassin Spoke of Proves to be the Evangelist.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—A recent Washington despatch to the effect that Guiteau based his hopes of marrying a rich widow upon the securement of a Government appointment has caused much talk in this city.

While conducting revival meetings here last June, Mrs. Sarah Van Cott exhibited several letters written to her by Charles J. Guiteau, prefacing the act with the statement, in substance, that Guiteau was formerly an infidel, who had been converted through her efforts, and that since his conversion he was the smartest and most influential young man in Chicago. The letters were neatly tied together with a perfumed blue ribbon, and were a mixture of ambiguous dissertations upon things spiritual, rhapsodical references to his all-absorbing affection, profound admiration for and inexpressible gratitude to the lady addressed, who, he said, had saved him. Said one of the ladies who was privileged to read the letters: "Mrs. Van Cott expressed great pride in showing the letters, and seemed highly to esteem the author." The lady says that she knows that Mrs. Van Cott is the wealthy widow the crack-brained fellow thought he could marry.

Mrs. Van Cott is at present engaged in revival work in the interior of Wisconsin.

The Political Campaign in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 9.—As the election of members of the Cortes approaches, the strife between the Liberals and Conservatives becomes fiercer each day. The Conservatives bid fair to secure a majority, as but few Spaniards, however liberal, approve of Cuban autonomy, so deeply are they impressed by the assertions of the Conservative journals that the partisans of autonomy are disloyal to Spain. Doubtless, as the canvass proceeds, the issue will shape itself as one between Cubans and Spaniards, as jealousies are already kindled, and Spanish Ministers have so greatly disappointed the Liberal party since their accession to power.

MORE OF THE STORM'S HAVOC

LIGHTNING STRIKING THE LITTLE BOAT OF A FISHING PARTY.

The Mast Splintered and the Ladies Sitting at its Foot Unhurt—A Barn Lifted from its Foundations—Slightly Cooler Weather.

Yesterday was far less oppressive than the preceding day. The temperature was somewhat lower, and there was less dampness in the atmosphere. Light breezes blew all day. It was not extremely uncomfortable in the stages and cars and on the shady side of the streets. In offices and dwellings the heat was almost unendurable, and many persons went in search of shade and cooling breezes outside of the city. In the evening it was pleasantly cool. A brisk wind swept over the Battery, and was eagerly inhaled by the weary loungers on the benches. The lodgers on the roofs of tall tenements caught a whiff of it and were grateful. Many tenement house lodgers pass the warm nights on the roofs, and others sleep on the stoops or in the wagons in the street. The small, overcrowded rooms are at a furnace heat, and are abandoned to the women and babies. In the evening wagons loaded with ice go through the streets and do a brisk business.

It was very warm throughout the South. The coolest place was Eastport, Me., where the temperature was 65°. The temperature in this city at the same hour was 87°. The rains promised by the weather bureau indications did not come, and the sun descended in a crimson sky.

The temperature at Hudnut's pharmacy yesterday: 3 A. M., 74°; 6 A. M., 73°; 9 A. M., 77°; 12 M., 81°; 3½ P. M., 87°; 6 P. M., 83°; 9 P. M., 78°; 12 M., 75°.

Harry Nolan, one of the Staten Island fishermen, set out in his little catboat from Clifton on Wednesday last for the Romer Shoals with a fishing party consisting of three gentlemen and two ladies. They passed most of the time pleasantly enough, but on the way home they met the storm in all its fury. When the black cloud began to cross the bay the little boat was between the Hospital Ship and Dix Island, or about three and a half miles from land. The Fish Hawk, another fishing boat, handled by her owner, John Sandford, was about a mile behind. As the squall approached, Capt. Harry, as he is familiarly called, lowered his sail, threw out his anchor, gave the boat all the line he could spare, and then made everything snug for the unwelcome visitor.

When the storm was at its height and the little boat was plunging in the foam that dashed over her from stem to stern, a bolt of lightning struck the mast, and shattered it to splinters down to the step, without doing the slightest injury to the hull of the boat. The party on board felt only a slight shock. Capt. Nolan says he thought it was his astonishment at the shower of splinters that took the breath out of him. The heads of the two ladies were within a foot of the mast when it was struck by the bolt. When the storm was over the Fish Hawk came alongside the disabled boat, took her in tow, and carried the party home in safety. Both Sandford and Nolan say that the squall was the most violent they ever experienced.

During the same thunder squall four men working in a barn on the new farm of Peter's Hotel on the south beach of Staten Island were badly shocked by lightning that split a cedar tree within a few feet of where they stood, and also shattered the glass in some of the windows of the building belonging to St. John's Guild.

The 4 o'clock Staten Island ferryboat from New York was struck by the squall off Robbin's Reef. When the boat careened the passengers, as is usual in such cases, rushed to leeward, and this sent her over almost to the guard. The deck hands had difficulty in preventing a panic.

Barns belonging to Henry Bruere, of Port Prine, at New Dorp, were lifted from their foundations in Wednesday's storm, carried over a fence, and dumped down in a neighboring field. Some men at work in the barn escaped without injury. The barn and outbuildings of Joseph Egbert were demolished, as was the barn on the old Burbank place. At the New Dorp Railroad station a hen and her fifteen chickens were killed by a bolt of lightning.

The storm played havoc with a large advertising sign on the marshes near Coney Island. This sign is composed of letters over one hundred feet high, stretching for a distance of 2,860 feet. The letters were set upon posts, and they presented a broadside to the wind. More than half of them were overthrown. The cornfields on Long Island suffered greatly by the rain and the cutting winds. Reports from Greenport state that the barn that was burned near Flatbush contained the stock and farming implements of R. J. Berry, but the building belonged to J. V. B. Martense. The loss is $3,500, including two horses that were suffocated. The insurance upon the barn expired at noon on Wednesday, and the insurance agent called at 2 P. M. to see if a renewal was wanted. The owner was ready with the premium, and he received a new policy. Two and a half hours later the barn was struck by lightning and burned.

The old Dutch Church in Flatbush was struck by lightning, which ran down the leader until it came to an elbow joint, where it glanced off into the ground and shot a distance of thirty feet under the flag stones, tearing them up and scattering them about. Supervisor Willemson an honorary member of the church, says that had been uncovered by the lightning. It was hot.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The thermometer at noon to-day marks 91°, the coolest day within a week. There were eight cases of sunstroke reported to the Central Police Station up to noon to-day, four of which were fatal. The Health Office issued fifty-six burial permits up to noon, of which forty-two were for deaths by heat. The total number of deaths yesterday from sunstroke was thirty-five.

FATHER KILLEEN'S CHARGES.

The Rumored Arrest of Recorder Besher Unfounded—An Investigation.

The Rev. Father Thomas M. Killeen, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Bayonne, is of muscular build. His round face glows with health and his black eyes flash. He is a zealous reformer, principally with a view to reducing the great number of dram shops that exist among his parishioners in the Fourth Ward of Bayonne. His efforts of late have brought him into collision with prominent politicians.

A few Sundays ago he commented in his pulpit upon alleged irregularities on the part of several public officials, and he was understood to refer to Recorder John H. Besher and Chief of Police Van Buskirk. The Common Council directed their clerk to write to Father Killeen and request him to name the city officials he referred to, and put whatever charges he desired to make in writing.

Father Killeen promptly responded with a communication, in which he charged that Recorder Besher had accepted straw bail for Thomas Doyle, a Fourth Ward saloon keeper, whom he (Father Killeen) had charged with keeping a disorderly house, and that Chief Van Buskirk, through Patrolman Van Horn, had by his influence prevented him from doing all in his power to find and procure the acceptance of this bail.

Father Killeen also intimated that one of the two Common Councilmen from the Fourth Ward had induced a minor to sign a petition for a license for a saloon, telling him to say that he was of age.

The Common Council appointed a committee—Messrs. Mitchell, Selvage, Holiston, Kelly, and Doane—to investigate the charges, and invited Mayor Stephen K. Lane to preside at the investigation. The committee decided to meet in the city Hall, in the Common Council room, and hear every obtainable witness on either side.

Meanwhile a report that Father Killeen had caused the arrest of Recorder Besher upon the charge of drinking beer in a saloon on the recent local election day obtained some currency. It was positively contradicted by Recorder Besher yesterday, and Father Killeen said that he had not procured Recorder Besher's arrest, and had no intention of doing so. The committee held its first meeting last evening. Father Killeen was near the presiding officer, Mayor Lane. Recorder Besher and Chief Van Buskirk were accorded the right to sit among the Councilmen.

Councilman Mitchell said that he had called the committee together for organization so that they might arrange the preliminaries of the investigation. He moved, therefore, that as Father Killeen had been unable to collect the witnesses whom he relied upon to prove his charges, and desired to have them subpœnaed, the investigation be adjourned to Monday evening. The motion was carried.

Preferring to Die Together.

BUFFALO, July 14.—A body was found in Niagara River, below the falls, at 9 o'clock this morning. It is that of a man about 45 years of age, with dark hair and slightly bald head. It had been in the water but a short time. It has not been yet identified, but is believed to be that of Dr. E. H. Howie of Forestville, formerly of Silver Creek, N. Y. The body was found at the same place where Mrs. Sallie Stewart's body was found, and it is believed that they committed suicide together. Dr. Howie and Mrs. Stewart were reported to have been criminally intimate, and it is supposed that they preferred death to the disgrace of the scandal. The Doctor leaves a wife and five children destitute.

Killed by the Toy Pistol.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The numerous deaths from lockjaw occasioned by the reckless use of the deadly toy pistol on the 4th of July have created considerable excitement in this city. Two more victims were added to the list to-day in the death of Charles B. Unlack, aged 12, and Andrew Singer, aged 25, making thirteen persons who have died of lockjaw from wounds received by the explosion of toy pistols. Three other cases are reported to-night of persons who cannot recover.

Philadelphia Democratic Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The Democratic county conventions to-day nominated the Hon. James H. Mitchell in Republican and the present incumbent for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Major Moses Veale for Recorder of Deeds, and John C. McMasemin and David Haggerty for City Commissioners.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

Paris Decorated and Ablaze with Fireworks—The Celebration in New York.

PARIS, July 14.—The fête of the revolution and of the republic is celebrated to-day. The whole city is brilliantly decorated. The weather is fine and the streets are crowded.

The review of troops was witnessed by immense throngs.

The streets this evening are crowded, and brilliant illuminations are observed everywhere. The display of fireworks was magnificent.

The day was celebrated with enthusiasm by the French residents of this city. Early in the morning the battalion of Gardes Lafayette paraded down Broadway, escorted by Company D (Lafayette Guard), Eighth Regiment. Accompanying them were delegations from several French societies. After a review by Consul-General Lefaivre, and exchange of congratulatory speeches, the military set out for Lion Park. Because of a dissension, which recently arose among the national societies, there were two celebrations, one at Lion Park and the other at Jones's Wood. The following organizations and their friends rendezvoused at Lion Park: Société Française de Bienfaisance, Bataillon des Gardes Lafayette, Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, L'Amitié, La Sincérité, O. F., Union Alsacienne, Société Chorale l'Espérance, Union Franco-Américaine, Clémente Amitié Cosmopolite, Athénée Français, Société Patriotique Alsace-Lorraine.

At Jones's Wood the festivities were held by l'Union des Sociétés Françaises, comprising the following organizations: Cercle Artistique Français, Club Démocratique Française, Concorde, Culinaire Cosmopolite, Culinaire Philanthropique, La Famille, Fraternelle Cosmopolite, Gaîté Française, Huron Tribe, Idaho Tribe, Israélite Française, Mardi-Grass Association, Orphéon Français, La Prévoyance Société Coopérative, Union Chorale de Newark, Union Fraternelle Française, Union Française No. 17, Union Papineau, Colombo Guards, Garibaldi Guards, Mazzini, Sociedad Coral Española, Società Operaia, Unione e Fratellanza Italiana. Sports of every description were held during the afternoon at both places, and in the evening there was a rivalry in illuminations and displays of fireworks. A rather singular feature of the celebration was that neither of the factions appeared to be able to account for the want of unity in the observance of the anniversary. Questions on the subject were generally met by a shrug of the shoulders. Late last night both parks were brilliantly illuminated, and hundreds of dancers were whirling to lively music.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—The French residents of Chicago celebrated the anniversary at a suburban park. Ex-Minister Washburne, who was expected to deliver a speech, and responded briefly, dwelling upon the friendship and sympathy of France and the United States. He expressed the strongest belief in the perpetuity of republican institutions in France, holding with M. Thiers that no other government is now possible. Should the Government ever drift toward communism and anarchy, no one can tell the direction the great masses of the French people would take for their protection and safety. Every one who wished prosperity to France should pray for the success of a republic based upon law, order, justice, and equal rights.

DR. DREHER'S STORY.

A Seemingly Improbable Account of Attempted Chloroforming on a Steamboat.

Dr. Ernest Dreher, a druggist of 943 Broad street, Newark, says he had a singular experience on the steamer Narragansett, which quitted Stonington on Tuesday evening last for New York. At 11 o'clock, he says, a colored employee on the boat asked him for his ticket. The Doctor was sitting on a double sofa on the starboard side of the boat, and he noticed that the colored man nervously watched his pocketbook. Nearly all the passengers had retired, but six or eight men lounged in the main saloon. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, as he was dozing on the sofa, a man lay down on the opposite side of the sofa. A few minutes later, Dr. Dreher says, he discovered that chloroform had been poured upon the breast of his coat. He had heard the sound of a glass stopper being turned in a bottle, and he at once began to suspect that an attempt was being made to chloroform and rob him. He thrust his head over the arm of the female employee was holding a conversation with one of the colored watchmen, and that afterward she sat in a chair in front of the mirror above the stairway leading from the lower deck. From that place she could see everybody in the saloon. Dr. Dreher says he saw that she kept a sharp eye on his movements. He saw her make signs to the men in the saloon and the two colored watchmen.

Shortly before 2 o'clock Dr. Dreher says the fumes of the chloroform began to overpower him. He sprang to his feet and ran to a room which he thought was occupied by the Captain. He demanded protection. It was the baggage master's room, and he said that Dr. Dreher must be crazy. He went to bed after advising the Doctor to keep quiet. Dr. Dreher then requested to be put in the pilot house, he says, but the officers of the boat refused to grant his request. Then Dr. Dreher said he would shout "murder" if any of the fellows in the saloon came near him.

The chloroform, he avers, was affecting him, and therefore he walked across the saloon, just back of the wheel house, until the boat reached this city. He says he is sure the men ejected chloroform through the transoms of the parlor upon him afterward, and that they watched him from the upper deck. When he arrived in this city, he says, he started for the Chambers Street Hospital, but was so dazed that he walked down to Park place. Then he went to Newark.

Yesterday he told his story to Inspector Thorne.

The Inspector refused to tell what the Doctor said, and expressed the opinion that he was insane. He, however, instructed a detective to investigate the story.

HOBOKEN'S CITY PHYSICIAN.

A Complicated Condition of Affairs that Exercises the Politicians.

The politicians of Hoboken are greatly exercised over a dispute as to who is the legal City Physician. Dr. John Pindar occupied the position for many years. At a recent meeting of the Common Council the office was declared vacant. Thereupon the friends of Dr. Pindar presented a resolution renominating him. An amendment was offered to insert the name of Dr. Kudlich in place of Dr. Pindar's. Then an amendment to the amendment was moved, whereby Dr. Henry Allers's name was substituted for that of Dr. Kudlich. The amendment to the amendment was carried, and when the question of the resolution ascertained the chairman, without putting the amendment as amended or the original resolution, announced that Dr. Allers was elected. Mayor Besson sent in Dr. Allers, who is only about 23 years of age, the next day, approved of his appointment, and administered the oath of office to him.

At the next meeting of the Council the opponents of Dr. Allers contended that his election was illegal and void. The debate ended in a refusal on the part of the majority to recognize the subject.

At the next session the opponents of Dr. Allers showed an official opinion from the Corporation Attorney to the purport that his appointment was illegal, and that he was not even eligible as a candidate, as he had been practising only for six months. Another adjournment was had before any definite action could be taken.

When the Board next reassembled, Alderman Tinkin demonstrated Dr. Allers's eligibility as a flagrant violation of law. Alderman Wilsie, the leader of the Mayor's faction in the Council, replied that, inasmuch as Dr. Allers had been sworn in and had entered upon the performance of the duties of the office, he could not be ousted. A sharp debate was ended by the passage of a resolution appointing Dr. Samuel A. Helper as City Physician. Mayor Besson promptly vetoed this resolution, on the ground that there was no vacancy. An attempt on Tuesday to pass the resolution over the veto failed. Thus the matter stands.

The Police Board refuses to recognize Dr. Allers.

Capsized by an Excursion Barge.

While the police boat Moses Taylor was off the foot of East Third street at 9½ last evening cries of "Help! We are drowning!" were heard. Two men were found floating near an upturned rowboat. They were rescued and taken on board the Moses Taylor. They said they were Herman Roth, of 113 Pitt street, and Edward Mayna, of 807 Fifth street, and that they had been run down while in their rowboat by the barge Chicago, which was returning from an excursion up the Sound with the Eighteenth Ward Club.

A Convict Kills a Convict.

PLATTSBURG, July 14.—Henry King, a life convict, and Michael Hamilton, a five-year man at Clinton prison, both at work in the laundry, got into an argument yesterday regarding the present political situation. They adjourned to the agent's woodshed, where King picked up an axe and struck Hamilton twice on the head, inflicting wounds from which he died at midnight. Hamilton formerly resided at Haverstraw, both men were transferred from Sing Sing about four years ago.

Beaten to Death by Ruffians.

WAUPACA, Wis., July 14.—A shoemaker named Henry Brauner was set upon by three river men from Oshkosh, one named J. O'Brien, one named John Vantinine, and the other unknown, and was pounded and kicked to death. O'Brien crushed Brauner's head with stones, and the rivermen, who had long scores in their books, jammed them into their defenceless victim all over his body. The murder began by a fight started by O'Brien.

Robbed in Washington Square.

Henry Fiemer, a grocer at 249 Elizabeth street, while sitting on a bench in Washington Park, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was attacked by two men, who robbed him of a silver watch and $60. Policeman Carr arrested John Wallace, whom Fiemer identified, and who was held in $2,000 at Jefferson Market.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

OPPOSITION TO THE EMIGRATION CLAUSES IN THE LAND BILL.

The Pope Protesting Against the Indignities to the Remains of Pius IX.—Riots in Tunis—Ravages of Plague in St. Petersburg.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Times* this morning says: "The leaders of the Irish party in the House of Commons oppose emigration absolutely and completely, and by indirect and direct means are resisting the adoption of the emigration clause of the Land bill. They doubtless calculate that the Ministry will rather abandon that clause than imperil the fortunes of the bill or protract the labors of Parliament. But whatever modifications of the scheme Mr. Gladstone may accept, he can scarcely surrender its principle. The clause was originally put forward as one of the alternative methods of relief for the chronic poverty in the sterile, overcrowded districts of Ireland. The Conservatives and many Liberals would regard it as a breach of faith if this alternative were taken away."

It is understood that Mr. Davitt intends to employ his time in prison in writing a political and historical work, to be published simultaneously in the United States and Ireland.

In the House of Commons to-day the amendment of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, omitting the mention of "Canada" from the emigration clause in the Land bill, was adopted.

Mr. Parnell advocated the United States as a field for assisted emigration.

The *Daily News* says: "In political circles the explanation of the Irish opposition in the House of Commons to the emigration clause of the Land bill is that they wish to prevent the passage of the bill, and believe the rejection of that clause would increase the animosity to the bill in the House of Lords.

The House of Commons to-night again went into committee on the Land bill.

Mr. John Bright complained of Irish obstruction, and said the Irish members dared not vote against the emigration clause.

Mr. Parnell protested against Mr. Bright's statement, and said he intended to vote against the clause himself.

CORNELL AGAIN DEFEATED.

Coming in Third in the Race for the Thames Challenge Cup.

LONDON, July 14.—The race for the Thames Challenge Cup to-day was won by the London Rowing Club crew. The Thames crew came in second, and the Cornell University crew finished third. The race was won by three lengths, with a length between Thames and Cornell.

The Cornell University crew was the same as it was at the Henley regatta. The race excited greater interest than any other event. The Cornell crew, striking out very rapidly, took a slight lead at the start. The London crew, who were second, pulling a long sweeping stroke, came up opposite the Star and Garter and at the boat houses led by half a length, the Cornell crew slightly leading the Thames crew. When half way up to the concrete wall the Americans slightly improved their position with reference to the Thames crew, but the London crew were still drawing away, and were clear of the Cornelis by the time the top of the wall was reached. Off the new embankment the Thames crew made a spurt and passed the Cornell crew, and at Walden Wharf were half a length ahead, the Londons leading by two lengths. The London crew now steered for the Surrey shore, still going very strongly. The Cornelis kept well together, but their steering was not first rate. The Thames crew's steering was very good. The Cornell crew found the point the Londoners had an easy task, the battle being for the second place. Off the Soap Works the Thames crew spurted clear of the Cornelis and took their water. The Cornelis persevered pluckily to the finish, but were never again able to get on terms with the leading boats. The time race was 8 minutes and 19 seconds.

The Cornelis received a cordial greeting on rowing back to Putney. They were in better form than they were at the Henley regatta.

An Amateur Athletic Triumph in England.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Sportsman* says: "The riot at the athletic sports at Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, on Saturday last, was a disgrace to the name of British sport. All right-thinking people bitterly deplore the occurrence. Messrs. Myers and Merrill, the American, have been tendered universal sympathy.

Mr. Merrill was winning the quarter mile walking race at the Lewes athletic sports yesterday over a grass course, and won the race very easily in 6 minutes and 30 seconds, starting from the scratch with six other competitors, all of them having from 20 to 30 seconds start, he caught up with the best of them in the third lap, and walking on with impulsive fairness, he completed the task he had set himself, of lapping the best record, namely, 6 minutes and 48 seconds, which he did by 8 seconds. The race provoked intense excitement. Merrill was loudly cheered each time he passed the reserve booths.

Fighting in the Streets of Tunis.

LONDON, July 14.—A conflict has occurred in the streets of Tunis between the French and Arabs and the Tunisian soldiers, who recently returned from Sfax, where they were not lauded for fear that they would not fight the insurgents. The Tunisians taunted the Arabs with having left Sfax without a conflict for a hole in war. One Arab was seriously wounded, and his comrades, to the number of 500, took him to the French Legation and demanded justice.

Bradlaugh Threatening to Fight his Way In.

LONDON, July 14.—Mr. Bradlaugh has served a formal notice upon the Speaker and the other officers of the House of Commons, protesting against his previous exclusions from the House as illegal, and giving notice that on or before the 31 of August he will present himself at the table of the House, that any one endeavoring to prevent him will be acting illegally, and that he will resist physical force, and endeavor to overcome it if offered.

England's Naval Strength.

LONDON, July 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Trevelyan, Secretary to the Admiralty, in reply to Sir John Hay (Liberal Conservative), said there were nine French ironclads on the African coast, six of which were of the first class; that Admiral Hornby has six ironclads in the Mediterranean, which were quite sufficient to cope with the French nine [cheers]; that England has besides in the Channel squadron four ironclads and nine coast-guard ships.

The Situation in Bulgaria.

BUCHAREST, JULY 14.—The military force concentrated at Sistova for the sitting of the National Assembly consisted of 7,000 troops, with 24 pieces of artillery. Prince Alexander preferred residing aboard a gunboat on the Danube to living in the town. The former Bulgarian Ministers have taken refuge at Giurgevo, on the Roumanian side of the Danube, where they intend watching events.

A Protest from the Pope.

ROME, July 14.—The *Fanfulla* announces that the diplomatic body accredited to the Vatican to-day went to the Vatican by express invitation from the Pope, who addressed them in an oral protest in regard to the disturbances during the removal of the remains of Pius IX. Monsignor Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, has sent a similar protest to the Papal Nuncios abroad.

The Siberian Plague at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—The Siberian plague, which recently made its appearance in the environs of this city, is spreading with alarming rapidity. Horses are dying by scores, and many persons are affected. The local authorities are helpless, owing to the want of efficient doctors and the fact that the peasants sell the skins of beasts which have died of the disease.

The Czar Appearing in the Streets.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—The Czar, Czarina, and Czarewitch on Tuesday, without ceremony or important escort, came from Peterhof on a steam yacht