

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

DENVER, 12.—For several days the passenger rates from Denver to the Missouri River have been in a very unsettled condition, but not until to-day has a cut been openly declared. The agents of the Burlington and Missouri, Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe announce a cut unprecedented in the history of Western roads, viz.: \$3 to Kansas City; St. Louis, \$8.50; Chicago, \$14.50; New York, \$28. In fact, they are selling tickets to any of the principal Eastern points for Kansas City rates to that point, and as the Eastern roads refuse to prorate on the cut, the result is the above named roads are carrying through passengers free to Kansas City. Pool Commissioner Daniels to-day issued a circular ordering a restoration of rates to take effect on the 15th inst. This order will surely be ignored.

NEW YORK, 12.—Ferdinand Ward to-day filed an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to George C. Hall. Ward assigns all his rights, title and interest in the Booth's Theatre property, six lots and buildings on Madison Avenue, 18 lots and buildings in Brooklyn; also, all lots and buildings in Stamford, Conn., known as Rosemont, Strawberry Hill, together with his farm, buildings and furniture, plate and personal property of every kind. The assignment first directs the payment of Ward's individual indebtedness, the balance is then to be applied to the discharge of his liability in the indebtedness of the firm of Grant & Ward.

An attachment is granted on the property of Frederick Grant in the suit of Harry B. Hollins, Franck C. Hollins and Fernando Yznaga. The affidavit of Fernando Yznaga states that on April 15th last, Grant made a promissory note dated the same day, wherein he promised to pay on demand of the U. S. National Bank or order \$25,000, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The U. S. National Bank, by endorsement, transferred this note to plaintiff, who demanded payment of it from Grant, but he had neglected to do this.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—At a picnic last Sunday, Henry Casey, a respectable young man, was accused by Julia Sweeney of having criminally assaulted her. Casey came up for a preliminary hearing in the Justice's Court of Redwood City, Saturday. During the proceedings Sweeney, the father of the girl, drew a revolver and fired three shots at the accused, each ball taking effect. Casey died at midnight. Much sympathy is felt for the family of the young man, as the evidence showed the charge was ill founded.

Mrs. Martha Wilson, colored, and H. L. Wells, who first testified on behalf of Miss Hill in the Sharon divorce case, and when called on by the defense later, swore that their first testimony was false, were arrested this evening for perjury. Bail was fixed at \$20,000 in each case.

NEW YORK, 12.—Shortly before 5 o'clock to-night Isaac D. Edrehi, chemist, aged 60, living apart from his wife, aged 45, visited her at her lodging, east Seventy-first street. Their son Charles, aged 5 years, was playing in the room. After some conversation with his wife, Edrehi asked her to live with him again. She answered: "No!" Thereupon he drew a revolver and fired at her as she turned to flee, shooting her in the back, fracturing the spine, and causing a wound, which will undoubtedly prove fatal. He then shot his little son, killing him instantly. The father fled from the house, and while running up Seventy-first street, between Lexington and Third avenues, he placed the pistol against his right temple, fired and fell dead upon the side-walk.

Cincinnati, 12.—The special Grand Jury appointed to consider crimes in connection with the riot and the burning of the court house, made report to-day to Judge Avery. The report treats at length of the causes leading to the riot, and speaks of the common report that the jurors were bribed, of the general complaint that the courts permit too many delays, and that good citizens avoided jury duty to the detriment of a fair administration of justice. It also points out the defects in the criminal code. The report commends highly the conduct of the 14th Regiment at the time of the riot, and praises the bravery of Captain Desmond who lost his life in the court house. Fifty-four indictments are returned, covering 12 different grades of crime, but nothing further will be divulged concerning these until the arrests are made. Judge Avery, in receiving the report, made a brief defense of the courts, and remarked the public would judge whether the jury had done its work well or not.

It has been made known that one indictment found by the special grand jury was against T. O. Campbell, the attorney who defended Wm. Berner, the murderer of Kirk, for bribery. Campbell, upon hearing of the indictment, went to the court, waived legal notice of the indictment, pleaded not guilty and gave a bond in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at this term of court.

Representative Hewitt's new tariff bill, after making a modification to simplify the administration of the customs laws, provides that after the 13th of June, 1884, the internal revenue tax on brandy distilled exclusively from apples, peaches and grapes, shall be ten cents on each proof gallon, or wine

gallon when below proof. After Jan. 1st, 1885, no article mentioned in schedule I, cotton and cotton goods, shall pay a higher rate of duty than 40 per cent. ad valorem; in schedule J, hemp, jute and flax, than 30 per cent.; in schedule K, wool and woollens, no less than 70 per cent, and carpets and carpeting shall not pay a higher rate than 35 per cent. ad valorem; and in schedules B and C, earthenware, glassware and metals, than 50 per cent; on all articles except those mentioned specially in schedules A, chemicals; D, wood; G, provisions, M, books; N, sundries, other than precious stones and E, sugar, there will be levied 90 per cent of the duties now imposed. On articles in schedule F, tobacco, there shall be levied 80 per cent of the duties now imposed; on still wines in casks the duty shall be 60 cents per gallon. It repeats that clause of the law of 1883 which imposes a tax of 6-10 of one cent per pound on iron or steel rivets, screw nails, and fence wire, round, in coils or loops, valued at 3 1/2 cents or less per pound, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to any manufacturer of fence wire or wire baling ties, the amount of duties which may have been paid on imported iron or steel wire rods actually used in the manufacture of fence wire and baling ties. The following articles are placed on the free list: Salt in bags, sacks, barrels or in other packages, or in bulk; coal slack, or culm coke, coal, bituminous or shales; provided this shall not apply to coal imported from Canada, until the government shall have exempted from payment of duty all coal imported into that country from the United States; timber, hewn or sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, timber squared or sided, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, sawed boards, planed and other lumber, hemlock, sycamore and bass wood, and all other articles of sawed lumber, hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks rough hewn or sawed, staves of wood of all kinds, pickets and palings, laths, shingles, pine clapboards, wood unmanufactured not specially provided for in this act; iron ore, including manganese iron ore, the dross from burnt pyrites, sulphur ore and iron pyrites, copper imported in the form of ores, lead ore and lead dross, nickel in ore, matte, chromite of iron or chromic ore, hay, chicory root, ground or unground, burnt or prepared, acorns and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used, or intended to be used, for coffee, or as substitutes therefor, specially enumerated or provided for in this act; jute, jute butts, flax straw, flax not hatched or dressed, hemp, not specially enumerated or provided for; sunn sisal grass and other vegetable substance not specially enumerated or provided for; bristles, beeswax, lime glycerine, crude extract of hemlock and other barks used in tanning, and not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act; indigo extracts and carmine dyes, partly refined, including Lee's crystals; cement, Roman, Portland, and all others; whiting and Paris white, dry nitrate of potash or saltpeter; wood tar, coal tar, crude coal tar, products of such as naphtha, benzine, benzole or dead oil, and pitch of all preparations of coal tar, not colors or dye, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; ochres earths, umber and umber earths, and sienna and sienna earths, all earths or clays unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; all barks, leaves, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots and excrescences, such as not gales, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, grain, gums and gum resins, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic (not garden) seeds, and reeds of morbid growth weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects; any of the foregoing which are not edible, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or other process of manufacture, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; iron or steel sheets or plates, or tagger's iron, coated with tin, lead or with a mixture of which these metals is a component part by dipping, or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, loire plates and tagger's tin; wools of the third class, commonly known as carpet wools, asphaltum, living animals, copperas, or sulphate of iron, microscopes imported by physicians for professional use and not for sale, copper in ingots, old copper, regulas of copper, goatskins, rags, books in foreign languages and professional books not published in the United States, imported in single copies for use and not for sale; crude borax, refined borax and boric acid; grindstones in the rough, stones unmanufactured or undressed, head stones, granite, sandstone and all building or monumental stone, except marble, not specially enumerated or provided for; paintings in oil and water colors and statuary not otherwise provided for; osier and willow, prepared for basket makers' use, waste and all raw and unmanufactured materials not specially provided for by existing laws. The President is requested to withdraw Consuls of the United States from places which are not ports of entry whenever in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury they are no longer required for the protection of the revenue. Section eight abolishes all fees, and the oaths by existing laws, relating to the entry of goods, are abolished, and it is provided where such fees constitute all or part of the compensation of any officer,

the latter shall receive in lieu thereof a fixed salary. It is provided the Secretary of the Treasury shall grant permission for any firm or corporation to withdraw from bond alcohol or any spirits containing alcohol, subject to an internal revenue tax, in specified quantities not less than 300 proof gallons without the payment of the internal revenue tax on the same, or on spirits from which it may have been distilled for the sole purpose of use in industrial pursuits.

CINCINNATI, 12.—*News-Journal's* Chattanooga: At a social gathering last night near Madison County, Ala., line, a quarrel arose between old man Atchley and young Tuckett. The friends of the two men began firing, when one of Tuckett's brothers was instantly killed and another fatally wounded. Atchley received a mortal wound and his son was dangerously hurt.

CHICAGO, 12.—*Times* New York special: One of Blaine's strongest supporters in New England says: The Plumed Knight has been offered by Conkling and Platt their unreserved support in the National Republican Convention.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 13.—The city was greatly excited to-day as it became known that property of John Hurd had been attached to the amount of \$300,000 and an accounting demanded in the interest of the stockholders of the Housatonic Rolling Stock Company. The company was organized in 1881, by John Hurd and Fred Miles, of this city, and Will H. Barnum, Limerock, with a capital stock of \$500,000. Hurd and Miles have frequently refused to disclose what had been done with the funds. Stock in the Housatonic Rolling Stock Company and other similar organizations has been sold in large quantities through Hurd, Miles and others. It is estimated that Hurd made \$150,000 from his operations.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The *Chronicle's* Portland, Oregon special says: Cheney & Sprague's lumber yards at Spokane Falls, are attached by D. W. Small, of Walla, Walla. The company was organized last year with a capital stock of three millions.

CINCINNATI, 13.—Fort Wayne Ind.: Three hundred masked men are reported at the Fair Grounds, awaiting the arrival of more of their number by train, when it is supposed they will proceed to lynch the murderers of Boockett at Berne, Adams County.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., 12.—One hundred and fifty pounds of glycerine in Dunbar's magazine exploded this evening caused by the building taking fire. The shock was felt for miles. No one was injured.

TORONTO, 12.—The British Canadian Lumber and Timber Co., has assigned to a representative of Scotch capitalists. Liabilities placed at \$1,000,000, assets trifling.

BOSTON, 12.—The *Transcript* denies that Clark is to be elected to succeed President Dillon of the Union Pacific Railroad.

NANTUCKET, 13.—O'Connor died yesterday afternoon. His mind was clear to the last, when he exclaimed "My God," and expired. The remains leave to-day for New York.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 13.—Tom Henry, colored, was killed by drunken negroes early this morning at Uniontown, Ky. He was cut almost to pieces and when nearly dead was shot and instantly killed by a negro named Jim Smith.

HAZELHURST, Miss., 13.—Erastus B. Wheeler, defendant in the Copiah murder trial, testified that the Wednesday before the killing, "Scot told me twice that Matthews said he intended to kill me before the election was over. I went to the polls 15 or 20 minutes before the election, and took my gun in through the window before Matthews came. I said, 'Good morning, Matthews.' He came up in front of me and said: 'What do you know?' I said, 'I know a damn sight—something you don't think I know.' He walked back and forth a little, then he said he was a challenger, and had a right to stay there. As soon as Matthews handed his ticket, he started toward me, drew his pistol and turned. I hadn't time to get my gun to my shoulder. When he fell his pistol fell at his side."

Boston, 13.—Early this morning Walter Bradshaw fatally shot his father at their home, 108 Pleasant Street, Cambridge. The father, who is 56 years of age, until recently lived apart from the family, and for eight years had not contributed to their support. A few months ago he returned and had been living with them since. Walter, 23 years of age, this morning went to his father's room, awakened him, and told him that his mother wanted money for groceries. The father jumped from his bed and pushed young Bradshaw toward the door. Walter drew a pistol and warned his father to keep away. The father then started toward him, and the pistol was discharged accidentally.

Omaha, 13.—A prize fight took place this morning near Clear Creek, about 40 miles from Omaha, between James Felt, a miner from Rich Hill, Missouri, and Jack Handley, the champion of Colorado, for a purse of \$300. A special train left Omaha about 2 o'clock for the scene, and there were over 100 sports on board, who paid \$10 a ticket, and also quite a number of newspaper men. On arrival at the battle ground a 24 foot ring was pitched, referees, appointed and all other preliminaries arranged. At 6 o'clock Felt and Handley, who had been in training several weeks in Omaha, and were in fine condition, stepped into the ring and the fight began. Twenty-two rounds were fought, both men being badly

punished, Hanley about the face and Felt about the body. Hanley was inclined to make foul breaks, and several times kicked Felt with his shoe, and also would not let go when they clinched. He was warned to stop this, but finally on the twenty-second round he made a bad foul and the referee decided the fight in favor of Felt. Both men showed considerable science and endurance. The fight lasted one hour. The crowd while on the return trip got to fighting on the cars, and finally there was a general exchange of shots, resulting in three men being wounded. One man was shot in the head dangerously, another in the chin, and another in the arm.

Upon reaching Omaha the wounded men were quickly taken from the train in carriages and removed to different places. Their names have not yet been ascertained. No one in the crowd is willing to give anything away. It was a most disgraceful affair. The authorities will probably endeavor to punish all concerned.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 13.—The Elevated Short Route Railway, connecting East with West Louisville, via the river front, was formally opened to-day, and the first train passed over the road built by C. P. Huntington at a cost of a million dollars. It will be of the greatest benefit to traffic between eastern and western points, since it will save time and the cost of transfer round the city.

NEW YORK, 13.—The trunk line joint executive committee, passenger department, to-day settled on the details of a new contract, and copies of the document will be at once transmitted to the different roads for ratification. Commissioner Pierson stated the new agreement did not differ essentially from the former one, as it provided for pooling the competitive business between the differential fare points. The only important new feature was the establishment of several new pools between points west of the Mississippi river and New York, the details of which are not yet ready for publication.

DENVER, 13.—The eastern passenger rate war is becoming interesting; an \$1 rate to Chicago, \$5 to St. Louis, \$24.50 to New York, and other eastern points in proportion. It will be announced to-morrow morning that the teachers' trip from Denver to Chicago will be \$15. Before the day closes the tickets to Kansas City will be one dollar or less.

NEW YORK, 13.—Attachments have been granted here against the property of Hudson & Co., of Tombstone, Arizona, in two suits, one by the Anglo California bank or San Francisco to secure the payment of \$30,000. The attachment was granted in a suit brought by the Anglo California bank on an affidavit made by Eugene Seligman. It is asserted that prior to the 9th of May the bank loaned Hudson & Co. \$30,000, which has become payable. The second attachment was granted in a suit brought by Wm. H. Seamans, who has a claim of \$2,000 against the firm. Both attachments were granted on the ground of the non-residence of the defendants.

From the *World* of Wednesday: The stock commission house of A. Dyet & Co., No. 80 Broadway, yesterday drew checks on the Continental National Bank to the amount of \$700,000. During the day the bank refused to certify some of these checks to the amount of about \$200,000, and this fact, in connection with the circumstances which had led to it, involving the names of John C. Eno and the Second National Bank, caused some excitement in banking and stock exchange circles. The recent disclosures about over certificates on checks have made the banks cautious. Thus yesterday the Continental declined to assume any risks of A. Dyet & Co., who have been old and heavy depositors. The principal rumor on the street yesterday was one which affected the credit of the Second National Bank, 150 Fifth Avenue, and of which John C. Eno is president. It had been stated that Eno had involved the Second National Bank to the amount of \$2,000,000, and that the bank would be obliged to suspend had not Amos Eno, his millionaire father, come to the rescue, and made up to the bank the amount of his son's losses. The report that the bank was in trouble was denied early in the afternoon, but when it became known that A. Dyet & Co. were in trouble, it was remembered that John Eno was one of the principal customers of the firm, and this gave rise to the further speculation as to the extent Eno had become in the rapidly declining market.

Members of the firm of Arthur Dyet and A. R. L. Norton, said they had deposited \$900,000 worth of securities with the bank to-day. They will deposit the necessary cash and checks to be paid. They decline to make any statement in regard to Eno whatever. This gentleman was at the office of Dyet & Co. up to 6.20 last evening. He was also in the adjoining office of Goff & Randall, through whom he is believed to have carried on some of his operations. Mr. Eno made sweeping denials of all the reports.

NEW YORK, 14.—The New York *Tribune* states that Jay Gould, president, and Sidney Dillon, of the executive committee, deny any movement to put Wabash temporarily in the hands of a receiver.

Senator Sabin left last night for St. Paul. He says with assets to the amount of three times the liabilities. Nobody will suffer from the Northwestern Car Co's failure. The loss from suspension will be light, if anything. Telegrams from St. Paul advise that affairs are even better than anticipated.

NEW YORK, 10:30 a.m.—The scene on the Stock Exchange was one of intense excitement this morning. There was a rush to sell stocks, partly on account of brokers unable to meet engagements. Before 10:15, Nelson, Robinson & Co., and Goff & Randall, announced suspension.

NEW YORK, 14.—There was a drop of from 1 to 5 1/2 per cent. as compared with yesterday's closing. The downward movement being accelerated by rumors of several bull pools being forced to liquidate. Louisville and Nashville broke 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Western Union 3 1/2 to 5 1/2; Union Pacific 2 1/2 to 4 1/2; Northern Pacific preferred 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; Pacific Mail 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; St. Paul 2 1/2 to 7 1/2; Lackawanna 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; Northwestern 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; Oregon Trans-continental 4 to 11; Pullman 2 to 10 1/2 and Canada Southern 1 1/2 to 3 1/2, then rallying to 4 per cent., but before 10:30 the market declined again. A. Dyett & Co., announced that Wm. Heath & Co. will settle for stocks bought, sold, borrowed, or loaned by us previous to this date.

CHICAGO, 14, 10:10 a.m.—The situation thus far on change to-day has been a tumultuous one. The depression in Wall Street has its visible reflection here and accompanying downward tendency in stocks. A great break in prices occurred in the grain markets, the effect was particularly felt in wheat, where opening prices were nearly a cent under the lowest figures of yesterday.

NEW YORK, 14.—The National Bank Examiner has announced that the Second National Bank is solvent. A. M. Bogart & Co., bankers, have suspended. Nelson Robinson & Co. announce all active stocks carried by them were sold yesterday, and people carrying them in loans, need not be alarmed as they will show their books, proving money obtained for them. J. C. Williams, broker, says he will announce his suspension later in the day. Several stocks were brought in under the rules this morning on his account.

NEW YORK, 14.—Hatch & Foote announce their suspension at the Stock Exchange.

The Metropolitan Bank has suspended; the doors are closed. George I. Leney is president.

O. M. Bogart & Co. have assigned to John Wheeler, preferences \$86,000.

Secretary of the Treasury Folger, is in town, and has telegraphed to Washington ordering the immediate payment of the 127th call for bonds. If necessary he will order another call for \$11,000,000.

The failure of Hatch & Foote was precipitated by the Phoenix Bank refusing to certify checks.

NEW YORK, 14.—Foon.—A meeting of the Clearing House is called for 1.30 p.m. to-day, to consider the financial situation. The banks are crowded with anxious depositors. It is impossible to get near any one in authority.

NEW YORK, 11 a.m.—The stock market is ragged. Some stocks showing sharp recovery, others at lowest prices of the day. The failures have stopped for the moment, but the air is thick with rumors of further suspensions. Few know precisely where they stand and the situation is strained. At 11 a.m. wheat was 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 lower. The depression is due to lower western advances and panicky news.

At the Custom House both the sidewalk and carriage way are impassable. At the doors of the suspended house the masses of humanity are denser. Many disconsolate faces gaze at the closed doors. Among the crowd are seen several well dressed ladies. Some present from motives, other than curiosity. News of the disasters seemed to spread with lightning rapidity. Private carriages, liveried servants from up town are flying through the streets. Many now stand outside the doors of the banks and banking houses. The directors of nearly all the banks are either in session or present in the buildings ready for an emergency.

The doors of the Stock Exchange are guarded by policemen. The visitors' galleries are clear, none now being admitted to the building except members, clerks and messengers, because the crowd endeavoring to gain admittance is too large for the capacity of the building.

The following notice is posted on the Metropolitan Bank door: "Check drawn by the Maverick Bank, Boston, on Metropolitan Bank may be presented to the First National Bank for payment. All drafts drawn by the First National Bank of Utica on the Metropolitan Bank may be presented to the First National Bank for payment."

Noon.—The financial complications of the past week, supplemented by revelations regarding the management of the Second National Bank which resulted in the resignation of the president, brought about such a feeling of uncertainty in the financial situation that in opening business at the Stock Exchange this morning it was felt that disaster was imminent. Before long one failure after another was announced until five stock firms had suspended and the Metropolitan Bank had closed its doors. Its president, Geo. I. Seney, has been one of the most prominent speculators in exchange, and was rated high.

The failure of Hatch & Foote is likely to involve country firms, as they held accounts of many private bankers outside of New York as well as individuals west and south.

Secretary Folger telegraphed to Washington to take up bonds of the 127th call on presentation. The bonds are not due until June 20. The Secretary further promises such steps as will relieve the present situation.

NEW YORK, 14.—Central Pacific, 36;