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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Commissioners appointed to visit the Central and South American States in the interest of more intimate national and commercial relations between those countries and the United States have submitted a report to the Department of State of their work in Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. The report in part says: The share of the United States in the enormous trade of the River Plate country, which includes Paraguay, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, is lamentably insufficient and less than it was half a century ago. The reason is very apparent. Twenty-one lines of steamships connect these ports with those of Europe, while there is no regular steamship communication with our country. From forty to sixty steamers arrive at Buenos Ayres every month, and not one from the United States. The few products of our fields and factories we found there are brought there sometimes in chartered vessels, but more frequently come by way of Europe, the merchants with one voice saying that because of the absence of steam communication they can afford to buy in the United States only such articles as cannot be obtained elsewhere.

The presentation of the communication to the President of Uruguay was made the subject of a great deal of ceremony and military display, it being the desire of the government as well as the people to testify in this manner their admiration for the "grand" Republic, as the United States is universally termed. The President of Uruguay and his ministers, after expressing with great ardor their admiration for the United States, their efforts to imitate our government in all things and their desire for closer relations, accepted without discussion each and all of the propositions submitted by the commission except that which relates to a reciprocity treaty with the United States. To this they would have readily consented also, but the commission felt justified in encouraging them to expect that the Congress of the United States would not consent to a reduction or removal of the duty on wool, that being the chief product of Uruguay, and the only article exported to the United States which is taxed under our tariff. With regard to the proposed common coin and international Congress, they were quite enthusiastic. The government of Uruguay, they said, was not in such a financial condition as to offer pecuniary aid towards the construction of a steamship line between its ports and the United States, but very earnestly hoped that something might be done in this direction, and would agree to afford any steamer special privileges in the matter of harbor duties, etc.

The presentation of the Commission to the President of the Argentine Republic was at the President's request attended with such familiarity as was consistent with diplomatic rank and usage, and the usual complimentary addresses were exchanged. The formal topics submitted for consideration at our conference with President Roca and his government, were all cordially approved by them. Nowhere has the Commission met with a more genuine cordiality, and nowhere has the desire for closer political and commercial relations with the United States been so apparent as in the Argentine Republic. That country aspires to be to South America what our country is to the northern continent, and is making rapid strides towards such a position. The President earnestly desired more intimate commercial relations with the United States, but said that it was useless to expect trade without transportation facilities. The Argentine government was willing to do as much as the United States in giving financial aid to the steamship company that would sail vessels between the ports of the two countries, and it was to be hoped that our Congress would do something at once so as to make the markets of the United States accessible to Argentine importers.

PHILADELPHIA, 17.—The list of wounded numbers 16. Edward Young, of Wilmington, Del., the fireman of the *Felton*, was injured about the head and face. The passengers were mostly women, taking their babies for a fresh air trip on the river. Their escape is accounted for by the providential fact that but few of them were in the forward part of the steamer. Edward Young, the fireman, says that when the explosion occurred he was carrying only 35 pounds to the square inch.

Andrew Linker said to-day that he inspected the boiler last May and found it in good condition. The iron was tested. It was stamped 50,000 pounds and broke at 56,000 pounds. The indentation in the head of the boiler, however, shows beyond doubt that the explosive force came from without and not from within. Captain Wiley, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Mershon and Mr. Linker made a careful examination of the wreck for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the explosion. The investigation established the fact that the explosion was caused by dynamite.

The explosive had been placed forward directly at the head of the boiler. The steamer came up from Wilmington at 8.30 and lay at her wharf until 10 o'clock. She lay at Wilmington in charge of Andrew Jones, of Bridgeton, N.J. He could not be communicated with to-day, but Capt. Wiley says that

if a stranger had boarded the steamer last night, the watchman would have informed him of the fact. While the steamer lay at her wharf this morning the passengers came aboard and took chairs on the hurricane deck or aft. The officers and deck hands were busy and no attention was paid to the movements of passengers. Several of them carried baskets, so that a bundle or package might have been carried aboard without attracting attention. The official report made to H. F. Kennedy, superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway Company, under whose supervision the steamboat is operated, says: "The head of the boiler was indented and cracked about a foot in length. The explosion is believed to have been caused by a cartridge of some kind placed under the head of the boiler maliciously. Detectives have been put on the case. The *Felton* was insured for \$50,000."

WICHITA, Ks., 17.—A special to the *Eagle* from Fort Reno says: News has been received of a desperate fight between a number of cowboys occurring at the ranch of Frank Murray, 35 miles southwest, in the Chickasaw Nation. A party of 25 cowboys rode up to the ranch and fired, 100 shots at the boys inside the ranch cabin, with whom they had had a quarrel over burned stock. The boys inside, being well armed, returned the fire with deadly effect, killing Dick Covart and seriously wounding Dick Jones and Bob Woods of the attacking party. This makes four who have been killed over the trouble at this ranch since April. Covart, who was killed, and also Jones and Woods have been notorious characters in the Territory.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The General Land Office has received information that Judge Deady, of the Oregon Court, has decided that pre-emption entries can only be cancelled by proceedings in the courts. It has been the practice of the Land Office to cancel pre-emption entries upon sufficient proof of non-compliance with the law or want of good faith on the part of the pre-emptor. Acting Commissioner Walker has officially informed his informant that the practice and views of the law, followed and entertained in the General Land Office, will not be changed before the Supreme Court of the United States shall have had an opportunity of passing upon the points raised by Judge Deady.

Commissioner Thoman, of the Civil Service Commission, thinks that the messengers to be selected for the delivery of the special ten cent stamp letters will be appointed under the civil service law.

The Annual Convention of the Grand Division Sons of Veterans met here to-day. This division comprises the territory of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, and numbers some 4,000 members. The affairs of the order were reported in a flourishing condition, with an increase of membership and harmony in the ranks. The annual report recommends that a special committee be appointed, to consist of two brothers from each division, to effect a union of all factions of sons of veterans with this order. During the year an opposition branch of sons of veterans in Ohio has become attached to the order.

Chief Clerk John Twedale of the War Department will act as Secretary of War during the absence of Secretary Endicott. The Secretary will be absent from Washington up to October 1st.

First Comptroller Durnan has written a letter to Mr. Loring, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, in which he says the latter is in error in supposing that any rejected accounts were for "machinery" or experiments. He explains that the disallowed claims amounting to about \$20,000 were solely for expenditures for seed and labor, and concludes his letter by saying that unless Loring has some further statement to make he shall proceed in the case under due process of law.

Acting Postmaster-General Stevenson to-day declined the proposition of the American District Telegraph Company of Philadelphia to take charge of the immediate delivery system in that city on the ground that the law contemplates the maintenance by the Department of its own delivery system.

St. Louis, 17.—Last Friday there came to this city four members of the general executive committee of the Knights of Labor. The mission of these gentlemen was to have a conference with Col. Talmage, the general manager of the Wabash Railway, in regard to the relations existing between the members of the Knights of Labor and the railroad company, which are said to be in quite a disturbed condition. Talmage being out of the city, the gentleman was telegraphed to requesting him to state where and when a conference could be had. Talmage replied he saw no reason why he should meet the committee for the purpose named; that he was not aware of any dissatisfaction existing among the employees of the road, and declined to confer with the committee. As an apparent outcome of this there was promulgated to-day at Moberly, Mo., where the Wabash Railway system has extensive shops, an official order commanding "all Knights of Labor of the Wabash system at all points to quit work on Tuesday, August 18th, at 12 o'clock, noon, and to remain out until further orders from the general executive board."

The order is signed by Frederick Turner, Secretary of the Board. The order has created quite a sensation at Moberly, and the strike ordered is looked upon as one of the most serious for many years.

GALVESLON, 17.—A Gainesville special to the *News* says: Deputy United States Marshal Johnson brought in yesterday from the Indian Territory Rev. J. T. Lillie and Mrs. Jennie Barrington, charged with the murder of J. P. Barrington, the husband of the woman. The prisoners were taken to Sherman this morning for a preliminary hearing before the United States Commissioner.

MONTREAL, 17.—Sir Francis Hincks is down with the smallpox and is not expected to recover.

NEW YORK, 18.—Senator Edmunds and family arrived from Europe yesterday. In an interview last night the senator, in response to a question about the present condition of trade in England, said: "It is depressed, very much so. I made inquiry wherever I went on that point, and the reply was everywhere the same. The cause is undoubtedly overproduction, and England has gone on manufacturing until she has glutted her markets. There is already a wide feeling there that England can only save herself and prevent starvation, or emigration among her working people by following the example of this country and adopting a protective policy. Indeed I think she will be compelled to do so."

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—A terrible accident is reported from Little Caillon, Terrebonne parish. A few days ago while Emile Lirette was engaged in moulding bullets for his gun, he asked his wife to fill his powder horn for him. She was some 10 or 12 feet from the fireplace where a few coals were smouldering. The task was but half completed when a gust of wind suddenly blowing through the open door sent a spark straight at the powder, which ignited, and a terrific explosion followed. The roof of the dwelling was torn off and three children instantly killed. The mother received such injuries that before many hours she, too, was dead, while the husband and father and two children were badly wounded.

NEW YORK, 18.—Captain Conner, of the St. James Hotel, his old business manager, goes regularly to the asylum to see McCullough. The Captain thinks the actor is losing ground physically as well as mentally. He has come to think that he owns Bloomingdale as a gift from friends interested in seeing him happy in his old age. He no longer alludes in any way to the stage, or as he used to do, to engagements which he must start away to fill. Occasionally he wants all his baggage packed up to go to Chicago or Cleveland, but shortly forgets all about it, and is not surprised or angry if he finds his orders have not been executed. Sometimes McCullough, lying in his room, will burst out in recitation of poems or bits of plays in which he has at different times appeared, but this is the only feature of his present condition to connect him with his old triumphs. When Capt. Conner called last, he found McCullough almost indifferent to his presence, so much so that it was difficult to determine whether or not he recognized him. He was in a mild stupor that will more and more characterize his disease. He may die in a month, or he may live a year or two. Physicians do not think he will live more than a year.

St. Louis, 18.—A letter is published here to-day dated Sunny Bank, Hyde, Cheshire, England, July 13, 1885, and signed Samuel N. Brooks, which speaks of his son H. M. Brooks, having left home last January on a business trip to Ireland, and that no word has been received from him since. It had been learned, however, that he had the curate of an adjoining parish for a companion and that they had indulged in various extravagances, and that Brooks' name had got mixed up with the "St. Louis trunk tragedy," and also got mixed up with Dr. Maxwell. The letter shows great distress on the part of the writer and makes an urgent appeal for information in regard to the person concerned in the murder. Part of this letter was shown to Maxwell and he recognized the signature as that of his father and desired possession of the letter to write his father and tell him that he (Maxwell) was innocent of the murder of Preller and that he had a perfectly good defense. In the course of conversation Maxwell, or, as he is now pretty definitely identified, Brooks, said that Preller was troubled with insomnia, and he had prescribed chloroform for him on several occasions and with benefit. Preller, however, had heart disease, he said, and intimated that he had taken, or had administered to him on this occasion, an overdose with fatal results. This will be Brooks' defense when he comes to trial.

NEW YORK, 18.—Threes, 2½; 4½'s 13; 4's, 22½; Pacific 6's, 26; Central Pacific, 37½; Burlington, 29½; Northern Pacific, 24; preferred, 51½; Northwestern, 2½; New York Central, 14; Oregon Navigation, 82; Transcontinental, 21½; Pacific Mail, 50½; Panama, 98; St. Louis & S. F., 20½; Texas Pacific, 17; Union Pacific, 50; Fargo Ex. 17; Western Union, 70½.

STANBURY, Mo., 2:20 p. m.—At noon to-day all the men in the Wabash shops went out. Everything quiet and no demonstrations.

Moberly, Mo.—The men employed on the Wabash road went out to-day. No trouble.

St. Louis, 18.—A meeting of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and committees representing the locked-out men on the Wabash road, and Knights of Labor employed on the Gould southwest system, was held this morning at which resolutions were adopted denouncing officials for attempting to break up the Knights of

Labor and for causing the arrest of members of that organization by U. S. marshals. It is probable that an order calling out the men on the Gould roads will be issued shortly.

The order to strike on the Wabash road was observed at Moberly, Mo., Springfield, Ill., Decatur, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Toledo, but very few men went out at 3 p. m. The executive board has ordered a general strike on all the Gould roads west of the Mississippi River.

DETROIT, 18.—This morning police officer Guyman was taken sick with symptoms of cholera. He is still alive. There is a diversity of opinions in regard to the case, some claiming it to be a genuine case of Asiatic cholera, while others believe it to be simply an attack of cholera morbus.

WASHINGTON, 18.—C. W. Monington was to-day appointed Chief Clerk at the Mare Island Navy Yard, vice G. W. Simonton.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has decided that additions to the invoice value of merchandise made by importers on entry are conclusive against them, and under Section 2900 of the Revised Statutes, duty cannot be assessed on an amount less than such entered value.

Warrants have already been issued by the Treasury Department for the payment of undisputed claims against the World's Exposition at New Orleans amounting to \$188,020. There remains only about \$61,980 to be paid on account of claims, the justice of which is admitted by the managers of the Exposition. The balance of the Congressional appropriation of \$335,000, amounting to \$85,000, will be reserved for the payment of such disputed claims as may be found just and equitable.

The Treasury department to-day purchased 200,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the Philadelphia mint for coinage into standard silver dollars.

It is learned at the department that there is now quite a brisk movement in silver dollars all over the country. The issue averages about \$100,000 a week more than during the same period of last year, and is slightly in excess of the regular monthly coinage of \$2,000,000.

An evening paper says that over 200 replies have been received at the Treasury Department to the consular letter calling for an expression of opinion from manufacturers and importers on the subject of tariff revision. As a rule the contributions have contained more complaint against the *ad valorem* system than suggestions for its improvement.

In regard to the allegation that the internal revenue bureau has discovered a large number of counterfeit beer stamps in use, the statement is made that some seizures of stamps were made in New York, Missouri and Arkansas, and that in each case, when submitted to experts, they were pronounced genuine.

To-day's session of the convention of the Sons of Veterans was occupied in hearing the reports in regard to the condition of the organization and the changes in the ritual. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place to-morrow. To-night a reception was given, which was attended by many members of the G. A. R., and speeches were made by prominent members of the order.

DETROIT, 18.—To-day Policeman Guyman was taken sick, turning black in the face and having a desire to vomit. He suffered great pain, and it was said he had the cholera. There were some affirming that it was a true case of Asiatic cholera, while others believed it to be plain cholera morbus. Several other officers at the same station were taken sick, with similar symptoms, and there seemed a good beginning for a cholera scare, but an investigation shows that while one or two men have had mild attacks of cholera morbus most of them have had no such disease. Officer Guyman was suffering severely from constipation, which caused nausea, and an emetic was given, and this has somewhat relieved him. The others were similarly affected.

EL PASO, Texas, 18.—The federal authorities have as yet taken no rigid measures toward assisting the State in inspecting or quarantining passengers arriving daily from the yellow fever districts of Mexico. There is scarcely any doubt but that the present influx of passengers from the south is due to the presence of the scourge in Mexico, especially in Vera Cruz, where it is epidemic and rapidly spreading.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—The city was startled this morning by the news that the Norwegian bark *Jorsalfurer*, from Acapulco to British Columbia, had put in here with the Panama yellow fever aboard. The captain reports that one sailor died with the fever on the trip and that several others are down with the same disease, and that he put into this port for medical assistance. The vessel has been quarantined and officers are now investigating the disease.

BOSTON, 18.—Something of a sensation was caused by the arrest last night of Rev. W. W. Downs, pastor of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church and Mrs. Fred W. Tabor, at the instance of the woman's husband. The case was called to-day, but postponed. Mr. Tabor to-day began an action for divorce on the ground of adultery. Rev. Downs has been in trouble with a portion of his flock. He asserts his innocence and claims that this action is a part of a plot to ruin him and drive him from the church.

BIRMINGHAM, 18.—The latest news from the Warrior mines strike makes the situation very serious. The strikers have had twenty-three of the new

Italian miners arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. The company say they will start work to-morrow with new men. The strikers—who number 200—declare they will resist by violence if necessary, anybody's working in the mines but themselves, until a satisfactory adjustment is made of their differences.

St. Louis, 18.—The General Executive Committee of Knights were in session this afternoon and to-night, and formulated and issued the following important order:

OFFICE OF SEC'Y AND TREASURER,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18, 1885.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:

Owing to the persistent flight of the Wabash Company against the Knights of Labor, the General Executive Board deem it advisable to issue the following order to all assemblies on the Union Pacific Railway, and Gould's southern system:

To all Assemblies on the above lines of railway.

All Knights of Labor in the employ of the Union Pacific and its branches and Gould's southwest system, or any other railroad, must refuse to repair or handle in any way the Wabash rolling stock until further orders from the General Executive Board, and if this order is antagonized by the company through any of its officials, your executive committee is hereby ordered to call out all the Knights of Labor on the above-named system without further order.

By order of the General Executive Board.

FRED K. TURNER,
General Sec'y and Treasurer.

It develops that it was the intention of the board to issue this order before the one sent over the Wabash road, as the actual weakness of the Knights was known to the executive committee, and there was good reason to believe the effort would be unfavorable, but for some unexplained cause it was held back. The order was, however, telegraphed all over the specified roads this evening, and assembly meetings were called at every point to receive it, and it is expected to-morrow the real strike will be fairly on.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—In regard to the recent seizure of the large quantity of whisky shipped to this city from Peoria, Illinois, which was alleged to have been in fraudulently constructed barrels, with an intention of defrauding the government, it is learned an order was received in this city to-day from Washington, directing the release of all the whisky consigned by Messrs. Woolner Brothers, and also that the consignments of the Manhattan Distilling Co. had been released by a compromise, whereby the Distilling Company are to pay a tax upon one gallon of whisky in each 83 barrels out of 100 shipped by them, with the understanding that they would file a claim in the United States Courts to recover the tax so paid. The shipment of the Great Western Distilling Co., and Zell, Schwabacher & Co., are still detained, pending an investigation by the revenue officials. It is understood there are upwards of 4,000 barrels of whisky which will be affected by this action of the government, and it is thought the entire matter will be compromised and then taken into the courts. The wholesale liquor men of Philadelphia, representing a capital of \$20,000,000, have addressed a letter to the revenue collector of this district concerning the alleged fraudulently constructed barrels claiming that the packages are regularly made and informing him that unless they are permitted to pursue their business without further interruption they will bring an action against the government for damage sustained.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., 18.—In the matter of D. C. & H. C. Reed & Co., patentees of the spring-tooth harrows, vs. Charles E. Taylor & Co. for infringement of patent, tried in the United States Circuit Court at Grand Rapids, Justice Stanley Matthews finds for the plaintiffs. The case has been before the courts for several years and involves the entire spring-tooth, float harrow business of the country for the past 15 years. By this decision every farmer using and every concern making any sort of an infringement will have to pay a royalty. The case is one of the most important ever decided in this country.

BOSTON, 18.—Workmen at the Gas Company's works on Commercial Point, Dorchester, exhumed the skeletons of nine adults and five children while making an excavation in Commercial street to-day. The bodies appear to have been thrown in the trench together, as they were all found in a heap. It is thought they are the remains of Indians, as clam shells were found around the bodies, as if a feast had taken place at the time of the burial.

LIMA, via Galveston, 18.—On the 15th inst. the government troops occupying Canta, consisting of 350 infantry and 100 cavalry, were surprised by the rebel forces, numbering from 1,800 to 2,000 men, and said to be under the command of General Caceres or Colonel Morales Bermudez. The battle lasted five hours. When the government troops had exhausted their ammunition and their mitrailleuse had been disabled, a bayonet charge was attempted, but without success, and they retreated in confusion. Lieutenant-Colonel Bustamante, seeing that all was lost, shot himself. The losses on both sides were very considerable. Two hundred fugitives of the government forces have arrived at Lima and environs.