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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Morrison's tariff bill was introduced in the House today. Morrison says the bill will effect an estimated reduction of twenty million dollars in the revenues from the Customs based on the revenues of last year. The greatest reduction on any one article is in the case of sugar, where the new duty will result in a decrease of ten million dollars in the receipts. The additions to the free list will involve a loss of five and one-half millions and the reductions made by the bill on the other articles about five millions.

Added to the free list are lumber, timber wood, (unmanufactured), laths, shingles, salt, hemp, jute, iron, sulphur, lead and copper ores and coal. Besides these there are many articles of less consequence to revenue, such as potatoes, hay, corn, bristles, beeswax, dyewoods, manufactured earthenware, undressed stone for building purposes, acorns and daudellon. The bill provides that from and after July 1, 1890, the following rates of duty shall take effect:

Wood (manufactured)—For each side planed or finished, 50 cents per 1,000 feet, board measure.

Cotton—Thread, yarn, warps or warp yarn, valued at from 25 cents to \$1 per pound, 8 cents to 30 cents per pound, according to quality. When valued at over \$1 per pound, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. The principal reductions on cotton cloths are on the coarser materials.

Metals—Iron in pigs, iron kettles, spigels, wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel, one-fourth of one cent per pound. Iron railway bars, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard, \$12.50 per ton. Steel railway bars and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard, \$12.50 per ton. Iron or steel tie rails, weighing not over 25 pounds to the yard, and iron or steel flat rails punched, \$15 per ton. There is a slight reduction on bar and rolled iron, iron beams, girders, etc. There is also some reduction in lead and copper.

Sugar—On all sugar, 80 per cent. of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed on said sugar inoperative as to sugars from countries paying export duties.

Wools and woolen—Wools of the third class, such as dondoli, native South American, cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Smyrna and elsewhere, two and eight-tenths cents per pound.

Woolen cloths—Woolen shawls and all manufacture of wool of every description, made wholly or part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding eighty cents per pound, 25 cents per pound and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods and on knitting frames, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns and all manufactures composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of alpaca, the goat or other animals (except such as are composed in part of wool) not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding 40 cents, 10 cents per pound; above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents, 16 cents per pound; above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents, 20 cents per pound; and, in addition thereto, upon all the above named articles 35 per centum *ad valorem*.

Woolens and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths and goods of like description composed in part of wool, worsted, hair of alpaca goat or any other animals, valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, 5 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 30 per centum *ad valorem*; valued at above 20 cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard and 35 per centum *ad valorem*; if composed wholly of wool, worsted, hair of alpaca goat or other animals or mixture of them, 8 cents per square yard and 35 per centum *ad valorem*; but all such goods with selvages, made wholly or in part of other materials, or with threads of other materials introduced for the purpose of changing the classification, shall be dutiable at 8 cents per square yard and 35 per centum *ad valorem*; provided that all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard, shall pay a duty of 35 cents per pound and 35 per centum *ad valorem*.

Slight but general reductions run through the wool schedule, and also have been made in cases of flax, linen and hemp, window glass, plate glass of high quality, earthenware, glassware and china, when the duty is believed to be excessive.

The duty on rice, marble, castor beans and a few chemicals is also slightly reduced.

The Post says that it is understood that the telephone suits will be brought to trial in Columbus, Ohio, before a jury. Judge Thurman, who will be the senior counsel in the cases was given power to make the selection and is said to favor Columbus. Washington was discussed for some time, but the denouncement of the District of Columbia by ex-Attorney General Brewster in his star route cases and other damaging statements, which have been made in regard to the case with which Washington juries could be influenced made it impossible for the government to select the Capital City. Boston was rejected on account of the interest felt there in the success of the Bell Company, and a thoroughly neutral city had, therefore, to be chosen.

The following letter was today sent to the President pro tem of the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Feb. 15.

To the President pro tempore of the Senate:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Senate resolution of the 5th inst., in words as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of all the papers which have been filed in the Interior Department and of all the papers which have been presented to any officer of that department, touching the official and personal conduct of Henry Ward, Indian Inspector, during his continuance in said office.

I transmit all the official papers on file in the department, which I understand to be embraced by the resolution. The official reports made to this department by Henry Ward, as United States Indian Inspector, are voluminous, and as the clerical force of this department is limited and otherwise fully employed, I have deemed it best to transmit the original reports, as they are frequently consulted in the transaction of the business of the department. I have the honor to request that they be returned to the file as soon as they are no longer required by the Senate. I am directed by the President to say that if the object of the resolution is to inquire into the reasons for the suspension of Ward, these papers are not to be considered as constituting all the evidence submitted to him in relation thereto.

I am also directed by the President to say he does not consider it consistent with the public interest to transmit copies of unofficial papers from private citizens held in my custody for him, which relate exclusively to the suspension of incumbents.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary.

There are 282 enclosures. The letter and accompanying papers were referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., 15.—At 1 o'clock this morning a tour of the flooded district at Highland showed that the water had receded 12 inches since 6 p.m. yesterday. The damage to property here is roughly estimated at \$15,000. At Newton and Upper Falls \$28,000 worth of machinery and finished work was flooded, with great loss. At Malden the flood had abated 8 inches and no further damage is feared. Water is flowing over the Spot pond at the rate of 500,000 gallons per minute. The total loss here approaches \$50,000. At Brockton the floods are subsiding. There are five more washouts on the Old Colony Railroad within the city limits. Temporary bridges are going up and the gullies are being filled. No further damages are feared and families have returned to their homes.

At Malden the railroad is reported washed away. Several of the bridges are down.

Muttock dam broke yesterday, letting the contents of the mill pond down upon the Warren mill bridge, sweeping it away.

The condition of affairs at Squam-betty, six miles from North Middleboro, is the worst in that part of the State. Nemasket and Bridgewater rivers unite in forming the Taunton river, which drains 20 square miles. This is a roaring torrent and its overflow in some places is a mile wide. The ironworks settlement is submerged and the smaller buildings are floating. At Taunton the total damage to the bridge, factories and residences approximates \$150,000. From the evidence reported the loss to the mills at Geneva is \$26,000; at Turkey Reddle Works at Bellepoint, \$50,000, and at the Atlantic Mills, \$130,000.

NEW YORK, 16.—The car drivers on the Fourth Avenue car line struck this morning because of the failure of the company to keep its agreement. No cars are running on the line. The agreement between the drivers and officers of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue and Broadway surface roads, whereby the drivers are to receive \$2.25 per day of 12 hours with an hour for dinner, went into effect yesterday. The new arrangement is very satisfactory. The arrangement between the drivers and Fourth Avenue Company also took effect yesterday. In the afternoon the drivers on this line became suspicious that the company did not intend to carry out the letter of the agreement and they threatened to strike unless the agreement was enforced. A meeting of the drivers was held last night and it was decided to quit work this morning inasmuch as the company had failed to fulfill its contract. This morning not a car left the depot as a result the Third Avenue and Broadway lines are crowded. The men say the company, though promising to pay them two dollars a day for 12 hours work with half an hour for dinner, had violated their agreement by paying the conductors that amount, the other half receiving only from \$1.20 to \$1.80 each. Besides many of the men have been transferred from the 32nd Street stable to the 86th Street stable and vice versa, causing them to pay ten cents additional car fare. Delegate Cullen, for the men, endeavored to have the agreement carried out, but Superintendent Skitt, to whom the men lay all the blame, refused, saying that the old men were getting full money, and it was "trippers," men

who make fewer trips, that were receiving a less amount and he thought they ought to be satisfied.

LOUISVILLE, 16.—Henry Watterson's condition at 9 o'clock this morning was much more satisfactory to his physicians than it has been since Thursday. His temperature is reduced from 102 at midnight to 99.4-5; pulse still 114, but intellect seems perfectly clear.

SALEM, Mass., 16.—It is stated on good authority that the leather manufacturers of Salem and Peabody are preparing for a general shut down of six months, on account of high wages and uncertain trade conditions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 16.—Of the sixty-eight boats which composed the government fleet which broke away from their moorings at Carroll's Island on Sunday night, only 16 have been saved. Among them the most valuable of the steamers is seriously damaged. Six of the others are known to be sunk. The rest, with the large steamer, *General Humphreys*, and a steam launch are lost and probably sunk or considerably injured by collision with each other or with the ice of which the river is full. The whole fleet had cost the government about a quarter of a million dollars and the loss will very nearly reach \$200,000, unless some of the boats are recovered further down the river.

CHICAGO, 16.—The extensive McCormick Reaper Works closed down this morning and 1,400 employees were forced out. The threat of Union men to precipitate a strike unless the non-union men working in the moulding department were dismissed appears to have been the cause for a suspension of operations. At a meeting of dissatisfied employees last night a committee was appointed to wait upon McCormick to-day and insisted upon this demand. McCormick hinted at yesterday's conference that if this condition was insisted upon he would shut down his works indefinitely. To-day he declined to meet the labor committee and ordered a suspension of operations. The employees were dumfounded when informed that their services were no longer required. Very few of the employees are in good circumstances, and if the lockout is maintained many families will suffer for the necessities of life.

UTICA, N. Y., 16.—The funeral of ex-Gov. H. Seymour took place from old Trinity Church at 2 o'clock to-day. Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of Calvary Church, offered a prayer at ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling's residence with the family and relatives of the deceased.

At 1:30 p.m., after the funeral services in the church, the remains were taken to Forest Hill Cemetery and placed in the Chapel of Roses, where the sculptor David Richard took a cast of the face preparatory to making a marble bust of the ex-Governor. The weather was cold and disagreeable. At nine o'clock the doors of the Conkling mansion were thrown open for the public to view the remains of the illustrious dead.

For three hours the crowds of people from Utica and surrounding towns filed into the house where the casket lay, taking a last look at Utica's dead statesman. The body reposed in a casket of red cedar covered with black broad-cloth and with oxidized trimmings similarly covered. A silver plate let into the shroud on the cover, bore the following inscription:

"Horatio Seymour, born May 31, 1810; died Feb. 12, 1886."

A number of very beautiful floral tributes received from Washington, Albany, and other places were placed on and about the casket.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Attorney-General Garland to-day said to the agent of the Associated Press that he had nothing new to say concerning the manner in which he became interested in the Pan-Electric Telephone Company or the circumstances under which the suit at Memphis against the Bell company was instituted by the direction of the Solicitor-General last Autumn. "For," he added, "my published statement to the President last October said everything I knew about those matters, and my attitude in regard to them has not changed in the least since then. Besides this, it now appears that an inquiry covering the whole question is to be had by the House of Representatives and I am glad of it and hope it will be thorough and complete as to all there is in it. I feel disinclined to go into the subject in detail, but I will say this, however: It is asserted by some persons that as I am a member of a rival company to the Bell Company and the government now is prosecuting the suit against the Bell Telephone patent.

This suit might result in my benefit or advantage, and that, too, while I am at the head of the Department of Justice, through the Solicitor-General by whom the suit is to be carried on, and that therefore something should be done by me to relieve myself and the administration from the apparently delicate situation indicated. I have considered this suggestion in all its bearings as far as I am able, and I recognize the fact that there is much in it worthy of thought. I have discussed in my mind most thoroughly what I could and ought to do in view alone of this state of the case, and I have determined to take steps to meet this in a way that will, I think, receive the approbation of all people who really desire to be satisfied. This would be at once consummated, but as the investigation by the House is now proceeding I do not think it right for me to do anything or explain what I intend to do until the investigation is concluded, as to my motives, in view of this investigation, might be misconstrued. But

whatever the result may be, I will carry out and execute the determination I have reached, and of which I have already spoken, and more than this I hope you do not expect me to say or indicate."

"But, Mr. Attorney General, will you allow me to inquire whether this forebodes your resignation from the cabinet?"

"No; it does not."

MILWAUKEE, 16.—A special from Plymouth, Wisconsin, says: This city was startled this morning by the intelligence received by a courier and since confirmed, that James Ehle, his wife, father and three children and Mrs. Kinney perished by the burning of Ehle's residence in the western part of the town of Greenbush, in this county, at an early hour this morning. As the hired man alone escaped, and as he is known to be a vicious character, it is thought that the fire and the loss of life is the result of revengeful incendiarism. The remains of some of the members of the family have been taken from the ruins. An inquest is in progress.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—Sister Ephrasia of the order of St. Francis, committed suicide this morning by throwing herself from the fourth story window of the dormitory of the school of Holy Trinity in this city. It is supposed that she was suffering from dementia at the time as she left no word explaining her action.

PHILADELPHIA, 16.—The condition of B. Gough, who was last night stricken with apoplexy, remains unchanged. Throughout the night and up to noon to-day he has been unconscious.

EL PASO, Texas, 16.—J. T. Preston and Captain G. H. Howser, while en route from Sinaloa, Mexico, to this city, were attacked by two Mexican bandits near Parral, Mexico. Howser was killed and Preston wounded in the arm; both men were from Council Bluffs, Iowa. They were heavily interested in mines in Mexico. The defense made by Preston caused the bandits to flee.

One of Crook's scouts who is here says Geronimo has asked until the 21st inst. to meet Crook.

CINCINNATI, 16.—J. B. Mannix, late assignee of Archbishop Purcell, who was arrested last week for embezzlement and perjury, and committed to jail in default of \$110,000 bail, was yesterday released by Judge Johnston of the common pleas court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, bail being reduced to \$30,000 and bondsmen obtained.

OLYMPIA, W. T., 16.—The United States prisoners Hetzel, Bales, Gooding and Frazier, leaders in the riot last week, were taken to the penitentiary at McNeil's Island this morning, where they will remain until the District Court meets in June.

A large number of Chinamen left for Portland to-day.

The Knights of Labor publicly deny participation in the recent riots here, and volunteer to help to enforce the laws.

CHICAGO, 16.—At the second day's session of the Postmasters' National Convention, the Committee on Mail and Letters recommended Congress that all the postal clerks he supplied with cards, and that they shall enter therein all the letters, cards and papers and their denominations, and return them to the mailing point and that the postoffice receive credit for such mail. Adopted.

The committee appointed to report on the special delivery recommended that the delivery system be extended to all the towns and cities of 4,000 population. After a long discussion the report was adopted.

The committee on postmaster's bonds submitted a resolution that corporations be taken as security on postmasters' bonds. Adopted.

The committee on postal savings banks and postal telegraph reported that they did not consider the question of legislation on these subjects, and recommended that the subject be allowed to remain with the wisdom of Congress and the recommendations of the Postoffice Department. The report was adopted without debate.

The convention adopted a resolution that the government should purchase and own all the postoffice boxes in fourth-class offices doing a business of \$500 a year, and in all third-class offices, and not compel postmasters to construct some and then turn the revenue over to the government.

NEW YORK, 17.—Kligger, Peabody & Co. have engaged \$33,000 in gold bars for shipment to Europe on Saturday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 17.—Watterson's condition is much improved. He rested well during the night and talked cheerfully with his family this morning.

PANAMA, via Galveston, 17.—Count De Lesseps arrived at Colon this morning. The entire official staff of the Panama Canal Company was present to welcome him as he came ashore from the steamer.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: James B. Groome to be collector of customs, and J. Freeman Ralston to be naval officer of customs in the District of Baltimore, Md. Pendleton King, of North Carolina, to be secretary of legation at Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The President has withdrawn the following army nominations, made on the 8th inst: Lieut. Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer to be Colonel; Major Lewis Morrill to be Lieut. Colonel; Captain Edward J. Spaulding to be Major; First Lieut. Angus to be Captain, and Second Lieut. Alonzo L. O'Brien to be First Lieutenant.

The action of the President is owing to Colonel Hatch of the Eighth Caval-

ry, practically settling a very important question in military promotions. The President, in effect, maintains that an officer who has been incapacitated for active service, though not yet retired, is not competent to fill a higher position than one for which he has been found disqualified.

The promotion upon which the question hinges was that of Major Lewis Morrill, of the Seventh Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Cavalry, to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Schweitzer, the immediate successor of Major Hatch. Had Major Morrill been promoted, he would soon be retired with the increased rank and pay of lieutenant colonel. As the case now stands, he will be retired as major, and the next major below him, Major John K. Misner, of the Fifth Cavalry, will receive the promotion.

About 20 republican Senators met in caucus this morning. Edmunds submitted resolutions from the judiciary committee embodying the views of the republican members respecting the rights of the Senate for information from the heads of the executive departments. The resolutions were approved, and it was decided that they shall be offered in open session of the Senate. The resolutions are three in number.

The first declares the action of the Attorney General in refusing to furnish information when called for by the Senate, no matter what his motive may have been, was reprehensible.

The second declares that where the Senate has called, or may call, upon the heads of Departments for information regarding removals from office, and the information is not furnished as requested, the Senate will not confirm the appointee.

The third condemns the disregard of law which requires that in the selections for office the preference be given to honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors.

It is understood the resolutions will be formally laid before the judiciary committee at its next meeting with a view to having them reported to the Senate immediately thereafter.

The House committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day heard Dexter Y. Hawkins of New York in opposition to the suspension of the silver coinage. Hawkins was delegated by the anti-Monopolist League of New York to present the views of the organization of the committee. His statement was an elaboration of the views expressed in the anti-Monopolist meeting in a New York hotel about a month ago.

The sub-committee of the House committee on postoffices and post-roads having charge of the postal telegraph question have agreed to report adversely to the full committee on all the propositions for the building or purchase of telegraph lines by the government. It will recommend additional legislation regarding the transmission of telegrams over lines owned by land grant or subsidized railroads.

The House committee on banking and currency to-day agreed to favorably report on the Brummer bill limiting the capital stock of the national banks to \$5,000,000. To-morrow the committee will hear arguments on Merriman's bill, providing for the expenditure of \$800,000,000 in coin notes for public works.

At a meeting of the coinage committee held this afternoon, at which all the members were present, a proposition to report adversely the bill to suspend the coinage of silver, was voted down by seven to six. At the last meeting the vote was a tie. Felton who was absent before, voted with the silver men, but Norwood changed his vote and voted against the proposition.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one by Senator German (by request) providing for the imposition of a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on all goods, the product of the countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, except wool, raw cotton and raw silk, as reeled from the cocoen or not further advanced than tram, thrown or organized, when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope.

CHICAGO, 17.—After re-assembling, the committee on resolutions made the following report:

We, the represent allies of the postmasters of the United States of the third and fourth class, in national convention assembled hereby resolve:

First.—That we point with pride to the postal system of the United States, as built up and extended by the successive administrations of the national government, until it stands to-day a marvel of simplicity, economy and efficiency, transacting the most complicated and laborious of public duties with such facility, convenience and dispatch as to command the respect and confidence of the nation.

Second.—That in the President's recommendations to Congress relative to postal affairs we recognize Mr. Cleveland's administration as a worthy successor to any which preceded it. In Postmaster General Vilas and Assistant Postmaster Gen'l Stevenson we recognize earnest and consistent champions of every valuable improvement in the postal service, and in the condition of its employees; that we realize the relative position which third and fourth class postmasters retain to the public, and that we earnestly recommend that each individual postmaster constantly study the public convenience, and learn every way possible to aid the Department in making the service more efficient and of greater usefulness to the public.

Third.—That the present operation of the postal regulations, fixing the salaries and allowances of third and fourth