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## AMERICAN.

## PROPOSED NEW TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Secretary Manning's private secretary, who has just returned from a visit to his chief at Hot Springs, says that the report that Mr. Manning has suffered a relapse is incorrect. He left the Secretary Saturday very much improved in health, and in good spirits. He says that Mr. Manning is in as good health now as at any time for six months before his recent illness.

Randall will to-day introduce his tariff bill in the House. The bill, he says, does not contain anything novel or extraordinary, and is designed to build up much needed industries, relieve those that are languishing and remove the inequalities in existing laws. He does not claim that the bill is a complete or a perfect measure of tariff revision, but holds that it is a decided step in the right direction and a sufficient indication of the policy that should be pursued in remodelling the tariff and the revenue laws.

The changes in the rates proposed are to go into effect on the 1st of January 1887. On the free list are squared timbers, and board and lumber in the rough, hubs for wheels, and staves and wood of all kinds in the rough, and jute, butts and bristles. The present law admitting live animals imported for breeding purposes free of duty is repealed. The principal changes proposed to be made in the existing laws are as follows: Planed timber, 10 per cent ad valorem; iron and steel railway bars, \$13 per ton; iron and steel T rails and T rails punched, \$16 per ton; boiler iron, 1 1/2 cents per lb; sheet iron, 1 cent per lb; horse shoe nails and wire nails, 3 cents per lb; iron or steel beams, girders and joists, 1 cent per lb; round iron, 1 cent per lb; lead in pigs and bars and scrap lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; lead in sheets, 2 1/2 cents per lb; rice cleaned, 2 1/2 cents per lb; uncleaned 1 1/2 cents per lb; rice flour, rice meal, broken rice 20 per cent ad valorem; ready made clothing, except knit goods, composed of cotton, 40 per cent ad valorem; cotton cords, braids, gimpes, etc., 35 per cent ad valorem; laces, embroideries, trimmings, lace window curtains, composed of cotton and cotton damask and handkerchiefs, 40 per cent ad valorem.

The bill repeals all forms of internal taxation upon tobacco of every description, and all laws restricting its sale and disposition by farmers and producers after October 1st next. It allows a drawback or rebate of the full amount of taxes paid on tobacco of every description, held by manufacturers or dealers at the time the repeal goes into effect. It also permits from and after the passage of the act, the manufacture and sale of fruit brandies and wines free of internal revenue taxes.

Under the head of silk, silk goods and leather goods, the bill embraces the recommendations of Assistant Secretary Fairchild in his letter of June 14, 1886, to the chairman of the committee on ways and means already published.

Wools are divided into three classes: Viz., clothing, combing and carpet wools. (1) On the first and second classes the duty is fixed at 10 cents per lb, and on the third class at 3 cents per lb. Washed wool of the first class is to pay double duty, and on scoured wools of all classes the duty is fixed at three times the amount to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. On carded or combed wools or tops, the duty is fixed at 48 cents per lb. Wools on the skin at the same rate as other wools. Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flecks 10 cents a pound. Woolen or worsted cloths and unenumerated manufactures of wool valued at not exceeding 60 cents per lb, 30 cents a lb and 35 cents ad valorem; between 60 and 80 cents, 35 cents a lb and 35 cents ad valorem; above 80 cents, 35 cents a lb and 40 cents ad valorem.

Flannels, blankets, hats, balm wals, yarn, knit goods composed wholly or in part of wool, and all manufactures of alpaca wools and of wools of other animals not specifically enumerated, valued at 30 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb, between 30 and 40 cents per lb, 12 cents; between 40 and 50, 18 cents; between 50 and 60, 24 cents; and in addition to all the above named articles, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Women and children's dress goods, coat linings and goods of like description composed in part of wool or animal hair not exceeding 20 cents per yard in value, 5 cents per square yard and 35 ad valorem; above 20 cents, 7 cents and 40 ad valorem; wholly of wool or animal hair or a mixture of them, 9 cents and 40 ad valorem.

Clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel, except knit goods, not enumerated, composed wholly of wool or partly manufactured, 45 cents per pound and 35 cents ad valorem.

Marble block, rough or squared, 50 cents per cubic foot; veined marble sawed, dressed or otherwise, including slabs and tiles, \$1 per cubic foot.

Salt in packages 10 cents per 100 pounds and in bulk 4 cents per 100 pounds.

The bill proposes to amend the existing tariff laws by striking out section 2499 of the Revised Statutes and substituting a clause providing that articles not provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty levied on enumerated articles which it most resembles in material quality, texture or use; or for unenumerated articles manufac-

tured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate chargeable if the article were composed wholly of the material of chief value. The main features of the Hewitt bill are incorporated, including the clause removing the duty on all alcohol used in the arts, the tobacco wrapper clause and the administration clauses.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., 27.—The preparations for Judge Davis' funeral are completed. It will take place Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. Senator Logan will be one of the pallbearers. The body will lie in state on Tuesday from 9 until 2 o'clock. All business houses are draped and the mayor has issued a proclamation closing all places of business during the funeral. Sunday was a quiet day and but few friends called.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 28.—A Grafton, Dakota, special to the Pioneer-Press says: A strip of country twenty miles long by two miles wide, around Inkster, was pounded bare of crops by a terrible hailstorm Saturday. The Norwegian Church near Grafton was blown into kindling wood. The damage to the crops is estimated at \$500,000.

MONTREAL, 28.—The first through train to Vancouver on the Canadian Pacific Railroad left here at 8 a.m. Many of the most prominent men in the city, including representatives of all commercial bodies and thousands of other citizens, witnessed its departure, and a field battery fired a salute of 15 guns.

MARBLE HEAD, Mass., 29.—The Eastern Yacht Club regatta comes off here to-day. At 9 a.m. the signal office reported "Wind been blowing from west all morning from 14 to 16 miles—good fresh wind." The yachts started at 2:20 p.m. They are bound for the first stake boat. The *Priscilla* crossed the line first, *Fortuna* second, *Mayflower* third, *Puritan* fourth. There is a very stiff breeze blowing from the west.

Marble Head, 12:35.—The *Priscilla* leads the fleet by half a mile. The *Mayflower* and *Puritan* are gaining. The yachts rounded the first stake boat as follows: *Priscilla* 12:36, *Puritan* 12:40, *Mayflower* 12:42. The wind is still blowing a good top sail breeze.

The *Priscilla* rounded the second stake boat at 1:03, the *Puritan* at 1:10.

The yachts rounded the stake boat for the last half of the race in the following order, *Puritan* *Priscilla* and *Mayflower*. The last named yacht gaining on the others. The *Puritan* wins by five minutes, *Priscilla* second, and *Mayflower* third.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Senate passed the Des Moines land bill over the President's veto by a vote of 34 to 15.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Wm. E. Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation to the President to take effect July 1st. The President has selected as his successor Hugh S. Thompson.

OTTAWA, 29.—Mackerel having struck in along the coast of Prince Edward Island, the department of fisheries has ordered three government vessels to watch the fisheries there. The *Comrad*, *Terror* and *Critic* have been detailed for that service. The steamer *Lansdowne* will also be sent to the same coast.

CHICAGO, 29.—The Lake Shore company this morning had two hundred and fifty police and Pinkerton men, armed with Winchesters, taking possession of its switching yards. By 9 o'clock, two long freights had been made up and started south, carrying a strongly armed guard, but met with no molestation.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., 29.—The funeral of Judge David Davis occurred here this afternoon. The Episcopal service was read at the house, after which a very large concourse including a large number of republicans and very many members of the state judiciary accompanied the remains to the grave.

CHICAGO, 18.—Squads of union carpenters belonging to what is known as the Socialist branch of the carpenters' union, made three assaults on carpenters in this city to-day, who were employed on a building in course of erection, because they were working ten hours. Three of the assaulted men were seriously injured. Six arrests were made by the police.

CHICAGO, 29.—Charles H. Fox, of Rockford, Illinois, has brought suit in the circuit court against George W. Noble for an accounting. Fox is the grandson of Wm. A. Price, who left this city for California during the gold fever of 1849, and has never been heard from since. When Price left he was the owner of a planing mill property in this city, worth \$50,000, which he left in the care of his brother-in-law, G. W. Noble, who was to conduct the same in trust and pay off the indebtedness. The complaint alleges that Noble was poor when he assumed the management of the business, and that it was always the belief in the Price family that the father was foully dealt with. Fox gives it as his belief that the death was caused through a conspiracy in which Noble, Walker and Wheeler were implicated, and that, as a result, Noble by a further conspiracy managed to secure the possession of all the Price estate. Noble died Dec. 15, 1885, leaving an estate of which W. T. Eaton and Gilbert C. Noble are administrators.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 29.—A special from Cresson Springs, Pennsylvania, says: The Central Traffic Association met here to-day and discussed the passenger and freight business. The meeting will be continued to-morrow, when the body will consider the tariff to be charged the G. A. R. men to San Fran-

cisco. There is grave danger of the Union Pacific cutting the rates unless the companies can come to an agreement.

NEW ORLEANS, 29.—In the famous Kate Townsend will case Judge Houston to-day rendered a decision decreeing the will of Kate Townsend in favor of Troisville Sykes null and void, because Sykes was guilty of ingratitude, having killed Kate Townsend, and thereby forfeited all benefits under the will, and giving judgment in favor of the State of Louisiana, decreeing the State to be the heir-at-law of deceased.

CONCORD, N. H., 29.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order this morning by the chairman of the State Committee. A large number of delegates and spectators were present.

A resolution expressing sympathy with Gladstone in his Home Rule struggle was unanimously adopted, and it declared Home Rule to be the right of States to regulate their domestic affairs, and that it was the democratic doctrine upon which the nation is founded.

The platform pledges support to President Cleveland's administration, and congratulates him upon its success; declares devotion to the doctrines set forth in the last Democratic National platform; that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered, and the readjustment of the tariff is asked for on that basis; demands that the rights of labor be fostered, and that all laws prejudicial to labor be repealed; favors the principle of arbitration in the settlement of differences between labor and capital; demands the ten-hour law and weekly payments.

The first ballot for governor resulted in the nomination of Thos. Cogswell, of Germantown.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the efforts of President Cleveland and Congressmen Morrison and Carlisle and their democratic colleagues, to revise the existing tariff laws.

INDIANAPOLIS, 29.—The meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks, to be held in this city on Friday, promises to be largely attended. Advances have been received from all the subordinate lodges with a few exceptions, stating that representatives will be present. The object is to select a committee to visit Washington and wait on the Postmaster-General for the purpose of procuring from him a definite statement as to what the clerks may expect in the future. An officer of the Brotherhood states that this committee will surely be sent despite the action already taken by the Department in removing clerks, and the intention of the organization will not be changed even should further removals be made before the meeting of Friday.

PORTLAND, Oregon, 29.—Yesterday the question of local option was voted on by the citizens of Washington Territory. Each precinct was to decide whether intoxicating liquors should be sold within the boundaries of said precinct. In all the cities the measures were defeated by a vote of about three to two; in the small cities and towns the measure was carried by the same proportionate vote. From the returns thus far received it is believed that local option has a majority in the Territory. The women did not take as much interest in the election as was expected, and in most places those who voted were divided as to their sentiments as regards the prohibition of the sale of liquor.

GALESVILLE, 29.—Ed. Williams, a powerful negro, was lynched here this morning for attempted outrage upon an estimable lady of this city, Mrs. Cook, last Friday night.

ALTURA, 29.—The entire business portion of the town was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss \$60,000; partly insured.

NEW YORK, 29.—The engagements for gold shipments this week have already reached \$2,211,000.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 30.—The tariff address adopted by the Republican State Convention to-day reviews the history of the tariff since 1832, to show that the Democratic party has for the last 50 years legislated against the best interest of the American people in the direction of free trade, to the great detriment of American industry. Reference is made to the repeal of the "Democratic free trade law" by the Republican Congress in 1861, when the Morrill tariff act was passed, and for the first time in the history of the country, says the address, we have had 20 years of uninterrupted protection to American labor and capital. Figures are quoted to show that in 1860 the total value of property in the country was fourteen billion dollars. In 1880 the total value was forty-four billion and the increase in twenty years of thirty billion, or more than double the accumulated property from 1860 to 1880. During the ten years of free trade ended in '61, our imports exceeded our exports \$40,367,974, under the operation of ten years of protection ended June 30, 1880, our exports have exceeded our imports \$1,306,543,249, or an annual average of \$130,654,249, a net gain in our favor of \$170,000,000, a year. Reference is made to attempted tariff legislation by the democrats since 1875, when they obtained control of the House, each of which is denounced as a dangerous attempt to overthrow the great system which has built up the industries of the country. Concluding attention is called to the fact that the democrats are still determined to insist upon reduction of duties and to abolish the

tariff upon raw materials thus further menacing the prosperity of the country.

HARRISBURG, Penn., 30.—Chairman Cooper called the Republican State Convention to order at 10 o'clock in the Opera House, which was packed with delegates and spectators. Every delegation was present with full members and there were no contests. G. T. Oliver was elected temporary chairman by unanimous vote. Oliver, in taking the chair spoke of the enthusiasm of the convention and addressed himself to the tariff. He said:

Republicans of this great State should proclaim to the world that we demand a tariff not for revenue only, not even for revenue with incidental protection, but for protection alone. I mention this issue particularly because it is so interwoven with the prosperity of our people that it is necessarily paramount in the minds of all Pennsylvanians. The fact that it remains unsettled is reason enough for a continuance in life of any party, but there are others second only to it in importance. The question of the mutual rights and duties of capital and labor, the enactment of laws guarding the interests of common carriers and shippers. These and other matters demand the attention of legislators, both State and National.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day. Hugh Smith Thompson, South Carolina, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Wm. E. Smith, resigned.

CHICAGO, 30.—The Lake Shore Railroad is moving its trains to-day again under a strong, armed guard. Shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon the men guarding the train at the stock yards were attacked by the stock yards employees. The latter throwing missiles and a Pinkerton man being seriously injured the guard leveled their rifles at the crowd, but did not fire.

Later—the crowd pushed a flat car in front of the train and a Pinkerton man fired a shot at the crowd, but no one was hit.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 30.—J. A. L. Ureson, secretary and treasurer of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Co., is said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$178,000. He is said to have made a confession and fled. The directors are now in secret session. A later report places the defalcation at between five and six hundred thousand dollars.

BALTIMORE, 30.—Baltimore became, this morning, the cardinal city of the United States, and Archbishop Gibbons was invested with the scarlet beretta.

After a brilliant street parade of the high officers of the church from the Archbishopal palace to the cathedral, the formal investiture took place in the cathedral.

During the mass Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, made an address on the life of the new Cardinal and the church in its relation to the government.

PHILADELPHIA, 30.—The hasty summoning of the members of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company at an early hour this afternoon created a stir in financial circles, and the report quickly flew about that a heavy defalcation had been discovered in the accounts of one of the officers. The company is one of the oldest and was in early times one of the wealthiest corporations in the Middle States, holding a charter under the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. The first rumor that reached the street was that the treasurer, James A. L. Wilson, had defaulted in his accounts to the extent of \$178,000. The facts as subsequently ascertained more accurately, were that an over-issue of bonds to the amount of \$615,260 was made under the thirty years mortgage loans of the company of July, 1856, for \$2,800,000. The loan matures to-morrow, and preparations having been made for its extension, the return of the bonds for certification at the office to-day would have revealed the over-issue. Treasurer Wilson did not appear at the office to-day, but on his desk was a note containing a confession of the guilty knowledge of the fraudulent transaction. He left the city last night, it is alleged, in company with Henry V. Leslie, the former Treasurer, under whose administration the over-issue is made. J. A. L. Wilson, the accused defaulter, is about 65 years of age, and for over thirty years has been connected with the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company, having been its Treasurer since 1883, when he succeeded Henry V. Leslie. The letter left by Treasurer Wilson on his desk, which was written closely and at some length on several small sheets of note paper, was then read to the Board. A silence fell over the room. The defaulter Treasurer gave a full and melancholy account of the over issue, which had remained a secret for so long a time. He said the over-issue was made when the loan of \$2,800,000 was first negotiated, at the time Henry V. Leslie, his own first cousin, was Treasurer. Mr. Wilson, who was first assistant Secretary and Treasurer at the time, was the only person outside Mr. Leslie who had a guilty knowledge of the transaction.

The company makes the following statement: The defalcations by the treasurer of this company having been discovered this day, the interest on the loan due July 1, 1886, will not be paid until further notice and the extension of the loan cannot be carried in the mode provided for. The holders of certificates of loan are requested to produce them at once at the office of the company for examination. Transfers of stock and loan will not be made until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors. J. E. GILLINGHAM, President.

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LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 30.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon, nearly every county being represented. After appointing committees the convention adjourned till 3 p. m.

The Democratic Convention made the following nominations: For Governor, Hughes; Treasurer, Woodruff; Land Commissioner, Cobb; Attorney-General, Jones; Judge of Supreme Court, Battle; Secretary of State, Moore, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, Thompson.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

DES MOINES, Ia., 30.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day with an attendance of 800. After organizing and appointing committees, the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 30.—Gen. Wagner of Philadelphia was chosen permanent presiding officer, and upon taking the chair delivered a brief speech.

Gen. Wagner announced as the next business in order the nominating of a candidate for governor. He made an eloquent address, which was frequently interrupted by applause. No other candidates were made for governor, and when McEvery of Philadelphia moved that the nomination of Gen. Beaver be made by acclamation it was carried with shouts and cheers.

William F. Davies was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the first ballot.

The ticket was completed as follows: Auditor-general, A. Wilson Norris; Secretary of Internal affairs, T. J. Stewart; Congressman-at-large, F. A. Osborne.

Resolutions were adopted that the legislature should submit to the people the question of inserting in the Constitution the clause prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages within the limits of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; condemning the disfranchisement of the colored vote; declaring that future conventions shall consist of only delegates chosen from representative districts; approving the interstate commerce bill; deprecating the importation of foreign pauper labor and the employment of criminal and contract labor, and demanding the passage of a national law prohibiting such importation; proclaiming hostility to the Morrison tariff bill, and demanding that the American system of protection be maintained; demanding that this system be extended so as to benefit the commercial marine and the navy.

The platform as presented was adopted. Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 1.—Several very important meetings of the leaders of the Law and Order League have been held recently both here and at Sedalia. A prominent officer of the League says these meetings have been much more general in character than those previously held, the intention being to establish an organization from one end of the country to the other in support of law and order, which can be largely massed if necessary at one point. For instance, in case of trouble at St. Louis with which the league here could not cope, preparations are now made for the purpose of enabling local officials to call on Chicago or any other place for reinforcements, the members being bound to answer such a call at a moment's notice. The organization in this respect is partaking more of the character of national minute men, though the members say they hope they will never be called on to perform that kind of duty. As a means of getting the forces out on a few moments' notice, the address of all the members, business and residence, are taken. The League, which had its origin in Sedalia, has been rapidly fostered by some of the leading secret society men in the country. The Legion of Honor members and Masons being prominent in the working and management. These societies have been consolidated and the best points called out in order to secure a large and effective membership as soon as possible and at the same time keep it secret. They have been very successful in the latter regard and it is only with the greatest labor that anything reliable as to its workings can be ascertained. Beginning in Sedalia and spreading to De Soto and Hannibal it was taken up in St. Louis, when it really began to boom and spread rapidly to Coroudelet, Belleville, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Rochester, Milwaukee and Baltimore in the order above named, and is now gaining strong foothold in Iowa and Kansas and other States. With the points named it has reached a membership of over 17,000, over 8,000 of which are in St. Louis. Included in the membership it is said, are a large number of laboring men, engineers, conductors and Knights of Labor, who express firm allegiance to the league in preference to any order. The principal object is to prevent labor disturbances and discontinuance strikes and boycotts. The latter comes in for particular condemnation. A committee of the League is being appointed to investigate all boycotts and where the employer is found to be unjust to let them alone, but where the employer has given no cause for such extreme measures then to go to his assistance.

NEW LONDON, Conn., 1.—The race between the Freshmen crews of Harvard, Columbia and Yale this morning, was won by Harvard, who finished in 10 minutes and 52 seconds, the Columbia making the two miles in 11 minutes 4 1/2 seconds. The Yale upset, leaving her out of the contest.