

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

COLUMBUS, O., 19.—A heavy wind and rain storm visited the village of Tarlton, Pickaway county, this afternoon. About 30 houses were unroofed, being nearly the entire village. Fences were blown down, trees uprooted, and a man named Korschner dangerously hurt by a falling blacksmith shop. The same storm passed in the vicinity of Lancaster, Fayette county, where several buildings were unroofed and the amphitheatre at the fair grounds and race course destroyed. Several horses were killed by falling barns.

Louisville, Ky., 19.—*Concurrent Journal's* Harrodsburg, Ky.: A horrible case of wholesale poisoning by hemlock took place near here to-day. Eighteen boys, after playing a game of base ball, started in search of wild parsnips, but got hold of deadly hemlock instead. The boys ate freely, and all were taken violently ill. Two died immediately, five are in a critical condition and not expected to live; the others are suffering more or less. Particulars are meagre thus far. Names of the boys not known.

CHICAGO, 19.—The committee on permanent organization reported Columbus Delano, of Ohio, for President; R. T. McCalley, of Missouri, secretary; and a list of vice-presidents from the wool growing States. Report approved.

Delano, in taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred; sketched the importance of the wool industry of the United States and the necessity of United action for the protection of that interest. He said that the development of the wool growing began with the passage of the wool tariff of 1867, and the result had been a reduction of the price of wool to manufacturers. He urged the necessity of constant work until the restoration of that tariff was secured, and the politicians brought to terms. He urged the existing danger of financial ruin pending over the nation; held that tariff for revenue was free trade, and was dangerous to the prosperity of the country.

The committee on resolutions made a report which, after speaking of the injustice inflicted by the act of Congress of March, 1883, went on the decline; first, that by the census returns for 1880, there were 1,020,000 flock-masters, and that there is no State where this industry is not pursued; second, that the product of wool for the year 1883 reached 320,000,000 lbs., and its value was more than \$100,000,000; and that the value of mutton resulting from sheep slaughtered for food is over \$50,000,000; third, that sheep husbandry is an important factor in the prosperity of other agricultural pursuits, because of the utility of sheep in fertilizing the soil, and replenishing exhausted lands, so that if abandoned or seriously diminished, our entire system of agriculture will be embarrassed, our capacity for the production of meats, breadstuffs and other articles required by our civilization will be seriously diminished, and our great property impaired. We cannot afford as a nation to endanger a great agricultural pursuit, which adds each year directly \$150,000,000 to the nation's wealth, having invested in real estate not less than \$500,000,000 of capital, and which contributes so extensively to the nation's prosperity; fourth, that the act of 1883, reducing duties on foreign wools, has seriously injured, and if continued will in future diminish, if it does not substantially destroy the production of wool and sheep in the United States; and this assertion we sustain by these facts. The report then goes on to show that by the clip of 1883 caused a loss of over \$16,000,000 to the wool growers, compared with 1882, and predicts a much greater loss for 1884. It says the climate and conditions in Australia will compel American producers to abandon sheep raising for other pursuits. It is, therefore,

**Resolved**, We will organize as wool growers and sheep breeders and co-operate by means of our national association to be aided by State and county associations, and in this way and by all other legitimate methods will do all in our power to restore the wool tariff of 1867, or its equivalent on wools and woollens, and cause to be repealed the unjust, unwise and unequal legislation of 1883, reducing duties on wools and woollens.

**Resolved**, That in doing this we will, without reference to former party affiliations, recognize our friends whenever and wherever we find them, and at the polls will sustain such men and such party organizations as are in favor of protecting, encouraging and sustaining sheep husbandry in these United States, by restoring the wool tariff of 1867, or its equivalent.

**Resolved**, That we favor a wise and comprehensive system of economic legislation, best calculated to foster and develop all American industries that can be profitably employed by our people, whereby employment may be given all laboring classes, not at the prices paid such laboring people of foreign nations, but at such wages as will secure such educational, religious and social privileges and such physical comforts as the free men of this nation are entitled to and ought to enjoy.

**Resolved**, That we repudiate the doctrine of free-trade as a fallacious and impracticable theory, sustained largely by many foreign capitalists who desire to control our markets for the sale and consumption of goods produced where

labor is cheap and money abundant; and we regard as unworthy of respectful consideration the theory of these manufacturers who claim that raw material shall be free while their fabrics are protected. We ask with emphasis why labor required to produce wool is less worthy of protection than labor at the spindle and loom where fabrics of wool are produced.

**Resolved**, That the long continued and systematic under-valuation of imported wool, resulting as it does in the loss of much revenue to the Government, and robbing American wool growers of the protection sought to be conferred by the tariff, and which the Secretary of the Treasury declares will continue under existing laws, demand and should receive the immediate attention of Congress.

The platform was adopted, with the addition of the following words to the second resolution: "And that we will not support any party or political candidate until it or he has clearly defined its or his position in favor of the restoration of said tariff."

A committee of five was appointed to draft an address to the wool growers of the United States.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, 19.—The *Times* to-morrow will contain an open letter from Attorney-General McVeagh to ex-Secretary Bristow on Arthur as a presidential candidate. It opens thus: "I notice that you are announced to address a meeting to-morrow night in New York in support of the proposition that the political career of Chester A. Arthur makes his elevation to the presidency desirable by the votes of his fellow citizens; more than that, for instance of Senator Edmunds or Senator Sherman, or any other of our prominent public men whose names have frequently been mentioned in this connection. As you extorted my admiration and support, and Mr. Arthur's contemptuous hostility eight years ago in your effort to bring the guilty in high places to punishment, I am sorry to find myself differing so radically from you as to the present duty of men who are for a higher and purer public life; but my warm personal regard for you makes me desirous that your speech should be a good speech even in a bad cause. I venture therefore, to offer you a few suggestions. At the threshold I ought to warn you that while nobody envies Mr. Arthur's great prize, as far beyond his expectations as his deserts, which he drew in the lottery of assassination, yet nobody has forgotten the pregnant fact that Guiteau was an original Arthur man; that he killed President Garfield expressly to make Mr. Arthur President, and he did make him president by the act for nearly four years. In view of this awful tragedy and its results, it has always seemed to a good many people, outside of Wall Street, of course, that a proper sense of decency and of the fitness of things, would have led President Arthur and his friends to see that his course was to be satisfied with one term thus secured to him, and not challenge his countrymen to criticize his political career, and to express their opinion of it. As, however, you propose to hold up that career as worthy of special honor and even of the highest office in the gift of the people, in preference, for example, to the political career of Senator Edmunds or Senator Sherman, I will gladly help you to a few points in the line of your argument. McVeagh then cites the building up and managing of the republican "machine" of the city of New York; to the noble attitude Mr. Arthur maintained towards the civil service orders of President Hayes, defying both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and refusing either to obey their orders or resign his office; to the third term; to his speech at the Dorsey banquet, the first and last occasion in our history when one man publicly praised another for bribing voters; to Mr. Arthur's part in the resignations of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt, and his conduct at Albany until summoned to Washington by the sound of Guiteau's pistol; to the mad riot of calumny and defamation of the dead Garfield, in which for many months the most intimate friends and associates of Mr. Arthur indulged." The remainder of the "points" are in the same line.

ERIE, Pa., 19.—The Erie County Savings Bank of this city suspended this morning. Capital \$150,000; liabilities \$300,000. It is said the president has been dabbling in oil. He is said to have left the city. Latest Dispatch.—This city is in a state of great excitement over the failure of the Erie County Savings Bank to-day, with liabilities of \$300,000, nearly all owing to mechanics and poor people. The institution was incorporated in 1871, with a capital of \$150,000, and had heretofore done a safe business. A year ago President Adam Brabender began speculating; it is said, and recently on a break in oil lost \$40,000. When the treasurer opened the safe this morning he found that the time lock had been tampered with and all the funds of the bank were gone. In their place were notes of Brabender's to the amount of only half the shortage. Brabender also receipted at the express office for a \$10,000 package and fled. The last seen of him was in church last evening. He has heretofore borne a good reputation, as an honest German, and reported worth \$100,000. Stockholders of the bank claim that depositors will lose nothing, but there is great excitement, and runs were begun on the other savings banks. No difficulty was experienced, however, in meeting all demands. The missing president is 50 years old.

TROY, N. Y., 19.—John McLaughlin, of Hoosick Falls, is arrested on a charge of robbing the depot at Eagle Bridge of \$19,000 worth of railroad tickets.

Galveston, 19.—*News* Denison special: About 9 o'clock to-night a negro attacked two young girls, daughters of prominent citizens, and attempted to outrage both; but they succeeded in breaking from his grasp and escaping. Continuing his course up the street the villain then attacked a servant girl, whose cries brought a policeman. A battle ensued, and the negro was badly beaten, and it is believed shot; notwithstanding which the negro downed the policeman with a rock and escaped. Over 200 citizens are now scouring the town and suburbs in search. It is certain that lynching awaits the negro if caught. The two young ladies assaulted were Alice Hanna, aged 15, and a daughter of Judge Gilbert. The former received a severe gash on her forehead; eye badly injured. The latter was struck in the side with a knife, which struck her corset stays, saving her life, only making a flesh wound. Annie McGowan, the servant girl assaulted, is uninjured.

About 11 p.m. the negro was traced to Taylortown, a negro neighborhood. After a struggle he was captured and carried to jail, the mob following. Near midnight the mob increased and threatened to burn the jail. The officers became alarmed and asked fifteen minutes to get the other prisoners out; when the fifteen minutes had expired, the mob clamored, but the officers asked further time. Suddenly a man boldly pushed his way through the door, ax in hand, and appeared before the cell occupied by the terrified negro. A few blows battered down the door. The negro was rushed out within sight of the crowd and shoved from an elevation. Before the victim reached the ground his body was riddled with bullets; he expired without a struggle. The crowd continued in a state of great excitement, threatening vengeance on other prisoners. The officers finally persuaded the mob to desist. Quiet was restored at a late hour.

A later dispatch states the negro was not killed by the mob, only wounded. The authorities recaptured and securely jailed him.

Houston, Tex., 19.—Charles Taylor, a colored brakeman on the Texas Central, who had been conspicuous in the movement to secure negroes admission to first-class coaches, was shot and instantly killed this morning by an unknown person, who fired through the window of a car, striking him in the middle of the forehead. His action in the matter of the negroes is believed to be the cause.

Crescent, Md., 19.—At Tangier Island, Va., Saturday, Dr. Pirts called Dr. Walter, a rival physician, into his office and shot him dead. The people attempted to lynch Pitts, but were prevented. The murderer was jailed.

New Orleans, 19.—*Times-Democrat* Stood, Miss, special: Mark Moore, living six miles west of Wabash, who on Saturday last shot his wife fatally then grossly assaulted his step-daughter, intimidating her with a pistol, was found hanging to a tree this morning. Moore had killed six men.

Utica, 19.—Alexander White, aged 60, creamery operator, of Grand Rapids, Mich., shot himself at his mother's house at Sherburn this morning. He lost \$125,000 in Wall Street, last fall and in other business reverses.

CHICAGO, 20.—The national mass meeting of wool growers of the United States was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. A committee was appointed to draw up an address to the wool growers of the country for the purpose of arousing them to a proper realization of the necessities that exist for

**IMMEDIATE AND ENERGETIC ACTION**, if they would retrieve the great industry in which they are engaged from its present depressed condition, and from impending danger of a still more serious nature.

## THE REPORT.

The undersigned members of the committee firmly believe that the existing sad condition of the interest you represent has been brought about largely, if not altogether, by adverse congressional legislation, and that it will not again be prosperous until Congress shall reverse its action at its last session, and restore the rates of duty to those which prevailed under the tariff of '67, by which, for the first time in the industrial history of the country, equitable relations were established between the duties on wool and those on woolen goods. It can be conclusively shown that the tariff act of that year gave to American producers of both wools and woolen goods steady markets, and secured an expansion of production, and at the same time gave consumers

## CHEAPER WOOLS AND WOOLENS.

than were ever before known in America and brought prices for all grades of ordinary wear, and of many kinds for fine and luxurious wear, lower, or as low as they are known in Europe or elsewhere. The repeal of the tariff of '67 on wool and woollens was not asked for, as has been alleged, by the conservative business sentiment in the country, or by any considerable number of the American people. It was brought about wholly through the efforts of importers and others interested in securing in the United States, a market for foreign wools, aided by few parties who desired to make use of the foreign product with which to subdue the American markets and

## MENACE AMERICAN PRODUCERS.

upon whom they were necessarily compelled to rely for nine-tenths of the wool required in this business. These combined influences, unpatriotic and un-American, led to the passage of the unwise, abortive and suicidal tariff act of 1882, to which we firmly believe may be attributed the present depression in the condition of the wool industry. You have doubtless, gentlemen, heard much of late touching the soundness of the policy of putting raw materials of manufacturers, including wool, on the free list. We trust you will

## RESENT SUCH A PROPOSITION

Whenever, and wherever, with made the indignation which it justly merits. Wool is a finished product of the million flock owners, who have by years of intelligent and patient labor and the expenditure of large sums of money brought their product to its present high standard of excellence. To class it simply as raw material, something that has been produced almost without cost or expenditure of time and labor, is an injustice, and one against which we trust you will enter an effective protest in arguments used in defense of the principle of protection apply at least as forcibly to wool as to any article in the tariff schedule. Growing wool is equal with growing food and forests, and with the manufacture of iron and steel. The maintenance of a commercial marine and navy, of a national military, the primary element of national defense in war, and of financial security and independence in peace, the loss or neglect of which would derange our entire monetary system and place the entire country to all intents and purposes in a condition of

## INDUSTRIAL AND COLONIAL VASSALAGE

to foreign producers, equally fatal to the happiness, and unbecoming to the dignity and honor of a nation whose annual increase in wealth is now three fold that of any other nation, and whose population now gives it the second rank among civilized empires, and first among free self-governing and enlightened people.

The appeal finally declares that the wool growers have a right to ask Congress for the restoration of the measure of protection and concludes in the following terms:

Finally, believing that desperate diseases require

## HEROIC REMEDIES,

we specially urge you to sustain at the polls for legislative offices, only such candidates as are in favor of adequately protecting and encouraging this great industry of sheep husbandry, by voting to restore the wool tariff of '76, or rates of duties at least as protective as those embodied in that act." The report was unanimously adopted. The remainder of the session was taken up by the discussion of methods for a united action in the pending national political canvass, in making the power of the wool growing industry felt. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, 20.—Stocks declined  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Later, Lake Shore, which sold at 88, Louisville & Nashville feverish, opened at 30, rose to 32, reacted to 31, then rallied to 31; Lackawanna declined to 108; other changes,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Bar silver 11, 3's 99, 4's 13, 4's 21, Pacific 6's 20, Burlington 18, Central Pacific 43, Northern Pacific 21, preferred 48.

New York, 20.—Kernans, London Americans' weak, except New York Central, which advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ , the rest declined  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Government 4's in great demand, advanced 3; 4's 1; stocks weak; Lackawanna down to 107; Pacific Mail, 37; Northern Pacific, 108; Erie, 15; Missouri Pacific, 68; Lake Shore 85; S. P. 70.

Stocks depressed. Wabash preferred raised down to 9, returned to 13; Missouri and Northwestern 102; New York Central, 11; Oregon and Navigation, 78; Transcontinental, 14; Pacific Mail, 37; Panama, 98; St. L. and S. F., 19; Texas Pacific, 12; Union Pacific, 43; Fargo, 105; Western Union, 55.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The finance committee of the Senate have postponed for one week the consideration of the investigation of the causes of failure in New York banks in order to obtain further information on the subject. It is thought that a congressional investigation will not be ordered.

NEWARK, 20.—Officers of the Savings Institution expect to make full payment; the Fisk & Hatch depositors will then receive full payments.

WALL STREET, 20.—The report that Russell Sage had "laid down" on contracts was received to-day. It was ascertained Sage is paying off as usual.

PHILADELPHIA, 20.—It is stated scrip of the Reading railroad for wages and supplies for April and May has made its appearance. The time of redemption, Ruger says, is four months, and it bears no interest.

CHEYENNE, 20.—Two men were arrested here to-night from the Sabille country, 85 miles north of here, with the body of George Metcalf in their possession. Metcalf while at dinner had got into a dispute with Wm. Maloney, when the latter shot him. Maloney was arrested, and on the way here was captured by a mob, who lynched him.

Troy, 20.—An unknown person started a switch engine standing on a side track of the Delaware & Hudson River railroad at Mechanicsville, last night, switched it on the main track, jumped off and sent the engine up the track at full speed. It came in collision with

the Montreal sleeper, south-bound. Both engines were wrecked; baggage and expressman Ficknor, 70 years old, dangerously injured; engineer Myers's leg broken; others bruised.

St. Louis, 20.—Phillip Scheider, watchman on the steamboat *Montana*, was suspected of a recent theft of \$1,500 from the safe while the boat lay at St. Louis. On Monday night he was taken off the steamboat at an island near Lexington by five men, who lifted him up four times with a rope around his neck. Failing to make him confess, they released him.

NEW YORK, 20.—The great mass meeting of citizens and business men called to express approval of the administration of Pres. Arthur and urge his renomination for a second term, was held to-night in Cooper Union. A more orderly and intelligent assemblage than that which crowded the great hall was never before seen in this city.

At half-past seven every seat in the building was occupied. Half an hour later, when Cornelius N. Bliss, of Bliss, Fabran & Co., called the meeting to order, not another person could find standing room in the hall. Throngs still continued to pour into the doorway; till finally, at ten minutes to 8, the commandant of the police gave orders to close the doors. Among the audience were a large number of ladies. Seats were provided upon the platform for about 60 people. Among the prominent persons who occupied them were Cornelius N. Bliss, Fred. S. Winslow, H. W. Beecher, Benj. H. Brinshaw, Edwards Pierrepont, Assistant U. S. Treasurer. The band at the right of the platform discoursed airs. When Beecher made his appearance the audience gave three cheers. The applause continued some time after he took his seat. The Siamese minister came in just before the meeting opened, and with members of his suit were given seats on the platform.

At 8 o'clock Cornelius N. Bliss called the meeting to order, and briefly stated the objects for which it was called. He said it was an unusual thing for business men to have a voice in choosing a candidate for the Presidency, as this was the work of those who were supposed to be better informed in public affairs. The political papers had endeavored to deprecate the efforts of business men in the present instance, and had insinuated that at the present time especially it would be a great deal better for business men to attend to their own business and look after their stocks and bonds and merchandise instead of meddling with politics. They would take the liberty, however, in spite of these unfair comments, to express their views in the matter, and urge the renomination of a man who although he came into office under such trying circumstances had proved himself so worthy of the great charge entrusted to him by the people, and whose administration had met with such signal success. [Applause.] Bliss concluded by introducing Frederick J. Winston, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, as chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Winston was received with applause as he stepped forward and thanked the assemblage for the honor conferred. He characterized President Arthur as a man of the highest integrity, and in every way worthy of the support of men of all classes, who were centering upon President Arthur. He denied that this was a class meeting, and asserted it was a mass meeting of citizens. Every one felt the importance of having a good candidate in the present crisis, and he felt their efforts would be crowned with success in November next.

A long line of vice-presidents, including the names of the most prominent business men, was read, and resolutions in the heartiest spirit of the meeting were adopted.

Parke Goodwin, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, made a short address, and then Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was presented. He was again enthusiastically welcomed. He said: "This is an assemblage of business men, not of capitalists or monopolists, or bloated bondholders, as we have been termed by—I was going to say raving madmen—but I will be charitable and call them ill-natured men. I hold that the business part of the community represents, in many respects, the best interests of our whole country, and business men, perhaps more than many others, require a stable government. They do not care so much about policies, because they can adapt themselves to policies; but they do want to be able to look forward to a stable and uniform policy of government. We have met here simply as a voice to suggest to the convention at Chicago what is the will of the republicans of New York, together with as many democrats as God has made rational and intelligent (applause and laughter). We are not here to inveigh against any other prominent gentleman whose name has been mentioned, nor to make threats that if our choice is not nominated we won't play. (Laughter). We express our wishes, then the minority submits itself to the majority. Who is Chester A. Arthur? He is a man who has proved himself under trying circumstances one of the most able presiding officers this nation ever had. That he has been subject to so little criticism is a marvel. The bitterness of men whose names should be inveigh instead of McVeagh displayed towards Arthur, is nothing compared to invective heaped upon Washington, and so as to Jackson, Lincoln and Grant, up to Hayes; and when Hayes took up the presidency the country had been scorched with the