

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 7.—The tariff commission arrived and began session at 11 o'clock. J. A. Whittier, president of the Saginaw, Mich., board of trade, spoke for the lumber interest of the northwest, and he read a paper showing the magnitude of the trade as an argument for the maintenance of the present moderate tariff on lumber of 100 to 15 per cent. Michigan, in 1881, produced 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber. The total value of forest products last year was over \$80,000,000. Forty millions of capital are invested in the business, and 55,000 men are employed at average daily wages aggregating \$103,080. Wisconsin and Minnesota produced about the same amount of lumber as Michigan, and these three States furnished one-third of the United States product. Canadian labor was 30 per cent. lower than ours. State-ments were also made by Arthur Hill and John L. Estabrook, of the Saginaw board, and they were principally an illustration of the impossibility of protecting American forests under the present land policy of the government. It is different from Canada, where settlers are required, in order to guard against fire, to remove from timber limits. McMahon requested these gentlemen to prepare and submit a simplification of the duties on lumber.

In the afternoon Robt. H. Cowdry, a Chicago druggist, argued against the quinine duty. He denied that manufacturers claim that a renewal of the duty would not increase the price to consumers. He read letters from druggists that after the fall in the price of quinine they reduced the retail price 20 per cent. Answering Garland, he said that a druggist's profit on quinine, sold in small quantities, was 180 per cent., and if the wholesale price increased ten per cent. by a re-imposition of the tax, the druggist's profit would still be about 180 per cent. George Auck, a Chicago druggist, explained that these answers applied only to quantities of less than ten grains. A druggist sold quinine at 50 cents per drachm, or only about \$3.50 per ounce. It was untrue that the consumer did not get the benefit. A reduction of the duty would benefit not over 1,000 persons, and would injure 40,000,000. He did not know that the abolition of the tax had been the cause of the reduction in the price, but doubted not that it influenced it. He did not know of any European syndicate to control the price, but it was an easy thing to do. Quinine, like wheat, was largely speculated in. Adjourned to 10 a.m.

ST. LOUIS, 7.—Texas advices say that heavy rains have fallen throughout the north and northwest part of the State, reaching south to San Antonio, where 43 inches fell yesterday. The Concha is out of its banks again and towns are again submerged. There are floods also at Eagle Pass, Stockton and Davis. The Rio Grande spread all over the lower part of Eagle Pass. People are preparing to move from the side of the bluff. The river is higher now than ever before and there is much anxiety for the towns lower down.

FORT CONCHO, TEX., 7.—Fifty-three white bodies were recovered from the floods, and mostly identified. The larger number of those still unidentified are Mexican herders. The losses are about \$312,000 in San Angeles, Ben Ficklin and Concho, and as much more on stock and property in the surrounding country. Cash relief subscriptions for sufferers, mostly from stock men, reach \$10,000. All that section is devoid of railroad facilities, the nearest point being over 100 miles distant, and it was some days before the extent of the calamity in the broad and very sparsely settled region was known.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Gen. Sherman has asked that Major General John M. Schofield be ordered to San Francisco to relieve Major General Irwin McDowell, of the command of the military division of the Pacific and that General McDowell be ordered to his home in New York, preparatory to his retirement from active service in October next. The matter will not be acted on until the return of Secretary Lincoln.

NEW YORK, 7.—The New York Silk Exchange is to establish a colony for the cultivation of the silk of New Jersey. It has not yet been

fully determined where this will be done, but it will be within twenty-five miles of New York City. Six families, composed with one exception entirely of women who have been teachers in public schools, have already expressed their intention of joining the colony.

WHEELING, W. V., 6.—An engine of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad struck a wagon, one mile from Barnesville, Ohio, to-day, and fatally injured Mrs. Mary Kennard. Miss Steele, Chas. Steel and Lemuel Guest, thrown over the pilot and carried to town on the engine were scarcely scratched.

DENVER, 7.—The Republican's Las Vegas special says: Charles Harris, one of Pinkerton's detectives, was assassinated last night at San Antonio, a small station a few miles south of Socorro. Two men alighted from the emigrant train and approached Harris who was standing on the platform and shot him dead. Both men escaped.

ST. LOUIS, 7.—A Dallas special says: Passengers on the incoming trains report another great rain storm in Western Texas, which prevailed for thirty-six hours prior to last night, and four serious wash-outs are reported on the Texas & Pacific road, between Big Springs and Tayabe. Trains will be delayed, but it is thought not very long.

NEWPORT, 7.—The cases of Asiatic cholera reported in this city are most extraordinary. A meeting of the Board of Aldermen has been summoned.

BROWNSVILLE, 8.—There were forty-eight new cases of yellow fever yesterday and two deaths—Mexicans. Four new cases of fever occurred amongst the troops at Fort Brown.

The Tariff Commission heard, this morning, the representatives of the American Papermakers' Association. They said that they asked no favors except the retention of the present tariff which was very beneficial to the paper interest. The protection granted was slight compared with the growth of business and with other interests. The wages paid papermakers are 200 to 300 per cent. higher than abroad. Only a few newspapers have asked a reduction of duties on paper for years. Imports are insignificant and and newspaper is but a shade higher than in Europe. The cry against papermakers is uncalled for and unjust.

Competition at home secures the newspaper men cheaper prices than they would have if they took their own way. C. O. Chapman, of Springfield, Mass., said he was a protectionist from principle in paper as in other matters. Protection had given the workmen here the most respectable homes on earth; the duty on wood pulp was a small affair. Newspapers ought, above everybody else, to be thankful for wood pulp. B. W. French, of Three Rivers, Mich., manufacturer of wood pulp and paper, also argued in favor of the existing duties; 6,000 tons of wood pulp were produced daily in the United States. Much money was invested in the patents for making it, which would be lost if pulp was admitted free.

AUSTIN, TEX., 8.—There was a terrific storm this morning before daylight. The wind blew almost a hurricane and did great damage. The capitol building is so badly injured that it is thought it will have to be rebuilt. It cost \$40,000. Baras Creek, south of the city overflowed, and farms on its banks are flooded, and fences and crops washed away. A flouring mill on the creek was washed away, and another badly damaged. The loss will amount to many thousand dollars.

SAN ANTONIO, 8.—There was a heavy rainstorm and a flood here last night. The river rose eight feet. Houses are flooded and cattle and horses drowned. Hundreds of bales of cotton floated down San Pedro Creek. One man is missing and it is thought he is drowned. It is the heaviest rainfall known for years, over six inches falling during 18 hours.

BROWNSVILLE, 8.—There were 58 cases of yellow fever to-day, and 4 deaths; three Mexicans and Col. J. D. Grasty. There are five cases in Fort Brown. In Matamoros the fever is decreasing. There were three deaths there to-day. The weather is cloudy and a "norther" is blowing.

PENSACOLA, 8.—There were 13 new cases of yellow fever and two deaths in the past 24 hours.

CHICAGO, 8.—Parker Earl, of Cobden, Illinois, a fruit grower, presented a resolution from the Mississippi Valley, in favor of absolute free trade between the United States and

Canada on horticultural products of domestic growth.

H. Koetkenbech, of Chicago, argued in favor of the abolition of the duty on raw flax and tow. He claimed that flax could be produced in the Western States cheaper than in Europe, and gave figures in support of the claim. The same was true of linen.

Otto Young, of Chicago, favored an increased duty on watches, cases and movements, to 40 per cent. ad valorem.

The Commission will visit Pullman this afternoon. Adjourned.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., 8.—Yesterday afternoon, John Hurst, a fisherman living at Secretary Creek, upon returning home drunk, whipped his son, eight years of age, severely, when his wife and a friend interfered. Hurst seized the boy by the feet and threw him against the floor, striking his head on the floor, striking his head. Blood spurted from his eyes and ears and when picked up the boy was dead.

NEVADA, Cal., 8.—Mrs. Jas. Wilson and her son were arrested to-day on the charge of poisoning the husband of the former. Wilson died very suddenly and the autopsy revealed the presence of poison. Circumstances point strongly to the guilt of the prisoners.

NEW ORLEANS, 8.—The Picayune's San Antonio special says: A violent rain storm commenced at four o'clock yesterday, and continued until midnight. Rain fell to the depth of six inches, and the streets are flooded. The San Antonio river has risen eight feet. Many houses in the lower part of the city were flooded. Don Pedro Creek, passing through the western portion of the city, rose rapidly, washing away all bridges and houses on its banks. It also carried away 50 bales of cotton. One man is reported drowned. The International railway suffered severely between this city and Austin. Several small bridges were destroyed, and no trains run over that road to-day. The San Marcos River is rising rapidly.

OMAHA, 8.—The Marquis of Lorne, Princess Louise and party arrived here this morning by a special train and spent three hours in the city. They were met at the depot by Gen. O. O. Howard, Commander of the Department of the Platte, and the officers of his staff, and were given a drive about the city, visiting all the principal places of interest. They left for the Pacific about noon. They will stay at Sherman to-morrow night, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Gen. Howard has given orders for salutes to be fired on their arrival at Forts Sidney, Russell and Sedgewick. They will arrive at Ogden on Monday evening and stay there over night. They will visit Salt Lake City on their return in the latter part of October. The journey to the Pacific will be resumed on Sunday morning.

RICHMOND, Va., 9.—Reports from Pittsylvania County, state that diphtheria is raging there to an alarming extent, 20 deaths have occurred in the last three weeks, and more than one hundred persons are now down with the disease. In some cases whole families have been carried off.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Shortly after ten o'clock this morning the jury in the Star Route case came into court and reported that they had been unable to agree upon a verdict and asked for further instructions, these were given by Judge Wylie at considerable length and their general tendency was strongly against the defendants. At their own request the jury were allowed to take their votes into their room and again retired. They will report at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to which hour the court took a recess.

The general impression seems to be that a verdict will be returned.

CHICAGO, 9.—In the morning session the Tariff Commission heard the Chicago representatives of the lumber interests. They generally agreed with the Saginaw men. Hon. Thaddeus Dean, a prominent dealer, however, took the opposite view, declaring himself most decidedly a free trader on the lumber question. He could see many reasons against and none for the payment of a duty of \$2 per thousand on Canadian lumber. If, as the East Saginaw men claimed they had only enough lumber for ten years, it was the part of prudence to draw from other sources. He did not believe the supply could be exhausted so soon, but the end was coming. The stumpage men were bullying lumber. Before the fire, lumber cost him an average of \$14.45 per thousand, and the year after

the fire \$16.80; in 1876 it had fallen to \$9, in 1880 it became \$11.62, in 1881 it was \$13.92, and this year it was \$14 to 15. He didn't put any faith in the difference in the cost of labor. Why would a fool across an imaginary line work for \$15 a month when he could get \$20 on this side? He made a further argument which was listened to with great interest, as he showed a thorough acquaintance with the business and evinced great originality in his ideas.

Several barbed wire manufacturers spoke against an increase of the duty on plain steel wire, their aw material.

The cork, gold leaf, flower and other interests were represented.

O. W. Potter, president of the North Chicago Rolling Mills, sent word that the iron and steel interests were not represented before the convention because the iron and steel manufacturers of the whole country had been called to meet Tuesday to consider the tariff question, and that the convention would appoint a committee to present their views to the commission.

R. Blakeley, of St. Paul, stated his experience in the growth of sorghum and the manufacture of syrup and sugar therefrom. Sorghum came grew about ten tons to the acre and should produce 120 gallons of syrup and 600 pounds of sugar. With the present duty on sugar the sorghum experiment would be a success. The western states could produce sugar enough for home consumption.

Marshal Field, of the dry goods house said he was for a liberal tariff. He believed in encouraging home manufactures and home labor in every reasonable way but was convinced that the present tariff was too high and that it should be reduced, thoroughly revised and simplified. With a lower duty on articles of luxury, silks, velvets, ribbons, lace, kids, etc., the government would get more revenue and the American manufacturer better protection as there would be less smuggling. There should be a large reduction of duty on all raw materials. He would not tax wool over 15 per cent. cotton and linen manufactures over 25 per cent., nor woolen manufacturers over 35 or 40 per cent. He recommended a duty of 35 per cent. on silks, velvets, ribbons and lace made from pure silks, and a specific duty, by the pound weight, on piece silk and satins that would yield an average rate of 35 or 40 per cent.; also a duty of \$8 a dozen on kids, abolishing packing charges, brokerages and commissions, fees and mixed duties. He thought that all raw materials would at no distant day be absolutely free and duties on manufactured articles reduced below the points he had suggested. The tariff restricted American manufactures almost wholly to the home market, but with the cheap lands and food of the country, a steadily decreasing tariff would enable us to compete successfully with England for trade. Other countries now controlled by England will be controlled by her as long as the present tariff laws are maintained.

John Tyrrell presented a petition of the earthenware importers of Chicago against any increase of duty on pottery, and recommending a uniform duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on all earthenware, china and porcelain, plain and decorated.

S. Corning Judd and S. S. Gregory, on behalf of the Iroquois Democratic Club, made a free trade argument.

The convention adjourned, to meet at Milwaukee on Monday noon.

NEW YORK, 9.—The grievances of the merchants of California against discriminations of railroads are attracting much attention in this city, and various are the schemes devised to relieve them, but as yet none have been devised that prove acceptable to all concerned, and especially to the merchants, who above all things, require quick dispatch as well as low rates for transportation. Among the latest scheme is a line of auxiliary steamers from this port to San Francisco, with a line to Chicago, thence to Liverpool with wheat and return to New York with such freight as may be obtainable. The scheme is to form a company and build two steamers as an experiment, having a capacity of 3,000 tons cargo, exclusive of coal, these vessels to have compound engines capable of driving the ships eight knots per hour, and consuming twelve tons of coal per day. It is estimated that the steamer can make the trip to San Francisco via the straits of Magellan in not over 90 days and that the average rate of freight would be \$10 per ton. Already this scheme has been put before a prominent ship

builder down east, and he guarantees to build such a vessel and take at least \$100,000 of the capital stock of the company. The idea is finding much favor with certain parties here and it is proposed to send representatives to San Francisco at an early day to lay the plan before the merchants and ask their assistance, which in view of the varied complaints against the railroads it is confidently expected will be obtained.

CHICAGO, 9.—H. W. Scott, of Portland, Oregon, arrived here yesterday, en route to New York. Mr. Scott, together with Jno. P. Sanborn, of Newport, and Mr. A. P. Johnson, of Utica, were appointed a commission by the President to inspect the Northern Pacific Railroad, in order that the government might have official notice that parts of the road will be constructed preliminary to the company's receiving the land grant awarded them by the government. The commission have inspected the entire length of the road and traveled over the completed sections. They find the section building west finished to a point on the Yellowstone, in Montana, near the new town of Billings, about 1,350 miles west of Chicago. The section building east from Portland, covers 540 miles, leaving a gap to be completed of about 470 miles, much of the heavy work, grading, etc., on which is done, and cars will run through from St. Paul to Portland inside of twelve months. The work so far has been done in a thorough and substantial manner. There were no very heavy grades to contend with, and the difficulties are fewer than on other transcontinental lines. Two tunnels, each about 3,800 feet in length, have yet to be completed. The commission have forwarded their report to the Secretary of the Interior, and the land patents will probably soon be issued to the Northern Pacific Company. Mr. Scott speaks in glowing terms of the region traversed by the line of road, both of their agricultural and grazing possibilities, as well as the mineral belt in Montana. He leaves this evening for New York.

KANSAS CITY, 9.—The Burlington's new route between Kansas City and Denver will be formally opened to-morrow. The first train composed entirely of new Pullman palace cars will leave at 9.40 to-morrow night and reach Denver about 8 o'clock on Monday evening. A large excursion party goes with the train, including members of the press of this and other cities. The new route is eight miles longer than the Kansas Pacific and about 140 miles shorter than the Santa Fe.

NEW YORK, 9.—Wool remains quiet. Sales of California are 53,000 lbs. of spring at 25 @ 26½ and 15,000 lbs. of fall at 14 @ 17. At Boston the market has been active, with sales of 268,500 lbs. of California spring at 25 @ 32.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 9.—In the supreme court this morning, in the case of the petition of Schaeff, trustee and assignee of the Sprague estate, for advice and assistance in the matter of the sale of the estate of Canonchet to F. D. Moulton, the petition was dismissed, thus leaving Wm. Sprague in practical possession of Canonchet indefinitely, unless ousted by proceeding at law.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., 9.—A good looking gentleman, giving his name as Joseph Phillips and travelling with his wife and children from Buffalo to San Francisco, arrived this morning at the Union depot. Soon after he made an attempt to kill himself by hacking his throat with a dull knife. He inflicted no serious wounds, however. He was suffering from mental aberration and was pursued by the hallucination that murderers were on his track and he begged the police to kill them that he might escape assassination.

WASHINGTON, 9.—A report from the Utah Commission has been received at the interior department, dated Salt Lake Utah, August 31. They give the known details of their meetings and organization, and say since their arrival there, meetings have been held each day. A strong disposition with some non-Mormon citizens against preparing for the election of a delegate to Congress manifested itself before the work of preparation therefor was commenced; but upon investigation as to the condition of affairs and an examination as to the state of the law and the duty of the commission thereunder, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, it is provided by the Revised Statutes of the United States, May 2, 1882, that every territory shall have the right to elect a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, and as it is further provided