

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 31.—The advance in California freights on first-class merchandise over the Union and Central Pacific railroads was the subject of general comment in business circles to-day. Merchants who called at the Union Pacific freight office were informed that lower rates would be made only by written contract by them to ship all their California freight by railroad routes, and that otherwise from \$9 to \$12 per 100 pounds would be charged. Some of the heaviest shippers were loud in their censure of the policy pursued by the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads. Local representatives of California houses sent dispatches yesterday to their principals that they were holding back shipments and advised that Stubbs, general freight agent of the Central Pacific be seen and arrangements for freight be made on the best possible terms. A leading dry goods merchant said to-day: This advance of freight rates by the Pacific roads places our merchants in a bad position. There can be no profit on goods purchased in this city for the California market at the extravagant freight rates now charged by all the rail routes. Heavy goods can be sent by clipper ships around Cape Horn, or by the Pacific mail steamers if their rates are not advanced. We shall lay our grievances before congress in December, and see what relief there is in that direction. At present, unless the railroads restore the old rates, New York merchants will send all light goods to California by express and heavy goods by sea. A prominent director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company said: Our company will not increase its rates on first-class freight from \$5 per 100 pounds. It is not quite clear if we can avoid advancing the rate to \$10 during the month of August under our contract with the Union Pacific road. The 60 days' notice of the cancellation of this contract, which we have given, does not expire until September 1st. I am inclined to regard the recent advance by the Pacific Railroad companies as a defiance to the Pacific Mail Company, and I am satisfied a majority of the directors agree with me that the true policy of the steamship company is to send one or two vessels out every week, full of freight at moderate rates, rather than send them out only partly loaded with heavy freight and then depend upon the charity of the Union Pacific road for such payments for the difference as its officers may see fit to bestow. A meeting of the directors has been called for to-morrow, when this matter will be discussed. President Babcock is opposed to any new contract with the Union Pacific road looking to the pooling of business, his opinion being that the Pacific Mail Company should be run independent of all entangling alliances. The officers of the Union Pacific road claim that, by the terms of the contract recently entered into with the Denver and Rio Grande railway, although freight over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is cut off, as the latter road ends at Pueblo, from which point local rates will be charged for freight over the Atchison road, thus giving the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads absolute control over all eastern freight sent for California.

The Graphic says: Kearney's arrival is causing anxiety among the leaders of Tammany Hall. He will receive a warm welcome from the anti-Tammanyites and Nationalists. A Tammany Alderman said, to-day: I think Kearney will do a good deal of mischief here. He won in California a great victory. The laboring people want work. Here in New York, 50,000 men are idle. Numbers of people are suffering for bread. As soon as it is known what day Kearney is to arrive, the working class will get up a demonstration for him.

DETROIT, 31.—A terrific wind and rain storm passed over this city about 2 o'clock to-day, doing considerable damage. The flat gravel roof of the east wing of the molding shop of the Detroit stove works became overloaded with water and fell in. There were about 30 employees in this part of the building only one of whom was seriously injured. Damage to the building \$1,500.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., 31.—General Pedro Valdez, the Mexican commander who met MacKenzie when

the latter was in Mexico after raiders, is, with about 1,500 men, stationed in the mountains above Eagle Pass, on the Mexican side, watching for MacKenzie. Last Thursday upwards of 60 head of Texas cattle were driven across the Rio Grande to feed Valdez' soldiers.

CHICAGO, 31.—At a meeting of the general managers and freight agents of the trunk lines, 16 roads participated. A resolution was adopted advancing the rates from Chicago to New York to 25 cents per 100 pounds for grain, and flour to 30 cents on fourth class freight, and other classes in the same proportion; the new rates to take effect on August 5th. Other points in the west and southwest will establish a proportionate advance.

The corner in wheat culminated to-day, and the highest price for cash was \$1.10. At the close \$1.10 was paid for July. There was less excitement than anticipated, the price only having gone up about two cents during the entire day, and the corner showing much less strength here than in Milwaukee. There is much discussion as to whether the rule of the state warehouse board, as interpreted by the directors, regarding the right of operators to deliver winter wheat in contracts in place of spring, will stand in court. Test cases will immediately be tried, and the shorts who offered winter wheat mixed with spring in the settlement will insist that the rule which makes such wheat grade as spring is in force and that they have settled. Other suits will be brought on the ground that this whole operation is a corner contrary to law and to the regulations of the Board of Trade, which must now fix a settlement price.

MILWAUKEE, 31.—The corner in July wheat culminated, amid great excitement, at 2.30 this afternoon. A few minutes before noon the board closed and McGeech instructed his brokers to bid \$1.30 for all July wheat offered, thus establishing a price at which all delinquents must settle. Settlements were made for all but 84,000 bushels. This amount is due from prominent members of the board, who claim their deals are margined to a higher figure than the closing price, but they were forbidden by their customers to settle. The matter will be thrown into the hands of the committee on arbitration. McGeech & Co.'s profits by the corner are variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$500,000. It is certainly the most successful manipulation ever attempted in the northwest. It is now thought the August wheat is cornered.

BOSTON, 31.—The committee appointed by the creditors of the Boston Belding Company to investigate the affairs reported as follows: Direct liabilities, \$519,071; grand total of liabilities, 979,588. Total assets, for which cash could be obtained in sixty days, \$334,562. Assets and questionable claims, \$351,000.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., 31.—At nine o'clock this morning, it was discovered that a remarkable robbery was committed, last night, in the private bank of L. L. Holmes, who has been carrying on a loan agency and private bank for money lenders in Willimantic, Connecticut. Bonds valued at \$16,000, were carried off, and \$4,000 in currency is missing. The safe was opened by the combination, which was supposed to be known only to Holmes, and a clerk who is absent.

NEW YORK, 1.—Custom House inspectors have been placed in charge of the store of Hahn, Benjamin & Co., on the ground of an undervaluation of their invoices. The firm are dealers in German shawls and cloaks. Messrs. Hahn & Benjamin manufacture in Berlin and live abroad. They consign their goods to Waldemar Casper, who is their agent here.

A letter from Havana says: The many emigrants returning penniless to Cuba are claiming protection of the government, and difficult questions are rising between persons who reclaim their former possessions and those who have old credits against them, or are the actual owners of the property.

The Times Washington special says: The public debt statement, issued to-morrow, will show a reduction of about \$700,000.

Freights, via Cape Horn; show no improvement over the reports of the past fortnight; and, if anything, the market is more quiet. The circular of the Pacific roads has been the topic of conversation among shippers, although it really only effects those who ship dry

goods, and they denounce the advance in the rates as an outrage, and one that they will not submit to, although, for the time being, they may be compelled to ship overland, as it is too late to send via Cape Horn, to catch the fall trade, but they promise to ship by clipper earlier next season, and thus be in time for the trade. Clipper rates remain steady at last quotations, and no advantage will be taken of the increased rates by the other route. The tonnage movement for the past month is the smallest since January, amounting to four vessels.

Steamer freights have been more active, and notably so when the circular of the railroads reached the shippers and those who had freight to forward by rail immediately ordered it by steamer. Most of it was too late, as the steamer was full. Several shippers then sent their goods to clippers rather than submit to the extortion, as they term the advance in rates. What action the Pacific Mail will take has not been determined, as they desire to study the situation before making rates, but they propose to carry the dry goods at a rate that will insure them the bulk of business.

The excuse of the Pacific roads for advancing the rate on dry goods, etc., 10 per cent. is, that the dealers have been in the habit of shipping all their bulky goods to the Pacific Coast on clippers, where the freight charges are only from 50 to 62 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, all their small packages of valuable goods, such as silks, laces, etc., they send by rail, the railway companies being held responsible for loss or damage en route. The latter say they have become tired of shouldering all the responsibility and getting none of the profit, so they have resolved to put the rates at a figure that will pay them for the responsibility of carrying it. In this they think they are misleading the shippers, but the latter are well aware that the railroad company can carry dry goods at the rate of \$3 or \$4 per 100 lbs. and make money, and they are willing to make concessions to shippers at about these figures, provided the latter will give them all the business, which the shippers assert they will not do.

Henry Smith, a policeman, of Jersey City, with his wife, retired last night, at 11 o'clock, and at 4 this morning Mrs. Smith awoke to find her husband dead, with his skull crushed. He had been murdered in his sleep, and it appears the assassins first chloroformed husband and wife, as the deed was perpetrated without Mrs. Smith knowing anything about it.

Mrs. Smith says she was awakened at 3.16 a.m., by her husband throwing his hand over her face, and she discovered a handkerchief on her face which had a peculiar flavor. She removed the handkerchief, and turning towards her husband, noticed that both pillows covered his head and body. These she removed, and saw a pool of blood under him, which had also saturated her own clothing. This she says was the first intimation that she had of the commission of the crime. The handkerchief, which Mrs. Smith says covered her face, is missing. Chief Nathan ordered her arrest, and a close watch is kept upon her movements.

Officer Smith was one of four brothers, one of whom is a member of the board of aldermen of Jersey City, and one a conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

CHATHAM VILLAGE, N. Y., 1.—United States Marshal Payn's paper mill was burned this morning; loss \$60,000; insurance \$25,000.

DENVER, Col., 1.—The astronomers from Rawlins and other points met here yesterday, for comparison of notes and discussion of the observations. Prof. Watson feels certain that he has discovered Vulcan southwest of the sun, about two degrees distant. Prof. Draper succeeded in getting a photograph of the spectrum of the corona, thus proving that most of the light of the corona is reflected from the sun, and is not due to ignited gas.

PETERSON, N. J., 1.—The Pacific Ice Company's buildings, at Oldham, were burned this morning. The loss will probably reach \$65,000; no insurance.

WASHINGTON, 1.—It is expected by the Treasury that the remaining \$61,000,000 bonds of the act of March 3rd, 1895. Consols of 1865, 6 per cent. will be called the current year.

The public debt statement for July shows a decrease of \$208,307,

and the following balance in the treasury: Currency, \$1,708,317; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$51,200,000; coin, \$207,007,852, including coin certificates, \$45,631,030; outstanding legal tenders, \$346,681,016.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—A Boise city dispatch says: The stage from Boise to Silver City was attacked by Indians near Monday's Ferry, on Snake River. The driver was shot through the body but brought the stage to the ferry. A guard of five soldiers at the ferry and the employees at the station, were exchanging fire with the Indians when the stage left. A body of volunteers have left here for Snake River, and a small detachment of troops from Fort Boise, en route for Monday's Ferry.

A band of hostiles, supposed to be Bannacks, are returning to the scene of the original outbreak, Camas Prairie.

It is expected the Bruneau Valley will be again raided.

A Silver City dispatch says: Two scouts of a party of six have just reached here from the vicinity of Three Forks, Sucker Creek. The scouts met a party of hostiles, and killed Pinte chiefs, "Big George" and "Pretty Johnny." They report Jeff. Carter and Seven-up Smith undoubtedly killed. Volunteers leave here, to-night, for the vicinity of Bruneau.

Scouts have been sent in various directions during the past 24 hours, and as yet no body of Indians bigger than 40 in number, have been discovered at any point.

NEW YORK, 1.—The circular of the Pacific roads, advancing the rates on certain classes of goods, continues to be the all absorbing topic among the shippers of those articles, and also by the shippers of other goods, as the latter do not know how soon the screws may be put to them. Merchants interested denounce the matter as an outrage, and one that they will not submit to, although some of them admit that they will be obliged to pay the increased rate on such goods as they require to meet the early fall trade. In the meantime they are sending certain classes to the clippers and are not sending anything overland. The substance of the contracts offered to the merchants are, that if they will agree to ship all their goods by rail the Pacific roads will make the rate \$4 and \$5 per hundred pounds, and will protect them against a lower rate, if made by the Pacific Mail Company—that is, if the Mail Company will take goods at \$1 per hundred, the railroads will make the rate of about \$2. Pacific roads, however, reserve the right to abrogate the contract at their pleasure. It will thus be seen that shippers have no guarantee, for if they should ship all their goods by rail and ignore the clipper lines, the railroads would, so soon as they discovered the facts, abrogate the treaty and advance rates, a thing that they have done before, and is really the cause of the immense shipments via Cape Horn, the past year. Of numerous shippers seen to-day, not one is willing to sign the contract or listen to any argument on its behalf. What the result will be cannot be determined, but the general impression is that the railways will have to give way.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 1.—The State Democratic convention met to-day. General John D. Kennedy presided. The platform adopted reaffirms the platform of 1876; is in harmony with the pledges and performances of Governor Hampton, and guarantees full protection to all classes in the administration of justice.

Accompanying the platform are a series of resolutions, also adopted, urging unity of purpose and action among democrats, denouncing a fusion with republicans and deprecating the presence of independent candidates; also strongly recommending the fostering of immigration, inviting people from all parts to make their homes in South Carolina, directing attention to the revenue troubles in the upper counties, urging congress to amend the law and quiet the irritation, and requesting President Hayes to grant amnesty to the illicit distillers in the upper counties. Governor Hampton and the entire state officers were endorsed and renominated amid great enthusiasm. Hampton and others made speeches.

MEMPHIS, 1.—The quarantine against freights and travelers from New Orleans is being pretty rigidly enforced. The board of health will

employ three detectives to proceed down the river and notify New Orleans passengers that they will not be permitted to enter Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—The board of health reports 24 new cases and 7 deaths for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The committee of the House of Representatives to consider the labor question, met to-day in the Postoffice building. There were present Messrs. A. S. Hewitt, of New York, J. M. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, W. W. Rice, of Massachusetts, and Thos. A. Boyd, of Illinois. Communications were received from the clerk of the committee on account of the House of Representatives, detailing what expenses were incurred by the committee would not be allowed. Among these were the services of a clerk, stenographers and sergeant-at-arms.

The clerk of accounts said he would have a conference with the clerk of the House regarding the matter, and would let Hewitt, who had written on the subject, know when the letter had been read. The committee went into executive session to consider the question as to whether they should go on with their work and take the risk of outlays being repaid.

At the close of the executive session, the committee decided, by resolution, to sit daily, and to hear such persons as may appear.

Thomas Rock, who represented the stonemasons, wished the committee to recommend that all government work should be done by the people of the place in which the government buildings are being erected. He spoke against the system of giving out contracts for government work, as contractors made profits which the government might save by employing workmen direct. He did not intend to apply the rule to private individuals, and would not advise government to regulate wages. Some discussion ensued on the advantages and disadvantages of the eight-hour law, in which Rock became often worsted, and one member of the social labor union said his committee would be present to-morrow, when many questions not fairly answered by Rock would be answered to the better satisfaction of the committee and workmen.

Hugh McGregor, one of a self-constituted committee, then addressed the committee on the subject of government collecting statistics of the laboring classes, and so arranging them that they could be referred to. The chairman thought McGregor should look over the census and see what was omitted and send his suggestions to the superintendent of census. McGregor said it was the duty of the United States to examine into every manufactory, take testimony under oath as to the labor question, enquire into their sanitary condition and do everything necessary for the welfare of the laboring classes. McGregor then retired and Justus Schwab, communist, said he would present his case to-morrow.

The representative of the granite cutters attributed the depression in his trade to the contract system and machinery; said he was discharged from government work in Albany for ventilating his views, and that men were kept at work there who were not skilled workmen and who were paid as much as skilled laborers.

Mr. Hewitt said if the witness would embody his statement in an affidavit he would forward it to Secretary Sherman and have the matter investigated.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—A Boise City dispatch says: Gen. Howard, with the main body of troops, was at Rocky Cañon, on the Malheur River last night, in pursuit of the hostiles. The Indians who attacked the stage yesterday were estimated at about 200 in number, and have gone up Snake River, towards Bruneau Valley. Parties who have just arrived from Payette Valley report two small parties of Indians on the tributaries of the Weiser.

Silver City dispatch: The hostiles, on their way to Snake River, yesterday, stopped at Rauschmayer Ranch and encountered a number of Chinese employees, four of whom they slaughtered. The savages have been committing serious depredations at Sucker Creek and other points within fifteen miles of this place. There is no probability that they will come any nearer.

CINCINNATI, 2.—Advices from southeastern Indiana state that a tornado swept through that section of country yesterday, damaging