

Appointment—Seizure of Vessels for Illegal Sealing—President's Message

The White House—The Dutiable Value of Sumatra Tobacco—Harvey, the Treasury Forger, Sentenced to Twelve Years' Imprisonment—Inter-State Commerce Decision.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, and Col. Lamont arrived in Washington at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The President and Mrs. Cleveland proceeded directly to the White House and their respective homes. They are all in good health, and speak enthusiastically of their tour in New York. Though somewhat tired, the President went to work soon after reaching the White House. Most of the day was devoted to considering the mail which accumulated during his absence. He was assisted in this duty by Col. Lamont. Secretary Fairchild spent the day at the White House, attending to his duties at the Treasury Department to-morrow.

Assistant Secretary Maynard today gave a hearing to a representative of the importers of Sumatra tobacco and of growers of domestic leaf tobacco, in regard to the general question of the proper method of determining the dutiable value of Sumatra tobacco. Mr. Schroeder, of New York, representing importers, asked that the present regulations be maintained, requiring a close inspection of all bales to be assorted so that all packages which do not contain 85 per cent of wrappers be admitted at the rate of 35 cents per pound. Mr. Lachenbach, of New York, representing the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, urged that the department insist on its former ruling, that Sumatra tobacco wrappers, no matter how packed, shall be assorted and made to pay duty at the rate of 75 cents per pound.

Mr. W. H. Hessel, of Lancaster, Pa., representing domestic growers, contended that Congress intended to impose a tax of 75 cents per pound on all Sumatra wrappers, and that Sumatra tobacco is never imported for other use than wrappers except to evade the law. Arguments were made by other representatives of both interests. The importers asked that the department instruct appraisers to make their appraisement in such manner that the package instead of a leaf, shall practically be the unit of appraisement; that if a package contains less than 85 per cent of wrappers the whole ball shall pay a lower rate of duty.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CINCINNATI—LOSS, \$150,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Briggs-Swifts old pork house, on the corner of Ninth and Sycamore streets, which was recently remodelled and occupied by the Briggs-Swifts firm, was destroyed by fire this morning, involving a loss of \$150,000. The fire started in the ice cream freezer factory of the Gorch Freezer Co., which occupied the first and second stories of the four-story structure. The place being filled with dry lumber, the fire almost instantly communicated to the whole building. The entire fire department was called out and succeeded in saving the adjacent buildings. The other occupants of the building were W. W. Briggs and his family, manufacturers of paper boxes, and the White Star laundry; all were completely burned out. Of three hundred employees in the building when the fire started, all succeeded in escaping without injury, so far as known. There is a rumor that one girl is missing, but it cannot be verified yet. The losses are as follows: Gorch Freezer Co., \$75,000, insurance \$14,000; Briggs-Swifts, \$75,000, fully insured; White Star laundry, \$25,000, insurance \$20,000; Wrigley Bros., \$15,000, insurance \$5,000.

HAIL CYCLONE.

Effects of a Storm in Indiana—All Vegetation Completely Swept Away.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A special from Wabash, Ind., says a genuine hail cyclone passed through the northern part of the county yesterday, doing an immense amount of damage. The storm came from the west through Miami county and crossed the Lake Erie and Western Railway at a point between Denver and Peru. Its path through this county was from two to three miles, and in that space no vegetation escaped. The hail was phenomenal every where. The stones were the size of hen's eggs, and could be gathered up by the bushel after the storm. A great number of fine forest trees were broken off and piled up in an interminable mass. Not a field of grain escaped destruction in the pathway of the storm. Corn was riddled and stripped of the ears and silk. Oats were threshed out and driven into the earth. Apples, melons, grapes and all small fruits and vegetables were cut to pieces and nothing can be saved.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Conflict Between Miners and Strikers in the Coke Regions—Call for Militia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—A special to the Chronicle from Greensburg, Pa., reports a riot between miners and strikers on the Mammoth coke works, and strikers. A party of forty strikers marched to the works this afternoon, and after driving off Sheriff Byers and six deputies, forced nineteen men to work to quit. In the melee three of the non-union men were severely beaten. Sheriff Byers has called upon the Governor for militia to protect the men, as he says his force is inadequate and destruction of property and perhaps loss of life may result. The strikers are ugly and the impression in West Moreland county is that the strike is very far from settlement, notwithstanding the action of Sheriff Byers' convention at Everton and Scotland, where both the United Mine Workers Association and the Knights voted to return to work.

TOBACCO.

The Decrease in Acreage in Western States.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—Messrs. Glover and Durrett, of Louisville, have compiled a list of 1,287 correspondents in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois, in relation to the tobacco acreage of 1887. The dark and heavy tobacco planting in those States is indicated to be 32 per cent of that of 1886, and the Burley tobacco planting is 41 per cent. The aggregate planting is 36 per cent.

U. S. Senator Chandler, of N. H., states that he never wrote or inspired the letter recently distributed to him, in which the name of the Senator is used in connection with the name of the Republican Presidential Ticket.

CLOSELY GUARDED.

A Bank Vice President Put in Jail at Dayton, Ohio, with Other Thieves and Placed Under Strict Surveillance.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DAYTON, O., July 20.—F. L. Harper, vice president of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, was brought here at 10 o'clock last evening. Harper came in charge of Deputy U. S. Marshal Costello, accompanied by Mrs. Harper, their child, son-in-law Harry H. Harper's sister, Mrs. Matthews. He was locked up in one of the common cells, where are also another U. S. prisoner and three noted thieves. He will be subject to prison rules and strictly held in jail ward No. 2, and will be locked up at 5 p. m. in a steel cell, and in the day time will be allowed the range of the corridor of that ward only. Mrs. Harper, the child and the rest of her party are at the Phillips House, across the street from the jail.

A bill taxing wine rooms \$10,000 passed the Georgia House yesterday, by the requisite majority. It is thought that the Senate will pass it also.

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NEW YORK.

Great Fire at the Standard Oil Works—A Merchant Makes an Assignment—Third Avenue Car-Horses Poisoned.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 20.—By 8 o'clock this morning the great fire at the Standard Oil Works, at Constable Hook, N. J., which broke out at 12:30 was under control. Two large warehouses, three immense tanks, four big docks and over ten thousand barrels of oil were destroyed. At one time it looked as if several warehouses, a dozen or more tanks in the neighborhood, a large brick storehouse, the docks along the river front and the manufacturing of the Bayonne chemical works, the Ontario chemical works, the Standard Match Co., and the large lumber yard of A. W. Booth & Bro., would be destroyed.

The Standard people seeing their danger telegraphed to their works at Greenpoint for assistance. Five tug boats were sent from that place, and they arrived at Constable Hook at half past one o'clock. Though the firemen kept throwing powerful streams upon it, the tanks which were all separated by a large frame warehouse, also acted as a cofferdam, from the flames, also caught fire and was blazing. For about half an hour the firemen kept the destroying element from crossing a dozen feet that all intervened, and they kept saving the threatened buildings by cutting the pipe at the base of the tank burst and hurled the burning fluid upon the structures and fired it. As it was started with inflammable material, it was soon checked up by the flames which then got beyond control and swept down toward the river. At the docks there had been a large number of vessels. These had, however, been towed out into the stream, but none too soon. First one pier took fire, then another and another, until four large piers were also in flames, casting a lurid glare upon the waters of New York bay. By this time the tugs had arrived and they fought the fire from the water. Each of them threw several streams upon the burning piers and it was only the efforts of the men on the tugs that checked a spread of the flames and saved the factories and lumber yards along the water front. On the land side the fire had also been kept under control and office, storehouse and neighboring tanks were saved. The Standard people estimate their loss at about a million dollars. There was no insurance.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Orlando B. Hastings, doing business under the firm name of Hastings & Co. at 26 Beekman street, made an assignment to-day to Fred C. Laubscher, with preferences amounting to \$31,727.

NEW YORK, July 20.—It seems that 125 of the Third Avenue Car Company's horses have been poisoned by cyanide of potassium, instead of twenty.

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GEORGIA CENTRAL R. R.

New Schemes for the Control of the Road.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The conferences between parties holding control of the Georgia Central R. R. continue, but none of those present at the meetings will give any information as to their purport. It is stated, however, by brokers connected with the management that the only object of the meetings is to devise a way in which to market the stock of the syndicate, and that the syndicate is said to have found their load too burdensome, and some of its members are thought to be contemplating some scheme by which the syndicate can be dissolved so as to enable them to realize on their stock, which is now said to consist of from the high price paid for Central property.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The New York Times rail road news column this morning contains the following on the foregoing subject: "Capitalists who bought control of the Georgia Central R. R. Co. some months ago, and whose movements have attracted a good deal of attention in Wall street, have been holding a conference in this city for a day or two. Two or three schemes of consequence are under advisement, but the men most interested exert themselves to wrap all their proceedings in mystery. Those attending the meetings are George B. Alexander, the Georgia Central R. R. President; Henry Blum and E. M. Green, of Savannah; C. H. Phinizy, of Augusta; Pat Calhoun and John C. Calhoun; all interested Southerners."

Among the New Yorkers giving the conferences attention are Emanuel Lehman, Alfred Sully, A. L. Rice and H. B. Hollins. Boiled down, according to the information of Wall street, the purpose of the conferring is to get the Georgia Central R. R. Co. out of the hands of the syndicate, and to turn over to the syndicate, contemplating an exchange of a controlling block of the railroad stock for the stock of the Georgia Central R. R. Co. This would give the control of the Georgia Central R. R. Co. to the syndicate, and at the same time make way for profits through the marketing of the new securities of the Investment and Banking Company. But the syndicate has been unable to convince other members of the syndicate that the Investment and Banking Company was just what was needed. Another project came up and was considered yesterday providing for the issue of a charter issued in North Carolina for what is known as the Georgia Company. It practically duplicates the Investment and Banking Co., but has some provisions that are held to be more liberal. The issue of a Georgia Company securities for exchange with the syndicate's majority of the Georgia Central Railroad stock is the chief principle involved. The basis of exchange has not been determined. Indeed, further conferences may result in an entire change of base, and even an abandonment of the whole underlying scheme of the new company. Southern men now here are all deeply interested, however, in accomplishing something definite without such delay.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

The Big Deal Off—All Negotiations with the Syndicate Absolutely at an End.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The Record will tomorrow publish the following: "Editorial, N. Y. July 20, 1887. Mr. Wm. M. Singer, Editor of The Record, Philadelphia: Dear Sir—In reply to your courteous inquiry as to the real status of the negotiations called by the press 'The Baltimore & Ohio deal,' we are glad to state that such negotiations are terminated. The syndicate which was to acquire a block of stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in such a way as to be believed would be beneficial to all parties and railroad concerned, did not at the appointed time comply with their engagements, and all arrangements or negotiations with them are now absolutely at an end. I have not purchased the stock of Johns Hopkins University, at the price of \$100,000, as I had an option on that stock and also upon that of several other holders, but I have not exercised these options; nor do I now intend to do so. The statement in some of the papers to the effect that the Baltimore & Ohio stock is a mistake. As I have stated, I had options, but circumstances rendered it unnecessary to close them. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's property, including its telegraph system and ownership of its stock, remain now as they were at the opening of negotiations. The widespread public interest which these negotiations were expected to excite, and the rumors to which they have given rise, are hereby terminated. Thanking you for the kindly terms in which you have expressed your pleasure in referring to the Baltimore and Ohio Company and its future, and acknowledging the correctness of your judgment and that of many other friends as to the propriety of making public this letter, I am, as ever, yours, ROBERT GARRETT."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Two Lives Lost by the Burning of a Turpentine Store—Notorious Burglar Caught—The Hot Spots in Charleston.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—The temperature at Charleston to-day was about five degrees lower than Tuesday, but there was no sign of a break in the heat spell. Two deaths from heat were reported up to six o'clock this evening. COLUMBIA, July 20.—The turpentine distillery of Hilliard Goodwin, in Lexington county, was burned last night. The fire was caused by carelessness in handling a kerosene lamp. Thomas Griffin, distiller, and a negro laborer whose name is unknown, were caught in the flames and literally burned to a crisp. Stout, who was arrested at Groveton, Sunday, for burglary, turns out to be a notorious crackman. He is also known by the names of James Kelly, William Kelly, and James Lambert. He burglarized St. Louis, Mo., in August, two years ago, burglarized at Harpers, Va., and Norwood, Ga., recently, and is thought to have been of a gang doing burglary work in Georgia recently. Last month he was arrested in Key West, Fla., for complicity in the burglary of a store there, but he bribed the jailor and escaped. His wife, who was arrested at the same time, is now incarcerated at Key West.

IOWA.

Four Persons Shot During a Circus Performance.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CLINTON, July 20.—Four people who were attending the Wild West performance of Sells Bros. circus were shot Tuesday night; George Harrington, aged 17, was shot fatally; Mrs. W. A. Lambertson, dangerously; Wallace Phillips, aged 16, seriously. One of the Indians was shot, but immediately fell down. The shooting was done during an encounter of cowboys and Indians in the ring. It is supposed that some cowboy got the wrong revolver.

FOREIGN.

The Manchester Markets—Two More British Iron Clads in Collision—Violent Opposition to the Proposed Loan to Bulgaria—France Preparing for a Sanginary Struggle—Egyptian Cotton Crop Attacked by Worms.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 20.—Two more of the great British iron-clads have been in collision at Portsmouth by the Black Prince and damaged. The Agincourt is an iron-screw ship, armor-plated, of 10,600 tons, and 6,870 horse power, and the Black Prince is an iron armor-plated ship of 9,210 tons, and 5,770 horse power. PARIS, July 20.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Times, says: "The Bulgarian Government is intercepting telegrams to and from the Bulgarian capital. There have been violent scenes in the Sobranje; members of the opposition, including Premier Radosloff, being forcibly expelled. Troops at Rutchuk have made a hostile demonstration against Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Led by officers of the army they paraded the streets, uttering cries of 'Long live Russia for a day or two.'"

PARIS, July 20.—The Senate has approved the treaty of commerce between France and Mexico, embracing a modification of article six, demanded by the Mexican Government.

LONDON, July 20.—According to letters received from Bucharest, M. De Coubouly, French Minister there, in a speech at a banquet on the 14th inst., said that the French republic was preparing for a sanguinary struggle which would be more formidable the longer it would be apart, and he concluded by offering a toast to the health of the Russian Minister—M. Olasoff—whereupon all present shouted, "Success to Russia, the friend of France."

CAIRO, July 20.—The cotton crop in the Province of Menoufeh has been attacked by worms and much of it has already been destroyed.

MANCHESTER, July 20.—The Guardian says: "The tone of the market is a trifle quieter. The moderate general buying for early delivery has somewhat lessened. There is no material change in prices. Business for distant delivery is mostly in cotton and buyers and sellers are apart. India and China merchants have bought less; South American purchase moderately. Export yarns have been sold in small quantities. Prices are steady. The home inquiry is poor. In the cloth market there is a moderate business, but mostly of a hand to mouth character. India shirtings of ordinary widths are steady. There have been some sales of particular makes to a moderate amount, and prices are generally steady."

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW.

Effect of Drought and Fire in the Wheat and Corn—Excited Provisions Active.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The destruction of about one million bushels of wheat by fire at Minneapolis and drought news had a reaction on the wheat market at the opening. August started at 71 1/2. Fluctuations of the first hour set it down to 70 3/4, and up to 71 1/2. The latter figure brought out such liberal offerings that took but short time to bring about a reaction to 70 1/2. It then went up again to 71 1/2, principally in private dispatches reporting damage by chinch bugs in the southern part of the State. At noon August stood steady at 71 1/2, subject to fair amount of local trade of a scalping character. The close was slow, at 70 3/4. Corn was decidedly the centre of attraction. At the opening the crowd all at once woke up to the fact that there was too much company on the long side of the market, and the drought had not yet assumed a dangerous aspect. Nearly everybody began selling and the pit was soon a seething mass of excited brokers. The few bears saw their advantage and helped to fan the excitement into a fiercer flame. August opened at a lower price, 33 1/2, and sold down to 37 1/2 before the excitement was stayed. Additional drought news came in and a reaction set in which took it back to 35. At this figure the market became quiet, steady and firm. A little more news of the drought was coming, showing that the growing crop in this State is not seriously injured as was supposed, and the long began to sell freely, causing August to sell off to 37 1/2, from which figure it reacted to 37 1/2 and closed at 37 1/2. Oats were easier, and with the exception of July sold down to 35. August opened at 26 1/2 and closed at 2