short and that the hour will be one when the event will occasion the least excitement."

ROBERTS' CAR.

ITS DISTINGUISHED OCCUPANTS AT VARIOUS TIMES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 3.—The private car of President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will leave here at 1:15 a. m. tomorrow for Washington, and it is expected will be used for the removal of President Garfield from the Capital to Long Branch. This car is known as No. 120. It was built years ago at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad for Col. Scott's private use. After he became an invalid it was used for many years by President Scott in his long journeys through the South and West, and has carried in turn nearly all the distinguished guests the Pennsylvania Railroad management have entertained. Although long in service, it remains one of the finest pieces of workmanship the skilled mechanics at Altoona have ever produced. Specialists were employed on the springs, which were made of

THE FINEST STEEL,

and are light in number, or twice as many as the new Eastlake passenger coaches have. There are twelve wheels instead of eight, and in the running movement of the coach there is scarcely any perceptible jar, owing in a measure to the extraordinary stability of its construction. The sides are blood red in color, like most of the Pennsylvania Railway coaches, and absolutely without ornament, even the usual gold work being conspicuous by its absence—the style of decoration in which Col. Scott's simple tastes are instantly recognized. The running work of the car is brown. The wheels are like those used under the Pullman palace cars, and are painted a bright green. Unlike the other stock of the railroad, No. 120 is noticeable on account of its unusual length, sixty-three feet having been found none too long for the builders' notions of what a private hotel-car should be.

INSIDE

it has a drawing-room, private bedroom, and bath, dining-room large enough for ten persons to sit at the big mahogany table at the same moment, and a kitchen furnished in a way that would satisfy the most exacting cook. The platform at one end of the car is five feet wide and inclosed by an iron railing, with seats for those who choose to sit in the shelter of the low side windows, with the scenic panorama gliding away in the wake of the train—for the President's car is always the rear one—while signals are made with the engineer by means of an electric bell. The drawing-room of the car resembles the cozy cabin of a yacht designed for Asian sailing. There are books and writing-desks, as well as card-tables, while over the bookcase a small French clock ticks sharply, even when the car is idle.

THE WOODWORK OF THE INTERIOR

is black walnut, and the furnishing something after the models of the Pullman cars. There are soft rugs on the floor and easy chairs near the walls. The drawing-room is lighted by eight windows, and at night by a middle cluster of four gas-lamps overhead, with as many more on the side. The rigid simplicity of the exterior has not been carried out here, for the drawing-room is ornamented by solid mahogony and finished in silver and gold. A door on one hand leads to the private room of President Roberts and a smaller apartment with sufficient room for a narrow bedstead, not a bunk, which faces two windows in the opposit wall, while a second door leads to the bath. From the opposit side of the drawing-room a narrow passageway leads to the dining-room, which is twenty-five feet long and about ten wide, or the full width of the car.

ABOVE THE CARPET

the finishing is partly in cherry, while the divans, extending parallel with the dining-table, are upholstered in golden plush. There are four unfolding beds overhead, constructed on the Pullman pattern, and which have been used by many Directors of the Pennsylvania Railway and friends of Col. Scott who used to accompany him on his extended tours. In the dining-room, as in all the other apartments of the car, there are ventilators, which may be opened in the opposit direction from which the car is moving, thus insuring a supply of pure air without causing a current through the car, while the fine wire sieve notting covering the ventilators effectually guards against flying cinders and dust. A broad table, with square corners, stands in the middle of the dining-room, while on either side, throwing back the silk curtains, a view is had of

THE SCENERY WITHOUT.

Two folding doors opening from the dining-room lead to the kitchen, which is almost as large. It contains a pantry, a large kitchen range with an oven overhead, a bread table, wine-cooler, and a smaller closet for dishwashing and other culinary operations. All that is visible to the eye in the finishing of the kitchen is solid wood, like the rest of the car, while the metallic work is of polished brass, after the style of cuisine of modern yachts. Devoid as the car is of cumbrous furniture or unnecessary weight of any kind, it is said to be heavier than any of the other coaches belonging to the company. No. 120 was made the reception car of Col. Scott not long after the War, or, in other words, soon after the Prince of Wales became the guest of the Pennsylvania Railroad on his extended journey through the South and West from New York. The Grand Duke Alexis, Prince Arthur, President Grant, President Hayes, and members of all the Cabinets since 1875 have traveled in it. The car was placed at the disposal of President Garfield on his notable journey from Mentor to the Capital before the inauguration, and it brought ex-President Hayes away from Washington after that event.

COL. SCOTT'S TRIPS IN THE CAR

used to extend half way to the Pacific Coast, or to the Texas & Pacific lines in Texas. The refrigerator in the kitchen has ample space for a month's provisions if need be. Since President Roberts' election perhaps his most notable guests have been the Duke of Sutherland's party of English railway men and members of Parliament who traveled over the Western lines five months ago. One of the officers of the Pennsylvania Road, who was questioned by a press reporter yesterday, said that, so far as he knew, no orders had been given by President Roberts in regard to the car. It was at West Philadelphia, however, and could be ready under Mr. Roberts' order in half an hour if the President's physicians decided to remove him, as they hoped to do, next week.

"If the President is removed by railroad, what speed will be the most comfortable for him?"

"That will be for the physicians to say. They will be in instant communication with the engineer at all times, and the latter will have orders to spend a week on the journey if necessary."

THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—From letters received by the Executive Committee having in charge the River Improvement Convention to be held here Oct. 26, it seems much interest in the movement is being excited in different parts of the country, and prospects are that the Convention will not only be very large, but will contain many representative men of all sections. The railroad interest is expected to send some of its ablest men. Invitations have been sent to the Governors of all the States and to members of Congress, and the commercial boards throughout the Mississippi Valley will send delegates. A special invitation has been extended to Capt. James B. Eads to deliver an address or prepare a paper on the improvement of the great river, and Gen. Gilmore, President of the Mississippi River Commission, and other members of that body will probably take part in the proceedings.

RAFTING ON WOLF RIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Sept. 4.—Rafting at the boom of the Wolf River Boom Company will close in about three weeks. The total number of logs rafted this season is estimated at 130,000,000, or 10,000,000 less than last year. The showing, however, is much better than the estimate made in the early part of the season.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Sept. 4.—The remains of Robert F. Paige, who died in Davenport, were brought to this city Saturday, and the funeral took place today under escort of the Knights of Pythias, of which he was a member, and the Arion Cornet Band.

$1.25 FOR WHEAT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 3.—Wheat that grades No. 2 in Chicago is being bought by millers here at two to three cents over Chicago prices, $1.25 being the figure for several days past.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Westphalia, from New York; Moravian, from Montreal; British King, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Arrived, the Spain, from Liverpool.

GOT UP AND WALKED.

BIRD, Pa., Sept. 4.—Mary J. Lee, aged 19, daughter of Prof. Lee, bedridden for four years, got up to-day and walked to church. Her cure is believed by her friends to be the result of special prayers by Methodist friends and others.

Winchesters Hypophosphites
will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

THE MASSACRE.

Confirmation of the News of Gen. Carr's Sad Fate.

His Whole Force Supposed to Have Been Utterly Annihilated.

The Battle Said to Have Raged All of the 30th Ultimo.

A Fierce Attack on Fort Apache by the Victorious Braves.

One Lieutenant and Seven Men Killed in the Reckless Onslaught.

Two Americans and Three Mexicans Killed by Apaches at Eagle Springs.

CONFIRMED.

GEN. CARR AND ALL HIS MEN KILLED.

TUCSON, A. T., Sept. 4.—The *Star* has just received the following:

"THOMAS, A. T., Sept. 3.—Reports from the vicinity of Fort Apache of the hostiles are confirmed by fresh arrivals of Indian runners, but no message from Maj. Cochrane or troops sent to relieve has been received. In the attack on the post the Indians were recklessly brave and defiant, one of them riding Gen. Carr's horse into the parade-ground, and whirling and firing as he passed out. He is a brother of Civina, and is

A MEXICAN CAPTIVE AMONG THE APACHES.

Troops are being hurried forward, and strong reinforcements are needed. Reports come in that in the attack on the post a Lieutenant and seven men were killed. If this is true, it was probably Lieut. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry."

The latest official is:

THOMAS, A. T., Sept. 3—Evening.—The southern territory is not believed to be in any immediate danger. The Cherichauas and agency Apaches are reported all quiet. The news of Carr's disaster is not contradicted. The southern posts are still garisoned, and troops are being pushed forward day and night.

HASKELL, A. D. C.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Secretary Lincoln this evening received a dispatch from Gen. McDowell, at San Francisco, in which he reports the receipts of later advices from Camp Thomas corroborating the reported massacre of most of Gen. Carr's command. Gen. McDowell's dispatch states that an Indian who witnessed the fight came into Camp Thomas and reported that all of Gen. Carr's command were killed except a few men, who were trying to make their way back to Fort Apache.

GEN. CARR'S FORCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Tucson, Ari., says: "Gen. Carr was in command of Fort Apache, consisting of two companies of the Sixth Cavalry and one of infantry. After leaving a sufficient force to protect the public property at Apache he had but sixty-three enlisted men of the Sixth Cavalry and five officers. The medicine man who was at the bottom of the trouble had been for some weeks past predicting to the White Mountain Indians that when the corn was ripe he would raise all their dead Chiefs, and the whites would then be driven out of their country. This was sufficient to warrant the conclusion that preparations were being made by the tribe to break out as soon as they had gathered their harvests. Gen. Carr was ordered to arrest the medicine man. He doubted his ability to do so with so small a force against the whole tribe, who had been worked up to a belief that their medicine man would

RAISE THEIR DEAD CHIEFS.

The circumstances attending the disaster were such that it could hardly have been avoided. An outbreak had been feared for the last two weeks in the Apache country. Settlers have been predicting trouble. There are not less than 10,000 Indians on San Carlos Reservation, and fully as many in the Navajo tribe, which is located from sixty to 100 miles north of the country of the White Mountain tribe. A large number of young bucks of both the San Carlos and the Navajos have been visiting the White Mountain tribe, and it is believed they were engaged in the fight. It is reported by runners that the fight continued all day of the 30th. Every hill and cañon was swarming with red devils. News from lower San Pedro last night is to the effect that Eskomigun, Chief of the Aravipas, and Chief Saguio have warned the whites to leave the valley or prepare to defend themselves, that something was wrong with the Indians on the reservations. Both of the Chiefs are warm friends to the whites. Yesterday afternoon the engineer of the freight train coming west was surprised at the sudden appearance of a large body of mounted Indians near Wilna, west of Ango.

THEY FOLLOWED THE TRAIN

for about four miles. He opened the throttle-valve and sped away. He did not know whether they were armed or not. He calculated the number at 150. The band scattered when last seen, part of them going north, and the remainder south. He encountered another large band about eight miles west of Willcox. These did not show any disposition to trouble the train. Reports from Bowie Station are that a band jumped a ranch twelve miles south of Bowie, and it was seen to burn. There are about fifty men at Bowie, but only four guns. They have made fortifications of the Government's baled hay, of which there is a large quantity there. Last night

A NUMBER OF SIGNAL FIRES

were seen in the mountains both north and south of Bowie Station, which were kept in active operation for several hours. If these reports be true, there is no doubt but that these are Mescalero bands moving out of Sonora and Chihuahua north to aid the White Mountain Indians. Capt. M. H. Stacey, Twelfth Infantry, and Capt. A. T. Smith, Eighth Infantry, with two scouts and seventy enlisted men from Fort Yuma, passed through here for Thomas at 4 p. m. They will march sixty-five miles from Willcox."

MAJ. M'LELLAND,

with sixty enlisted men of the Sixth Cavalry, left Lowell for Thomas, and goes via old Fort Grant to observe the movements of the Indians on the Lower San Pedro. If half the reports are true there is fear of general uprising of the Apache Nation, which means a war of extermination. Up to this hour (8 p. m.) nothing further is learned in confirmation or otherwise from the scenes of the massacre. All of the women and children are being moved from Thomas to Grant. Fifty cavalry have been ordered from the Department of the Platte. This is an old Indian-fighting regiment of Arizona. The report gives much satisfaction here. Indians with Government carbines the same as used by scouts were seen near Fort Bowie yesterday. They have had time to reach that point since the massacre.

MAJ. WILCOX,

Eighth Infantry, leaves San Francisco tomorrow morning with 200 men on a special train for Arizona. He will go through as fast as possible. These troops are veteran Indian fighters. The First Cavalry is much scattered on the coast, but have been ordered to Arizona, and will be sent south as soon as possible. The Fourth Artillery is ready for marching, but will not be sent until positively needed. Army officers here familiar with the Southern Indians agree that a general rising of Arizona and New Mexico tribes is imminent, if not already realized.

SATURDAY'S REPORT.

CONFIRMATION OF THE MASSACRE.

By courtesy of the San Francisco Chronicle.

TUCSON, Arizona, Sept. 3.—All reports today confirm the massacre of Col. Carr and his entire force of 114 men and officers. Couriers continued to arrive at Camps Grant and Thomas throughout the day, and they all tell about the same story: That Col. Carr and all his men were killed by the treachery of his scouts. They turned traitor at the very beginning of the affray, and fired on his own troops. The country where the massacre took place is cut up with deep gorges and basalt cañons, the whole covered with a thick growth of timber, affording the best places for ambuscade. A handful of Indian sharpshooters could destroy a whole battalion of soldiers without exposing themselves. The last Indian couriers who came in say the place where the massacre took place was in a narrow valley near the side of a cañon heavily timbered. Medicine men first fired on Lieut. Cruse, killing him instantly. Col. Carr then ordered his forces to fire on the medicine men. The scouts then turned and

FIRED ON THE TROOPS,

and a large number of White Mountain Indians, who were in ambush in another place, rose up and fired at the troops, also showing clearly that there was a previous understanding between the scouts and the other Indians. It appears that Col. Carr became bewildered after the scouts turned against him. The scouts and White Mountain Indians, who now greatly outnumbered the surviving troops, advanced to a hand fight, and soon completed the work they already had far under way. As far as known, not a single man escaped. These reports are all from friendly Indians, but the commanding officers at Camps Thomas and Grant, who know many of the Indians, place implicit confidence in them. A number of Indians who visited the field of battle came through today, and tell about the same story, which goes to strengthen the reports. It is now feared that a much larger number of Indians have or will join the outbreak than at first thought.

PEDRO,

a Chief of much sense and good judgment, who thoroughly understands the strength of the whites, has gone on the warpath against his will, being urged on by his followers. The reinforcements ordered forward yesterday it was thought would reach the battlefield today in time to send out a courier, but up to 12 o'clock no tidings had been received. Gen. Wilcox is going forward with all the force at his command, and will concentrate at Camps Apache and Grant at the earliest possible moment. If the uprising is general, it is not believed that the force will prove sufficient to cope with the Indians and afford any adequate protection to the settlements, which are widely scattered and much exposed. A large force of volunteers could be easily raised from prospectors and miners, who would make No. 1 fighters, if the Government could furnish arms and supplies. It will be impossible to furnish a list of the killed until couriers arrive from the battlefield. Eskemzina, former head Chief, having settled down on a farm,

NO LONGER HAS INFLUENCE

over the Apaches. A number of Apaches from Lower San Pedro, in Tucson today, say that Natchez, who still wields great influence, will be for peace; but the trouble will be that the well-disposed Chiefs cannot restrain the young bucks, who become excited, and long to go on the warpath. The origin of the excitement grew out of the hallucination of the medicine man, who told the young warriors that he could raise departed Chiefs from the grave. About a month ago a band of White Mountain Indians under a Chief named Petonie, who lived thirty miles north of Camp Apache, killed a Chief named Diable, of the same tribe, on San Carlos Reservation. On receipt of the news of his death his band, accompanied by Agency police, started to Camp Apache to avenge his death. They found Petonie and band camped in a strong position on Shito Creek, and could not dislodge them. Petonie soon after was killed in a quarrel with a member of another band.

A DUEL

occurred between two chiefs of different bands of the same tribe. Both were killed. These were the braves the medicine men pretended they could raise from the dead, lead them on to victory, and drive the whites from the country. Col. Carr was attempting to arrest a medicine man, under orders from Gen. Willcox, by the name of Neck-Ay-Dit-Klin-Na, when fired upon by the scouts. Mexican authorities on the border have been notified of the outbreak, and have expressed a willingness to do all in their power to assist in suppressing the Indians. They are all well aware that, if there is a general uprising of Apaches, they will immediately break for Mexico, and that they will suffer as much as the Americans. Mrs. Carr is at Camp Apache. The same guns that made her a widow rendered her childless. Her young son, who had lately returned from the East, where he had been at school, was with his father and was killed.

OFFICERS KILLED.

So far as known the following is a correct list of the officers killed:

Gen. Eugene A. Carr,
Capt. E. C. Hentig,
Lieut. Carter,
Lieut. Charles G. Gordon,
Lieut. William Stanton,
Lieut. Thomas Cruse;
Dr. McCreery,
Clark Carr, aged 15, son of Gen. Carr.

OTHER DEPREDATIONS.

TWO AMERICANS AND THREE MEXICANS KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from El Paso today says: "There is reliable information today of the killing of two Americans and three Mexicans by Apaches early in the week at Eagle Springs, 100 miles southeast. The Indians crossed the Rio Grande for the Candelaria Mountains, Mexico. Mexican troops, under Col. Terrazes, are pursuing."

IN CHICAGO.

NEWS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Col. Volkmar received in this city at 4 o'clock yesterday morning the same dispatches from Gen. McDowell which were published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. They confirm the reports of the massacre of Gen. Carr and the cavalry, but leave the capture of the post still in doubt. Gen. Sheridan was heard from yesterday, but he had not received the news of the fight, being on the Union Pacific Railroad on his way home. He was telegraphed to yesterday, and will probably be in the city tomorrow or Wednesday. Although the scene of the massacre is not in his district, it is more than probable that the troops from the posts in New Mexico will be ordered to cooperate in surrounding the White Mountain Apaches, who are very near the border. It will take a long while to get any large force of troops to the relief of the beleagured post. Troops will be sent by railroad from Yuma and McDowell to Tucson, and thence by Camp Grant to the scene of the fight, a narrow and difficult mountain trail 200 miles long, through a section of country almost impassable, where, also, the command will have to move with the greatest care to avoid ambuscades. Pedro, the Apache Chief, is reported to be in possession of the narrow cañon, which is the only available pass leading to Apache from the south. There, with a few men, he could defy an army, and it is highly probable that the fight will be kept up for months. Army officers here look with apprehension on the reported treachery of the enlisted Indian scouts, as their action would seem to indicate that the hostiles had concerted a general uprising. Scattered through Arizona are thousands of Indians, and if they ever succeed in concentrating their forces there will be bloody work around the unprotected mining camps throughout the Territory.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—Frank G. Hopkins & Co., wholesale dealers in firearms at St. Joseph, Mo., have made an assignment. The Parker Gun Company of Springfield, Mass., and John C. Moore & Sons, of New York, are among the creditors. It is expected that the assets will satisfy nearly all the liabilities.

What Became of "Ma,"

London Saturday Review.

The "labor question" and the question of taxation are the great practical problems of Filmia life. It is not easy to ascertain how far "blackbirding" or cooley-stealing prevailed before the annexation. Mr. Cooper's own accounts of the matter seem rather inconsistent. At present the Governor does his best to secure the return of imported laborers to their homes when their term has expired. Mr. Cooper thinks that these half-civilized returned emigrants raise the moral tone of their neighbors. It is certain that the Solomon Islanders seem to have become rather more than less savage during recent years. An amusing story is told of an imported Polynesian nurse who returned to her own people after she had served her time. A "recruiting agent" met her, and asked her if she would return to Fiji.

"Well," said the girl, "I like it, but I don't know if my pa will let me go."

"Oh, I see; the old folks live here, eh?"

"My pa lives here, but ma's dead."

"Oh, how did the old lady die?"

"Gentleman come visiting, and pa gets jealous: so he fight and kill ma, then he put her in a love (or oven), and pa and his friends eat poor ma all up."

A Warning.

The following advertisement appears in a South African paper: "Notice—Ministers and magistrates are respectfully requested not to marry Isaac Samson, who has already a wife and family."

NEW YORK.

Return of the Hon. William M. Evarts, Delegate to the Monetary Conference.

He Thinks a Great Advance Towards a Double Standard Has Been Made.

Great Britain and Germany Agreed upon the Advisability of Its Adoption.

Return of Slosson, the American Billiard Champion, from Europe.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

VIEWS OF THE HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Hon. William M. Evarts returned to the United States yesterday, reaching the city to-day, after an absence of about five months in Europe, where he has been officially as a delegate of the United States to the International Monetary Conference. He looks very much improved in health since his departure, and has entirely lost the appearance of care and fatigue which he wore when leaving the State Department. Concerning the results of the labors of the conference, Mr. Evarts says that a great advance has been made as compared with the results accomplished by the conference of 1878. In that assemblage the Great Powers were very reserved, or were wholly unrepresented. Now the principal countries of Europe, including Germany and Great Britain, both of which held aloof in 1878, are generally agreed upon the advisability of

THE ADOPTION OF A BIMETALLIC STANDARD

of commercial values. So far as India was concerned, which is the great silver interest of England, there was considerable freedom and considerable active participation shown by the delegates. "The position of the United States is well known and understood now in Europe," remarked Mr. Evarts. "Our interest is solely in view of our actual and expected participation in the free commerce of the world. We desire that the money of international commerce shall be upon the base which leaves commerce in such a position that it shall not be embarrassed by the two bases—silver and gold—interfering with one another. In other words, we desire to make the metals international money." In reply to an inquiry whether there would be disadvantages encountered from the making of silver a standard, Mr. Evarts said: "No, I think not. The only criticism has been that it was impossible of accomplishment. But I think

THAT OBJECTION HAS ALMOST DISAPPEARED

in the belief that if the great nations, such as France, Germany, and England, would undertake it other nations would follow their lead, and the result sought would be accomplished. I think it has also been made apparent that the United States had no particular and selfish interest, growing merely out of its great silver production, and the greater ease with which it might therewith pay its debts, but rather that we desire this assimilation of values in the interest of commerce. I think it is conceded, or in a large degree recognized, that the United States was better able to take care of itself in either alternative than any other nation in the world. As to the expediency and advisability of agreeing on and accepting a double standard, concurrence of action has not yet been secured, but

THERE IS A GENERAL CONCURRENCE OF OPINION

of the principal commercial nations that it is extremely desirable that there should be a fixed ratio established between silver and gold, and that the concerted action of the nations will secure such a result. The great drawback to England and Germany associating themselves in this International movement was due to their fears of a possible disturbance of their domestic establishment of a single basis, and undoubtedly the feeling was cherished with a greater or less confidence on their part that the United States and France would undertake the service and necessary risk to secure England and Germany without disturbance of their domestic basis. There was an impression at the outset of the conference of 1878 that the United States, as a great silver producing country, and as a country having a very large public debt which might at any time become payable in specie, would have a greater interest in desiring the cheaper metal to be

MADE AVAILABLE FOR INTERNATIONAL MONEY.

That scarcely exists now. Three years ago, too, the conference came to a close in the general opinion of all nations but ours that the redressing of the disordered balances between the two metals would have to be left to fate or to to the individual action of each nation, each following from its own policy the counter-policy and opinion of the United States there displayed. That these disordered balances must be redressed or that greater disorder would ensue we consider to have been specially vindicated before the conference of this year. Adjourning to another time, instead of terminating our deliberations, we generally agreed in feeling that a stage had been reached in exciting the attention of the different nations, furnishing them the means of debating the question, which in the interval might be occupied by them each in diplomatic correspondence on the subject or in such discussion in Congress or in Parliament, or in the general channels of public opinion.

AS EACH NATION SHOULD THINK ADVISABLE AND USEFUL.

We also thought it would be felt and understood everywhere that so great a question and transaction as the establishment of an international money of both metals was a task that should not, and could not, be completed in any brief consideration of the subject." In referring to the attempt on the life of President Garfield, Mr. Evarts said that news, apparently authentic, reached Paris on Sunday, July 3, that the President was dead. In that case the American delegates would not have been expected to attend the session on Monday, and they were informed that there would be no session of the conference held in consequence of the sad news received. Later in the day the report was corrected, and the greatest interest and sympathy were evinced by the other delegates and all the governments.

BILLIARDS.

RETURN OF SLOSSON, THE AMERICAN CHAMPION, FROM EUROPE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—George F. Slosson, the American billiard champion, arrived in the city this morning, having reached quarantine on Saturday night in the steamer City of Berlin. He spent four months abroad, and looks now in better health than at any time during the past five years. He went first to London, and thence to Paris, and after a sojourn there visited Austria, Germany, and Holland. In reference to billiards, Slosson had but little to say. He abandoned negotiations for a match with Vignaux, because the latter, as usual, insisted upon being conceded the all-important details of the choice of referee, and named Gibelin, to whose singular decision at the great crisis of the game is chiefly attributable Slosson's defeat in the memorable December match. The American wished Lucien Pilot to officiate, as he is as nearly impartial as it seems possible for

A FRENCH REFEREE

to be, but Vignaux would not, it appears, consent to this selection. Slosson says if Schaefer plays Vignaux, consenting to allow a referee of Vignaux's selection to see that his (Schaefer's) defeat will be a foregone conclusion. Respecting the French champion's playing, Slosson said that it is still remarkable, but that he did not note any improvement since he played him last. He believes that Vignaux will visit this country, but is of opinion that he will not come over before next December or January. He expects to be able to induce Vignaux to play two matches with him, notwithstanding the failure of his recent negotiations for a meeting. Speaking of the movement to organize

A TOURNAMENT AT CUSHION CAROMS

in this city, Slosson said he had not yet had time to give the matter consideration, and could not therefore say whether he would enter or not. He has brought home with him seven cues which are gems of French manufacture. Three of them are painted, and all are tipped with ivory at the point holding the leather. They are made of different colored hard woods, and in shape and balance are perfection. The player says that he has acquired the secret of putting tips on cues in the same perfect manner as the French experts.

FREE TRADE.

THE HON. SAMUEL P. MORLEY ON THE PROPOSED TARIFF CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Hon. Samuel P. Morley, M. P., who arrived here a few days ago, and is now stopping at Newport, said today anent the proposed tariff convention to be held Chicago: "I wish there was an aggressive policy on the part of the British Government. I believe there ought to be free trade between England and America, and the best possible arrangement for both countries is for you to feed us and allow us in a small degree to help to clothe you, that we might be the better able to increase our purchase of food, and then the more easily to pay you for the food. I believe that

THE VERY WORST THING THAT COULD HAPPEN

to American manufacturers would be a continued fostering up of their interests by a high tariff. The true secret of the success of the English manufacturers is that they have been thrown absolutely on their own resources, and, instead of resting on a high tariff, have had to find out every conceivable method of improving their machinery and producing perfect goods. My hope is, in the event of the proposed convention at Chicago, that many will be found competent to urge these views, viz: That it is for the best interest of America to adopt, at the earliest possible period, a free-trade policy. I believe England and America ought to stand out before the world as one Nation, and in that relationship they have, I assure you, a great mission."

CANADA.

THE ROWING TOURNAMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 4.—All the professional oarsmen in the city are hard at work preparing for the great race, and each one, no doubt, expects a slice of the prize money, although some must be disappointed. Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, N. J., arrived on Saturday, and is stopping at Hanlan's Hotel. MacDonald, of Ottawa, made his appearance on Saturday, and housed his boat in the premises of the Toronto Rowing Club. All are in good health with the exception of Riley, who was suddenly taken ill on Friday night, and on that account will not probably be able to make much of a show on the day of the race. He is determined, however, to row. In the betting Ross is rapidly coming to the front, many being of the opinion that Hanlon is not at the present time in trim to row. Trickett is in good trim and rowing very fast. It is quite likely he will take third place or better. The next candidate for public favor is Jake Gaudaur, whose reputation as an oarsman is not yet as well established as those already named. There are others who give a knowing wink and predict that Courtney will surprise the whole of them. Charlie is certainly rowing well, and if he can only keep up his courage he will give a good account of himself. Of the remainder of the men, Hosmer is unquestionably the fastest. There are some crews training for double sculls, as well as one or two fours, but the majority of them are not yet arranged.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 4.—A collision occurred this morning between two freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railway near Lachine, a village about nine miles west of this city, by which twelve cars besides the locomotives were smashed into fragments. Fortunately no lives were lost, but Conductor La Rose got one of his arms fractured and both legs severely bruised by jumping off. The engineers and firemen escaped by jumping for their lives. The cause of the accident is at present unknown.

WILL BUY A FARM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 4.—Sir Alex. T. Galt, High Commissioner from Canada to England, has cabled from London to John Smith, Emigrant Agent of this city, to purchase a farm for one of the English delegates who lately visited the Province, the price to be $11,000.

SUICIDAL.

Self-Destruction of a Young Tutor While Temporarily Insane—Grief of the Family in Whose Employ He Was—Torn by Hogs—Jumped Into an Open Sewer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Eli Salter, of Mendon, Wis., employed as a tutor in the family of Charles L. Colby, of Milwaukee, stopping at the United States Hotel, has not been seen since about 4 o'clock last Friday afternoon, and Mr. Colby fears that the young man, who is about 18 years of age, has been fouly dealt with or suddenly afflicted with temporary mental aberation, and has wandered to some unfrequented place and died from exposure. Telegraphic descriptions of young Salter have been sent to every town and hamlet throughout this section, and the detectives are searching in every possible direction. Salter was employed as a tutor for Mr. Colby's two sons, Howard A. and Everett Colby, who were very much attached to him. He has been in the service of Mr. Colby about six weeks, and had been recommended to him by Dr. Jewett, of Milwaukee, one of the trustees of the academy where Salter had passed a successful course of study. Salter is the son of a widowed mother in straitened circumstances, and is spoken of as remarkably bright, religiously inclined, and of an extremly retiring disposition. Mr. Colby has already by telegraph notified Dr. Jewett of Salter's strange disappearance. The Colby family are very much concerned over the affair. They joined them at Milwaukee, and as a member of the family started for New York about six weeks ago, where, after remaining a few days, they proceeded to New London, Conn., stopping at the Pequot House till Monday last, when they left for Saratoga, arriving here on the following day. Young Salter had worked very hard to secure an education, and it was Mr. Colby's purpose to assist him through college. A few months since he attended the academy at Beaver Dam, Wis., and while there studied so hard that he has at times been troubled with insomnia, which Mr. Colby fears may have temporarily affected his brain. He was receiving good wages in his new position, and he never complained of anything, except that the strata of society in which he was now thrown and brought in contact with was far a grade below the humble condition in which he was raised, and that it made him averse to his prairie home. Some of the detectives are of the opinion that Salter had become thoroughly homesick, and, too diffident to make his case known to Mr. Colby, has suddenly conceived and put into operation the project of going quietly along to Wisconsin on foot. He had only about $2 in money in his possession, and if the detectives' theory is correct, it will take young Salter some time to work his way back to Wisconsin, 1,000 miles distant.

LATER.—About 8 o'clock tonight two young boys, while fishing in the vicinity of the Frank Leslie dock at Saratoga Lake, discovered a body floating in the water, and at once communicated the fact to the police. From papers found on the body it was known to be that of Salter, who undoubtedly while temporarily insane wandered to the lake, three miles distant from this place, and committed suicide. The remains have been brought in and an inquest will be held. The body will be taken to Wisconsin for interment. The Colby family had become very much attached to Salter, and sincerely mourn his death. It will prove a crushing blow to the widowed mother of the deceased.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 4.—Several boys who were out getting pawpaws just above the city yesterday afternoon discovered the decomposed body of a man. The features were not recognizable, and the clothing was much torn. The body, probably by hogs. By his side was a large revolver, a seven-shooter, with one chamber empty. A hole in his forehead made by the pistol ball showed the manner of his death, and leads many to believe that it was a case of suicide. Several letters written in German were found lying loosely around the body, which will furnish information that his name was Ottoman M. Hegel, of Verdun, Germany, and that he came over to this country in 1870. Two school certificates showed him to be a man of learning, and recommendations from hardware dealers in Zwichawa and Chemnitz gave him an excellent character. He left a father, mother, and two sisters in Verdun. Nothing further is known of him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—Early this morning James Hughes, a Scotchman, committed suicide in this city by plunging into an open sewer. Hughes had only been in the country a few months, and last week had an attack of malarial fever. It was while laboring under the effects of the disease that he escaped from his nurse and jumped into an open sewer near his brother's house.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—The Third National Bank of Chattanooga commenced business yesterday with a capital of $125,000.

Deputy Postmaster-General Grimin, of Canada, has notified Postmaster-General James that additional measures have been taken for the return of American mail-bags.

Up to the close of business yesterday there had been $5,049,000 in coupon 6 per cent bonds, under the 1881 call, and $12,222,350 in registered 5 per cent bonds, under the 1881 call, received at the Treasury for redemption.

MRS. SWISSHELM DENOUNCES ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—Jane Grey Swisshelm, a member of the old Abolition phalanx, and who a few months ago became a convert to Ingersollism, delivered a five-column address before the Liberal League this afternoon, in which she tried to be very severe on Christianity and Christians in general. She said St. Paul was a fraud and was charge-able with much of the cant of the day. He engrafted Judaism on the teachings of Christ in the shape in which they have come down to us. She denied that the Holy Book was inspired by God, and thought man and women would be better if it had never appeared. There was a slim attendance. Many of Lady Jane's old friends think her mind is failing, and unless death comes to her relief before very long she will end her days in an insane asylum.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A RIVER IDYL.

Lucinda, dearest, 'neath the bending tree,
Stooping to kiss the stream that laves its feet,
I'll draw the boat; and, thinking but of thee,
Will luncheon eat.

Mark how the placid tide flows smoothly by;
Note yonder bank aglow with golden gorse;
'Tis Nature's specie-bank. What'sin that pie?
Ugh! Steak, of course.

Sip life's sweet cup of joy, love, in this spot;
For thee no after-taste, no bitter dregs;
'Tis nectar. Hah! I've told you I cannot
Eat hard-boiled eggs.

The dappled shade of willow and of ash
Spreads o'er the verdant grass, for thy sweet sake,
And love—the salad-dressing's gone to smash,
And soaked the cake!

What? Hang it all! Each day I speak in vain.
Lucinda, this is shameful—only look!
No mustard on the sandwiches again!
Discharge that cook!

—*London Punch.*

HANDLES TO NAMES IN GERMANY.

English Magazine.

One of the most curious characteristics of Berlin society is, that every person belonging to it, except unmarried women and male minors who have not matriculated at the university, has some sort of title by which he or she expects to be addressed, as well in social parlance as upon the outside of an envelope. This quaint fashion is not peculiar to the German Capital; it prevails throughout the Fatherland, and is even more punctilliously observed in some of the Southern provincial cities than in the more prosaic and practical Northern towns. But it makes a more ludicrous impression upon the foreigner, perhaps, in Berlin than elsewhere, because the average intelligence of the modern Athenians is unquestionably of a higher standard than that of Suabian Pumernickiers or Bavarian Schweinglers; and culture, many-sidedness, and cosmopolitanism seem comically out of keeping with a custom which is the outcome of petty vanity and paltry ambition. Every man you meet or have to do with in the every-day transactions of life, no matter whether he belong to the upper, middle, or lower stratum of society, is endowed with a handle to his name; and if you fail to use that handle which sticks out so prominently that it cannot escape your notice, you may be sure that its owner will regard you with disfavor and disdain, as one unacquainted with polite usages and totally forlorn of "Bildung." Thus, the tradesman who provides your family with its daily bread, should you find it necessary to address him remonstratively upon the subjects of short weight or an overdose of alum in your morning roll, is sure to take offense unless his full title of "Mr. Master Baker" is duly inscribed upon your communication. If he happen to be one of the many privileged beings entitled by special diploma to supply any member of the reigning family with plum-cakes or tops-and-bottoms, you will have to add the prefix of "Mr. Royal Court-Purveyor" to his more purely professional predicate, or brave his just indignation. In its totality, and expressed in the German idiom, his title will occupy two lines of close writing; unless, indeed, the honorific distinction of a Commercial Councillorship should have r