

WILL BE FOUGHT OUT

Contest of the Knights of Labor.

Powderly Gives a Statement of Their Case.

An Appeal Made to All Labor Organizations to Stand by Them in This Fight.

New York, August 21.—This day has been to the labor leaders here like a pause in a battle, or rather, say it has been to them a day of preparation after a declaration, and before the set-to.

Never before has Mr. Powderly been personally in the heat of contest like the one believed to be coming. He has never yet ordered a strike and feels some pride in the record of peace which he feels is his. There is little doubt, however, about his determination in this case. His men say he is here to stay and the Executive Board says its headquarters during the strike if one is ordered, will be in this city. It is clear that Powderly and his cabinet intend, if a strike is made general, that the responsibilities shall be brought just as close as possible to the rank and file.

This purpose underlies the orders of the Board to Master Workman Lee to convene his District Assembly; also the order which has gone up the river to Albany to convene their District Assembly Monday. At these meetings the local assemblies will voice their disposition as to a general strike, and the result will be that a fair consensus of opinion among the men will be had.

The Federation's Supreme body will not meet till Saturday, and will probably communicate its determination to the Knights here that night or Sunday. Albany District Assembly, whose action will be influential in event the plan laid by Mr. Powderly to make the men themselves declare the strike general, does not meet till Monday as stated.

Today Powderly has been preparing the following which was made public tonight:

"For some time the management of the New York Central and Hudson River road has been discharging employes who have been active in labor affairs. It happens that all those who have been discharged are members of the order of the Knights of Labor and have, at one time or another, been officers in the order or have served in committees which waited on officials with a view of presenting their grievances. These discharges became so frequent and were so clearly evidence of a settled purpose on the part of the company to disrupt and destroy the organization of the Knights of Labor upon the Central system that the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, No. 246, in which the Knights of Labor upon the system are enrolled found it necessary to call a special meeting to consider the situation.

"In the meantime the General Executive Board having been apprised of the condition of affairs sent its members, J. J. Holland to New York with instructions to take a view of presenting a demand for an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. On his arrival in New York, Holland, after a conference with representatives of the District Assembly in the course of which he obtained full knowledge of the standpoint of the men, waited upon Vice-President Webb, Holland stated to Webb he had called upon him to endeavor to adjust the unpleasantness existing between the company and its Knights of Labor employes. Webb denied that there was any trouble existing between the company and its employes. Holland told him as a member of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor that he had come at a request of the men, made through the organization to which they belonged, District Assembly No. 246.

"Mr. Webb brusquely declared that he would not discuss the matter with anyone not an employe of the company and closed the interview. Finding all efforts to effect a reasonable settlement of their grievances impossible and being convinced it was only a question of time and convenience to the company when they would one and all be discharged unless they forfeited their manhood and abandoned their privilege as citizens of a free country, by renouncing their rights to join their fellows in an organization calculated to protect their just rights without intruding upon those of others, the District Executive Board had no alternative but to order a strike, which they did.

"The public already acquainted with details of the affair and a repetition of the same necessary. The most earnest and sincere efforts of the general officers to secure a hearing for the discharged men were unavailing. The correspondence which passed between the General Master Workman and Mr. Webb has been published.

"Wednesday morning, August 20, John Devlin, General Executive of the Board and myself waited on Tourey, General Superintendent, and endeavored to have the matter arbitrated or investigated. Tourey was emphatic in his refusal. On the afternoon of that day Mr. Webb was visited by the same gentleman and he reiterated what Tourey had said in the morning. It was suggested to him that disinterested parties hear and determine. It was also suggested that during the investigation the strike be declared off and the investigation proceeded with. That was refused.

"Then the following proposition was made by me: 'Mr. Webb could you not sit down with me in the presence of the men who have been discharged and allow me to question them in your presence, so that I might know the facts and be better able to arrive at a decision.'

"This Mr. Webb emphatically refused. Devlin then said, 'Do I understand you to assume that the public and the em-

ployes have no rights that you are bound to consider, and do you look upon the matter simply as though the railroad were your own property?' Because if you take that view of it there is no need of our saying anything further.' Mr. Webb hesitated and took refuge in silence.

"The public may have formed an erroneous impression of the position of the Knights in this controversy. We do not pretend to dictate to the company that it shall not discharge employes but in all fairness the discharged men should be told why they are dismissed.

"During the session of the last State legislature the Knights of Labor of New York were active in the passage of a weekly pay bill. A committee of Knights representing the employes of the New York Central were faced in the legislature committee room at Albany by attorneys of the railway and browbeaten, questioned and terrorized. Some members of that committee who were at the time employed by the New York Central were discharged without cause, or rather without any given cause. There exists no doubt in the mind of that committee that these men were singled out for endeavoring to secure the passage of the above mentioned law.

"After thoroughly investigating the causes which led to the strike, and after making every effort in their power to induce the company to arbitrate or submit to investigation by impartial men the questions at issue, namely: Whether the men were discharged because they were Knights of Labor and for the purpose of destroying their organization as they believe or maintain; or for just cause and proper reasons as the officials of the road allege, the General Executive Board have by unanimous vote determined to stand by the men who, whether their strike is opportune or not, had no alternative consistent with their manhood.

"I have no doubt but it is the determination of the management to destroy the organization of labor along the line of the New York Central unless the organization subversively bends the knee to the will of Vanderbilt. During the controversy Teoney and Webb stated and repeated the statement, that the men were not discharged because they were Knights, and they expected the public to believe the same. We have called these gentlemen deny certain things in relation to their conversation with me which both Devlin and myself are prepared to make affidavit to. Everything that could in honor be done to terminate the strike on an honorable basis for those men was done, and the alternative of unconditional and absolute surrender on the part of the men or protest against the tyranny of the railroad officials was presented to us.

"Under the circumstances such surrender would be unmanly. It would be cowardly and unworthy the sons of men who in two hemispheres struggled and died for the right of humanity. We do not seek the quarrel. The General Executive Board knew nothing of it until it was thrust upon them, and now that we have to face it, we ask the entire order of the Knights of Labor to come to our assistance with means to win the strike. We have to fight a power which we have no right to weaken. We have to fight the employes of the road. Untold millions are at its command, and we want money to carry on the struggle, and not only ask the Knights of Labor to come to our aid but we ask it of all members of all organized labor. If we are so easily vanquished as to make the company repeat the experiments not only ask of the labor organizations but we ask of the great public away beyond labor to come to our side.

"We are fighting against a power far more dangerous than that which laid down its arms at Yorktown one hundred years ago. There the fight was with one king. Today it is against a hundred, one of whom said in an after time 'I am not long ago, there are fifty men in this country who have it in their power to control the currency of the United States; control our commerce and at a day's notice stop every wheel in the whole territory of the United States.' The struggle is far more momentous than it was during the American revolution. Then our fathers fought for liberty. Now we are fighting to maintain it. Then the enemy was 3000 miles away. Today he is entrenched in our own dominion. He has his fingers around our Legislature. He stands at the doors of Congress to bar out legislation in the interest of the masses. He attempts to strangle and corrupt the judiciary and he does all this by no shadow of divine right but by the power of money, wrung from the bending back of the railway laborer; wrung from mortgages on the farmers' land, wrung from the business interests of America; wrung from the very hearts of the best and noblest of nations."

SAN FRANCISCO POSTOFFICE.

Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson's Western Trip Doing Good.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—As one result of First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson's recent inspection of the postal service in the Far West, forty stamp agencies have been ordered to be established in San Francisco and the working force at the postoffice of that city has been increased by six mailing clerks, fourteen delivery and station clerks and five other clerks, at an annual expense of \$18,000. An increase of thirty carriers was ordered a short time ago.

The Terms Arranged.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 21.—A Salvador dispatch says General Ezeta today received the peace protocol, which was submitted to the Cabinet and approved on most of the points. General Ezeta will send to Guatemala a Commissioner duly authorized to sign the peace agreement arranged by the Diplomatic Corps, and it is believed everything will be settled satisfactorily Friday or Saturday.

American Lawyers.

SARATOGA, August 21.—The American Bar Association began its annual meeting today. President Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis, delivered the annual address. Henry C. Tompkins, of Alabama, read a paper on "The Necessity for Uniformity in the Laws Governing Commercial Paper." Dwight E. Olmstead read a paper on "Land Transfer Reform." Association then adjourned until tomorrow.

STATE CONVENTIONS

California Democrats Nominate Pond.

Their Ticket to be Completed Today.

George L. Shoup Nominated for the First Governor of the State of Idaho.

SAN JOSE, August 21.—The Democratic State Convention resumed its work of nominating a candidate for Governor this morning. The crowds in attendance were greater, if possible, than yesterday, and intense interest was manifested in the coming ballots and speculation as to the result was indulged in freely on all sides.

On the second ballot taken just before the Convention adjourned last night, Mayor E. B. Pond, of San Francisco, received 215 votes; James V. Coleman, of San Mateo, 206; ex-Harbor Commissioner William D. English, of Oakland, 192; Hon. A. C. Paulsell, of San Joaquin, 25. Necessary to a choice, 320. The third ballot, which was taken immediately after reconvening this morning, resulted: Pond, 230; Coleman, 228; English, 152; Paulsell, 21.

The contest was apparently narrowing down to Pond and Coleman, and it was difficult to hear the announcement of votes, so great was the excitement as the roll was called for the fourth ballot. As the call proceeded Pond gained votes in the delegation from almost every county and when the chairman of the San Francisco delegation announced 141 votes, almost the solid vote of the delegation, the Convention was thrown into a perfect uproar.

The call progressed as rapidly as possible, but owing to the great confusion the secretaries were scarcely able to hear and record the vote. When Sonoma county was reached there was no longer any doubt of Pond's nomination. The chairman of that delegation announced eighteen solid votes for Pond and the excitement broke out afresh. Almost every man in the Convention Hall was on his feet. The red, white and blue shields which were used to mark the seats of the different delegates were torn from their fastenings and waved in the air.

The last few counties on the roll gave almost their entire strength to Pond and when the result was announced, Pond 425, Coleman 134, English 67, Paulsell 5, showing that Pond had been nominated, there was another outburst. The band played national airs and not only the delegates but also the spectators in the hall cheered for several minutes. In the midst of the excitement Mr. Pond took the platform and in a few words thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him and promised to do all in his power to win and carry out the provisions of the platform. His nomination was then made unanimous. Mr. English and Mr. Paulsell also appeared on the platform and promised to support the nominee. Then the convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

When the convention reassembled this afternoon there were loud cries for Coleman. Mr. Coleman appeared on the platform and was received with great enthusiasm. He made a short address declaring he would work with all his power to secure the election of E. B. Pond.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a Lieutenant-Governor. A. F. Jones, of Butte, nominated Ex-Senator R. F. Del Valle, of Los Angeles, and he was chosen by acclamation.

John A. Stanley, of Alameda, was nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by I. C. Cogan, of Alameda, and Judge W. L. Wallace, of San Francisco, by P. F. Dunne, Joseph Rothschild, of San Francisco, seconded the nomination of Stanley and Baldwin, of San Joaquin, that of Wallace, the ballot resulted, Stanley, 339, Wallace, 282.

Robert Y. Hayne, of San Mateo, was then nominated by Horace Platt, of San Francisco, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (short term). W. H. Hunsaker, of San Diego, was nominated by John W. Hughes, of San Diego, and Jackson Hatch, of San Jose, by Clay W. Taylor, of Shasta. Henry Hogan, of Napa, seconded the nomination of Hatch. Del Valle, of Los Angeles, that of Hayne, and Max Popper, of San Francisco, that of Hughes. The first ballot resulted: Hatch, 299; Hughes, 169; Haynes, 175.

The second ballot resulted: Hatch, 441; Haynes, 180. Hughes having withdrawn from the contest. Hatch was declared the nominee, and the Convention adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

The Third Congressional District Convention met at noon and nominated Colonel John P. Irish, of Alameda, for Congress.

In the First Railroad District Convention Archibald Yell, of Mendocino, and J. A. Filcher, of Los Angeles, that of Haynes, and Max Popper, of San Francisco, for Railroad Commissioners, but before a ballot was taken the Convention adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The Fourth District Convention to nominate a member of the State Board of Equalization met just after the State Convention adjourned this afternoon. J. de Barth Shorb, of Los Angeles, president. John T. Gaffey, of Los Angeles, Thos. C. Harding, of Kern and Juan B. Castro, of Monterey County, were put in nomination. Gaffey was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 146 votes, Harding 45 and Castro 20. Gaffey's nomination was then made unanimous.

IDAHO REPUBLICANS.

Adopt a Platform and Nominate a State Ticket.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, August 21.—The Republican State Convention reas-

sembled this morning and adopted the platform. It endorses the administration of President Harrison; favors the protection of American industries; rejoices over the victory achieved by the National Republican majority over the enemies of silver at home and abroad.

The platform favors the rigid enforcement of the election laws and the enactment of such laws as may be necessary for the suppression of Mormonism and the protection of the purity of the ballot. A resolution was adopted upon motion of O'Rourke, of Shoshone, by a vote of 61 to 39 that it was the sense of the Convention that the first legislature elect one United States Senator from North Idaho.

The following ticket was nominated: Governor, George L. Shoup, of Lewis, Lieutenant Governor, N. B. Willey, of Idaho county; Congressman, Willis Sweet, of Latah; Secretary of State, A. J. Pinkham, of Alturas; State Auditor, George Roberthan, of Binghamton; State Treasurer, Frank R. Coffin, of Boise City.

RECEPTION TO COLONEL MARKHAM.

LOS ANGELES, August 21.—A meeting of Pasadena and Los Angeles representatives was held here today and it was decided that Pasadena give Colonel Markham a reception tomorrow evening to be followed by a grand reception in Los Angeles, Saturday evening. All neighboring towns are invited to participate.

AN OLD MAN ROBBED.

Relieved of a Large Sum Just Taken from the Bank.

SEATTLE, August 21.—J. G. Corbin, an old and wealthy farmer of Slaughter, this county, was robbed of \$1800 in cash by two men this morning.

About a week ago a man came to Slaughter and represented himself to Corbin as a capitalist in search of property. The farmer drove him around the country, showing him property. This morning he succeeded in getting Corbin to draw on the bank at Slaughter for \$1800 in cash. He then got into his buggy and with the man drove out of town. The carriage was stopped at a lonely spot in the woods and another man jumped from the underbrush. Both men grabbed the farmer and robbed him of every cent he had. The robbers escaped.

Corbin had to walk back to Slaughter, where he gave the alarm an hour later. A Deputy Sheriff and posse are scouring the country for the robbers.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.

Capture of the Angeles Dynamiter by Sheriff Thorn.

MILTON, Cal., August 21.—Joe. Danton, the slayer of Landlord Lewis, of Valley Springs, has surrendered himself.

Sheriff Thorn after a long chase to Jackson, thence back across the hills to Copperopolis, captured the Angeles dynamite fiend yesterday.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Ayres, August 21.—The troops in this city were kept under arms throughout last night, the government fearing that a fresh revolution might be attempted, owing to the dismissal of the officers concerned in the recent rebellion. The Governor of Cordoba has resigned and a provincial bank has closed.

HOWLING WINDS.

A STABLE WALL BLOWN DOWN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Four Persons Killed and Many Injured—A Cyclone Sweeps the Country Near Fostoria, Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—During a heavy storm, which prevailed in this vicinity this evening, the southern wall of the stables and car sheds used jointly by the Twelfth and Sixteenth and the Tenth and Eleventh street passenger railway companies, was blown down, carrying with it a portion of the roof, and smashing a number of cars.

Four persons were killed outright and three so badly injured that they are not expected to recover. Three others are less seriously injured and one is missing and probably dead. Twenty or more horses were killed. The killed are:

AUGUST PAUL, DRIVER.
MRS. AUGUST PAUL.
CHARLES SEVERIN, CONDUCTOR.
CHARLES FISHER, DRIVER.

AN OHIO CYCLONE.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., August 21.—It is reported here that a cyclone, early this morning, struck a point six miles East of Fostoria, Ohio. The lines in that vicinity are all down and no particulars can be obtained. Fostoria is eighty miles East of this city, on the Nickel Plate railroad.

Fostoria, Ohio, August 21.—There was a severe storm here this morning. No lives were lost.

STEAMER ASHORE.

Threatened with Destruction Near the Entrance to New York Harbor.

FIRE ISLAND, August 21.—Ashore at Jones Inlet is the Hamburg American line steamer Dania, Captain Schultz, from Hamburg for New York and Baltimore. She went ashore about 11 o'clock last night and now lies in an easy position. The steamer at last accounts stands a chance of going to pieces in the storm now brewing. She has some emigrants on board and was due at New York today.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., August 21.—William Rowlands, of this city, killed his wife by shooting her twice in the head with a pistol, last night. He then placed the pistol in his mouth and fired, killing himself instantly. Rowlands was 58 years old and was long and favorably known here and at San Jose, where he formerly lived. The tragedy is the result of domestic troubles which caused their separation two months ago.

DEFINING LARD.

Congress Busy Upon the Subject.

Tariff Discussion in the Senate.

McPherson, of New Jersey, Tries to Introduce Amendments But They Are Rejected.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The failure to take up the Quay resolution in the Senate this morning was due to the general desire for a party conference or caucus as to the line of action. The matter will probably be called up tomorrow.

The pending question in the Tariff bill was Mr. McPherson's amendment referring to table knives, steel butcher knives, etc., and imposes compound duties on them according to value and classification. The amendment is to substitute for these duties a uniform rate of 30 per cent ad valorem. The bill was temporarily laid aside and the conference opened on the bill for an increase in the clerical force of the Pension office presented and agreed to.

Mr. Everts presented a telegram from members of the Grant Monument Association in New York, protesting against the proposed removal of Grant's remains to Washington.

Consideration of the Tariff bill was then resumed and the pending amendment rejected. Mr. McPherson moved to amend the paragraph referring to duties and classification by lengths, and inserting twenty-five per cent ad valorem. Without voting on the amendment, the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, reported the River and Harbor bill, asking for non-concurrence in all the Senate amendments and agreeing to a conference requested by the Senate. Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, made the point of order that the amendment must first be considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Henderson thereupon withdrew the report, stating he would make it tomorrow as a privileged matter in the morning hour.

Mr. Buchanan called up the bill for adjustment of accounts of laborers arising under the eight-hour law. Pending discussion in the morning hour expired and the House proceeded to a consideration of the bill defining lard.

Mr. Mason, of Illinois, said this was a fight between the packers of impure lard and the packers of refined compound lard. It was a trade fight and had no place in Congress. After considerable further debate the House took a recess.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

News From the Various Departments of the Public Service.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The conference on the Land Grant Forfeiture bill have practically reached an agreement. The terms of the agreement are generally upon the principle of the bill as it passed the House, namely, an absolute forfeiture of all lands opposite to and contiguous with a portion of any aided railroad, not now completed.

The Director of the Mint today authorized the Superintendent of the Mint, at Philadelphia, to make advances on silver bars as soon as received, in order to relieve the stringency in the New York money market.

The Treasury Department, this evening, issued a circular providing for the redemption, before September 1, of \$20,000,000 in 4½ per cent bonds, at par, and will after September 1, prepare to give to the owners of bonds so received, all interest on the same bonds to and including August 31, 1891, without rebate or interest. The circular of August 19, is hereby rescinded.

HOME AGAIN.

NEWPORT, Ogn., August 21.—The United States Cruiser Charleston arrived at Yaguina harbor this morning, fourteen days from Honolulu, and left for Port Townsend.

PROFESSOR LONG'S SALARY.

Attorney-General Churchill's Opinion in Favor of Its Payment.

The question as to whether R. L. Long, the principal of the Territorial Normal School under the holdover Board, was entitled to any compensation for his services while under the orders of such Board, was presented to Governor Wolfley last June, in the shape of a demand for that official's signature upon a warrant for Long's salary. The Governor turned the question over to Attorney-General Churchill for advice as to the law upon the subject. Yesterday the following opinion was filed in the office of the Governor:

PHOENIX, August 20, 1890.
To His Excellency Lewis Wolfley, Governor of Arizona:

Sir: Your communication, under date of August 8, asking my opinion in writing concerning the legality of the claim of Prof. R. L. Long, for services rendered by him as principal of the Territorial Normal School for the five months ending June 5, 1890, amounting to the sum of \$1000 and the sum of \$11.20 expenses during the same period for certain necessary articles used in said school, was duly received, but owing to other engagements, it has been impracticable for me to give the matter consideration before this day.

I have now, however, examined the case and find that the said Long was duly appointed by the *de facto* Board of Education and served the Territory as teacher and principal of the Normal School during the period mentioned and that the said *de facto* Board agreed to pay him the salary as claimed, and that the *de jure* Board afterwards allowed

the claims in question, both for services and expenses, as above mentioned. Upon the recent trial of the case of Farmer against Hart, et al., in the District Court, Professor Farmer himself testified that he had made no demand upon Professor Long for possession of the school, and it appeared that the claimant here continued, without interruption, in possession and performed all the duties prescribed by the Board of Directors.

I do not regard the position of Principal of the Normal School as a public office within the rule that makes the salary of a public officer dependent upon his legal title to the office. He is appointed by the Board of Directors to serve at its pleasure and the Board fixes his compensation and prescribes his duties. In other words, he is an employe of the Board of Directors, whose duties or salary or compensation are not prescribed by law. He is not required by law to take the oath of office nor to give any official bond.

If he were a public officer the rule would be different. It is a well settled rule of law that *de facto* public officers who have no legal title to office are not entitled to recover compensation or salary annexed to the office, as such salary is incidental to the title to office and not to its occupation or exercise. *Vide*: Burke vs. Edgar, 7 Pac., 488, and numerous decisions by the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, California, New York and other States.

But this claim of Professor Long does not fall within that rule and I am of the opinion that the claim of said Long is valid and should be paid.

Respectfully submitted,
CLARK CHURCHILL
Attorney-General.

MONEY STRINGENCY.

A Flurry in Wall Street Almost to a Panic.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The stringency in the money market in Wall Street today was sharper than it has ever been since the May panic of 1884. At the opening of the Stock Exchange, brokers who were long of stock and had borrowed money on it, were glad to renew their loans at twenty per cent per annum.

Even this rate would not bring a renewal of the loan in many cases, as before 11 o'clock many borrowers received notice that their loans had been called in. Brokers who bought stock yesterday in anticipation of relief from the Treasury Department, tried to obtain funds to pay for their purchases, but were unable to do so, and the demand caused a large crowd to remain around the money post in the Exchange all day.

Early loans were made at twenty-five per cent, but the supply at this figure was soon exhausted and rates moved up to forty, fifty, seventy, eighty, ninety, and before 1 o'clock the prevailing rate was ninety-six per cent, or equal to legal interest and a premium of one-fourth per cent per day.

After 1 p. m. the rate advanced to one-half per cent a day and legal interest or equal to 100 per cent per annum. A crowd of brokers were trying to borrow and money continued to increase. In the late hour telegrams from Washington to last hour telegrams from Washington had decided to take measures to relieve the stringency, caused an easier feeling. The high rates for money rapidly dwindled away too, when a fresh supply of funds came in from the sterling exchange bills.

RAUM'S EXAMINATION

A STRICT INVESTIGATION INTO HIS OFFICIAL ACTS.

Representative Cooper, the Accuser. States His Position in the Matter—Raum Testifies in His Own Behalf.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The Raun investigation was resumed this morning. Representative Cooper, who made the charges, made a brief explanation of his position, after which Raun took the stand. The witness said that the charge that employes in the Pension office had been promoted because of their ownership of stock in a refrigerator company, was false. Mr. Cooper demanded the books of the company, but Raun refused to produce them. Mr. Cooper thereupon gathered up his books and left the room. The committee resumed its investigation.

Commissioner Raun said he had borrowed \$12,000 upon the endorsement of George O. Leman and had renewed the notes from time to time.

The refrigerator company was organized last January and was composed of men of high standing.

He never gave priority to any claims for Mr. Leman or any other attorney. Mr. Leman was anxious to have his cases before the pension office pushed along. He presented a number of slips, each relating to a case which was reported for action. Witness was asked to make up twenty-five or thirty cases and present his views. This was done.

Witness presented Leman's letter to the committee and it was read. It enclosed thirty complete pension cases, dated November 16, and expressed a hope that the Bureau would begin the practice of considering such complete cases immediately. The letter was referred to the Deputy Commissioner for a report and he reported against the plan. Therefore witness made no order, written or verbal, for the taking up of Leman's cases in advance of their regular order.

Mr. Raun said, after further examination and consideration of the matter, he, on December 23, issued an order concerning complete files on which were put cases that seemed to be the most complete and ready for adjudication. This had the effect of greatly expediting the work of the office. Captain Leman had nothing to do, he asserted, with the preparation of this or the subsequent order.

Representative Cooper was requested by the Committee to return and resume his connection with the case, which he did and the Committee adjourned.

The Cholera in Arabia.

CAIRO, August 21.—There have been forty-eight deaths from cholera at the quarantine station, at Eltor. At Mecca, yesterday, were ten deaths and none at Jeddah.

RUN IN THE MUD

Were the Races at Monmouth Park.

Vendetta Wins on a Claim of Foul.

Third Day of the Grand Circuit Trotting Meeting at Poughkeepsie.

MONMOUTH PARK, August 21.—The track was heavy.

First race, one mile—Bledsoe won, Chemist second, Ed. Hopper third. Time, 1:45½.

Second race, two-year-olds, six furlongs—Bertha Campbell won, Emma J second, Adventure third. Time, 1:15½.

Third race, Delaware handicap, mile and a quarter—Rhono won, Reporter second, Lavina Belle third. Time, 2:07.

Fourth race, two-year-olds, six furlongs—Kildeer won, Hoodum second, Kingman third. Time, 1:15¼.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Worth won, Sluggard second, Kenwood third. Time, 1:28.

Sixth race, three-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Chesapeake won, Vendetta second, Seawood third. Time, 1:45. Vendetta's rider claimed a foul and it was allowed, and the race given to Vendetta, and second place to Seawood, Chesapeake being placed last.

The Poughkeepsie Track.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., August 21.—First race, 2:20 trot, for \$1500—Stevie won, Miss Alice second, Goldenrod third, Globe fourth. Best time, 2:19¼.

Second race, 2:25 trot, for \$1500, unfinished—Mocking Bird took the first and fourth heats, Mambrio Maid took the second and third. Best time, 2:18.

Third race 2:24 trot, for \$1500, unfinished—Justina won the only heat. Time, 2:21¼.

On the Pacific Coast.

NAPA, August 21.—First race, three-minute trotting class, for a purse of \$1000—By agreement, Beary, M. C., received first money and did not start, Free Coinage second, Ed Foy third. Best time 2:25½.

Second race, 2:30-pacing, for a purse of \$600—Rupepe won, Hummer second. Best time 2:19¾.

Third race, district two-year-old trot, for a purse of \$200—two straight heats were won by Annie Belle, Myrtle second. Best time 2:38.

Race Postponed.

CHICAGO, August 21.—The race between Palo Alto and Jack was postponed till tomorrow on account of the heavy track.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Doings on the Ball Grounds Throughout the Broad Union.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—In the League game Pittsburgh was practically defeated in the first inning. Attendance, 800. Score: Pittsburgh 4; Philadelphia 6. Batteries—Vickery and Schriever, Heard and Decker.

NEW YORK, August 21.—In the League game today, Rusie's wild pitching and the poor fielding of the New Yorks lost them the game. Attendance, 1000. Score: New York 3, Cincinnati 5. Batteries, Rusie and Buckley, Rhynes and Harrington.

BOSTON, August 21.—In the League game, Cleveland couldn't hit Nichols. Attendance, 1000. Score: Boston 8, Cleveland 0. Batteries, Nichols and Bennett, Beatin and Zimmerman.

NEW YORK, August 21.—In the League game the home team played well today. Attendance, 2000. Chicago 0, Brooklyn 2. Batteries, Hutchison and Kittridge, Lovett and Daly.

BROOKLYN, August 21.—In the Brotherhood game Hemming's good work won