**BOOMING!**

TEEMING with live advertisements, and not one of them of the class a man would blush to lay before his family.

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

**LOOMING!**

COMPARE the number of advertisements in to-day's HERALD with those of any other Salt Lake paper.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. NUMBER 68. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1890. PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

## IDAHO'S SENATORS.

### One Will Come from the North and One from the South.

### THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

#### Of the New State Calls for More Anti-Mormon Legislation—Pond Nominated for Governor of California.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 21.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The resolution that practically divided the state into two United States senatorial districts came up for discussion this morning and was passed. In the afternoon the nomination of candidates was taken up and George L. Shoup, the present incumbent, was re-nominated for governor, N. B. Willey, of Idaho county, for lieutenant governor; A. J. Pinkham, of Alturas, for secretary os state; George A. Robethan, of Bingham, for state auditor, and Frank R. Coffin, of Ada, for state treasurer. The convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening.

The Pride faction has about twenty-five majority in the convention, but does not seem to have been very successful. The Duboisists only succeeded when Coffin was nominated. The adoption of the resolution giving the north a Senator was a Dubois defeat, but it may be turned to account by the defeat of the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, which it it presumed will be done whatever else may accrue to the ticket. The Dubois men are sure to do this. In the evening George H. Roberts was nominated for attorney general. He was formerly district attorney of Alturas county. The convention then proceeded to the nomination of superintendent of common schools. J. W. Daniels, of Ada; H. F. Baker, of Logan, and Judge Harroun, of Oneida were nominated. Mark Anthony Kourtz, of blessed memory as a member of the fifteenth session, said that he had understood that Prof. Baker was a correspondent of THE SALT LAKE HERALD. Several gentlemen here made speeches having relation to the criminality of corresponding with Democratic papers. Dr. Lock, of Bellevue, said that Mr. Baker was a gentleman of education and ability and had a good knowledge of journalism. The services of such a gentleman were eagerly sought by publishers. Mr. Baker had gathered news for pay and sent it where it would bring the most money. This was a custom with newspaper men. A ballot was taken resulting in a tie between the three gentlemen. It is now after 10 o'clock and another ballot is being taken. If the convention adjourns to-night it will be at a late hour.

11 p.m.—Mr. Baker became excited on account of the attack of Mr. Kourtz concerning his connection with THE SALT LAKE HERALD and rose in the convention, declined in favor of Judge Harroun, of Oneida county. The judge was nominated at once. At this hour the convention is at work on supreme court judges. Prominent among the nominees are J. T. Morgan, Joseph W. Huston and I. N. Sullivan, who will probably come out ahead.

Midnight—The Republican convention has just adjourned. The latest is of district judges and attorneys which will be sent to-morrow. The Democrats are rejoicing at the result of the convention.

#### Idaho Republican Convention.

BOISE CITY, Ida., Aug. 21.-The Republican state convention reassembled this morning and adopted a platform. It endorses the administration of President Harrison; favors the protection of American industries; rejoices over the splendid victory achieved by the national Republican majority over the enemies of silver at home and abroad. The platform favors a 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 that it was the sense of the convention that the first legislature elect one United States Senator from the north of Idaho.

The following ticket was nominated: Governor, George L. Shoup, of Lemhi; lieutenant-governor, N. B. Willey, of Idaho county; for Congressman, Willis Sweet, of Latah; secretary of state, A. J. Pinkham, of Alturas; state auditor, George Robethan, of Bingham; state treasurer, Frank R. Coffin, of Boise City.

#### Boise County Democratic Convention.

PLACERVILLE, Idaho, via Boise City, Aug. 21.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The Democratic county convention of Boise county was called to order by John Gorman, chairman of the county central committee, when a temporary organization was effected. When the convention was permanently organized Stephen Demassy was elected chairman and E. W. Jones secretary. The following state and county ticket was nominated: State senator, Stephen Demassy; representatives, B. H. Smith and E. W. Jones; sheriff, J. A. Lippincott; clerk of the court and ex officio auditor and recorder, Arthur Cunningham; assessor and tax collector, Joseph Case; treasurer, F. F. Church; county commissioner, District Number 1, J. W. Real; District Number 2, Martin Catheart; District Number 3, Pressley Moore; coroner, John Regan.

The party is more united than ever before and all the delegates to the convention and nominees will make a hard pull to win. Delegates to the Democratic state convention are as follows: Hon. M. G. Lung, Hon. Ben Wilson, Stephen Dempsy and Robert Moore.

#### Editor Irish Nominated for Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The Third Congressional district convention met at noon and nominated John P. Irish, of Alameda, for Congress.

#### Mayor Pond Nominated for Governor.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Aug. 21.—Mayor E. B. Pond, of San Francisco, was nominated for governor by the Democratic state convention on the fourth ballot.

#### A Cyclone Reported at Ohio.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 21.—It is reported here that a cyclone early this morning struck at a point six miles east of Fostoria, Ohio. The wires 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.

#### American Bar Association.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—At a meeting this morning of the American Bar association, a number of new members were elected. Reports of the standing committees were read on judicial administration and remedial procedure; on awarding gold medal and on forms of verdicts in criminal procedure. The pending bills in Congress for the relief of the supreme court were commended at the evening session.

#### Pennsylvania Prohibition Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 21.—The state Prohibition convention to-day nominated Charles W. Miller for govern; Charles E. Hayt, lieutenant-governor; William T. Dunn, secretary of internal affairs.

#### Murder and Suicide.

PLACERVILLE, Col., Aug. 21.—William Rowlands, of this city, shot and killed his wife last night and then suicided. The tragedy is the result of domestic troubles.

#### Land Grant Forfeiture Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The conferees on the land grant forfeiture bill have practically reached an agreement. The terms generally are upon the principles of the bill as it passed the House, namely, absolute forfeiture of all land opposite and conterminus with that portion of any alded railroad not now completed.

The director of the mint to-day 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 4½ per cent. bonds at par, and will after September 1 pre pay to owners of bonds so received all interest on said bonds to and including August 31, 1891, without rebate or interest. The circular of August 19 is hereby rescinded.

## GILBERT AND SULLIVAN QUARREL.

#### The Librettist's Counsel Asks for the Appointment of a Receiver for "The Gondoliers."

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The interesting Gilbert and Sullivan quarrel is again revived. Mr. Fischer, counsel for Gilbert, applied yesterday for a postponement for a week of the hearing in dispute between him and D'Oyly Carte for the accounting to him for a share of the net profits derived from the comic operas, texts of which were written by him and which were produced at the Savoy theatre, and also for the appointment of a receiver for the taking of "The Gondoliers" now running there. Fischer said he desired to file further evidence and to add Sir Arthur Sullivan's name as defendant to Mr. Carte. The application was granted and the case was adjourned till next week.

#### A Hamburg American Steamer Ashore.

FIRE ISLAND N. Y., Aug. 21.—Ashore at Jones' inlet is the Hamburg American line steamer Dania, Captain Shultz, from Hamburg for Newark and Baltimore. She went ashore about 11 o'clock last night. She lies in an easy position. The steamer now stands a chance of going to pieces in the storm now brewing. She has some emigrants aboard and was due at New York to-day.

#### Washington Park Races.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The track was exceedingly heavy and the Palo Alto-Jack match was again postponed.

Breeders' stake, two-year-olds, mile heats—Belle Cossett won, Happy Pilot second, Raymond Wilkes third, Bonnie Phillas fourth. Best time—2:31¼.

The 2:50 trot, mile heats, $2,000—Fay won, Prince Warwick second, Red Flame third. Others distanced. Best time—2:27¾.

The 2:21 trot, mile heats, $1,000—Voucher won, Linda Sprague second, Dick Smith third, Elista fourth. Best time—2:23¼.

#### Monmouth Park Races.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The track was heavy.

Mile—Bledsoe won, Chemist second, Ed. Hopper third. Time—1:45¾.

Two-year-olds, six furlongs—Bertha Campbell won, Emma J. second, Adventurer third. Time—1:15¼.

Delaware handicap, mile and a quarter—Rhose won, Reporter second, Lavinia Belle third. Time—2:07.

Two-year-olds, six furlongs—Kildeer won, Hoodlum second, Ringman third. Time—1:15¼.

Six furlongs—Worth won, Sluggard second, Kenwood third. Time—1:28.

Three-year-olds and upwards, mile—Chesepeake won, Vendetta second, Ceawood third. Time—1:45. Vendetta's rider claimed a foul, and it was allowed and the race given to Vendetta in place of Ceawood. Chesepeake was placed last.

#### Grand Circuit Races at Paughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 21.—The 2:20 trot, $2,100—Stevie won, Miss Alice second, Golden Rod third, Globe fourth. Best time—2:19¼.

The 2:18 trot, $1,500 unfinished—Mocking Bird took the first and fourth heats, Mambrino Maid took second and third. Best time—2:18.

The 2:24 trot, $1,500, unfinished—Justina won only heat. Time—2:21¼.

#### Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—First race, mile—King Crab won, Grizzie second, Ben Harrison third. Time—1:43½.

Second race, six furlongs—Cleopatra won, National second, Monterey third. Time—1:16½.

Third race, mile and one-sixteenth—Gymnast first, Ofalece second, Maid of Orleans third. Time—1:50¾.

Fourth race, mile and three-sixteenths—Reclare first, Sinaloa second, English Lady third. Time—2:03.

Fifth race, mile and one-sixteenth—Lynn won, Satisfaction second, Bohemian third. Time—1:53.

#### Mrs. Antonio de Navarro at St. Malo.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

ST. MALO, Aug. 21.—Mrs. Antonio de Navarro, nee Mary Anderson, whose name since her quiet wedding has quite disappeared from the public gaze, is staying here with her husband. They go out for walks and drives and dine at table d'hote every day but no one seems to identify her as the great actress.

#### Baseball.

BOSTON—PLAYERS.

Boston, 10; Buffalo, 1.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 7.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 1.

NEW YORK.

New York, 13; Cleaveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA—NATIONAL.

Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 7.

NEW YORK.

Chicago, 0; Brooklyn, 2.

BOSTON.

Boston, 8; Cleveland, 0.

NEW YORK.

New York, 3; Cincinnati, 5.

ST. LOUIS—AMERICAN.

First game—St. Louis, 7; Rochester, 13. Second game—St. Louis, 3; Rochester, 8.

COLUMBUS.

Columbus, 12; Brooklyn, 4.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, 2; Athletics 1.

## A PARTY OF FRENCH

### Engineers Inspecting the American Railway System.

### A WRECK ON MARSHALL PASS.

#### The Wyoming Hereford Cattle Company Sold Out—The Cruiser Charleston Returns from the Sandwich Islands.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 20.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—A party of prominent French railway men are here on their way across the continent inspecting American roads for information. They are: Henri von Blarenbergh, engineer of bridges and viaducts; F. Paul Duboise, of the same branch, and Edouard Debilly, an expert mining engineer. They have arranged for a visit to points of interest on the Rio Grande road, which will terminate with a visit to Salt Lake, whence, after a few days' stay, they will go to the Pacific coast. They are greatly interested in the steep mountain grades and powerful machinery used upon them.

#### Stock Train Wrecked at Marshall Pass.

GUNNISON, Colo., Aug. 21.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]- An extra stock train, which left Gunnison this morning, was wrecked on the east side of Marshall pass. Five cars jumped the track and rolled down an enbankment. Larry Lynch, a brakeman, was killed and Jack Hogsett, a brakeman, seriously injured. A number of cattle were killed. Salt Lake passenger No. 3 was delayed six hours.

#### Wyoming Hereford Company Sold.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 21. — [Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Daniel McAlvin, of this place, counted out $31,100 this evening to Colin Hunter, receiver for the Wyoming Hereford company when his bid for the ranch and stock, seven miles east of town, was accepted. This was in the good days one of the greatest cattle concerns in Wyoming owning the finest Hereford cattle in the country and operating with a capital of $350,000. It went down with others three years ago. The buyer gets at least a thousand head of fine cattle and nearly two thousand acres of land under fence with water rights.

#### The Charleston at Newport, Oregon.

NEWPORT, Ogn., Aug. 21.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The United States cruiser Charleston arrived at Yaquina harbor this morning after a fourteen days' trip from Honolulu, and sailed for Port Townsend at noon after taking in fresh supplies. She made slow time to economize coal. Admiral Brown forwarded telegraphic dispatches to Washington from here.

#### In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Senate this morning after spending some time considering Plumb's resolution for prohibiting liquor selling or drinking in the Senate wing of the capitol, took up the tariff bill. nothing was said about Quay "order of business" resolution, debate on which begun yesterday.

The pending question on the tariff bill was McPherson's amendment referring to table knives, steels, butcher knives, etc., and to impose compound duties on them according to the value of the classifications. The amendment is to substitute for these duties a uniform rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem. The bill was temporarily laid aside and the conference report on the bill for an increase in the clerical force of the pension office presented and agreed to.

Evarts presented a telegram from the 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 resumed and the pending amendment rejected. McPherson moved to amend the paragraph referring to files and rasps by striking out duties and classification by lengths, and inserting 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Without acting on the amendment, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

#### In The House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—In the House Buchanan called up the bill for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers arising under the eight-hour law. It was discussed a while and went over without action. Consideration of the bill defining "lard" was then resumed.

Henderson, of Illinois, reported the river and harbor bill asking non concurrence in all the Senate amendments and agreeing to the conference requested by the Senate.

Kerr, of Iowa, made the point of order that the amendment must first be considered in committee of the whole.

Henderson thereupon withdrew the report, stating he would make it to-morrow as privileged matter in the morning hour.

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

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.

#### Woman Suffrage and the Race Problem.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug 21.—A tinge of sentiment colored the proceedings of the constitutional convention to-day, during the progress of Delegate Tewell's speech in support of the proposition offered by himself to confer the suffrage upon women. Tewell's resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it is a condition necessary to the solution of the franchise problem that the right to vote be secured by proper constitutional enactment to every woman who shall have resided in the state six months and who shall be twenty-one years of age or upward, and who owns, or whose husband, if she has a husband, owns real estate situated in this state, of the clear value of $300 over and above all encumbrances.

The vote of every woman voting in an election may be cast by some elector who shall be thereunto authorized in writing by such woman entitled to vote. Such constitutional enactment shall not be framed so as to grant to women the right to hold office.

After two hours' discussion on the resolution, Tewell struck out the objectionable clauses of his resolution and had it referred to the committee of elective franchise. The woman suffrage idea is becoming in favor among the best minds of the convention, and unless safety from negro supremacy can be reached by other methods, Tewell's plan, or one similar to it, will be adopted.

#### A Natural Daughter's Unnatural Act.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

PESTH, Aug. 21.—The natural daughter of the Most Reverend Bishop Count Forbach, a girl of fifteen, named Helen, has eloped with an Italian abbot taking with her a great many valuable jewels, some of which are heirlooms, and a large sum of money. Her mother, who is the well known great land owner, Anna Sandor, has procured a warrant against the fugitives and has set detectives on their track.

#### Accident from a Falling Wall.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—During a heavy storm which prevailed in this vicinity this evening, the southern wall of the stable and car sheds used jointly by the Twelfth and Sixteenth, and Tenth and Eleventh street Passenger railway company, was blown down, carrying a portion of the roof with it and smashing a number of cars. Four persons were killed outright, three so badly injured that they are not expected to recover; three others less seriously injured and one missing and probably dead. Twenty or more horses were killed. The killed are: August Paul, driver; Mrs. August Paul, Charles Severn, conductor; Charles Fisher, driver.

#### San Francisco's Increased Postoffice Force.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—As one result of of the 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 in the postoffice in that city has been increased by six mailing clerks, fourteen delivery and station clerks and five other clerks, all at an annual expense of $19,000. An increase of thirty carriers was ordered a short time ago.

## LET AMERICANS BEWARE

#### How They Subscribe to the New Corean Loan—A Warning from China.

[Special to THE HERALD - Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The Chinese consul of this city, Mr. Shing Woon, yesterday called a reporter into his office at 26 West Ninth street, and said: "I am in receipt of a dispatch from the Chinese minister at Washington calling my attention to the fact that a loan of $1,500,000 is being negotiated in this city for the Corean government and requesting me to make a statement in regard to it, so far as it concerns China.

"In order to raise this large sum of money Corea is doubtless willing to offer tempting terms to American capitalists, but whether she is able to redeem her pledges is another question. The only security which the Corean government has to give is the customs revenue, but China will hardly allow that to be touched. She has a lien upon it on account of money lent in the past. It is a poor country in the first place. With the limited resources at her command, she has all along experienced more or less difficulty in meeting the ordinary expenditures of the government. If she allows herself now to be burdened with a heavy foreign debt besides, she may find it impossible to meet all her financial engagements. In that case a great howl will be sent up by her creditors. In all probability she will be forced to go into national bankruptcy and in due process of time be overtaken with the same fate that has already befallen Egypt. Thus China has good reason to be concerned for the well-being of her tributary.

"The American public may have the impression that Corea takes this step with the approval of the Chinese government. I wish it clearly understood that the Chinese government disclaims any liability that may arise from this transaction; this is a debt which Corea contracts entirely on her own responsibility and those who subscribe to this loan must understand they do so at their own risk."

#### Stingency in the Money Market.

WALL STREET, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The stingency in the money market to-day was sharper than it has ever been since the May panic of 1884. At the opening of the Stock exchange, brokers who were long on stocks and had borrowed money on them, were glad to renew loans at 20 per cent. per annum. Even this rate would not bring a renewal of loans in many cases, and before 11 o'clock many borrowers received notices that their loans had been called in. Brokers who bought stocks 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 combined demand caused a large crowd to remain around the money post in the exchange all day. Early loans were made at 25 per cent., but the supply at this figure was soon exhausted, and the rates moved up 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and before 1 o'clock the prevailing rate was 96 per cent., or equal to legal interest and a premium of ¼ per cent. per day.

After 1 p. m. the rate advanced to ½ per cent. per day and leagal interest equal to 18 per cent. per annum. A crowd of brokers was trying to borrow, and money continued to increase. In the last hour telegrams from Washington, to the effect that the treasury officials had decided to take measures to relieve the stringency, caused an easier feeling, and the high rates for money rapidly dwindled too, when a fresh supply of funds came in from sterling exchange bills.

#### Virginia Farmers' Alliance Determination.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 21.—The state Farmers' alliance of Virginia intends to grasp hands with our alliance brothers of the north, determined to hold together with locked shields in spite of all efforts to arouse sectional prejudices between us until the final emancipation of the laborer and producer is accomplished.

#### Dewdney's Trip Through Manitoba.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 21.—Minister of the Interior Dewdney arrived yesterday from a trip to the Pacific coast through Manitoba and the northwest. He reports excellent crops, the entire absence of frost and business is brisk in anticipation ofa big harvest.

#### A Large Nashville House Assigns.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 21.—B. H. Cook & Co., one of the largest clothing houses in the south, assigned to-day. Liabilities, $200,000; assets, $140,000.

#### Effects of the Drought in Eastern Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 21.—The effects of the summer's drought in eastern Colorado and western Kansas begin looking gloomy. The cool weather of the past few days causes settlers in the dry districts to wonder where their winter supply is to come from, as a great many of them have only their claims and not all of those proven up, so that they have nothing to sell and nothing to borrow upon. A committee reached Denver to-day from the eastern part of Arahapoe county, Colo., sent by the settlers of that district, in quest of aid, which will no doubt be generously furnished them, as Colorado as a whole has been blessed with unusually good crops, so that Colorado will be amply provided to take care of those who have settled upon the plains in the eastern portion of the state. But western Kansas, which comprises much the larger area, and where vegetables have not been grown the pastyear, will no doubt have to call upon the east for assistance before the wintry blasts are over. Already hundreds of families have come to Colorado from western Kansas, where they report that corn, wheat and oats that were planted in some districts, still remain in the ground or have been eaten by birds, there not being enough moisture in the ground to sprout it until the fall rains set in a week or two ago. At Colorado Springs quite a number of Kansas families are living in tents. All seem to be thriving and in good health, having secured work since their arrival.

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

### The Labor Leaders Are Preparing for the Conflict.

### POWDERLY'S LATEST MANIFESTO

#### He Gives the Knights' Version of the Trouble—The Grand Master Workman is Very Determined.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—This day has been to the labor leaders like a pause in a battle. They say it has been to them a day of preparation after the declaration of war before the set-to. Never before has Powderly been in the heat of a contest like the one believed to be coming. He has never yet ordered a strike, and feels some pride on 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, that the general responsibility shall be brought just as close as possible to the rank and file. This purpose underlies the orders of the board to the local master workman to consult his district assembly. Also the order which has gone up the river to Albany, to convene their district assemblies 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 may be had.

To-day Pawderly has been preparing the following which he made public to-night:

"For some time the management of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad has been discharging employees who have been active in labor affairs. It happens that all those who have been dismissed are members of the order of the Knights of Labor and have at one time or another been officers of the order or have served on committees which waited on the officials with a view to presenting grievances. These discharges became so frequent, and were clearly evidence of the 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 District Assembly 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 apprized of the condition of affairs, sent one of its members, J. J. Holland, to New York with instructions to use all possible efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. On his arrival in New York, Holland, after a conference with a representative of the district assembly, in the course of which he obtained full knowledge of the trouble from the standpoint of the men, waited upon Vice-President Webb. Holland stated to Webb that he had called upon him to endeavor to adjust the unpleasantness existing between the company and its Knights of Labor employees. Webb denied there was any trouble existing between the company and its employees. Holland told him that he as a member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor had come at the request of the men, made through the organization to which they belonged, District Assembly 226. Webb brusquely declared he would not discuss the matter with anyone not an employee of the company, and closed the interview. Finding all efforts to effect a peaceable 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 renouncing their right to join their fellows in organizations calculated to protect their just rights without intruding on those of others. The district executive board had no alternative but to order a strike, which they did. The public is already acquainted with the details of the affair and a repetition is scarcely 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 Webb has been published. Wednesday morning, August 20, John Devlin, of the general executive board, and myself waited upon Toucey and the general superintendent and endeavored to have the matter arbitrated or investigated. Toucey was emphatic in his refusal. On the afternoon of that day Webb was visited by the same gentlemen, and he reiterated what Toucey had said in morning. It was suggested to him that disinterested parties hear and determine. It was also suggested during the investigation that the strike be declared off and the investigation proceeded with. That was refused. Then the following proposition was made by me: "Webb, could you not sit down with me, in the presence of the men who are discharged, and allow me to question them in your presence, so that I might know the facts of the case and be better able to arrive at a decision?"

This, Webb emphatically refused. Devlin then said: "Do I understand you to assume that the public and the employees have no rights that you are bound to consider and do you look upon the matter simply as though the railroads were your own property, because if you take that view of it there is no need of our saying anything further?" Webb hesitated and took refuge in silence.

The public may have formed erroneous impressions of the position of the Knights of Labor in the controversy. We do not pretend to dictate to the company that it shall not discharge employees, but in all fairness the discharged man should be told why he is dismissed. During the session of the last state legislature the Knights of Labor of New York were active in the passage of the weekly payment bill. A committee of knights representing the employees of the New York Central were faced in the legislature committee room at Albany by attorneys for the railroads 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 not the shadow of a 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 an investigation by impartial men the question 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 and maintain, or for just cause and proper reasons as the officials of the company allege, the general executive board has by a unanimous vote determined to stand by the men, who, whether their strike be opportune or not, as the only 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 subservently binds the knee to the will of the Vanderbilts. During the controversy, Toucey and Webb stated, and repeated the statement, that the men were not discharged because they were knights and they expected the public to believe them simply because they say so. Both 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 these men was done, and the alternative of unconditional and absolute surrender on the part of the men or a protest against the tyranny of the railroad officials was presented to us. Under the circumstances, such a surrender would be unmanly. It would be cowardly and unworthy the sons of the men for whom the two hemispheres struggled and died for, the right of humanity. We did not need the quarrel. The general executive board knew nothing of it until it was thrust upon them. 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 owes its lofty bearing to wealth. It is against such power as this, a power that cares for no right but its own, that we struggle and whether we win or lose in the present battle, will now go on until that power is weakened for ever or the public is "damned." The real animus of this strike lies in the fact that our order has been struggling with questions which concern the control of trusts, corporations and syndicates by the government of the people. The allied forces of the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' alliance are marching on to Washington to secure legislation favorable to the whole people. The order and law-abiding conduct of the men on strike have won the admiration of the public, and yet the best feelings of the community have been destroyed by the introduction of an armed force under the command of Robert Pinkerton. Untold millions are at the road's command and we want money to carry on the struggle. We not only ask the Knights of Labor to our aid, but we ask it of all members of all organized labor. If we are to easily vanquished as to make the company repent the experiment we not only ask the labor organizations, but we ask the great public away beyond our organization of labor to come to our side. We are fighting against a power far more dangerous than that which laid down its arms at the close of the rebellion."

#### Effects of the Strike in the Mohawk Valley.

PORT PLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The strike on the Central is having a serious effect upon business in the Mohawk valley and Johnstown and Gloversville. In the latter place manufacturers and merchants experience great delay in getting goods shipped. Some glove factories will have to shut down soon if the strike continues. Provisions are advancing in price.

#### The New York Central Situation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Chief Sargent this morning said a meeting of the Federation of Railroad men would be held at Terra Haute Saturday, with the undoubted result that a strike on the entire Vanderbilt system would be ordered. As he and his three associates have endorsed the action of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor he thoroughly believes the supreme council of the federation would sustain it. He also said the action of Webb last night in adhering so firmly to the stand he had taken rendered the action they had taken necessary. Webb's arbitrary methods and utter refusal to arbitrate the situation made it useless to deal with him any longer.

Vice-President Webb this morning said he did not believe the impending strike would be nearly so gigantic as the federation and Knights of Labor would have the people believe. Webb did not doubt the supreme council of the federation would call out the men, but he was of the opinion that the numbers who would respond would not be so great after all.

#### Hayes and Webb Talk.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Secretary Hayes, of the executive board, announced this afternoon that Monday next at Albany, a meeting of District 246 would be held, at which the executive board would be present for the purpose of consultation. At this meeting each local assembly will send from three to five delegates, and there will be present from six to seven hundred members, from that section of the state lying adjacent to the Central road from New York to Buffalo.

Webb late in the afternoon said relative to the charge made by Powderly that he and the executive board since their arrival here had been shadowed by detectives, that unless he had taken every lawful means to protect the interests of his road and kept himself informed as to what the members of the board were doing, he would be wholly unfit to remain one-half hour in his present position.

## SOME INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS

#### By Pasteur's Favorite Pupil in Regard to Curing Tuberculosis.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Dr. Grancher, the most cherished of M. Pasteur' pupils, has read before the Academy of Science a report on experiments which, in connection with M. H. Martin, he has been making with a view of discovering a remedy for tuberculosis. Yesterday Dr. Grencher said:

"We have reached in our experiments such a stage as justifies the hope that we shall sooner or later have at our disposal the means for effectively combatting consumption. As yet, however, we are far from our ultimate goal, so much so, in fact, that we should not have made our experiments had it not been for Prof. Koch's communication to the Berlin Medical congress.

"We have inoculated rabbits with the bacilli tuberculosis in quantities sufficient to make a fatal result a certainty. Then with our treatment, which of course we must keep secret until we are assured of its value, we have kept three rabbits alive from two hundred to three hundred days. On examination of them after death we have found the spleen small and the liver healthy, without any trace of tubercular bacilli. Rabbits which we have inoculated with an exactly similar quantity of microbes and which we have not treated, have died within a few days of the inoculation with all the symptoms of the injected disease.

"Two hundred days in the life of a rabbit would represent several years in the existence of man but we are not content with analogies; we want facts scientifically demonstrated beyond all possibility of controversy. On that account we have taken the precaution of injecting the maxium amount to bacilli, injecting it furthermore into the veins of the ear whence it is certain to at once enter the whole system.

"I lay particular stress upon this fact: Each of our inoculations in this series of experiments was sufficient to kill not one, but half a dozen animals. Having succeeded in keeping those rabbits, which we treated after inocculation, alive for periods ranging from 126 to 230 days, while rabbits not treated died twenty-three days after inoculation, we have proved the value of our treatment is so far as rabbits are concerned. We shall shortly experiment with a monkey and if those tests succeed we shall be justified in experimenting on human beings."

#### The Pelican Club Injunction Removed.

[Special to THE HERALD — Examiner Cable.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The injunction issued against the Pelican club to restrain the directors from allowing it to give contests in its rooms has been removed upon the promise made by Lord Londsdale, the Earl of Beresford, and other influential Pelicans that no fights will be allowed until the case which is now before the courts is finally decided. The match between Ted Pritchard and the Australian Billy McCarthy is, therefore, off for the present.

## SECRETARY TRACY'S

### Views Upon the Kind of Vessels the Government Needs.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

#### The Guiana Boundary Dispute is still a Cause of Irritation—The Fara Hauls Down her Flag.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Secretary Tracy in an interview emphatically announced that it was absolutely necessary to protect our coasts by means of naval vessels. The secretary was asked:

"What special kind of vessels do you advocate?"

"That depends entirely upon circumstances. We should have heavily armored battle ships such as we now have under consideration able to cope with the latest foreign inventions. We should have a fleet of armed cruisers to prey upon foreign commerce and for coast and harbor defense. I approve of a modified form of the original Ericsson monitor."

"And the expense of such a navy as compared to an elaborate system of shore defense?"

"It would be far less," replied the secretary. "Take San Francisco, for instance. It is impossible to protect such a port by any system of shore batteries. New York and Boston are no better, even if we could mount and maintain heavy enough guns on shore to keep an enemy at a respectful distance from our centers of wealth. Without a naval force a foreign fleet could completely blockade our principal ports of entry and simply by keeping out of harm's way paralyze our entire seagoing trade. I believe in harbor defenses. In many of our harbors they may be used with great effect in conjunction with a naval force, but harbor defenses should be made subsidiary to a navy which shall at least be made sufficient to watch and harass a fleet. Some of the greatest and most decisive battles of the world have been fought at sea and have prevented invasion and tribute."

#### Great Britain and Venezuela.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 21.—The dispute with England over the Guiana boundary continues, and causes much irritation. The Venezuelans are indignant over the recent high-handed proceedings of the English in the disputed territory. The British gunboat Ready, from Demarara, with Commissioner McTurk on board, arrived at Punta Barima towards the close of last month and ordered the captain of a Venezuelan vessel, the Fara, which was guarding the mouth of the Orinoco, to haul down his colors. This he was compelled to do, submitting to superior force. The government has sent a commission to the spot to investigate the outrage. The commander of the Fara will be tried by court-martial for having yielded without having made a proper show of resistance. The *Liberal*, of this city, suggests that another vessel be sent to Punta Barima with guns shotted and flag nailed to the mast. Let the British then do their worst, and Venezuela can appeal to the United States and her sister republics in South America and to the British parliament itself against such a violation of international law.

For some years past England has been trying to take possession of Venezuelan territory adjoining British Guiana or Demarara, as it is sometimes called. The Orinoco is a Venezuelan river, and its mouth only just touched the original boundaries of Guiana. There has been an unsettled boundary question for years, and during the regime of President Crespo, from 1884 to 1889, when the republic was kept in a constant state of commotion, the English improved the opportunity to establish themselves unofficially at Punta Barima. Since 1885 the British have occupied the land lying along the Barima, Amadro and Moraguana rivers. In 1888 a Mr. McTurk headed a secret expedition in the English ship Lady Langton, steamed up these rivers and the Orinoco, and in violation of the rights of Venezuela posted notices threatening punishment of all infringing the rights of her majesty of Great Britain. Mr. McTurk arrested Mr. Wells, a Venezuelan officer, on Venezuelan territory, and took him to British Guiana for punishment. Briefly stated, Great Britain, or British Guiana, has resolved to occupy over sixty thousand square miles of Venezuelan territory, only a small portion of which was ever in dispute. The Venezuelans have frequently suggested that the United States should act as arbitrator on this question or that an international commission should sit at Washington but England while disclaiming an invasion officially has heretofore refused to consider the proposition.

#### The Raum Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Raum investigation was resumed this morning. Cooper, who made the charges, made a brief explanation of his position, after which Raum took the stand. The witness denied that any employee of the pension office save himself ever owned stock in the refrigerator company, and consequently the charge that employees had been promoted because of such ownership was false.

Cooper then demanded to see the books of the company, but Raum refused to produce them. He was willing that members of the committee should inspect the stock book of the company, but not that it should go into the records. Mr. Raum said that Cooper gave to the press everything he got hold of, and has made public the documents entrusted to him for the inspection of the committee on rules.

Cooper insisted on seeing the books himself, and upon the committee refusing he gathered up his books and papers and left the room. The committee then resumed the investigation on their own book.

Commissioner Raum said he had borrowed $12,000 upon the endorsement of George E. Lemon and 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 Lemon or any other attorney. Lemon 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 to be ready for action.