

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 16.—The contract which the packers are requiring the ex-strikers to sign, is leading already to complications and possibly to another general strike. Many men yet unemployed say they will never sign such an agreement, and at the meeting of the Cattle Butchers' Assembly to-night, resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the packers and pledging the members of the assembly not to sign the obnoxious contract. The vote was unanimous. Delegate Berry was present. After the meeting he said: "The packers think they have the men by the throat and propose to tighten their grip." He claimed the men would act as a unit regarding the contracts exacting a money forfeit from them, and if a new strike occurred, they would mean disobedience to Powderly's orders. "The contract," said Barry, "is an infamous piece of business. The men are virtually asked to contribute \$2,500,000 to the packers, to be used in their business. They could start a first-class co-operative packing house with that sum. If the packers do not recede from their present position, I am inclined to believe that District 57 will order a new strike, as it has a perfect right to do. In case of such a strike, the District would get no support from the General Order, but would receive aid from local assemblies all over the country."

CHICAGO, 16.—The arbitrators appointed by the tripartite roads to consider the demand for the re-arbitration of the percentages, met to-day and listened to arguments of the interested roads. At present the Wabash, Rock Island and St. Paul each receive 33 1/2 per cent of a certain amount of freight delivered to them by the Union Pacific, and the effort is to reduce the percentage of the Wabash. In the argument to-day that line claimed to have carried 36 per cent, and resisted any attempt to lower its share. The matter was taken under advisement by the arbitrator.

CHICAGO, 16.—The report of the committee at the Veterinary Convention this morning, appointed to investigate the cattle disease of this city, was listened to and discussed. The report was that the disease now prevalent in the distillery stables and elsewhere in Chicago and vicinity, is contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

The committee, composed of V. T. Acheson, D. E. Salmon, Jas. D. Hopkins, J. W. Gadsden and P. Haqnan, recommended that all the deceased cattle be slaughtered.

Dr. Hopkins offered the following which was referred to the Committee on

RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, Contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists in certain restricted localities of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, inoculation is being practiced in certain States as a preventive measure and is being advocated for general adoption; and,

WHEREAS, The experience of other nations has shown that this contagion is prevalent in localities where inoculation is practiced, and that inoculated cattle are dangerous to other cattle with which they afterward cohabit, and

WHEREAS, The veterinary profession of Europe condemns inoculation, except in localities that are thoroughly infected and where no effort is being made to extirpate the plague; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this convention of Veterinarians and State Sanitary Board, that considering the limited territory infected in this country, every effort should be directed to the thorough eradication of this disease from America; and it is further

Resolved, That we consider inoculation to be an extremely dangerous and objectionable practice in the present condition of affairs in this country, and one which should be discouraged by the veterinary profession, and be prohibited by the law as long as there is a possibility of stamping out the disease.

An effort was made to suppress this resolution, and it will meet with much opposition when brought to passage.

SHEEP.

At a meeting of the Shropshire Sheep Registry Association here to-day, the officers elected last year, including the president, S. H. Todd, of Wakeman, O., were re-elected.

It was resolved to ask all Fair Associations to give Shropshire sheep a separate class in exhibits.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—The second day of the Blood Horse Association meeting brought out a large attendance. The track and weather were fine. The betting was very heavy on all the events.

First race, purse, one mile, all ages, brought out six starters, Estrella being the big favorite. To a struggling start they were sent off, Estrella an Echo in the lead till the head of the stretch was reached, where they were all nearly even. After an exciting finish Adeline won by a length, Estrella second, Argo third. Time, 1:42 1/2.

Second race, Equity stakes; two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. They all got a good start except Adeline Catton, who was three lengths behind. At the last quarter they were nearly on even terms. There was a desperate finish down the stretch resulting in Miss Ford (the favor-

ite) winning by a head, Catton second, Safeban third. Time, 1:15 1/2. The third race, Park stakes, all ages, mile and a quarter, was the

EVENT OF THE DAY.

which resulted in the defeat of the great Volante. After a tedious delay at the post they got off to a fair start. Mollie McCarthy's Last led past the stand, Todd second, who went to the front at the turn. He kept the lead till the eighth pole was reached, when he fell back beaten. Lizzie Dunbar, who had been waiting, came through and won the race by two lengths, in the last time of 2:08 1/2. Volante, second, Mollie's Last third. The odds against Dunbar were 50 to 1.

The fourth race, purse, three-year-olds, mile and an eighth; Valedo led all the way till the stretch was reached, when Monte Cristo went to the front and won by a length, Guenn (the favorite) second, Cleveland third. Time 1:58.

Extra race, three-quarters, all ages; Jou Jou and Fred Collier got the best of the start and led most of the distance. Coming down the stretch Jou Jou was several lengths in the van, when Dynamite, coming with a fearful burst of speed, succeeded in winning by a nose, Jou Jou second, Collier third. The rest beaten off. Time, 1:04 1/2.

Mayor Bartlett to-day granted a license to "Parson" Davies, of Chicago, at present in this city, for a glove contest to take place between Jack Burke of Chicago, and Jack Dempsey of San Francisco. The match will take place at the Pavilion on Monday, the 22nd inst. They will fight ten rounds with small gloves, Marquis of Queensbury rules, the winner taking 70 and the loser 30 per cent of the gate money. Burke will fight at 163 pounds, Dempsey at 157. The opinions are divided as to the merits of the two men. The betting is heavy, both here and at Los Angeles, and is about even.

CHICAGO, 16.—At the base ball rules committee meeting, the following changes were made to-day:

The high and low balls system of delivery has been abolished, any ball now being considered fair that passes between his shoulder and the knees, and that passes over the plate. Bunting in the future will not be allowed. Any obvious attempt to make a foul will be scored as a strike. The clubs will not toss for choice of position in the future, the right of choice resting invariably with the home club. Five balls and four strikes will be allowed, instead of six balls and three strikes, as heretofore. When a batsman takes a base on a ball, he shall be credited with a base hit. The batsman shall take a base when struck by a pitched ball. Any motions on the part of the pitcher made to deceive the batsman shall be considered a balk. If in running to a base the runner touches and detaches the base bag without being touched by the base man

HE WILL BE SAFE.

The captain of the clubs only can question the umpire's decision. The old rule requiring a runner to return to his base on a run when a foul hit is made, is rescinded. Hereafter a runner can walk to his base. No runner can have a substitute run for him in case of injury, but must retire from the game. A batter is out on the fourth strike under the new rules, whether the ball is dropped or passed by the catcher. The question of having two umpires and a referee was dropped. The pitcher's box was shortened to nine and a half feet and the pitcher will be required to keep his forward foot firmly on the ground when about to deliver a ball. His rear foot must be on the back line of the box, and he will be allowed to take but one step when delivering the ball. The ball must be held in plain view of the umpire. The pitcher cannot deliver the ball to the batter after making a feint to throw to first base, but must resume his

POSITION IN HIS BOX.

Only two coaches will be permitted, and they shall have the right to talk to the base runner only. In scoring, when the batter is given a base on called balls, a hit is credited to the batter and an error given to the pitcher, in the summary only. All batting errors are charged in the summary as are the earned runs, home runs, two and three-base hits, double plays, base on balls, a hit by the pitcher, the time of the game and the umpire. The pitcher will be given no credit for a strike out. In place of total bases, a record of stolen bases will be kept. Any attempt made by the player to steal a base must be credited, whether an error is made or not, if the runner is successful in reaching a base. The committee also passed a rule requiring each association to appoint a joint rule committee at each annual meeting, they to act for one year.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The President to-day made the following appointments: To be Consuls of the United States—Charles Jones, of Wisconsin, at Prague; C. F. Grellet, of California, at Algiers; Edmund Johnson, of New Jersey, at Kehl; Alexander C. Jones, of West Virginia, at Chin Kiang; Pay Director, James Fulton, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster General of U. S. Navy.

MONTPELIER, Vt., 17.—The Legislature (both houses) has passed a bill providing that all hotels or restaurants using oleomargarine shall put up large signs notifying the public of the fact.

CHICAGO, 17.—An attempt was made last Monday evening to poison the family of F. D. Armour. A sample

package of buckwheat flour was sent to Armour's cook, who did not use it as there was suspicion as to its contents. It was analyzed by a chemist and found to contain strychnine sufficient at least to kill twelve families. The package was delivered to the house by one who said he was sent by two men. In a conversation overheard between the two men not far from Armour's residence, it was shown that there was a conspiracy to poison Armour and the other packers who had been prominent in resisting the demands of the strikers in the stock yards. The matter has been placed in the hands of detectives.

ST. PAUL, 17.—Snow began falling early yesterday morning and continued all day, though the fall was light. After midnight last night, however, a genuine blizzard set in and this morning the people found the streets and sidewalks badly blocked, so that travel was next to impossible. Reports indicate that the blizzard began in the western part of the State and swept east and south through Wisconsin and Iowa. Railroad travel is greatly impeded and the street cars find it almost impossible to run. The wind is blowing hard and drifting snow. No such storm has occurred so early in the season for years.

GREEN BAY, Wis., 17.—The barge Dixon founded off Kewawee this morning. Two seamen were drowned. Another barge is riding in the breakers and flying the signal of distress.

MILWAUKEE, 17.—Later advices from Kewawee state that the barge Emerald founded at noon and five lives were lost. The mate, Brevew, was saved, but is still unconscious. It is expected that the third bark, which is riding in the breakers, will go to pieces.

CHICAGO, 17.—The National Cattle Growers' Association met this morning to continue the discussion of disease and the need of legislation on the subject. The speeches were confined to ten minutes each and a large proportion of the delegates took the floor. All agreed on the necessity of legislation for stamping out pleuro-pneumonia. A lengthy report from the resolution committee on the actions which Congress had taken on the subject under discussion, was presented by Dr. Gadsden, and it was supplemented by speeches from the Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, the Hon. George B. Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. D. E. Salmon and Senator Shelby M. Cullom. Various means of eradicating the disease were proposed and Loring expressed the belief that an appropriation of \$150,000 by Congress would be sufficient for the purpose. His deductions were drawn from the reports of delegates as to the extent of the disease in various localities.

CHICAGO, 17.—Ever since seven last evening a steady, drizzling rain has been falling. Reports received at the signal service office here show that from every station east of the Mississippi rain is reported, while from all stations west, colder weather and snow is chronicled. Throughout Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, some snow storms are prevailing. Much colder temperature and snow are predicted by the signal service officer, for Chicago and vicinity, within the next twenty-four hours. Telegraphic communication is seriously delayed in all directions.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., 17.—During a terrible gale and snowstorm last night, the schooner P. S. March, loaded with coal, ran on the beach just inside Graham's Point. The captain signalled at 10 this morning that she would go to pieces. Help has been sent her, but it is impossible to do anything to help the vessel to-day, on account of the big seas which she lays broadside to and which are growing larger. Another schooner is ashore across the point four miles from here.

BALTIMORE, 17.—The drug warehouse of Burroughs & Bros. was entirely burned out at noon to-day and the stock of Woodford & Shrewbury, straw goods manufacturers, in the adjoining building, was damaged by smoke and water to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. The insurance is ample for both losses. While the firemen were at work, the truck of the ladder company capsized and fell backwards into the street. Captain Marston, Chas. L. Grund, Frank Kerr and Henry Ryan were on it at the time; Marston caught on the edge of a house adjoining and escaped serious injury; the rest of the men fell with the ladder, which broke and it is thought had their backs broken.

Later.—Grund and Kerr are reported to have died since, and no hope for Ryan's recovery is had. The fire is still burning.

BOSTON, 17.—George J. West, counsel for Levi Wilson, concluded his argument in the Wilson-Moen case this morning at 11:50. The case was then given to the jury. Up to 2 o'clock they were still out.

RICHMOND, Va., 17.—The case against Geo. D. Wise, arrested yesterday on a charge of being about to engage in a duel, was dismissed to-day by Police Justice Richardson. It appears that Mr. Wise's arrest was premature, as the warrants were issued both against Mr. Wise and Col. Lamb, in apprehension of a hostile meeting, and it was not intended that they should come to Richmond. From indications there are no prospects of the matter being carried any further.

NEW YORK, 17.—Chief Justice Noah Davis, in the Supreme Court to-day, dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained in behalf of Frank Durham, alias Jos. Reed, who

is accused of having abducted Marcellin Goyette and Mary Murray from their homes in California. Durham was remanded to await the action of the grand jury.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The following correspondence was made public by the President to-night:

NEOSHO, Mo., November 10, 1886.—Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney General, Washington, D. C.—Sir: Your letter of the 1st inst., with the enclosures apprising me of the basis of my suspension from the office of Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Missouri is received. I desire to make a plain statement of the facts in relation to the list of appointments to make campaign speeches. The United States District Court for this District convened on the 7th day of September. I had been there with my assistant several days prior to that date preparing cases for trial. The District business, except a few pleas of guilty, was finished on the 24th of September, and on the following day the court adjourned. On the night of the 25th I spoke at Jefferson City. I then went to Kansas City, and Kish, my assistant and I, prepared ourselves for the October term of court for the Western Division. Meanwhile I had at the

EARNEST SOLICITATION

of Messrs. Dockery, Cravens and other candidates for Congress and the Democratic State Central Committee and with the knowledge of Senators Cookrell and Vest agreed to make some campaign speeches. After so arranging with them as to the time, so as to not interfere with my official business, I gave the list to D. H. Shields, chairman, and this list was published, the dates beginning Sept. 29th at 9 p. m., at Aurora, Missouri. The appointments were made on each side of my district, so I could, and did reach Kansas City once each week to look after the routine business of the office. My assistant, Wm. Rush, was in the office all the time while I was away. Two of my appointments were made at Webb City and Sarcoxie, convenient to Joplin, where I appeared in two important cases on the 14th day of October, before Clark Crawford, United States Commissioner.

I FILLED MY ENGAGEMENTS

to Saturday, October 16th. At Seneca on Monday, October 18th, the District Court for the Western Division began the term. Every indictment and information was prepared and in consequence of this, the grand jury was dismissed at noon of the third day. I had thought I would get through with the business of this short term in one week. I had two engagements to speak during that week. One at St. Joseph I did not fill, the other at Kansas City I did fill at night after the adjournment of court. I found on Saturday the 23d of October that I had six important cases which I believed should be tried. On that night I came here and got my partner Hon. Jos. Cravens, Hon. John T. Tell, of Mount Vernon and Dr. Jas. Evans, of Nichols, Greene County, who agreed to fill my appointments beginning with Southwest City on the 26th of October and immediately returned to Kansas City and announced myself ready for trial. The District Court docket was called. I remained in court and attended to the cases, until I received the President's letter

SUSPENDING ME.

As to my record as a public officer, I am willing for the department reports of my success in the trials, the court officers of the Circuit and the District Courts and those who had business with the office, to say. I acted on the following clause of the President's letter of July 19th in making engagements to speak: "Individual interest and activity in political affairs is by no means condemned. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden to exercise their political privileges, but their privilege is not enlarged nor is their duty to the party increased by a pernicious activity." If making political speeches is the cause of my suspension, I can make no defense, but if it is inferred that I neglected my official duties by so doing, I am not guilty, and ask a full scrutiny into the facts. I respectfully ask that this communication be referred to the President, with such a recommendation as you deem just. I have but to add, that I had no idea that making political speeches would be taken as a violation of the President's order of July 19th, 1886. Very respectfully,

M. E. BENTON.

CLEVELAND'S REPLY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, November, 16.

Hon. M. E. Benton:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 10th instant, addressed to the Attorney-General, has been submitted to me and carefully considered. Its frank tone, and all I know of your character, convinces me of the truth therein related touching your suspension from office. When I issued the warning to officeholders to which you refer as an "order," I expected to be much harassed by all manner of loose and frivolous tales, originating in malice or disappointment and deliberate design on the part of political enemies concerning the indulgence to be allowed appointments under the present administration in "pernicious activity" in politics, against which my warning was directed. I hoped, however, by the careful consideration of the spirit as well as the language of such warning, that those in good faith intending to respect

it might not be in doubt as to its meaning, and would themselves apply it to the conditions and circumstances which it was impossible for me to specify. I did not intend to condemn the making of political speeches by a Federal official to his neighbors and friends, nor at any time and place where it was

MERELY INCIDENTAL.

if the speech itself was decent and fair, but I do not think such an official can enter as a business a political campaign, and consenting to a long list of engagements to address political meetings, widely separated, and to delay occurrences, all such engagements without neglecting his duty if he holds an office worth having, nor without taking with him in the canvass his official power and influence. Therefore, this course was condemned. The number of speeches that can be properly made cannot be specified, nor the time when, the place where, nor the circulation of them which is proper. Nor can their character be prescribed, but a correct line of conduct can be determined on without difficulty, I believe, in the light of a desire to follow the spirit of the administration and by divorcing the conduct of a citizen from the use of his official influence in a political campaign; illustrating at all times the truth that official duty is paramount to

PARTISAN SERVICE.

maintaining the dignity of office holding, the avoiding of any pretense of a contest over the political action of others, by reason of political place, and teaching the lesson to the people that public positions are not bestowed or held under the pledge of active partisan service. A printed list taken from the newspapers and submitted to me contains the engagements to speak, made by your consent, daily, for quite a long period, and not unfrequently twice a day in different parts of the State of Missouri, and I was led to believe that on many of the days specified the court at which you had duties to perform, was in session. This seemed to me, in the present case, a flagrant neglect of official duties and propriety, and even with the explanation given, your course appears to be thoughtless and, at least subject to criticism. But the statement in your letter, showing you did not permit campaign engagements to interfere with the performance of official duties, your satisfactory discharge of such duty during your term, and the belief in the truth of your allegation that you honestly supposed you might properly do all that was actually done, have induced me to rescind the order suspending you from and reinstate you to the same.

Yours very truly,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, Nov. 17, 1886.

Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney General:

Sir—Having fully examined and considered the statement contained in the letter of M. E. Benton which you submitted to me at the time of our consultation concerning the matter therein referred to, I have determined to rescind the order suspending Benton from the office of Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, and direct that he be notified of his reinstatement to that office.

Very respectfully yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

CHICAGO, 17.—The Committee on Resolutions presented their report recommending the adoption of the following:

WHEREAS, It has been fully demonstrated to this convention by the testimony of professional veterinarians of the highest ability and experience, that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists in an active form among certain cattle in the city of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, From the fatal character of this terrible disease and the difficulty of extirpating it, the existence of it nearest the greatest cattle market of the United States constitutes a danger to the chief food supply of the country; and,

WHEREAS, The further progress of this disease causing other States to prohibit the introduction of cattle from this State threatens an entire interruption of inter-State commerce in this vitally important article of trade, and will result in a loss, the magnitude of which cannot be expressed in figures; and,

WHEREAS, It is the belief of this convention that a disease so dangerous, and whose consequence would be so disastrous and far-reaching, cannot be adequately met and controlled by the local authorities acting under State legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That this convention holds it to be the duty of the National Government to undertake the suppression of this disease.

Second—That this should be done immediately in the most thorough and complete manner and without regard to cost.

Third—That Congress should at its approaching session, without any unnecessary delay, provide by law the appropriate machinery and ample funds for this purpose; and

Resolved, Further, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to be known as the Committee on Legislation, whose duty it shall be to go to Washington during the coming winter and endeavor to obtain the passage of such laws as will accomplish the above end.

THE COMMITTEE

have considered the address of Dr.