

BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—The first conference of workmen with a view to forming a political party in this city, was held here to-day. There were present representatives from various labor assemblies to the number of about 250, and a temporary organization was formed with James McFreeley as chairman. After a full discussion, it was decided that all trades unions and labor organizations in the city should be invited to participate in the movement for a new party. The mayoralty contest in February next will be selected as that in which to make the first fight.

BOSTON, 15.—A table compiled from dispatches to the Post from managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States, shows the total gross exchanges for the week ending Nov. 13, 1886. The total is \$1,033,573,188, a decrease of 4.4.

CHICAGO, 15.—Following is the order to the stock yards strikers, which has, after being withheld several days, been formally promulgated to take effect to-day:

Nov. 16th.

T. B. Barry, in a circular issued March 13, 1886, stated the policy of the Knights of Labor on the eight-hour question. The circular was read to and approved by the General Executive Board before it went out. It was afterwards approved by the entire order. In opposition to that circular, the men at the stock yards struck for eight hours. The order of Knights of Labor was not brought into the controversy, hence no action was necessary. During the session of the General Assembly you were sent to try and settle, but in case of failure, the order was not to be involved or asked for assistance. You settled by ordering the men back at the old hours, and without notifying us you again struck for eight hours. The board instructs you and Carlton, who will be with you to-day, to settle by putting back to the old hours until the order of the Knights of Labor takes definite action on the eight-hour question. If the men refuse, take away their charters. We must have obedience and discipline.

(Signed) T. V. POWDERLY.

CHICAGO, 15.—The Times St. Joseph, Mo., says James Cassidy, a Chicago blacksmith, and Jos. Wallatz, a joiner of Joplin, Mo., fought seven bloody rounds with bare fists on a sand bar in the middle of the Missouri River early this morning. A purse of \$250 was the stake. About \$2,000 changed hands on the result. In the fourth round Cassidy stretched Wallatz senseless upon the sand; he lay motionless for several seconds and Cassidy's backers were claiming the fight, when Wallatz suddenly jumped to his feet and gave Cassidy a crushing blow full in the face following with terrific body work. Cassidy fought gamely, but he was dazed and at the end of the seventh round, blinded with blood, he succumbed to his opponent.

NEW YORK, 15.—A Dallas (Texas) special to the Sun says: Two men have been here for five days organizing an agency in the interest of a filibustering expedition into Mexico. Yesterday morning they started for St. Louis, leaving a man here of extensive border experience to continue their work. There are now enrolled in Dallas twenty or thirty trusted men ready for a raid when a moment's summons is received, and the number will be swelled to at least one hundred. Five times that number could be obtained, but the greatest caution is exercised in selecting the men, and none but the most trusted are accepted. In this the promoters and leaders expect to prevent betrayal. In an interview with one of the promoters of the scheme, he said: "When we get ready to

CROSS THE BORDER.

we will find plenty of natives with good leaders ready to meet us. We are not going into an annexation to the United States scheme; the object is to establish a new republic, a Rio Grande Socialistic Confederation, to be composed of the northwest Mexican States of Chihuahua, Durango and Sonora, with the capital as at present intended at Cuihuahua City, as it has railroad communication with the outside world and is the largest, richest and most important town in that section. When the time for action comes, if the United States takes any hand in the affair, we count upon that action being favorable to the new republic instead of against it, for the reason that the Mexican Federal government finds it confronted with an

EXTENSIVE REVOLUTION

that is certainly impending, and which it will not be able to suppress here. Her heaviest creditor, England, who is interested financially to the extent of nearly \$100,000,000 in Mexican bonds, will step in to protect its interest, and in order to protect it, will no doubt assume to restore order by force of arms and the establishment of some kind of foreign protectorate or provisional government over Mexico; then the United States will be forced to put in active practice the long-asserted and maintained policy of resisting foreign (which means European) interference with the affairs of any of the republics on the American continent. When the time for

OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE

comes, the Rio Grande Socialistic

Confederation will have attained such powerful and respectable proportions that the United States will recognize its belligerent rights and the new republic will not be long in solving its own destiny. The lower class of Mexicans known as Peons will be with us from the outset, as we propose elevating their condition from one of ignorance and virtual servitude to one of liberty, property owners and advancement in education. One of our strongest ideas is to have a thorough system of public schools and make education in the English language compulsory. The emissary interviewed is a graduate of an eastern college and has lived in Texas nearly two years. He is a personal friend of Henry George, for whom he has the strongest admiration and affection and whose doctrines he unequivocally endorses. He and his associates will remain in St. Louis a week or so and then go to New York and other eastern cities.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending November 13th was \$553,144; the same week last year it was \$523,117. Shipments of fractional silver since Nov. 1st amounted to \$406,544.

BALTIMORE, Md., 15.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Co. was held to-day, Reverdy Johnson, Jr., in the chair. The report of President Garrett was presented, showing the receipts of the main system for the past year to have been \$9,846,613 and the expenses \$4,026,365, or \$5,820,248 less than the earnings. The cost of operating the road was 59.10 per cent upon the earnings. The whole value of the sinking fund is stated at \$118,730. The Washington branch earnings were \$325,320 and the expenses \$90,816, showing net earnings of \$234,503. The earnings of all the branches, including Washington, were \$18,422,421, expenses \$12,035,742, leaving a net balance of \$6,386,679.

The president, in an interview, said of the telegraph: The increase in the earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co. for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, has been 72 per cent, compared with 1884, and 42.25 per cent, compared with 1885. There was no change in the board of directors except that Jno. R. Cowen was elected in place of H. Clay Smith, deceased.

NEW YORK, 15.—The work of securing a jury to try ex-Alderman McQuide commenced this morning in one of the courts of General Session. The courtroom was crowded.

LITTLE ROCK, 15.—The First National Bank of Pine Bluffs, Arkansas, closed its doors this morning. C. M. Neel, the principal owner, also owns the Swan Lake Railroad. He explains that the suspension was caused by drafts on cotton and commission merchants not being honored. He is understood to possess large means, but nothing is as yet known as to the extent of his liabilities.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 15.—Dr. Solomon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, has been investigating alleged pleuropneumonia in Clinton and the surrounding counties. His report will appear later.

WASHINGTON, 15.—A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of the steamer *Harrisburg* and her owners, appellants, vs. Emma S. Richards et al., on appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. This was a suit brought to recover damages for the loss of a human life through the alleged carelessness and negligence of the employees on board the *Harrisburg*. The court holds, first, that in the absence of any national law giving a right of action to recover damages for the death of a human being on the high seas or navigable water communicating therewith, a suit in admiralty in the courts of the United States cannot be maintained; second, that even if an action at law has been authorized by the statute in the State where the loss of life occurred, and a suit *in rem* can be maintained in admiralty against the offending vessel for damages (a point which, however, the court does not decide) the present case was begun too late. The law which gives

RIGHT OF ACTION

in Pennsylvania provides that such suit should be brought within one year. Five years elapsed in this case between the time when the accident occurred and the time when the suit was brought, and there was no equitable excuse for the delay. The decree of the Circuit Court is reversed with costs, and the case is remanded with directions to dismiss the libel. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court in the land case of Chas. W. Butts, executor, against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Appeal from the Supreme Court of Dakota. The controversy in this case relates to the ownership of a tract of land now lying in the heart of the city of Fargo, Dakota, and formerly occupied by the Dakota or Sioux Indians. The appellant, Butts, claims it by virtue of a pre-emption settlement made by his step-sister Frances Preportion, and the Northern Pacific Company claims it under its land grant. The Court holds that Preportion could not establish any pre-emptive right to the land so long as

THE INDIAN TITLE

remained unextinguished, because an Act of Congress excludes land in that condition from pre-emption, and that as soon as the land was freed from the

incumbance of the Indian, the right of the railroad company attached by virtue of its grant. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Dakota is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Field.

First Comptroller Durban has made a ruling that the chairman of a Congressional Committee has a right to suspend a clerk to the committee and appoint another person to his place during the recess of the committee, but that his action must be approved by the committee or else the suspended clerk must be reinstated. He also holds that in a case of this kind the clerk is not entitled to compensation during the period of his suspension.

Second Comptroller Maynard has decided that a soldier who, after having served for two years or more in the army, deserted some months after the close of the war, but who subsequently received an honorable discharge, is

ENTITLED TO A BOUNTY

of \$50, under the 13th section of the Act of July 8, 1886.

The Secretary of War has decided that the soldiers belonging to Colonel Lawton's command, who were provided with worthless shoes from the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, while in pursuit of Gerontimo's band, shall be fully reimbursed.

The trial of Police Lieutenant Arnold upon the charge of giving currency to a false report connecting Major Walker, superintendent of police, with a proposed espionage of Congressmen, was continued before District Commissioner Wheatley to-day.

Lieutenant Arnold was put on the stand in his own defense, and repeated to substantiate a conversation which he said took place at a meeting of police lieutenants on or about October 1st. Major Walker, the witness testified, at that meeting, referred with gratification to the

COMMISSIONER'S APPROVAL

of the police estimates and said that he would like to have the men who knew members of Congress to and explain to them the wants of the department and that if this were done he expected to get one hundred additional men needed by the service. "He then said," continued the witness, "that he thought it would be a good idea for the men doing duty south of the Avenue (the reference is to a disreputable part of the city known as 'the Division') to note the habits of Congressmen and that he would use that matter when he came to go before Congress. One of the lieutenants—my impression is that it was Lieutenant Gessford—remarked, 'Major then you propose to blackmail these gentlemen to get your estimates through?' The Major's reply was, 'No, not that.'"

The witness then repeated a reference which he said was made by some one to a prominent Senator's visit to Colonial Beach, "an excursion resort about forty miles down the Potomac," and his wandering through a peach orchard looking for the "Seventh Street kysars" pronounced as the word car sometimes is by Southerners. "There was not," continued the witness, "one word of

CAUTION OR REPRIMAND

in reply to anything that was said. When the word 'blackmail' was used, Captain Austin laughed. I spoke up and said that I had been informed or knew where a certain member—mentioning no name—could be found once or twice a week, and the Major said, 'Yes, and that house is on the corner of Fifteenth and D streets.'"

Witness further testified that when he and Lieut. Kelley left Major Walker's office, Kelley said to him: "Now, I suppose you are going to watch members of Congress." Witness replied, "I intend to do no such thing." To which Kelley rejoined: "I assure you I shall not." Witness said he had spoken to Sergeant Higgins about the matter, but cautioned him to keep it secret, because it might create a scandal. Witness signed a letter exonerating Major Walker, and also denied reports with regard to the Major's order, and it had leaked out. This he did to avoid a scandal. At the conclusion of Lieut. Arnold's testimony, two or three other witnesses were examined. Then Major Walker was called to the stand and asked whether he had ever made any such suggestions as those to which Lieut. Arnold had testified. He replied: "None whatever." He was asked whether in view of Lieut. Arnold's testimony he still wished to stand by what he had himself said. He replied: "I certainly do, in every particular."

With that the hearing closed.

LOUISVILLE, 15.—The Courier-Journal's special says: The war in Perry county, Kentucky, between the Fench and Eversol factions, has broken out afresh. Almost every citizen of the county has taken sides with one or the other of these "mountain merchant princes," as they are called. Both factions seem to have come to the conclusion that there can be no settlement except by extermination. Both factions are armed and the first shot will bring about a general war. The feud between French and Eversol dates back several years. They are rivals in business and control the trade of several mountain counties. The report that both were killed some time ago was not true.

Boston, 15.—Edgar Lombard, of the firm of A. C. Lombard & Sons, one of the best known shipping firms in this part of the country,

COMMITTED SUICIDE

this forenoon while laboring under a

fit of despondency caused by family troubles. At about 11:30 o'clock the odor of escaping gas was traced to Lombard's apartment, the door of which was locked. An entrance was effected through a transom, when it was discovered that the deceased had entered his bath room, and taking a rubber drop-light tube, had fastened one end over the gas burner, then putting the other end into his mouth lay down and inhaled the gas until he was asphyxiated.

Nashville, 15.—A special to the American from McKenzie, Tenn., says: Charles Dinwiddie, colored, was arrested here Saturday night charged with assaulting and robbing one Jennings, a white man. About 10 o'clock to-night 25 masked men rode into town, coming from the direction of Huntington, and proceeded directly to the calaboose, where a portion of the crowd instantly rushed into the calaboose with

DRAWN REVOLVERS,

overpowering the guard. They then riddled the body of the negro with pistol balls.

New York, 15.—Señor Vincent De Mestre, a member of the Spanish legation, who recently returned to this city from Rio de Janeiro, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Mlle Jeanie De Maynard, an opera singer who came here on the same steamer with him, on the charge of having robbed her of 11,000 francs, which she says he took to get changed for her into American money. In the police court to-day the hearing in the case was set for Saturday next. Captain De Mestre is a retired Admiral in the Spanish Navy. He has frequented New York for the past 18 years. About six months ago he went to Rio de Janeiro, where he was in close relations with Emperor Dom Pedro. He returned here to arrange a

COMMERCIAL TREATY

between the United States, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. He has in his possession letters from the United States Minister at Rio to President Cleveland, Secretary Bayard, Perry Belmont, and well known New York merchants. The accused says he first met Mlle. De Maynard at the hotel in Rio, where she was living as the mistress of a Count, who was a friend to the accused. On the steamer he paid attentions to Mlle. Maynard, and on arrival took to the house of a Mrs. Austin in this city. Mlle. Maynard was out of funds, and asked De Mestre to tell Mrs. Austin that he (De Mestre) had her money changing it for her. When the Admiral refused to do this, Mlle. Maynard called Mrs. Austin into the room and accused De Mestre of stealing her money. Then De Mestre left the house, and the next step was his arrest, for purposes, he says, of blackmail. Mlle. Maynard is about 25 years old, dark and handsome. She speaks no English. She had in court her four-year-old son Gabrielle.

CHICAGO, 15.—A hundred gentlemen interested in stock diseases assembled in the Grand Pacific club rooms and began the second National Convention of Veterinarians, Members of the Live Stock Sanitary Commissions and State Boards and Editors of Live Stock Journals. The morning session was devoted to routine business. In the afternoon a very interesting paper on pleuro-pneumonia was read by Dr. Gadsden of Philadelphia. The points of the lecture were illustrated by the lungs of a steer dissected for that purpose.

At the annual meeting of the National Cattle Growers' Association, held at the Sherman House this afternoon, it was decided by a unanimous vote to unite with the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association of America, in forming an organization to be known as the Consolidated Cattle Growers' Association of the United States. This action was taken in accordance with the recommendation of the conference committee appointed last November, looking towards merging the two rival associations. A joint meeting of the members of both the old associations is to be held at the Chicago Board of Trade, Tuesday morning the 16th, when a formal consolidation will take place. A general delegate convention of cattle growers, to be held under the auspices of this association, will occur at the same place Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday.

NEW YORK, 15.—Thomas B. Harris, one of the employees of the Custom House, was examined recently with a view to promotion. Notwithstanding that his percentage was the highest, the promotion was given to another man, an "inhonorably discharged soldier" to whom it was claimed the law gives preference. Harris wrote to President Cleveland to know why he had been set aside by a man far below him in the civil service examination. The case was referred to Collector Magone who in turn referred it to the Civil Service Commission. Yesterday their decision was received. They are of the opinion that preferences are for admission to the classified service, and do not extend to promotion therein. They hold that in a competitive examination for promotion in civil service, those graded highest in the register should in all cases be first certified to the appointing officer.

DENVER, Col., 15.—Julius Perlinsky, a dealer in clothing and goods' furnishing goods, made an assignment this afternoon to Henry J. Metz; liabilities \$42,000, assets \$22,000. He owes Chicago houses \$25,000, the remainder being distributed among Rochester, Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco houses.

The dry goods and cloak houses of

B. Weli were taken possession of by the sheriff this afternoon upon a confessed judgment in the District Court in favor of the Colorado National Bank for \$10,000. The stock is estimated to be worth \$45,000.

CHICAGO, 15.—The joint rules committee, consisting of representatives from the National and American Base Ball Leagues, met to-day. The captains of several of the leading base ball clubs were invited to attend and take part in the deliberations. The work of the meeting will be to arrange a new set of rules that will be agreeable to both organizations, and do away with the system now in vogue.

At the close of the day's session numerous changes had been decided upon. In the place of a stone at the home plate, a similar base in size but made of white rubber was recommended. The position of first and third bases was moved seven and a half inches, so that the bags would be inside the foul lines, thereby helping the umpire in deciding whether the hit fell in fair or foul ground. The new rules of the American Association concerning the position of coaches were favorably received. They require that a coach shall not be nearer than 65 feet to the home plate, thereby preventing the coach from running along the line from third base to the home plate to disconcert an opposing player. Action on the pitchers' rules, and the location of the pitcher's box was laid over until to-morrow.

The League rule concerning the position of the benches and bat-racks was incorporated in the rules of the American Association. It was unanimously agreed that in future all clubs playing under the National agreement shall use either the Spaulding or the Reach ball. This was done to prevent the using of "dead" balls, soft balls, or lively balls by other associations in their exhibitions with the League or the Association clubs, and to make a standard ball. It was also required of the American Association that each ball must be weighed, measured and sealed with the name of the secretary upon the box containing the ball, the same as in vogue in the League. In the using of two balls the committee suggests that when the ball is batted out of sight of the players, another must be substituted, instead of waiting until the batted ball is returned. Whenever the ball is ripped or damaged, another one must be at once brought into play. The American Association was allowed to use the flat bat if it so desires, the same as the League.

The League field rules, with slight modifications, were also extended to the Association teams.

NEW YORK, 15.—The Campaign Executive Committee of the Central Labor Union of this city, has just issued an address to "organize labor throughout the United States." After referring to the "great moral victory" achieved in securing 68,000 votes for Henry George for Mayor, and expressing the belief that a successful national movement may be organized, the address says: "This campaign has shown us that in spite of all differences and discussions, it is possible to unite the political power of labor upon a platform confined to fundamental principles. What we have done in New York has been accomplished in the face of greater obstacles than exist anywhere else throughout the country. We see that it is only necessary to improve our organization here to carry this city, and we believe that a general organization must result in the formation of a National party that will sweep the country. We call upon

ORGANIZED LABOR

throughout the country to form political assemblies in each locality upon those principles and having in view political action when time for it shall have come. It is proper that organized labor wherever it exists should take the initiative in this movement, but it is our opinion, confirmed by our recent experience, that the most effective organizations for political action are to be found outside the labor associations, though as far as possible animated and controlled by its members. In this way we may avoid any conflict with the rules and regulations that forbid political action on the part of associations primarily designed for industrial purposes, and may bring into our ranks a large class now outside of labor associations, but whose sympathies are thoroughly with us, and may secure that organization by election districts which is necessary to efficient political work. This is the course we have resolved to adopt in this city, and we commend a similar course to our brethren throughout the land.

It is not our desire to interfere in any way with

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS,

or to divert any energy from their extension, but we believe the time has come for the accomplishment of its purposes, labor must step into the political arena, and rallying all the forces that are upon its side, make an open fight for the assertion of those equal rights which the great charter of American liberty guarantees to us all, but which both the great political parties have heretofore ignored. The difficulties which everywhere confront us, in our efforts to raise wages and secure leisure, is the resistance of the impoverished masses, forced by their necessities to accept work on any terms.

Until we can lessen the intensity of that struggle for existence which makes so many men and women ready to do anything to provide the mere