

## DORSEY WILL ACCEPT

THE QUESTION OF RENOMINATION LEFT WITH FRIENDS.

**Will Remain at Work in Washington**  
If It is Thought Best—The Diseased Meat Question Being Agitated in Chicago—A Statement from the Commissioner of Health—The Niagara Canal in Good Shape—Preparation for Paying the Census Enumerators.

**Dorsey Would Accept a Nomination.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Representative Dorsey has received a petition, signed by several hundred of the leading republicans and influential business men of Dodge county, earnestly requesting him to be a candidate for renomination, and pledging him their best endeavors to secure his re-election if he will consent to the use of his name in the nominating convention. Mr. Dorsey having received so many requests of this character, addressed the following letter to his friends at home: "Petitions from so large a number of influential republicans in Dodge asking me to announce myself a candidate for re-election affect me most sensibly. If it is the desire of the republicans of the Third congressional district, when assembled in convention, that I should continue my work here I would accept the nomination. If, however, the party would be strengthened by the nomination of some other man I will most willingly and gladly labor for his election with that of the entire state ticket. Harmony in our ranks is essential, and no man's ambition or prejudices must be allowed to stand in the way of success in November."

**The Diseased Meat Question.**  
CHICAGO, August 21.—In regard to the rumors that the Illinois live stock commission is responsible for the sale of diseased meat in Chicago, and that a powerful but occult influence was at work to secure the removal of Commissioner of Health Weichsheim, that gentleman said today: "I never knew Dr. McChesney, chairman of the Illinois live stock commission, until I came into office. He called on me several times and I became suspicious of his actions. From the way things were going on at the stockyards I became satisfied that the city was not protected sufficiently from diseased meat, and I was convinced that it would be sold on this market."

"The first outbreak came when the state board shipped 109 head of lumpy jawed steers to this market, and the board claimed, for slaughter and rendering purposes only, to which I vehemently objected. Our ordinances are strong against the admission of diseased meats and I am sworn to obey the laws of the city. In a letter to me Dr. McChesney says: 'During the past year thousands of cattle affected with that dread disease, lumpy-jaw, have been driven from the stock yards and their carcasses sold on the market for human food. Neither you, I nor the public will ever know how many people have found ultimately graves by eating the diseased meat.'

"I have received a request from a firm to give a certificate that there had been no cattle diseases at the stock yards for some years. In view of McChesney's letter I declined to issue such a certificate and shall continue to do so. It is now freely charged that the chairman of the state board has fraudulently profited by permitting the sale of diseased meat, and the matter will be fully investigated at the next session of the legislature."

**The Niagara Canal.**  
NEW YORK, August 21.—"The Niagara canal seems to be in good shape." This is the opinion of Warner Miller, president of the company. "We have been all summer," said Warner yesterday, "building a railway from Greytown along the proposed canal. We have completed ten miles and we will continue until the line has reached the interior and the lock cut and the first lock placed when it will have extended to a place called Ochoa. There the first dam is to be built. While we have been pushing the road into the interior we have been at the same time working on an entrance to Greytown. We have been dredging out the entrance and erecting a splendid breakwater. At present we have seven feet of water on a bar where three months ago there was dry land. Vessels drawing not more than seven feet of water are now able to come in. We have purchased the entire plant of the American contract and dredging company at Panama. We are now removing that plant from Panama to Greytown. It consists of several large and powerful dredging machines, several tug boats, lighters and a complete plant for repairs. Everything connected with it is in first class condition. Incidentally I may say that this shows the collapse of the Panama scheme."

**Paying the Census Enumerators.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The finance division of the census office is at work examining the accounts of the enumerators which have been received and upon which their pay will be based. These examinations are progressing at the rate of 800 a day and already 17,000 accounts have been examined, but it will be some weeks before the last voucher can be sent away. Mr. Hunt, chief of the division, said this afternoon: "We have 1,700 men employed on this work in one capacity or another and are pushing it to completion as rapidly as possible, but the supervisors themselves are to blame in part for the delay, because of the careless manner in which they have sent in their accounts. It is impossible to

say at present when the enumerators of Nebraska and Iowa will be paid, but it is safe to say that we will get the last check out by the end of sixty days. The only enumerators who have been paid up to the present time are those who were employed in New York city."

**World's Fair Directors.**  
CHICAGO, August 21.—After a wrangle lasting until nearly midnight the directors of the world's fair adjourned again without definitely settling on a site for the great exposition. It was expected on all sides that the meeting would be a decisive one, but at midnight the question was left more open than it had been for any time for weeks past. Aside from hearing the reports of committees and experts, the whole time was nearly consumed in the interchange of widely differing views.

At times the talk grew quite heated and again wearisome in the extreme. Action was taken on but two motions. A resolution offered by T. J. Jeffery was adopted referring the question of the site back to the committee with instructions to abandon all consideration of Jackson park unless enough area there, say 400 acres, could be made available at a reasonable cost to accommodate the exposition. Any other site obtained by the committee to contain not less than 400 acres. The resolution also contained a clause expressing a desire to use in connection with any site selected the present Lake Front park.

Following the adoption of this resolution, another, proposed by Lyman J. Gage, was carried, rejecting the city ordinance granting permission to pile or fill in the harbor adjacent to the present strip of land known as Lake Front park. Gage's resolution contemplated a new ordinance, to be obtained from the city council, permitting a more restricted use of the lake front, details of which will be agreed upon later. With matters left in this indefinite shape the directors adjourned until Friday night.

**PERSONAL NOTES.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damsch, nee Miss Blaine, have reached Bar Harbor. It is said that Ouida is now engaged in writing a play for Sara Bernhardt. The sultan of Turkey takes forty minutes to say his prayers in the morning. Timothy Harrington is coming to America to assist in reorganizing the Irish league.

Hirsch, the Jewish baron, said to be the richest individual in Europe, will shortly visit America.

It is reported that Lord Randolph Churchill is coming to this country soon on a coaching tour.

Colonel Tom Ochiltree is 54 years of age. The colonel's red hair is a great boon to him in hiding both his ears and years, but whatever may be his age he has all the experience, hopefulness and zest of a youth of 20.

Sir Lyon Playfair, the distinguished English statesman and ex-cabinet minister, was a passenger on the Teutonic. He tells the Tribune: "All the indications point to a great triumph for Mr. Gladstone at the next general election."

Queen Victoria pays great attention to the floral wreaths which she sends out. Inquiry is made as to what were the favorite flowers of the deceased person, and if it is possible they are obtained. All the royal wreaths are made at the gardens of Frogmore.

There is a rumor in San Francisco that Mr. Pixley has concluded to sell the Argonaut. It appears that this periodical has enjoyed little measure of success since Mr. Huntington withdrew the subsidy of \$10,000 a year which had been paid by the Southern Pacific railroad.

**Marble busts of ex-Vice Presidents Hannibal Hamlin and Thomas A. Hendricks have been placed in the senate in spaces reserved for them in the wall back of the diplomatic gallery. Two or three years ago a sum of money was appropriated for purchasing a bust of each of the ex-vice presidents, to be placed, as a western senator explained at the time, "in the niches around the wall." It is said that the placing of Mr. Hamlin's bust in this public place is the first instance on record of such action being taken in the case of a man still living.**

**Robbers at the Wreck.**  
QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 21.—Two other victims were added to the list of dead. Miss Ella Bard, aged twenty-two, who died at the hospital and Mrs. Abbie Abbott of Louisville, Ky.

Although no investigation has been made it appears that the cause of the accident was a "track jack" which had been left on the rails. Such a tool was picked up in the weeds near the scene of the accident that showed plainly the marks of wheels where it had been run over. The foreman of the section gang, a man named Welch, cannot be found.

It appears from the statement of passengers that pickpockets worked with great success and reaped quite a harvest. Those who escaped uninjured were dazed and all that seemed necessary was for a respectable looking person to meet them and offer to take charge of their valuables. These were turned over in many instances. Several of the dead were known to have had money and watches, but these were not found on their persons. Twelve persons are now at the Quincy hospital. They are all seriously injured. Most of them were scalded by escaping steam, and several are in a precarious situation.

The Kansas state railroad commission has issued a new schedule of local rates to go into effect in September by which a reduction of 33 per cent on grain and 10 per cent on merchandise is made.

A fire in a San Francisco cemetery, caused by burning joss sticks at a Chinese funeral, did great and irreparable damage.

## THE CENTRAL STRIKE

MASTER POWDERLY ISSUES A STATEMENT OF THE TROUBLE.

**Vice President Webb, He Says, Refuses to Listen to Propositions for Arbitration, Contending That There is Nothing to Arbitrate—Indications That the Fight Must go on to a Finish—Powderly's Communication to Arthur of the Locomotive Brotherhood—A Report on Irrigation Matters.**

**An Address From Powderly.**

NEW YORK, August 23.—Master Powderly has issued a statement in regard to the New York Central strike, from which the following is an extract: "In the interview with Vice President Webb the following proposition was made by me: 'Webb, could you sit down with me in the presence of the men who were discharged and allow me to question them in your presence, so that I might know the facts in 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 employees have no rights that you are bound to consider and do you look upon the matter simply as though the railroad was 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 in regard to the position of the knights in this controversy. We do not pretend to dictate to the company that it shall not discharge employees, but in all fairness a 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 from the knights representing the employees of the New York Central, were faced in the legislature committee room at Albany by attorneys of the railway and browbeaten, questioned and terrorized. Some of the members of that committee who were at the time employed by the New York Central were discharged without cause or rather without a given cause. There exists not a shadow of 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 submit to an investigation by impartial men of 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 of maintain, or for just cause and proper reason, as the officials of the company allege—the general executive board have by unanimous vote determined to stand by the men, who, whether their strike was opportune or not, had no alternative consistent with their manhood. I have no doubt but that it is the determination of the management to destroy the organization along the line of the New York Central unless the organization subserviently bends the knee to the will of the Vanderbilts. During the controversy Voorhees and Webb stated and repeated the statement that the men were not discharged because they were knights, and they expect the public to believe them simply because they say so. Both these gentlemen deny certain things in relation to their conversation with me, both Devlin and myself are prepared to make affidavit. 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 of the sons of men for whom two hemispheres struggled and died for the right of humanity."

**New York Central Trouble.**  
NEW YORK, August 21.—Powderly stated last evening that the strike had ceased to be one of local character and has become one of the whole organization, and it will use every means in its power to continue the fight. He intimates that the federation of railroad employees will support the movement. The situation is serious.

Grand Master Sargent, president of the council and chief of the firemen's organization, has ordered a meeting of the supreme council Saturday at Terre Haute for consideration of the question of the New York Central strike. Whether this move means that the council must go through certain formalities before a general strike can be declared or whether no strike will be declared at all remains to be seen.

**Powderly Writes a Letter to Arthur of the Brotherhood.**  
NEW YORK, August 23.—Mr. Powderly has written the following letter: To Mr. Arthur, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.—There is at present a strike in progress on the New York Central & Hudson River railroad. In this strike is involved a principle which you cannot afford to ignore and the principle is that of fair play. Many of the men on strike are firemen and belong to the Knights of Labor as well as to the brotherhood of firemen. Are you willing that this should continue? Are you willing that this action be declared or whether no strike will be declared at all remains to be seen. The members of

the various brotherhoods of railway employes are desirous of knowing where you stand, for on your answer, and we desire that it be a public one, depends the future of your association. We desire to know where you place your order. Shall it be classed among the organizations of industry or among the allies of capital? If your members continue to do the work of firemen, we shall know that it is with the corporation and the future is plain before us. We do not ask your official sanction to strike, we only ask fair treatment at your hands, and that we have a right to expect. The man who took the place of another in this contest is untrue to the cause of organized labor. The organization which approves of such conduct must be regarded in the same light, and we want to know from your own lips where to assign the brotherhood of locomotive engineers in the roster of organizations. We have asked of the other organizations to take sides with us. They are responding bravely and the future of labor seems to indicate that there will be an understanding never before reached. Which shall it be? I remain very truly yours.

T. V. POWDERLY.

**Irrigation by Wells.**  
WASHINGTON, August 23.—The report of the secretary of agriculture on irrigation by means of artesian wells was presented to the senate yesterday. It shows the number of wells in operation in Nebraska to be some sixty-five and says their success is sufficient to warrant further investigation and experiment in that line. It speaks highly of the report of Prof. Hicks of Nebraska. The rainfall in Nebraska is about 5,000,000,000 cubic feet annually, of which about one-fourth is discharged by the rivers, the larger share thus penetrating the earth. In the western part of the state the under sheet water rises to or near the surface. The report of Field Agent Gregory shows 200 wells in operation in the great plains, extending from northern Nebraska to the Indian territory.

**The Meat Inspection Bill.**  
WASHINGTON, August 22.—Late yesterday the senate meat inspection bill came back to the senate with amendments by the house and upon motion of Paddock was concurred in. The authorship of this bill belongs to Mr. Paddock, who is chairman of the senate committee on agriculture, and who had reported the measure from his committee and it was adopted by the senate as a substitute for the bill from the committee on foreign relations. The measure will now go to the president for his signature. It provides for the inspection of all salt meats intended for export, the inspection to be made under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, prohibits the importation of all unwholesome food products, adulterated drugs and vinous liquors under heavy penalties, and proposes punishment to those who knowingly ship any impure food products. It has a retaliatory clause, giving the president authority to prohibit the importation of products from countries which discriminate against our products. Senator Paddock is now sure that the Conger lard bill will be substituted in the house by his pure food bill, and says that if the house does not substitute it with his measure the senate will do so, as it covers all food adulteration and can in no way be construed as class legislation.

**Amended Alien Contract Labor Law.**  
WASHINGTON, August 24.—The amended alien contract labor law was presented in the house from the committee on labor. Its principal features are: It is made unlawful on the part of an alien to enter the United States under any contract to perform labor or service. If the master of a vessel shall bring any such alien into the United States he shall, being subject to a fine and imprisonment, be required to return the alien to the port of embarkation. It shall not be lawful for any person or corporation to encourage any alien laborer, artisan or mechanic to emigrate from any foreign country to the United States by a promise of employment through advertisement or otherwise. The provisions of this act shall not apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, regularly ordained ministers of the gospel, learned professors for colleges and seminaries or professional singers.

**Large Bond Offerings Looked For.**  
WASHINGTON, August 24.—Secretary Windom's offer to pay all the interest which may accrue at maturity on the 4 1/2 per cent bonds which are now offered for redemption, will likely result, it is said at the treasury department, in 90 per cent of the 4 1/2s being offered within sixty days. Call money is higher in New York than it has been for ten years. This is explained by the heavy gold exports to pay for orders by importers who are anticipating the adoption of the McKinley bill. It will probably take four months to relieve the money market.

**Windom on the Money Stringency.**  
NEW YORK, August 24.—When Secretary Windom was seen concerning the stringency in the money market and the effect of his order for the redemption of 4 1/2 per cent bonds, he said: "I have been in consultation with a number of gentlemen since my arrival concerning the effect of the measure and the reports were favorable. Bonds seem to be coming in freely, and I believe this action will afford sufficient relief."

**Against Lotteries.**  
WASHINGTON, August 24.—Hans-brough of North Dakota introduced in the house a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that neither the United States nor any state shall pass a law authorizing the establishment or maintenance of a lottery or any scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance.

## SELECTING THE SITE.

DIFFICULTIES OF DECIDING ON GROUND FOR THE FAIR.

**Congress May Yet Have to Take the Matter in Hand—The Bill Giving National Banks Circulation to the Full Par Value—Discovery of a New Tribe of Indians in Arizona—Redemption of Government Bonds—A Scheme for the Farmer.**

**The World's Fair Site.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The whole Chicago press is universally criticizing the world's fair directory. The Evening Journal joins in the chorus and says: "There has been so much of a diversity of opinion and so many conflicting interests, which so far have prevented a decision being reached on the question of the fair site within the city limits that it would not surprise a good many if congress, at present in session, was petitioned to so amend the world's fair bill as to allow of a site being chosen outside of the corporation limits. Such is the feeling among the directors that if matters do not soon reach a finish within the city limits, congress may be asked to so amend the bill as to allow a site being chosen outside."

"It was common talk on the streets this morning that the directors so far by their action had given every evidence that they were committed to Jackson Park, and it is claimed that some of them have large property interests in the neighborhood, while others are heavily interested in South Side street car stock. This may or may not have an influence on their present very evident intention to put the fair at Jackson park, if by any hook or crook it can be done."

**National Bank Circulation.**

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Chairman Dorsey of the house committee on banking and currency said that he had been assured by Senator Sherman that the senate would, immediately after the tariff bill is disposed of, take up bill giving national banks circulation to the full par value of bonds deposited and requiring the banks to issue only a circulation of \$10,000,000. The minimum of circulation at present is \$12,000,000. This bill is now pending in the house as unfinished business and when the senate bill is adopted it can be taken from the speaker's desk and receive action as privileged business. Senator Paddock says his pure food bill will be substituted for the lard bill, which is now before the house and being bitterly fought. Representatives from the cotton producing states feel that one of their growing local industries is threatened. The manufacturers of compound lard feel that war has been declared against them. More than a score of representatives have prepared themselves for this fight. Among them is Mr. Mason of Chicago, who will make the effort of his life for the compound. There will be some opposition from those who abhor internal revenue taxation, but the bulk of the fight against the bill will be made by those who have the keener incentive of self-interest at stake. The laboring man is opposed to taxing the compound article simply to increase its cost that the slaughter house product may thrive, and so the fight goes. The previous question will be reached on Saturday at 4 o'clock.

**An Aboriginal Discovery.**

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Dispatches from California announce the discovery in an almost inaccessible canon in Arizona of a settlement of Indians who were not heard of before and who had never seen any white men except John D. Lee, the leader of the Mormons in the Mountain Meadow massacre. The announcement is attracting much attention from scientists. Captain John G. Bourke of the Third cavalry, who is thoroughly familiar with Arizona and its aboriginal inhabitants, says that instead of only recently being discovered these Indians have been known since 1776, when they were visited by Father Escalante, a Jesuit priest. He left Santa Fe and crossed New Mexico and passed through Utah and then south to the Grand Canon of the Colorado. Father Garcia also entered their country and described it the same year, coming on foot from the mission at Los Angeles, Cal., and it is more than probable that Don Pardo de Tobar, a Spanish explorer, visited them as early as 1541. In Avasupois, Captain Bourke says, are a small but very interesting band of the Hualpila tribe of Indians. They have no connection with the Apache Indians, are entirely different in manners and language and until quite lately have been hostile to them. They trade to some extent with the Putes on the north side of the canon, with the people of the village of Oraybe of the Mogvi tribe to the east and with their brothers, the Hualpilas, to the west. They were visited and described by the military expedition under the command of Lieutenant Joseph C. Ives of the corps of engineers, United States army, in 1859, whose report can be found in almost every library in the country.

**Send in Your Four and a Half.**

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The treasury department has issued a circular providing for the redemption before September 1 of \$2,000,000 4 1/2 per cent bonds at par and will after September 1 repay to the owners of the bonds so received all the interest on said bonds up to and including August 31, 1891, without rebate or interest. The circular of August is hereby rescinded.

**Nearly all the mills at Fall River, Mass., have closed down.**

**About the Weather and Crops.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—The weather crop bulletin issued for the past week says: The weather during the last week in Minnesota and Dakota was too cool for late crops. Although wheat has been nearly all cut, some fields of late sown in the extreme north have been injured by frost. Light frosts also extended over the northern portions of Iowa and Michigan, but caused no material damage. The recent rains have greatly improved the condition of crops throughout the corn belt, extending from Ohio westward to Kansas and Nebraska, and in this section the conditions of corn and potatoes are much improved and the ground is in good condition for plowing. Cotton is opening rapidly and picking is in progress. Drouth continues in west Texas and in some localities in Louisiana, but crops are generally improved throughout the cotton region. In Louisiana the cane is reported as excellent, and the yield exceeds expectations. Corn and tobacco were improved in Kentucky, but heavy rains caused some damage to grapes. In Tennessee tobacco in the lowlands was slightly injured.

In New England and the middle states the weather has been good. A large corn crop in Pennsylvania is almost secured and tobacco is being housed in good condition. Grapes and hops are reported as promising in New York and were improved during the last week. Light frosts occurred in northern Vermont on the 13th and will probably occur again to night. Some damage to crops and trees occurred in western Massachusetts on the 19th from severe local storms.

Reports from the Pacific coast indicate that the weather during the past week has been unusually favorable for securing crops. Wheat, oats and barley are turning out extra good in Oregon and grapes are ripening, with a prospect of a large yield. An abundant hop crop of a superior quality is reported from California and Oregon.

**The President's Vacation.**

WASHINGTON, August 25.—After this week and till about the first of October the business of the executive mansion and most of that of the executive departments will be conducted from Cresson, Pa., on the summit of the Allegheny mountains. The president will be located there with his family. The Park cottage has been put in order for their occupancy this week, and when the president goes there he will return to Washington only at intervals of a week or longer, for a day or two to attend to business which he cannot transact outside of the white house. He will have a special wire and his regularly employed operator at hand, placing him in constant and direct communication with congress and the executive departments. In all the departments there are special telegraph operators, a government wire being a circuit of them. Bills for the signature of the president can go from congress to Cresson in a few hours and the announcement of his signature made by telegraph. The president has had a long and wearing season. He has been on constant duty for almost a year. There is no work more exacting or exhausting than that which the president of the United States has to perform, and no one has been more faithfully at his post than the present occupant of the white house. If he takes a "day off" at that time the people of the country, irrespective of party fealty, will wish him fair weather.

**Riot in a Theatre.**

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., August 25.—There was a serious and bloody riot at a performance given by the Sunny South theatrical company at Credo Friday night, the particulars of which have just been received. One man was shot and over a dozen badly beaten, while the floating theatre in which the trouble occurred was badly wrecked. The trouble was inaugurated by a number of roughs, who persisted in insulting the people on the stage. During the second act three of the performers left the stage with clubs and attacked several of their tormentors, but were overpowered and cruelly beaten. The remainder of the company went to their assistance, when some one turned out the lights. Pandemonium broke loose, and every man began an onslaught on his neighbor in the dark, while the women screamed. The police arrived, but this only made matters worse, and soon revolver shots began to echo around the hall. Finally the crowd charged on the stage after the fleeing performers, who were unceremoniously flung into the river, where they stoned in the darkness. Every one of the police and show people was badly wounded by stones, and the condition of several is serious.

**The Compound Lard Bill.**

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Although Congressman Mason succeeded in wearing out a quorum of the house on Saturday and thereby preventing the passage of the bill to tax compound lard under the internal revenue law, there is little doubt that it will receive the votes of a majority of a quorum tomorrow and be sent to the senate. A number of representatives admit that it is vicious legislation and will fall far short of accomplishing what is expected of it by the farmers, yet because its passage is demanded by that class, who are on top this year, they will vote for it. They hope that the senate will substitute for it the Paddock pure food bill, and then in conference can be secured a measure that approves itself to the judgment of a great majority of the members.