

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 31.—General Clinton B. Fisk retired before 10 o'clock tonight, and when the reporters called to inquire if he would accept the nomination for the Presidency given by the prohibitionists at Indianapolis today the family would not disturb him. Numerous telegrams had been received at the house during the evening, but General Fisk was not disturbed to read their contents.

GOVERNOR NOMINATED.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Florida May 31.—F. P. Fleming, of Jacksonville, was nominated by the democratic state convention for governor, on the fortieth ballot.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

LITTLE ROCK, May 31.—The democratic state convention selected Benj. T. Duval, W. Terry, C. M. Taylor, F. W. Teller delegates to the national convention. Adjourned until tomorrow.

FOWLER RE-NOMINATED.

RALIEGH, N. C. May 31.—On the twenty third ballot D. G. Fowler received the nomination for governor by the democratic convention. The nomination was made unanimous.

THE DELEGATION ARRIVES.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The California, Oregon and Nevada delegations to the national convention arrived here this morning. They have been on the road five days. They were assigned to the Laclede Hotel but changed to the Southern where their white banners now decorate the grounds. Near the banners is a pile of cases marked "California Delegation to St. Louis."

M. F. Tarpey, the national committeeman and head of the California delegation, said: "We are for President Cleveland, of course. For second place, California is for Thurman if he will accept. The democracy of the Slope is for Thurman. If he will not accept, the sentiment will be divided and the best interests of the party will guide the Slope delegation. The Slope will not present a man for second place. They will ask that Lieutenant Governor Stephen N. White, of Los Angeles, be made temporary chairman."

GRESHAM AND HAWLEY.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Blaine's letter has been the principal topic of conversation in the hotel lobbies and other places where politicians do mostly congregate. Those republicans who have all along contended that Blaine was out of the race are rubbing it on the doubting ones by saying: "I told you so." In fact, it has been a difficult matter indeed to find a politician who has the hardihood to say that he ever thought Blaine would be the standard bearer of the party but it is also a fact that the men were few who did not say that it was a misfortune that Blaine had declined. The drift of the sentiment is now decidedly for Gresham and if the republicans of Congress were the nominating convention there is little doubt but that Gresham would be the man. However, all other aspirants have their champions and predictions cannot be made with a degree of certainty as to the second place on the ticket. Nearly all of the many congressmen approached declined to give voice to an opinion or preference. That question they say is one of too much doubt for any one to hazard an opinion on just at present. If Gresham be the man Hawley is almost certain to be his running mate and it is asserted that it would make a ticket that could and would bring success. Hawley, they say, would beyond doubt carry Connecticut and New Jersey and would prove a strong card in New York.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—The convention proceeded to the collection of voluntary contributions, and there was seen one of those enthusiastic occurrences so peculiar to prohibition conventions. Contributions were received in amounts ranging from \$2000 down, and aggregated \$25,000. One thousand dollars was contributed by R. H. McDonald, of California, who was before the convention of 1884 for the head of the ticket. A delegate from Portland, Oregon, pledged \$1000 from his state. The Californians aggregated \$2000.

After a song by the colored quartette the convention was invited to the Music Hall at Cincinnati Friday evening to attend the ratification meeting, at which Governor St. John and other prohibition leaders are expected to speak. The convention adjourned at 12 o'clock.

At the

AFTERNOON SESSION

the delegates were equally as slow in getting to their places as at the morning session. The assemblage is proving to be almost unwieldy because of the large number of delegates and alternates, nearly all of whom seem to have come "loaded" with a speech.

The time was devoted to singing and other exercises for the entertainment of the convention until nearly three o'clock, when the committee on resolutions were ready to report, and Secretary Samuel Small proceeded to read the majority report of the committee as follows:

The prohibition party in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in government, do hereby declare:

1. That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages, shall be made public crimes and punished as such.

2. That such prohibition must be secured through amendments of our national and State constitutions enforced by adequate laws, adequately supported by administrative authority, and to this end the organization of the prohibition party is imperatively demanded in the state and nation.

3. That any form of license, taxation or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that any party which supports the regulation of license or tax enters into an alliance with such traffic and becomes an actual foe of the State's welfare and that we arraign the republican and democratic parties for their persistent attitude in favor of licensed iniquity, whereby they oppose the demand of the people for prohibition and through open complicity with the liquor cause, defeat the enforcement of the law.

4. For the immediate abolition of the internal revenue system, whereby our national government is deriving support from our greatest national vices.

5. That an adequate public revenue being necessary, it may properly be raised by import duty and by equitable assessment upon property and legitimate business of the country, but the import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the Treasury and that the burdens of taxation shall be removed from foods, clothing and other comforts and necessities of life.

6. That civil service appointments for civil offices, chiefly clerical in their duties, should be based upon moral, intellectual and physical qualifications and

NOT UPON PARTY SERVICE

or party necessity.

7. That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstances of race, color, sex or nationality, and that where from any cause it has been held from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through the legislatures of the several states, and on such educational basis as they may deem wise.

8. For the abolition of polygamy and the establishment of uniform laws governing marriage and divorce.

9. For prohibiting all combinations of capital to control and increase the costs of the products for popular consumption.

10. For the preservation and defense of the Sabbath as a civil institution without opposing any who religiously observe the same on any other day than the first day of the week. That arbitration is the Christian, wise and economic method of settling national differences, and the same method should by judicious legislation be applied to the settlement of disputes between large bodies of employees and employers; that the abolition of the saloon would remove the burdens, moral, physical, pecuniary and social, which now oppress labor and rob it of its earnings, and would prove to be a wise and successful way of promoting labor reform, and we invite labor and capital to unite with us for the accomplishment thereof; that monopoly in land is wrong to the people, and that public lands should be reserved to actual settlers, and that men and women should receive equal wages for equal work.

11. That our emigration laws should be enforced so as to prevent the introduction into our country of all convicts, inmates of dependent institutions, and others physically incapacitated for self-support and that no person should have the ballot in any state who is not a citizen of the United States. Recognizing and declaring that the prohibition of

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

has become a dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed in the belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and preserve the best welfare of our native land.

The reading of the document was greeted with applause, and, as each plank was completed, the paragraph was marked with loud cheers and cries of "That's all right."

Prof. John Olin stepped forward and announcing there was a minority report, proceeded to state his views on the platform. He declared it to be unwise to place in the platform an endorsement of female suffrage. On that point alone he differed with the majority. There should be nothing in the platform whose tendency would be to split the prohibition party and thereby weaken it. Woman suffrage, he said, was strongly opposed in a very large section of the south where prohibition had made the most rapid advance. He declared for prohibition first and woman suffrage afterward.

The question then recurred on the reception of the majority report, and Boole of New York and Manning of Michigan, both moved that the report of the majority be received.

W. T. Mills of Ohio added a motion that the minority report be received.

A scene followed which defies description. Dozens of delegates jumped to their feet seeking recognition from the chairman, making motions and countless points of order.

After the confusion had somewhat subsided, the motion to receive the

minority report was defeated on the point of order that no minority platform had been presented.

Olin was then permitted by courtesy to add to his report a resolution on the woman suffrage question, which he had presented in committee, and which had been defeated there. It declared in favor of referring the entire suffrage question matter to the states, promising that the prohibition party as a national party, as fast as it came into power, would submit the question to the people to be by them settled as they see fit by the ballot box.

The report of the minority was then received and another scene of great disorder and tumult followed. Amid the confusion could be heard the voice of Chairman St. John rapidly splintering the table in a vain effort to quiet the delegates, who were all on their feet, and all as a matter of fact had the floor.

It was finally settled that the majority report should be considered section by section under the five minute rule governing debate.

On the tariff plank a warm discussion occurred on the proposition to strike out the clause referring to taxation other than import duties. The plank was, however, finally adopted as it stood.

The sixth plank, on

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

was then read, and the battle of the session was begun. The debate was continued for nearly three hours. Toward the close Mother Stewart of Ohio, an old-time leader in the prohibition cause, spoke strongly in defence of the majority report.

Miss Francis Willard rose, as it proved, to close the debate. She spoke favoring a compromise of the contending influences, and appealed to the delegates to vote in favor of the woman suffrage plank. As she closed amid tremendous confusion, dozens of voices were heard shouting for the previous question, and on being put it was carried by an overwhelming vote. The amendment was then rejected, and the majority report adopted.

The other planks were taken up and put through with a rush.

At the close of this work a resolution was added to the platform on motion of Samuel Small, condemning the democratic and republican parties for the denying of self-government to the people of Dakota.

The colored delegate from North Carolina then offered the following which was seconded by Samuel Small and then adopted:

Resolved, That we hold that all men are born free and equal and should be secure in their rights.

The convention then adjourned until 8 p. m.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Chairman St. John rapped the convention to order and proceeded with the business of the evening session.

Minor resolutions of thanks for various courtesies being adopted, the order of business was called for. On the calling of the roll of states for nominations for the Presidency, silence prevailed until the name of the state of New Jersey was called. Then arose such cheering as has not before been witnessed in the convention. Judge Morrow took the rostrum and in an eloquent speech proceeded to place the name of Clinton B. Fisk before the convention. His address was short and one of the most polished delivered before the convention.

As soon as the convention quieted down a dozen voices were heard moving that Clinton B. Fisk be nominated by acclamation. Amid applause the question was put and carried without a dissenting voice.

J. R. Brooks of Kansas city was nominated for vice-president by G. C. Clinshaw of Chicago. The nomination was put through by acclamation with a rushing scene like that which succeeded Fisk's nomination.

Brooks responded with thanks for the honor conferred and promised to stand by the principles of the party with his life. As he closed, the cheers again broke forth and a short time having been spent in making announcements the convention, after singing and benediction, at 12:30 adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Senate passed the bill today granting a right of way to the Puyallup Railway Company through the Puyallup Indian reservation.

ANOTHER RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Senator Cullom made a favorable report today in the Senate on the bill to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes.

THE UTAH AND NORTHERN.

Senator Dawes submitted favorable reports today in the Senate on the bill to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Shoshones and Bannocks, and the Sheep Eaters of the Fort Hall and Lemhi reservations in Idaho, and also the bill to accept and ratify the agreement made with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians for the surrender to the United States of a portion of the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, for the purpose of a townsite, and the grant of a right of way through the reservation to the Utah & Northern Railway Company.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BILL.

The Senate has adopted the conference report on the bill creating a de-

partment of labor and has passed the bill.

THE TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Pacific Railroad telegraph bill, favorably reported to the Senate today from the inter-state commerce committee, is the House (Anderson) bill amended by striking out the word "construct." It requires the subsidized roads to maintain and operate public telegraph lines, but the effect of the amendment is to permit their acquisition by purchase or in any other way the companies see fit.

WILL REPORT FAVORABLY.

The House committee on military affairs has decided to report favorably on the Senate bill to revive the rank of General of the Army for the benefit of Lieutenant-General Sheridan.

THE FISHERIES AFFAIR.

The executive journal, covering everything connected with the fisheries treaty from the time it reached the Senate, is to be printed in the *Record*. It shows that Senator Hoar made the motion which has been credited to Senator Sherman, and which was adopted, that the consideration of the treaty be with open doors. Sherman, however was one of the three (Messrs. Dawes and Teller being the other two) who voted in favor of the Riddleberger resolution after it had already been reported from the committee on foreign relations. The resolution was lost by a vote of 41 to 30.

A PACIFIC NAVAL STATION.

Senator Mitchell's joint resolution providing for the appointment by the Secretary of the navy of a commission composed of three competent naval officers to select a suitable site for a naval station, navy yard and docks on the Pacific Coast, was today taken up in the Senate, and after being defended by Mitchell, who presented a lengthy letter from the admiral of the navy in its support, was passed.

COE AND CARTER.

The Secretary of the Interior today decided in the case of Coe and Carter, that the first section of the act of June 15, 1880, does not authorize the purchase and entry of unoffered public lands by trespassers, and the purchase of such lands does not condone the trespass committed upon them. He requests the Attorney-General to institute suit against Coe and Carter for trespass and to procure the cancellation of patents for lands which they were wrongly allowed to purchase along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming, Utah and Nebraska, and for the value of railroad ties cut by them for the sub-contractors on said lands and delivered in their names to the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

FAVORABLE TO FULLER.

The Senate committee on judiciary today further considered the nomination of Fuller but did not reach a conclusion. Another meeting will be held later today or tomorrow. There seems to be no doubt that the committee will report favorably on the nomination. This delay is said to be due rather to the fear that the committee will be accused of haste and want of thoroughness, if it neglects to examine and weigh all that is laid before it, than to any special matters which have been charged against the nominee.

PROPOSED TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

Following is the official statement of the amendments made by the democratic house caucus to the tariff bill during its last three meetings:

Changes in the free list—Bags of jute for grain added; glue, gelatine and all similar preparations, fish glue or fish-glasse and licorice juice stricken out; Paris green and nitrate of soda added; bone black, ivory, drop black and bone char, China clay or kaoline dropped; German looking glass plates added, plums, prunes, figs, batters' furs (not on the skin), marble (all kinds in block, rough or squared), plaster of Paris (when ground or calcined), paintings and statuary, stricken out.

The duty on licorice paste or rolls is raised from four (in the bill) to five cents per pound and licorice juice which is taken from the free list is put at 3 per cent *ad valorem*.

The above were taken from the free list. The duty on green and colored glass bottles, vials, demijohns, pickle or preserve jars and other plain, molded or pressed, green or colored bottle glass, not cut or painted is raised from 1/2 of a cent to 1 cent per pound. The duty on unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass larger than 16x24 inches is increased from 1 1/2 to 2 cts. per pound. The old duty of \$17 per ton is restored on slabs and billets of steel. A duty of 4-10 of a cent per pound is placed on iron or steel with longitudinal ribs for the manufacture of fences. The old duty is restored upon wood screws. New type is reduced to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Rice flour and rice meal is reduced from 20 to 75 per cent *ad valorem*. The duty on bags and bagging for cotton, composed of flax, hemp, jute and Janey cloth, is changed from 15 per cent *ad valorem* (as in the bill) to 1/2 cents per pound. The duty on carpets is increased from 30 per cent (as in the bill) to 40 per cent *ad valorem*. Card clothing is increased from 15 to 20 cents per square yard.

The duty on India rubber fabrics, India rubber boots and shoes is restored to the present rate. The duty on marble of all kinds in the block, rough or squared, is placed at 40 cents per cubic foot.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A bulletin issued at 1:30 says: Since the daily morning bulletin there has been no marked change in General Sheridan's condition, except possibly a shade of improvement. He has rested quietly without pain and expresses himself as feeling well.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The *Daily News* Washington says: While General Sheridan is more comfortable today and his cough somewhat better, he is still very low and in an extremely critical condition. The coughing and vomiting have disturbed the action of the heart and the condition of his lungs seems to make recovery impossible, but he keeps up his courage and endeavors to keep up the spirits of his wife and attendants.

WASHINGTON, 8:30 p. m.—It has just been ascertained that General Sheridan had another recurrence of heart trouble this afternoon, but it is stated he is resting easy now. Dr. N. S. Lincoln has been called in the case, and is now in consultation with the other doctors.

An official bulletin, issued at 10 p. m., says: General Sheridan had another severe attack this afternoon. He has recovered imperfectly and his condition causes the greatest apprehension. At the request of Dr. O'Reilly, Dr. Pepper, professor of clinical medicine and provost of the university of Pennsylvania, has been telegraphed for and will arrive here about 4 o'clock tomorrow morning.

General Sheridan's condition has been

GROWING WORSE AND WORSE

and tonight the hope that he would be able to rally has well nigh been abandoned. There have been several recurrences of the heart disease. Each attack has apparently left him weaker than the previous one and it is becoming more and more difficult to rally him. His breathing has become labored and heavy and the lungs are gradually getting more and more oedematous. The presence of oedema has also been again noticed in the legs and this indicates that the circulation of the blood is growing more feeble.

General Sheridan remains perfectly conscious and rational and suffers no pain, except on arising, from a difficulty in breathing. The action of the heart varies constantly. Sometimes the heart will be acting with a good deal of vigor, and the next moment the whole situation will be changed, and its action will become fluttering and weak. The circulation through the lungs has likewise become slow, and very much embarrassed. The General has shown a remarkable degree of vitality and composure, and has kept up his spirits remarkably.

Dr. Lincoln, who was called for consultation, said this evening, "The treatment has been very successful, and I think the physicians have managed the case admirably. But for the promptness of the action of those who have attended him, he would have died at various times during his illness. He has kept up so far, but it is difficult to say how much longer it can be done. It is becoming more and more difficult all the time."

WASHINGTON, June 1, 3 a. m.—There is no perceptible change in General Sheridan's condition, but he appears quite weak when awake.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company held their annual meeting Tuesday. The annual report showed total earnings of \$4,078,547.55, and total expenses of \$3,638,119.10, leaving net earnings \$440,428.45. The directors chosen were Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Russell Saxe, C. P. Huntington, Henry Hart, Wm. Remsen, Edward Lauterbach, Harvey Kennedy and George J. Gould.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—The boiler on a small river boat exploded at Pass Loutre today. Captain Biddle was killed and two colored roustabouts fatally scalded.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Early this morning while David Calbert, aged 21, and his bride of two weeks, were struggling playfully over the possession of a match, Calbert pointed a revolver at his wife, telling her to stand and deliver. She struck at him and hitting the revolver it exploded, sending the bullet into her left breast, causing death in a few minutes. Calbert was frantic with grief, and endeavored to commit suicide with the same weapon. He was disarmed, however, and turned over to the police until he became quiet. The horrible feature of the tragedy was the discovery by the coroner that the young woman would have become a mother in a short time. When this discovery was made it was thought she might have been murdered by her husband on his discovering this, but when told of it Calbert acknowledged he was responsible for her condition. The coroner's jury exonerated him from blame for the killing. It is feared Calbert will lose his mind.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Fire in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania today destroyed many valuable pathological specimens, wax models and delicate instruments which it will be difficult to replace. The loss to the building will be \$10,000.

ST. PAUL, May 31.—The knitting works were burned this morning. Loss, \$17,000; insured for \$77,000.

QUINCY, Ill., May 31.—While the Mississippi River steamer *Iverness*, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was towing a raft to Hannibal the two lower funnels collapsed and ten men were blown overboard or jumped into the water to escape the deluge of steam. John Green, Charles Conroy, Wm. Tierney, Joseph Haldin and George Craft were drowned.