

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 16.—"May God bless the hand that wrote the order; may God bless the brain that conceived it, and may He bless the tongue that dictated it." G. A. R. veterans heard these words and glanced at each other with awe as the

## TERRIBLE SENTENCES

rang out from the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. last night in Association Hall, in Harlem. The occasion was the reception tendered to the commander-in-chief by Alex. Hamilton Post, 181, G. A. R. Visitors were present from every G. A. R. post in the city and vicinity. Post Commander A. M. Underhill presided.

Among those present were the Senior Vice Department Commander Lafferty, Junior Vice Commander Charles Hall, Grant Post; State Commander Hedges of Haverstraw, and Corporal Tanner. Before the meeting opened it became known that General Ross, of Austin, Texas, had received a letter from the adjutant-general of the United States army, stating that

## THE PRESIDENT

had approved the recommendation and the writer had been instructed by the Secretary of War to return all Confederate flags in care of the department, to the Southern States, from whose regiments the flags had been captured during the war of the rebellion.

General Fairchild entered the hall with stern-set features. Without hardly waiting for the usual courtesies, the one-armed leader burst forth with the expression recorded above. The general told of the news received by telegraph, that the President had approved of the return of the rebel flags and how the proposed trip of Cleveland to St. Louis had been discussed by the veterans. He had advised the western veterans to treat the President with the respect due him; but now had come an order from which nothing could come but condemnation and result

## IN DAMNATION.

These remarks were received with shouts and cheers.

The flags had been won by the veterans of the G. A. R. in open conflict with the enemies of the nation. The veterans had placed their trophies in the care of the War Department. They were intended, he said, to be kept in the archives of the nation as mementoes of the hard-won fights of the rebellion. He continued:

"How can the present loyal governors of the southern states accept the emblems of treason after their professions of loyalty to the Union? Must they not return them to the secretary and say that they have nothing to do with the flags, as rebel organizations are extinct and their governors are dead?"

General Fairchild said that he had frequently listened to sentiments which caused him to

## BITE HIS TONGUE

in an effort to maintain his self-control. In the nine months past he had visited G. A. R. posts in every state, north, east and west. He had never in any post meetings heard anything but kindly feelings expressed towards the men who had looked into the barrels of the guns of northern troops during the war. As commander-in-chief he had tried to encourage this kindly feeling. Now this was changed. The time had come to speak in the name of the organization. If he could not protest against it as commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. he would resign and protest as a private citizen. But he was satisfied that 350,000 G. A. R. veterans would rise as one man in solemn protest against any such disposition of the trophies won at such fearful

## SACRIFICE OF BLOOD.

Raising his only hand the General said: "I appeal to the sentiment of the nation to forbid this sacrifice." There was a moment of silence, then a wild hurrah went up and was repeated and continued. Then came loud calls for Corporal Tanner. He apologized for coming without his G. A. R. badge. One of the infantry recruited since the war asked him why he was going out of the house without his badge. He answered that after the action of the President in the case of the rebel flags, the next thing would be an order demanding that the veterans of the war should return their G. A. R. badges, as they were made of metal cast from guns captured in the war. He was not surprised that

## SUCH AN ORDER

should emanate from one who, during the war, was in full vigor of manhood, sturdy and strong, yet who was represented in the field by a substitute drawn from the Erie Penitentiary. Every member should arise in the night of the veterans and protest against this desecration.

Then Edmund Kendrick, late inspector general of the department, New York, and General Sickles, leaped to the platform and offered the following

## RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States having approved the recommendation that all battle flags in custody of the War Department, belonging to the Southern States in rebellion during the late civil war, be returned to the respective states which bore them, for such final disposition as they may determine, be it

Resolved, That this post views with surprise the action of the President, and records its protest thereto, and,

Resolved, That the sacrifice of blood which the captured emblems represent, was a sacrifice to liberty, national union and to God.

Resolved, That no sentiment of generosity and no expression of magnanimity is involved in the surrender of these covenants of national honor; and

Resolved, That it only now remains to direct that the battle flags of the Union be distributed among the representatives of the so-called Confederacy, as a fitting acknowledgement of the righteousness of the "Lost Cause."

Resolved, That this post expresses its disapproval of this act of the first President of the United States who has held the office dissociated from the memories of the war for the Union.

The resolutions were carried with a shout. Arrangements will be made to have a mass meeting of veterans next week, to protest against the action of the President.

NEW YORK, June 16.—It is stated that General Fairchild had a long talk with

## GENERAL SHERMAN

this morning and it is understood the latter approves of Fairchild's speech last evening. Neither of the gentlemen, however, would say anything to the reporters.

The Post says: A dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore Sun of this morning quotes a gentleman of prominence in political circles, probably

## SECRETARY BAYARD.

as saying: "The order is one of the bravest and most patriotic actions ever performed by the executive of a great people. By a stroke of his pen, the president has done more to unite the States and confirm the union than all precedent, proclamations and legislation. There never can be a united people so long as the conquerors in a civil war glory over the conquered and anything which keeps alive the feeling of the once-existing sectional hatred should be wiped out. The act of the President is brave because it has already raised the rage of professional, office-seeking soldier organizations and partisan journals, which serve many causes, and have no other excuse for being than to keep alive and bequeath from father to son the never-dying spirit of hatred."

A Washington special to the Evening Post says:

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM

is the only person in authority here who appeared disposed to talk about the order relative to the return of the rebel battle flags. He has a good right to speak for it is quite certain that the idea originated with him. General Drum has these trophies in his charge. What his share in the matter is, can perhaps be best learned from the following interview:

Question—General Drum, you are going to return to the Southern States all the flags, standards and colors which were captured by the Union army from the Confederates during the war?

Answer—We are going to return them to all the states, north and south. The President has recommended that it be done, and I am now having full lists made of all

## THESE TROPHIES

in the possession of the department. In a short time we shall have the whole collection so assorted that we shall be ready to forward to every State in the Union whatever flags belonging to state volunteers fell into the hands of the Federal army and into the possession of the War Department. I am having a complete inventory of them made out, with written statements to tell briefly as far as known the history of each trophy and the story of how it became captured. All this literature will be completed and the trophies will be ready to be forwarded to their destinations in a few weeks.

Q.—When the President expressed his approval of this proposition, did he do it

## IN WRITING?

The Adjutant-General did not give a direct answer to this question, but intimated that possibly, when the list of flags were returned and their histories were given to the public, a letter from President Cleveland on the subject might also be made public.

Q.—When did the President determine that those flags should be returned?

A.—During the week of the national drill. This action is not due to any pressure or suggestion from any outside source. The idea originated with the administration. It had been in contemplation in the department for some time. You see, every now and then we were

## RECEIVING INQUIRIES

from various states about the flags in which the states were particularly interested, and requests to have them returned. These requests generally came from the Northern States, and from time to time, as requested, they were gratified. At length it occurred that the department officials thought it would be a good thing to return them all at once. It would serve no good purpose to treasure up these flags and display them to be a perpetual affront to the men who are now good, loyal American citizens.

General Drum, of course, speaks only of the President in regard to this

action, or if he speaks of another it is only to say that the proposition was made to the President by

## SECRETARY ENDICOTT

at a Cabinet meeting where it was unanimously approved.

An official at the White House authorized to speak on the subject said this morning: General Drum seems to be the person to talk about this matter. There has been no order of any kind signed by the President relative to it. The idea originated in the department and has been carried out by the department, but the action of the department is approved here and that seems to be about all these is to say about it.

None of the Cabinet officers who were approached desired to say anything on the subject, as it was not under their department. The Secretary of War was not accessible this morning. There is no doubt, however, that the President and Cabinet gave their formal assent to the original suggestion of Adjutant-General Drum.

## IT IS REVOKED.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following letter was sent to the Secretary of War by the President to-day in regard to the disposition of the flags captured by the Union forces during the late war:

"I have to-day considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented to me, the action of your department directing letters to be addressed to the governors of all the states, offering to return, if desired, to the loyal states the Union flags captured during the war of the rebellion by the Confederate forces and afterwards recovered by the government troops, and to the Confederate States the flags captured by the Union forces, all of which for many years have been packed in boxes and stored in the cellar and attic of the War Department. I am of the opinion that the return of the flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by the existing law nor justified as an executive act. I request, therefore, that no further steps be taken in the matter, except to examine and inventory these flags and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress.

Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND."

The following statement in regard to the

## PRESIDENT'S ACTION

concerning the proposed return of the battle flags was made at the White House to-night to a representative of the Associated Press:

When the question was proposed to the President by the adjutant-general the important feature suggested was the return to the loyal states of the flags which had been captured by the Confederates and retaken by our army at the time of the collapse of the rebellion. They, with such Confederate flags as had been captured from the enemy by our troops, had, it was represented, for a long time lain

## UNCARED FOR

and neglected. They had been packed away in boxes in the cellar of the War Department and had been removed to the attic as a better place of safe keeping. The disposition of the flags which seemed to be answering no good purpose where they were, was the main point, and it was represented to the President that some flags had been returned to the loyal states upon their request in individual cases, and the rest, if desired, might as well all be returned together. The return of the Confederate flags was suggested, but there was not the slightest thought of interfering in any way with the captured flags now held by any state. The act was apparently

## RECEIVED WITH FAVOR

by the country for lately, in one or more cases, the northern troops visiting antagonists at the south had returned to them the flags which had been captured in battle from those whose hospitality they were receiving. There was the further fact that the northern troops, who within a short time had been visiting the southern battlefields, had spoke in the warmest terms of the kind and hospitable treatment they had received from the confederate soldiers; and the fact, too, that the soldiers from the north and south were just gathering at Washington to meet in friendly competition at the national drill, seem to indicate that if the Union flags were returned to the loyal states which had lost them in battle, it would not be inconsistent with their

## FRATERNAL SENTIMENT

which seemed to be prevalent, to offer at the same time to the governors of states formerly in rebellion a return of the flags which had been taken from their soldiers. The right of the department to make these returns being questioned by the President, such right was distinctly asserted and precedents alleged, and thereupon his oral assent was given to the proposed action. The matter was dismissed from his mind until the comment thereon, within the last day or two, brought it again to his attention, when upon personally examining the law and considering the subject more carefully he satisfied himself that no disposition of these flags could be made without congressional action, whereupon he directed the suspension of the operations by letter made public this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—George Cannon, arrested yesterday by govern-

ment detectives for having 386 boxes of smuggled opium in his trunks, says he followed the occupation of blacksmithing at Omaha for many years. As he was departing for the west he was informed that he could make a large commission by taking charge of a quantity of opium which had just arrived in Minneapolis from Winnipeg. He embraced the opportunity, and shortly after stepping off the Oakland ferry boat was placed under arrest. He denies all knowledge of the parties to whom the opium was to be delivered in this city. Cannon is supposed to be connected with the Detroit opium ring, the members of which the officers have been some time in pursuit of. It is learned that the seized opium was received at Victoria from China, and taken thence over the Canadian Pacific to Winnipeg. It crossed the border in Manitoba, and made its way to California by the way of Minneapolis and Omaha.

NEW YORK, June 16.—In the Sharp case to-day Mr. Nicolli concluded his opening address.

Ex-Alderman Fulgraff was the first witness called. He told about the same story of the "combine" that he has already told in the former trials. He does not know Sharp. He tripped himself up, however, on cross-examination by swearing he received only \$10,000 for his vote, whereas he swore on another trial it was \$18,000. Several other minor discrepancies were also developed by Sharp's counsel.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—News from Honolulu brought here by the steamer *Australia*, shows that the government there has been searching for and detaining arms on the grounds of public safety. It is claimed that the people have become exasperated at the King's action in fortifying the palace walls and taking in supplies of ammunition there, and that the American and British residents have appealed to their respective governments for protection, and asked that a mah-of-war be ordered to Honolulu. It was even rumored that a revolution had begun.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Cruzan, who has been in Honolulu several years and returned on the *Australia*, said:

"When I left Honolulu on the 7th the place was in a condition of

## SEETHING DISCONTENT,

but the King had not been deposed. What has occurred since of course I don't know, nor do I believe anyone else has any accurate information. Everybody on the islands had agreed that some change ought and must at once take place in the mode of government. The Chinese, I am told, have been arming themselves of late with rifles and revolvers. A rifle corps has also been organized by the white population of the island, nominally for the purpose of target practice. The Chinese are the most discontented people in Honolulu. There are two Chinese companies there. One paid the King \$80,000 for the opium monopoly, \$30,000 of which was turned over to the treasury and the remaining \$50,000 was retained by his majesty, as backsheesh. The other company also paid \$75,000 to the

## IMPECUNIOUS KING.

During the reign of the fourth King of Kamehameha a bill was presented to him for approval by which a regular civil government was to have been established. In a furious mood he tore the document containing the radical innovation into pieces, remarking, as he did so, that he would have no man in Honolulu bigger than himself. Of 25,000 inhabitants in the capital about 8,000 are white. During my stay on the islands I was pastor of the Fourth Street Congregational Church, which was one of the principal churches, at which the English and Americans attended on Sundays. I have come back to the Pacific Slope to remain and shall not return to Honolulu.

J. D. Sprickels, president of the Oceanic Steamship Company and who has not been on

## FRIENDLY TERMS

with the Hawaiian government owing to business conflicts, said:

"Affairs are almost in a revolutionary state on the island. The extravagance and mismanagement of King Kalakaua have created a feeling of great dissatisfaction among the foreign residents and I would not be surprised at some vessel bringing news of such a state of affairs. The place has been barricaded and supplied with arms and ammunition, and citizens of other countries have gone so far as to call on their home governments to send men-of-war for their protection."

## AS INSTANCES

of the King's extravagance, Mr. Sprickels stated \$40,000 was expended on the funeral of his sister; \$80,000 in fitting out a man-of-war, a tub of a steamer which had been originally purchased for \$20,000, the remaining \$60,000 being expended on her equipment. In response to inquiries, Sprickels said the roads on the islands were in a bad condition and that the harbor needed dredging, none of which necessary improvements received attention. He said in case of a revolution a republic would probably be set up.

By the steamer *Mariposa*, which will arrive in about two weeks, important news is expected, for it is feared that matters will soon

## REACH A CRISIS.

The Chinese, of whom there are between 20,000 and 30,000 on the entire island, are among the bitterest oppo-

nents of the government. A large number of private letters received here from Honolulu, describe the condition of affairs more in detail. They state that King Kalakaua never goes out now without a body guard, and seldom even ventures from the palace at all. The palace is situated in the heart of the city. A large supply of powder and other ammunition has been stored in the palace, and port holes have been made in the walls surrounding the royal home, behind which the cannon stand. In short, the

## KING'S EXISTENCE!

is said to be not unlike that of the Czar of Russia on a small scale. The whites have organized rifle corps to the public's knowledge; while two more companies are supposed to exist. Everything is unsettled and trade is at a standstill in consequence. The exports from San Francisco to Hawaii last month were \$42,000 less than in May of last year, whereas it was expected that inter-oceanic commerce would steadily increase. Writers acknowledge that the country has plenty of laws, but they are openly violated.

LONDON, June 17.—James G. Blaine and family reached London this afternoon.

AMSTERDAM, June 17.—Amnesty has been granted to all persons who were concerned in the riots here in July last.

DUBLIN, June 17.—O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, who arrived at Queens-town to-day, received an ovation. Scores of deputations from various places in Ireland were at the leading to greet him and escort him to the hotel. An immense crowd gathered in front of the hotel and O'Brien addressed them, alluding to his American experience and thanking them for their cordial reception. O'Brien, after receiving addresses from deputations this afternoon, will go to Cork, where he will be tendered the freedom of the city.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The steamer *Champlain* burned last night off Charlevoix, Michigan. Eight or ten persons were drowned in attempting to swim ashore from the burning boat.

The boat was running ten miles an hour when the flames suddenly shot up beneath the engine, driving the engineer from his post with his clothes on fire. The alarm was given to the sleeping passengers, who were aroused, and in ten minutes from the time the boat caught fire the passengers were all compelled to jump into the lake. The steward says 57 persons were on board, including the crew; of this number twenty are known to be drowned and seven unaccounted for. Those saved floated an hour and a half, when they were rescued by a yawl and fish boats from the shore. Several bodies have already been recovered. The *Champlain* was valued at about \$10,000.

DUBLIN, June 17.—The customs authorities at Queenstown, in examining the baggage of the passengers of the steamer *Adriatic*, had their suspicions aroused regarding the contents of a wooden box belonging to a passenger named Peter Coy. In it were found a number of packages which contained a substance that looked like explosive. It was decided therefore to arrest Coy and hold him pending analysis of the contents of the packages.

Coy protested against his detention in Bridewell. He says a friend in America gave him a box of explosives to take to him at Roscrea.

CHICAGO, June 17.—There were no new or sectional developments in the affairs of the bursted wheat clique to-day and none are expected. Kershaw has got no more funds and will not get any more. The whole affair has now become so entangled between the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati and the American Exchange National Bank that whatever funds should come here would probably be swallowed up without doing anybody in the trade much good, the affairs of C. J. Kershaw & Co. are so desperate. Eglerston, the special partner whose liability as a general partner is claimed, is putting his property out of his hands and attachments and injunctions will probably be got against him to-day. The cash wheat will not come on the market, so the panic of prices is over. Armour sent to all the banks last night, offering to relieve them of whatever cash wheat they held. They all returned the answer that they had no cash wheat for sale and did not expect to have any. Only one small lot has been sold so far, and that was gobbled up off the market.

PARIS, June 17.—*Voltaire* asserts that Countess Campos consented to go with the man who was reported to have kidnapped her yesterday. It says the pair are now in Brussels. The government of the Countess Campos, who was with her mistress at the time she was carried away, denies that the countess submitted willingly to being abducted. It is asserted that several young French noblemen assisted in the abduction. The lover of the young lady is believed to be a viscount who was formerly secretary to Duc d'Aumale.

NEW YORK, June 17.—In the Sharp trial to-day Thos. Brown, bookkeeper for Reed & Cormick, in January and February 1885, testified to having received sums of money from Fulgraff at various times. Brown was succeeded by Francis R. Stetson, a lawyer, who acted as counsel for Sharp in relation to the passage of the railroad act of 1884.

Several other witnesses were examined without eliciting anything of in-