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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 25.—An Albany special says: It is reported here that the nomination of Robertson is nothing more or less than a carrying out of an understanding had last winter by which Robertson and anti-Grant men in the legislature were to cast their vote in caucus for Platt for senator, and that the predictions of trouble in the republican camp are unfounded.

Chicago, 25.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Several friends of the President are giving an interpretation to the nomination of Robertson for collector of New York. They declare it to be in the nature of a declaration of independence on the part of the President of dictation from the Conkling element. Their understanding that Conkling indicated not only that he desired to control the offices which were given to him in the first batch of combinations, but that he was looking eventually to control the New York custom house as well. To this last demand the nomination of Robertson is declared to be in the nature of a most explicit answer. Whether this report is true or not, the practical effect of the nomination is the same as if the version were correct. Conkling is reported by his friends to look upon the matter as a declaration of war.

Philadelphia, Pa., 25.—*Ledger's* New York correspondent: An intimate friend of Conkling assures me that the differences between Conkling and Robertson are personal, as well as political, and of a kind not to be reconciled by any consideration of party expediency. They do not even speak to each other. One thing is certain—if the President does not beat a retreat from the nomination there will be serious trouble in the republican camp. It will not be long coming.

The *Herald's* Madrid special says: Every evening for six consecutive days, Madrid has been kept in a state of alarm by explosions of petards. Some were fired in the busiest street, others in the doors of churches and theatres, causing the breakage of glass and some burns. No offenders have as yet been caught though the police and detectives are rebled after dusk. It is supposed that the keepers of gambling houses have created this scare as a mark of their displeasure against the civil governor, who continues his active repression of gambling, seizing a house or two every day. Ladies hardly dare go out on foot in the evening. Last night four petards were fired.

Local republican politics are still the theme of all journals. The *Tribune* is jubilant at the change affairs have taken, and says in its editorial squibs: "It is a good thing after all to have a President who knows something about politics." There is less skepticism about the rigidity of Garfield's backbone than there was. "The whole republican party in New York has been recognized, except the chronic grumblers, and they don't count." "General Garfield plainly recognizes the fact that he was elected President by the republican party, and not by any one man's party." "The further it gets, the more it looks like a Garfield administration."

James Scrymser, who went to Mexico last November in the interest of the Mexican Telegraph Co., was seen yesterday by a *Times* reporter. "I availed myself of every opportunity to examine into Mexican manners," Scrymser said, "and assure you I returned with most favorable impressions of country and people. Mexico is destined to see a rival equalled only by the early days of California. On my arrival in the City of Mexico, in November, the principal features of landscape as we approached the city were crumbling fortifications. When I left in January the principal features of the landscape were the new and Central depot of the Mexican Central R. R. and telegraph poles, which were springing up as if by magic, indicating rapid changes take place there. Every facility and encouragement for American enterprise is offered by the government officials and I was very much surprised that young men of the best families in Mexico, all of them wealthy, were willing to forego club pigeon shooting and polo play, and take subordinate positions as assistants and draughtsmen in American railway offices simply to learn and identify themselves with the progress of new Mexico.

The Mexicans do not feel at all uneasy regarding the possible annexation of their territory. Annexation would bring untold troubles. One fact many do not realize, there are 100,000 Roman Catholics in Mexico, which with a large Roman Catholic population in this country, would produce political and religious effects desirable to avoid. The officials in Mexico whom I came in contact with, are equal in intelligence, manners and education to our authorities in Washington. They are all fully imbued with the spirit of enterprise, peace and prosperity, and you can rest assured that under the present state of affairs, Mexico will continue to progress."

CHICAGO, 25.—The story told by detectives in New York of the arrest of a Chicago woman for a heavy diamond theft is largely overdrawn. The amount involved is only \$200, not \$12,000, and the case hardly rises to the dignity of a sensation. The woman in question is Mrs. Dr. Ward, and the victimized diamond broker is a Mr. Perkins, who had frequently loaned her money, and on the occasion referred to loaned her a ring he wore to which she took a fancy. She immediately raised \$150 on it from a disreputable pawn broker and disappeared. The ring has been recovered. Her family connections are not particularly distinguished.

NEW YORK, 26.—The *World* says: George Bell, stockholder of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, has brought a suit in the Superior Court against Joseph A. Donahue, Eugene Kelly and others, in which Judge Spier granted an injunction yesterday restraining the defendants, pending action, from transferring or assigning the judgment granted on the 15th of February, in the Supreme Court of California for the foreclosure of a mortgage upon the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, or from taking any proceedings to enforce such judgment.

A Washington special to the *Commercial Bulletin* says: Last night, President Garfield completed one of the best framed documents of his life. It was against an extra session, showing that besides being unwise it was absolutely unnecessary. He argued against it from all the points so far urged, stating that from practical view it would be unfortunate for the republican party. He calculated that Congress would be in session till July, and that then they would end in passing—too late, for any service substantially the same bill as ex-President Hayes vetoed. In putting this into practical effect he thought there would be difficulties to be encountered such as the fact that then the farmers crops and other products would bring lower prices. Besides his idea was that there was no necessity to keep the country agitated over a funding bill because there was no necessity for one. He had one hundred and four millions of bonds to sell either of five or four and a half's whichever would fit the market at the time and with the surplus revenues could not only redeem all the sixes and some fives and still keep the fives under control till Congress meets in December, and as long after wards as necessary. This is a feeble epitome of that remarkable document, but gives an idea of its strong and impassionate interests. It was strongly opposed to any idea of an extra session of Congress, and contained a good deal of political expression as to the result. It would have one republican party. The Cabinet met, but it was not called upon to consider it. Blaine and McVeagh were sick. Both knew something of the kind was coming, and that it was as strongly opposed to an extra session as finished language could put it. It laid at the head of the table, but was not opened. Every member present knew what was in it. The matter will probably be decided by Tuesday, or before. Garfield, in explanation of his course says: I never suggested an extra session, it was all outside clamor. I was always opposed to it. I don't see why the people demand another expression from the cabinet. The cabinet never proposed it. Somebody seems to want it, the administration does not. To a congressman who asked the President to-day about it, saying he wanted to go home if there was to be no extra session, he said, laughingly: "To home. Don't worry on that account. It is an absolute certainty that there will be no extra session. The only expectation in this matter grew out of the fact that on Tuesday last Blaine prepared a proclamation, which was read in the cabinet meet-

ing, to the effect that several whereases caused a necessity for an extra session. That proclamation was laid upon the table.

The *World* says: One De Young having shot Kalloch senior, and Kalloch junior having murdered De Young, another De Young is thinking of killing Kalloch. Of course, the authorities will act as favorably in the case of the next murderer as they did in the case of the last. The general government might perhaps encourage this Californian industry by a liberal system of subsidies.

The *Herald's* Washington says: Commodore Shufeldt, who has been ordered to duty as a naval attache of the United States legation at Peking, goes there not in the interest of the Chinese, but solely to aid the American minister in his relations with the Chinese government. There is a possibility of the opening of the Korean question.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The President sent to the Senate Mark Webber for Assistant Appraiser of San Francisco; Chancellor Hartson, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District of California.

NEW YORK, 26.—The *Commercial Bulletin* special says: It is one thing to make a railroad pool and another thing to make it work smoothly. It was but a day or two ago that it was semi-officially announced that the new Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were wholly in accord as regards freights, passenger fares, etc., but certifying the statements upon Chicago authority, there is already a screw loose between them with no lack of trouble looming in the future.

The *Herald* says: The whole distance from New York to San Francisco by the new southern route is more than 300 miles longer than by the northern route; but the southern route has better grades, and one of their agents, with whom a reporter conversed, declared the running time from ocean to ocean would not exceed the time of the older route by two hours. Whether much of this might not be made up on the Southern Pacific is a matter of speculation. The same interest that owns the Central Pacific controls the Southern Pacific, and naturally they will try to force the larger traffic over the route which returns the larger profits.

The *Herald* thinks there is more than ordinary significance in the report that Commodore Shufeldt is to reorganize the Chinese navy. Heretofore England and France have almost always been drawn upon for officers to render such services, but China, like other Asiatic powers, has abundant reasons to be doubtful of the intentions of the great European nations, and would naturally distrust the loyalty of the French or English officers in his service in the event of trouble with those powers.

The *Tribune* says: The favorable report by the committee on foreign relations on the treaties with China, means no doubt their final confirmation. There is not a single feature in the new adjustment by these treaties of our relations with China, which is not perfectly just to the United States, and even desirable, yet they may undoubtedly be set down as another success for China. Her successes lately—in war and policy—have been so significant that it is time we gave them attention. The world will be forced to alter its opinion of this nation before long. Fifteen years ago China was supposed to be in "artificial mortis," but to-day she shows the vigor and energy of a young nation.

CHICAGO, 26.—The *Times*, London: Russia plays to political parties in England the same part that the south does to parties in the north. Neither party cares a nickle for Russia, but use it as a shuttlecock batted from one side to the other for the diversion of the public, and the game is won by the side that scores the largest number of political points. Just now the abandonment of Candahar is discussed in Parliament to the exclusion of all other subjects. It is a singular fact that conservatives, in opposing evacuation, are reversing many of their own traditions and utterances, when they held power. As a result government succeeded in carrying measures of abandonment, although the fight of the opposition was a bitter one. There is no ground whatever for the belief that Russians have any idea of advancing upon India by way of Candahar. If they had Candahar is not a point of any strategic importance, and this is understood on both sides. The main argument now is that Candahar should be held for its commercial importance.

An article on Alexander III.,

written by a Russian of high position, says the new Czar will strive to maintain good relations with Germany, toward whom his attitude will be sensibly the same as was that of his father. The relations with Austria have the appearance of distrust. In any case the triple alliance will not be seen again. The relations with England will be more cordial, probably on account of the Czar's warm friendship for the Prince of Wales.

A very incomplete list of persons who perished at the Nice fire has been published. Among the names are those of the German savant, Von Arendt, Schelling and Mme. McQuay; latter said to be English. Nice is in mourning, the papers appearing with black borders. The whole population of the town turned out yesterday to attend the funeral of victims. The spectacle was solemn and affecting in the extreme. The mayor made a speech at the cemetery, thanking the troops and firemen, for gallantry displayed, and earnestly appealing for subscription to the relief fund. Several more bodies have been found in the ruins; the victims will number over 100. Seven sailors and a number of foreigners are missing. No Americans are among the dead.

The *Times* Dublin says: The present is the quiet lull which precedes the storm. When an attempt shall be made to thoroughly enforce the arms bill there will be trouble of the most serious kind. Preparations for evictions are being made on a large scale. There will be more cases of this sort within a few months than have been known for many years in the history of the land. There will be resistance and the country will be thrown into a condition of anarchy such as never was known before. The most gloomy forebodings are indulged in by the Irish people as to what may occur within the next few months. The Land League continues to increase. The funds are considerably above £100,000. There is much quiet talk of forcible resistance. What will be done remains to be seen.

Times' New York: Henry Villard, President of the Oregon Company, in his application for an injunction forbidding the listing and transfer of the extra stock of the Northern Pacific, includes in his exhibit among the persons benefitted by this stock, Secretary Windom to the amount of 2,145 shares, representing at the market price, to-day, \$87,986. The *World*, after referring to Secretary Windom's recent anti-monopoly speech in connection with this says: Perhaps Secretary Windom will oblige us with his views as to the bearing of the Supreme Court decision that trafficking in railway property is engaging in commerce and upon the statute forbidding a person engaged in commerce to fill the position of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. If popular rumor may be credited, our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. L. P. Morton, would have filled, but for the statute, the post now occupied by Secretary Windom.

The democratic city convention, to-day, renominated Carter H. Harrison for mayor, by acclamation, and also nominated Rudolph Brand for treasurer, Julius Grenvill, attorney, and P. J. Howard, clerk.

An injunction having been served upon the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, forbidding the transfer of part of the common stock, the N. Y. Stock Exchange rule that only certificates of common stock registered March 18th, or previous, are good for delivery, till further notice.

The Southside Railway Company has abandoned the endless cable system, which it decided to adopt, the reasons given being that the cost \$3,000,000, would be too great, and the climate probably be less suitable to working it than that of San Francisco, where the idea was taken.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Sec'y. Lincoln at the instance of Representative Page, has agreed to authorize the expenditure of the money appropriated by the last river and harbor bill for continuing the improvement of Oakland harbor, without inviting another opinion from the Attorney General, in regard to the government's title to the bed of the estuary and the training walls. He thus follows the action of his predecessor, Sec'y. Ramsey, in holding that Attorney General Devens' opinion on this subject establishes in a "satisfactory manner" the right of the United States to proceed with its operations, and the delay threatened by the proviso attached to the appropriation will, therefore, be avoided. Page expects to be able to finish up the various business matters of his constituents, to which he

is now giving his attention in the executive departments in time to start homeward about next Saturday.

The decision finally reached by President Garfield against the proposed issuance of a call for an extra session of Congress, appears to give almost universal satisfaction to republicans both in and out of Congress and the more closely the financial situation and the laws relative to refunding are examined, the more clearly it is seen that there is really no need of an extra session for refunding purposes. It is ascertained that under certain nearly forgotten laws enacted in 1862 and '64, the Treasury Department has power to borrow \$150,000,000 on certificates of deposit at any rate of interest not exceeding six per cent., and it is confidently believed that this full amount can be thus obtained as a temporary loan at 3 or 3½ per cent. and the money applied immediately to the redemption of maturing bonds, leaving it to the future to determine whether it shall be repaid to the extent of over a hundred millions by sales of 4 per cents. now authorized under the available cash in the treasury, which, together with the prospective surplus of revenues may be applied to the redemption of maturing bonds under the authority granted by Congress at the last session. It is therefore believed that \$300,000,000 of the outstanding bonds will be taken in a manner profitable to the government without issuing any portion of the long term four per cents and without any additional legislation.

NEW YORK, 28.—A London dispatch says: The *News* has reason to believe the fishery dispute between England and the United States is on a fair way towards settlement. The fact being admitted that American fishermen are entitled to compensation for injuries to vessels and tackle, England has proposed alternative courses, one being the payment of the lump sum, the other a reference question to arbitration, the two governments nominating each one person and the two nominees appointing a third. A difficulty at one time arose from the excessive claims of the United States, but the latest telegram from Secretary Blaine point to the willingness of the Washington Cabinet to accept one or another of the above plans.

The *World* says: A mass meeting was held yesterday in Germania Hall, Brooklyn, to form a permanent organization to prevent the contemplated increase of rent from May. About 500 persons were present, among them many Socialists. The speakers were all Socialists of more or less pronounced type. Wm. Burke said the tenement house population here was worse off than the peasantry of Ireland. Florian Paul, a German Socialist, announced himself as against all payment of rents. Mr. Holler said just rent should include nothing on capital invested, only the cost of each and necessary repairs. Other speakers followed, and finally the suggestion of Franz was adopted, and the name of the organization changed to the "anti-rent league" by a large majority.

Thos. T. Egan, a printer, living at 188 East 42d Street, went out with his wife last night leaving his niece, Nellie Cunningham aged 19, alone in the house. Soon after two burglars who had gained access to the premises entered the parlor, and when Miss Cunningham screamed, one stuffed a handkerchief in her mouth and the other bound her with a clothes line. Having tied her so she could not move they removed the handkerchief, threatening to kill her if she made a noise. They then demanded information as to where Mr. Egan's jewels and money were, but Miss Cunningham refused to tell when one of the ruffians struck her in the face. Still exasperated by her refusal to answer their question the other burglar stabbed her several times in the arms, face and hands with a penknife. The young lady became insensible, when the robbers, fearing they had killed her, fled. Miss Cunningham was found in a state of insensibility and securely bound. To-day she became partly paralyzed and was unable to speak.

Later—The police arrested John R. Camp and Miss Cunningham recognized him as one of the assailants.

President Billings, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., telegraphs as follows from Woodstock, Conn:

"There has been no new issue and no increase of Northern Pacific stock. The whole issue was provided for the plan of reorganization, and