

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 26.—The *Tribune* has the following Washington special: It is known here that the Grant leaders have arranged the following plan for the control of the Chicago Convention: Of course Senator Cameron, when he calls the convention together will be obliged to nominate for temporary chairman whomsoever the National committee selects; but it will be arranged to have some leading Grant man for the place. On that there will have to be a vote by the convention, and an attempt will be made to enforce the unit rule when the vote is taken. Of course some delegates from Pennsylvania, New York and other States will insist on voting differently from the majority of their delegations from those States, but Cameron, who will be in the chair, will decide that the unit rule is binding upon all delegates representing States in which it was adopted. If the anti-Grant men appeal from this decision and a vote is taken upon the appeal, Cameron will decide again that the unit rule must be enforced in this vote also. Grant men are talking about this programme very freely to-day, and assert with the greatest apparent confidence that by the help of Cameron and the unit rule they will not only get a temporary chairman, but also that when it comes to the choice of a permanent chairman, they will secure him likewise by the same kind of tactics. Of course Blaine's nearest friends and those who will manage his case in Chicago know all about this scheme and are making preparations to checkmate Cameron and his followers.

The *World* says: The stock market after being depressed yesterday morning, suddenly rallied and amid great excitement, advanced from two to eight per cent. above the lowest point. The rise was said to be due to the report that Gould and Keene had made up their difficulties, if they had any, and that a concerted bull movement had been determined upon. It was also said that large blocks of stock had been delivered, through Keene's kindness to Mr. Connor, Gould's broker, to enable him to cover his shorts. At the office of both the principals it was denied that any conference had been held. A friend of Gould's said that the rise was due to Cammack covering 10,000 shares of the Western Union and 5,000 shares of Lake Shore. Both Gould and Keene were free sellers at the advance towards the close of business.

The Denslow & Brush oil works, South Brooklyn, burned this morning, and the burning fluid communicated to R. W. Adams' lumber yard and ignited a tar laden schooner lying in the dock. Total loss, \$75,000; insured. The oil tank exploded with terrific force.

At Mahawha, N. J., yesterday, a cattle train, owing to the damage of the engine, was run upon a siding. One car, however, extended to the main track and a man was sent back to flag the following train, but before getting any distance away the train came thundering along. The engineer saw the standing train, reversed the engine, and he and the fireman jumped for life. The train rushed along crashed into the stationary one, and the cars were broken into splinters and many cattle killed.

The thermometer records 94 degrees. The intense heat and long continued drouth are working great disaster to the people of the rural districts. Springs, which were never known to go dry, are exhausted. Farmers in many places are plowing up their first crop of potatoes, ruined by the potato bug, in order to plant as soon as there will be rain. No sort of fruit or vegetables is maturing.

The *Sun* says of the failure of Brown, Rosenthal & Co. The announcement of embarrassment from San Francisco caused much surprise here, the firm having high standing and claiming a surplus of over \$150,000. Several of the New York creditors took steps immediately to protect themselves, and yesterday the sheriff seized property at 102 Chamber Street, on attachments.

Francis W. G. Bellows, brother of Rev. Henry W. Bellows, died here on Monday, of pneumonia. At one time he was bookkeeper for the Pacific Mail Company, and afterwards became its vice-president, an office which he filled with ability. Subsequently he was vice-president of the Panama Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company took place to-day. It is understood that all differences over the Panama and overland railroads have been settled, and that the election will be harmonious.

LEADVILLE, 26.—A dispatch says: There is a general strike in the mines. There has been little or nothing rumored as to the movement until it developed itself this morning in a force. Wages paid are from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. At 7 o'clock this morning, 400 men appeared at the Chrysolite mine and ordered out the men. After some consultation the demand was complied with and they joined the strikers who proceeded to the Iron, Carbonate and Bruce Hills. To-night there is not a man at any of the mines. It is estimated that 5,000 men are participating in the movement, whilst perhaps 3,000 miners are remaining quiet at their homes. All the prominent mines are strongly guarded. The excitement is feverish. Michael Mooney, a Mollie Maguire from Pennsylvania, is at the head of the movement. Thus far there has been no violence, and it is hoped that no serious results will follow, although managers generally show a resolution not to yield to the demands of the strikers.

CHEYENNE, 26.—The following from an interview with General B. F. Butler, en route to the Pacific Coast, will appear in the *Leader* on Thursday:

"You do not contemplate supporting Grant at all, General?"

"Why certainly not, my dear sir. The idea is most preposterous."

"It looks now, General, as if the national greenback convention will nominate you for the presidency."

"Well, if they only give us a good platform," said the General thoughtfully, "the honor would be most worthy."

"You would of course accept the nomination?"

"I never decline anything in advance," quickly replied the prospective greenback candidate for president.

"What do you think of the outcome of the republican and democratic conventions?"

"Well, I think that Gen. Grant and Mr. Tilden will be nominated, and Grant will prove to be the stronger man before the public."

DENVER, 26.—A letter from Cimarron, New Mexico, says: In regard to the reported massacre of the Bradbury party, the party passed my place some time since, and asked my advice about going on to the north fork of the Gunnison to prospect. They were advised not to go, as it was a very dangerous place, as the White River Utes were camped from South Cedar to the mouth of the Uncompaghe. They paid no attention but went on. The Indians got after them and Ouray and Chepeta interfered in person and prevented the massacre.

Another letter says: The location of the rumored Bradbury massacre is at least 140 miles from the town of Gunnison, and nearly, if not quite, as far from the mining camps of the Gunnison country, and states further that it is not positively known that Bradbury was murdered, and that the Gunnison mining country is not on the reservation and is open to settlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—In the Kallloch impeachment case, the morning session of the court was occupied by an argument on the question as to whether the office of Mayor comes within the statutes providing for the impeachment of officials. The court finally decided the point in the affirmative. The defence then made the point that the acts committed by Kallloch, which are the subject of complaint, were not done in his capacity as Mayor, but as a private citizen, entirely without any jurisdiction, station or responsibility. In arguing the point, the prosecution made some admissions that had the appearance of prejudicing his case, though not conclusively. Thus far the decisions of the court on points raised in the demurrer are in favor of the prosecution, but decision on the last point named was reserved pending further argument.

CHICAGO, 26.—The Hanibal and St. Jo railroad has made arrangements to build a line from Chicago to Quincy, which line will be in direct competition with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, but will be nine miles shorter to Quincy and 91 miles shorter to St. Joseph. The estimated cost, including iron, rails, bridges and full equipment is \$7,000,000. Local aid of \$500,000 is expected.

Freight will be taken from the business of the Kansas and Texas road. The movement is necessary to keep the Hanibal and St. Jo out of the hands of the trunk lines and protect the stockholders. Gen. Jack Casement, of Union Pacific fame, will have charge of the construction.

Thurlow Weed left New York for Chicago yesterday, and will travel by easy stages, and intends, if his health permits, to present to the National Convention a set of resolutions protesting against the nomination of Grant.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—The Democratic State Convention met at 11 o'clock. John F. Williams temporary chairman. After the committees were appointed, a recess was taken. The district delegations have not yet elected delegates to Cincinnati.

Messrs. Woodson and Vest made speeches while the committee on credentials were preparing the report. The report being made, B. Gratz Brown was reported for president of the convention by the committee on organization.

PIQUA, Ohio, 26.—Mr. Amendt, a grocer and the two Perdue boys had gone into the cellar to look for a leak in a gasoline barrel. They lit a match and an explosion instantly followed. Amendt died this afternoon. Miss Newland is not expected to live through the night. Mrs. Perdue, mother of the two boys who were killed, is in spasms and not expected to live.

BOSTON, 26.—Wool is quiet for all grades. Very little of the new clip of California has as yet passed into the hands of manufacturers.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., 26.—The buildings and machinery of the Byram iron mine burned. Loss very heavy.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Hanlan won the boat race easily in about 36 minutes. Riley was 2½ minutes behind.

NEW YORK, 27.—The *Tribune* says: For more than a year there has been growing an estrangement between Sheridan Shook, the well-known politician, and his wife. Mrs. Shook was anxious to procure a divorce. She has had five children, of whom four survive, two girls and two boys, the eldest a girl of 12. Shook said he would not defend the case, preferring there should be no scandal. A decree of absolute divorce was granted, the alimony was fixed at \$100 per week, and Mrs. Shook, with the consent of Shook, was given the custody of the children for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Shook have lived apart for a long time.

The *Tribune* precedes a long political article with the following double headed editorial: In the tables which are printed here with the demonstration as made by figures which cannot be controverted, it appears that Gen. Grant's support for the presidency comes mainly from democratic counties and States which cannot give a vote to secure his election. The republican counties in the States and the republican States of the Union are shown to be against his candidacy by overwhelming majorities. First, the three great States, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, constituting the sole northern strength, are taken up. In the first of these, the counties are divided as their delegates stood on the test vote in the Utica convention. This division shows that the counties which voted against Grant instructions, cast last year a republican plurality of 45,141, or 2,364 greater than Gov. Cornell's total plurality. In Pennsylvania the same course is pursued with an equally emphatic result. The 22 republican counties which were against Grant at Harrisburg, cast in 1876 over the 19 democratic counties which voted with them 14,154 of the 17,980 plurality by which President Hayes carried the State. The vote for Grant came from nine republican and sixteen democratic counties and represented a republican plurality over the democrat of only 3,841. In Illinois again a similar demonstration is reached. The vote against Grant came from 17 republican and 15 democratic counties, which in 1876 gave 13,864 of the 19,530 plurality which the State gave to President Hayes. The vote for Grant came from 39 republican and 34 democrat counties, which gave in 1876 a clear republican plurality of only 2,652. In each of the three States it will be noticed that the Grant support is largely drawn from democratic counties. Thus in New York there are 8 democratic to 18 republican, and in Illinois 34 democratic to 27 republican. Passing next to the country at large the fact becomes even clearer yet that the third term support comes from States which can only nominate, while the

opposition comes from States which alone can elect. Putting New York in the democratic column where it was in 1876, and putting Pennsylvania and Illinois where a majority of their republican voters have been shown to stand in the republican column, Grant's support, which represents sure electoral votes, entitles him to Colorado with three votes, and Colorado declares that she will be as well pleased with Blaine as with Grant. This is an unswerving demonstration that if, as suggested by a New England State Republican Convention, the representation in the National Republican Convention were based in the ratio of republican votes, Grant would have no standing in the Chicago Convention, hardly enough indeed to have his name appear among the "scattering" on the roll call.

The *Tribune's* Chicago special says: It was whispered last evening that Senator Cameron meditates threatening a change in the programme. This disclosure of the purpose to enforce the unit rule at the outset, and by its aid to capture the temporary organization, have aroused a feeling which alarms them. He is utterly without experience as a parliamentarian or even a public speaker, and he fears he cannot control the convention in the turbulent scenes which an attempt at bulldozing would surely provoke. Casting about, therefore, for somebody to put in his place, there is a rumor that he has hit upon George C. Gorham, of California. Gorham has experience, skill, boundless audacity, and unmeasured recklessness. He betrayed the republican party in his own State last summer and voted and worked for the democratic ticket, but he never gave up his place in the national republican committee and that body never thought him of enough importance to be kicked out. If Cameron should carry out this scheme, Gorham would now become of the first importance, and the national convention might be put in the hands of a California adventurer who has no standing at home, is not recognized by the party in his own State. Six months ago he was on democratic stump, and as his last change, has just been elected delegate to the California greenback convention.

BOSTON, 27.—Dispatches from various points in New Hampshire and Massachusetts indicate that yesterday was the hottest day ever experienced, the thermometer ranging from 96 to 102 in the shade.

LOUISVILLE, 27.—Judge Baxter, to-day, gave a decision against the Nashville and Chattanooga and Louisville and Cincinnati Companies in favor of the Adams Express Company, similar to that of Justice Harlan, at Indianapolis recently.

CHICAGO, 27.—Despite the poor management, the absence of good orators and the threatening weather, the anti-Grant meeting at the Central Music Hall, last night, was a great success. Crowds thronged the door long before the hour of meeting, and not half of those who had tickets could gain admission, so that an overflowing meeting was held at Farwell Hall. The attendance at the two meetings was 5,000 to 6,000. Lieut-Governor Shuman called the Music Hall meeting to order and Henry Whing was made chairman. He made a neat speech and Kirk Hawes, the orator of the evening explained how the 92 anti-Grant delegates from Cook Co. were refused admission to the State convention. The enthusiasm was very great. Hawes was applauded most heartily when he alluded to the certainty of the case made by the contestants from Illinois, being pressed on the consideration of the national convention, and when he alluded to the future overthrow of a corrupt machine, and when while according to Grant's great fame as a military chieftain had declared him a failure as a President. He was followed by Col. A. N. Waterman, Charles A. Gregory, General Kuffner, of St. Clair and Herman Raster. An address was adopted stating the case of the disfranchisement of Cook County, setting forth that trickery and fraud alone kept them from being properly represented, theft alone gave Grant the 42 delegates and the denouncing of Logan in the most positive terms. The address also deplores the certainty of defeat with the present campaign, and states that the 20 anti-Grant delegates appointed by the congressional districts will demand and must receive fair hearing in the Chicago convention. Applause frequently interrupted the reading. The audience was evident-

ly of one mind. The same was true of the Farwell Hall meeting, where the same speakers made addresses, and besides them, Gen. Hurlburt and Elliot Anthony. Gen. Bates presided. There was no disturbance of any kind at either meeting, and the audiences were composed largely of the middle classes and business men. Two hundred vice-presidents were named and selected from prominent men in business and politics.

LEAVENWORTH, 27.—Thurston, who killed his business partner, Mr. Embury on the first of January last and was acquitted about a month ago, met D. R. Anthony, editor of the *Times* on Delaware street, yesterday afternoon, and after passing him, turned and fired two shots at him, neither of which took effect. One shot, however, struck John P. Douglass, a young man employed in the *Times* office, making a severe scalp wound. Another struck Luciene Baker, a lawyer, standing on the sidewalk about 600 feet away, in the left side, about two inches below the nipple and passed through his body, inflicting a wound at first thought mortal, but physicians now think he may recover. Mr. Baker is a prominent attorney and defended Thurston and cleared him when he was tried for murdering Embury. The affair created great excitement and the officers were obliged to secret Thurston to prevent the people from inflicting summary punishment upon him.

SANTA FE, 27.—At daylight on Monday morning the Indian scouts and the 9th Cavalry struck the camp of the hostile Apaches about 30 miles south of the Ogo Caliente, routing them completely. The chief of the scouts claim 30 Apaches killed, the soldiers claim 55 killed. Several Navajos and Comanches were found in camp. Morrow's command, which reached Ogo Caliente on Monday night, was immediately passed forward on the trail of the flying reds, and two companies of the 9th Cavalry will leave Thursday night. Hatch reaches Fort Craig to-night. Eugene Carr, at Tucson is ordered to have his command of the 7th Cavalry scout the western line of New Mexico to prevent Victorio and band doubling back on the trail into Arizona.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The Senate in executive session, confirmed Leonard Love, agent for the Indians at Cheyenne agency, Dakota; John A. Rea, register of the land office at Bismarck, Dakota; F. L. Riggs, agent for the Indians of Colorado River agency, Arizona; W. H. Parkhurst, agent for the Indians of Lower Brulle agency, Dakota; B. F. Chambers, of Nebraska, register of the land office at Niobrara; D. M. Key, of Tennessee, United States Judge for the Eastern and Middle districts of Tennessee.

The Senate rejected the nomination of S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of New Mexico.

The Secretary of State received a telegraphic dispatch from Farman, Consul-General at Cairo, stating that the obelisk and pedestal had been placed on board the steamer, which will sail in a fortnight for the United States.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent the President a communication relative to the necessity and propriety of completing four double-turreted monitors.

Among the items embraced in the general deficiency bill reported to the House this afternoon, are the following: Provided that no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment of general or special deputy marshals for services rendered at any election, for the payment of fees and expenses of United States Marshals and general deputies, earned during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, \$600,000.

The weather is the hottest ever known here in May. This makes the members doubly anxious to adjourn Congress and get away. There is now no possibility that adjournment will be effected before June 10th. The House looks very thin, and there is danger it will be reduced below a quorum. Chicago is the main attraction.

The President nominated Albert B. Bibb, of Idaho, agent for the Indians of Malheur agency, in Oregon; Benjamin F. Hacker, of Audubon, supervisor of census of the third district of Colorado; Assistant Paymaster, Frank Plunkett, to the post of Assistant Paymaster of the United States navy.

The bill agreed upon by the committee granting an extension of six years to the Northern Pacific Railroad from the 4th of July, 1880, allows actual settlers to purchase half