

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—M. Paul de Roulede, leader of the Patriotic League, addressed the section of the crowd outside the chamber, and gave the crowd "vive Grevy" and "vive Boulanger." The people rejoined with cries of "a bas Grevy" and "vive la Republique." The Garde Republicaine assisted the police to clear the whole space between the Palais Bourbon and the quays. The public are refused admission to the Palais Bourbon.

There was a big demonstration in front of the

## RUSSIAN EMBASSY

today, the crowd shouting: "Vive la Russie" and the police dispersed the gathering.

5 p.m.—The Chamber of Deputies adjourned until 6 o'clock, awaiting the communication promised by the President. When the session was resumed at 4 o'clock the order was submitted and met with applause from both left and centre. It was carried by a vote of 531 against 3. M. Rouvier then returned to the palace to communicate to M. Grevy the result of the vote. It is reported that when he informed M. Grevy that the sitting was suspended, the President replied that the ministers having resigned, he could not be charged with any communication to the chamber. M. Rouvier has freely expressed the opinion that the president will only resign under the pressure of a hostile manifestation by the chamber.

## THE EXCITEMENT

In the city is intense. A mob has gathered in front of the Palace of Elysee and are crying for the President to resign. The troops guard the entrance to the palace. Crowds in front of the Palace Bourbon became so demonstrative that the cavalry were obliged to charge them.

A number of the members of the Chamber of Deputies are in favor of impeaching M. Grevy if his resignation is not announced. The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was resumed at 6:30 p.m. Rouvier ascended the tribune, and announced that he had communicated to M. Grevy the vote of the chamber on the order of the day. "This communication," said M. Rouvier, "caused the President to modify his resolution. He had never intended to enter into conflict with Parliament and would therefore send a message to the chamber and senate tomorrow, informing them of his decision."

## ROUVIER ADDED

That the President declined to accept the resignation of his cabinet, which, therefore, retained its functions. M. Rouvier's statement was greeted with cheers, and the chamber adjourned till p.m. tomorrow.

M. Paul de Roulede and Louise Michel have been arrested. Crowds continue to flock to the Elysee and a revolutionary demonstration is expected.

At the council held at the Elysee palace this evening, Grevy asked each minister his opinion. All told him immediate resignation appeared peremptory. Grevy replied that it was the chamber that brought about the existing situation, and the chamber must bear the responsibility before the judgment seat of history. He begged Rouvier not to pronounce the word "resignation" from the tribune. He authorized Rouvier, informally, to acquaint individual deputies that

## HIS RESOLUTION

was taken, and in the presence of the votes in the senate and chamber, it was irrevocable. When DeRoulede left the chamber he proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, followed by a large crowd, whom he harangued, calling for cheers for Grevy. The police dispersed the crowd, but DeRoulede refused to go. He was arrested, but released, and proceeded to the office of *L'Intransigeant* to write a protest against the action of the police.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—The *Daily News* cable says: M. Grevy has caused the mobs of the Faubourgs by refusing to resign. General Saussier and the Paris garrison of 20,000 troops are on massed duty. The Assembly has passed through the most tumultuous day since the Commune. The Senate has accused Grevy of

## HIGH TREASON.

treason and the radicals, Rochefort and the extremists, are repenting their shyness and are shielding themselves behind the outcry that the "constitution is to blame."

The reactionists are favoring Ferry, because they see in him the most favorable instrument of their resistance to the republic. The Patriotic League of 50,000 is almost in arms against Ferry and the deputies are thundering to preserve the constitution in Grevy. Foreign powers are looking on the growing turbulence with anxious eyes. The municipal government expresses resolution and capacity to repress any attempt at violence. Such is the situation here tonight. The royalists describe it as a comedy, the radicals as

## A TRAGEDY.

In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon the clamor without and the war within ran so high that it was the chief fact that 50,000 people were gathered. A dark everything like a mob was dispersed by the mounted cavalry. No extravagance of pen or imagination, however, could exaggerate the tumult outside the Bourbon Palace.

At 2 o'clock the chamber was packed. It was decided to adjourn until 4 o'clock, send word of this action to the President and force him to speak. Meantime the report was spread through Paris and the mob began to form. The great gates of the palace are closed and a squadron of cavalry was placed on guard. At 4 o'clock every seat was taken, and ambassadors, journalists, public officials and celebrities of all sorts filled the galleries.

## THE EXCITEMENT

passes description. M. Grevy has ignored the fact that the chamber is awaiting his pleasure. No one denies the gravity of the situation. From time to time reports sweep over the chamber that the mob is swelling. Rochefort, the gray Mephisto, talks earnestly as he passes from group to group. "We have had nothing like it since the Commune," says he. "The chamber cannot force Grevy to resign, but is trying to urge him to some unconstitutional act which would give them ground to condemn him for treason. We are in danger of a revolution. The mob may march on the Elysee at any moment and frighten him into resigning. It is all the fault of Ferry or our ridiculous constitution. No constitution could be inferior to ours. I would prefer even a monarchical one." M. Rouvier announces that in view of the action of the two legislative bodies,

## THE PRESIDENT

has decided to deliver his message tomorrow, and this information occasions another prolonged outbreak, but at last the chamber agrees to adjourn until tomorrow at 2 o'clock. Then there will be more excitement, possibly.

De Roulede, during one of the assembly recesses, got into an altercation with a deputy and was removed. Afterward he headed a mob of 200 men on the Rue Rivoli and started for the Hotel de Ville. The police blocked the insurgents and arrested him.

Within a week the circulation of Rochefort's journal has run from 100,000 to 300,000. Today he doubled the salaries of his editors.

When members of the cabinet visited the Elysee in the morning,

## GREVY SAID:

"The events of the past few days convince me that in the interest of the republic I am bound not to resign. I have received from various parliamentary quarters communications asking me to remain in office; therefore, I think it my duty to retain my official functions."

Grevy at a conference with the ministers, alluding to the intrigues of the Ferrys, said: "It was all very artfully contrived, but the game is now apparent and those who play it are in a hurry to eat at the presidential table, but they are going to be disappointed."

DENVER, Dec. 11.—An Alamosa, Colorado, special says: Michael O'Brien, the tramp who brutally outraged Miss McGregor night before last, was taken from jail last night by citizens, and hanged to a gate of the stock yards. The recovery of the girl is doubtful.

## HARPER'S TRIAL.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—The Harper trial was resumed this morning with J. W. Wilshire on the stand. His testimony showed he had purchased for Harper in the Chicago market about twenty million bushels of wheat, of which they were holding 14,000,000 bushels when the crash came last June. The loss represented by the break of their corner was from three to four million dollars. In every way he made it clear that Harper was his principal, that his checks on the Fidelity Bank were not against any balance there to his credit, and that he was given to understand that they were to be protected by Harper. On cross-examination the fact was elicited that Wilshire had deposited checks aggregating \$300,000 on the First National Bank of this city and \$95,000 on the Merchants Bank with the Fidelity, where they were

## TREATED AS CASH.

He had not that amount of money in those banks at the time the checks were drawn, but he did it because he was instructed so to do by Harper, whom he supposed to be abundantly able to take care of the checks.

When the court convened in the afternoon the cross-examination of Wilshire was resumed. He said he had given checks to Harper to take up others; did not know to what amount. Said he telegraphed from Cleveland to Chicago to buy wheat for Harper. On June 4th he went to Harper's house to make a suggestion. Saw him again in the evening and got a package to take to Chicago. Mr. Gahr, Harper's brother-in-law, went with him to Chicago and took possession of the envelope Harper had given him, saying it contained \$600,000. Kershaw and Hoyt went with him to the bank.

## HIS INSTRUCTIONS

were based on a telegram from Harper to the American National Exchange Bank. If the bank would agree to take this package and see that the brokers representing the deal were amply protected, and furnish the men such accommodation as would carry it out, he was to leave the package. He acted under instructions and did not think it anything unusual.

Government counsel then took witness and showed by him that several orders for wheat were signed by Harper with his initials. He had stated in his first examination that John N.

Lewis had furnished some \$200,000 in checks, which Wilshire had discounted and put into the Fidelity Bank to the credit of the Harper deal. He now stated that the Chicago firm knew nothing of Lewis in the transaction. They only knew Wilshire. Witness said the checks on the

## FIRST NATIONAL

were met by deposits from the Fidelity. So far as he knew, all the money came from the Fidelity.

Mr. Ebenezer Schofield, cashier of the First National Bank of New York, testified that his bank made a loan to the Fidelity on two certificates of deposit, which he produced. They were for \$200,000 each, due June 27th and July 7th. They were accompanied by a letter which he also produced, with another letter received previously. The first letter gave a list of collateral for the loan, including notes on the Riverside Iron & Steel Co., Swift's Iron Co., E. L. Harper & Co. and others. The letter was signed E. L. Harper, V. P. Considerable detail was asked of this witness, the district attorney saying the purpose was to show that the money used was drawn from the bank, while a

## SPECIAL ACCOUNT

was kept for the purpose of giving him fictitious credit. Schofield said their claim presented to Receiver Armstrong was for about \$250,000.

JAMES A. Quinlan, cashier of the Chemical National Bank, New York, said his bank had made a loan on March 2nd to the Fidelity, of \$300,000, upon certain collateral. These included the notes of the companies named by the other witnesses, as well as of the Champion Machine Works, Whitely, Fassler & Kelly, and Hon. S. Bundy.

Adjourned. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1.—Martin Thomas and Joe Hamill, two residents of Crittenden County, Arkansas, arrived in Memphis this evening and brought intelligence of an affray which occurred this morning.

## THE AFFRAY

grew out of the arrest of some negroes who, it is alleged, insulted some white ladies yesterday. They were to be tried this morning before a negro justice of the peace. Their act had aroused the indignation of the whites, and about a dozen of both races met at the preliminary investigation. As to who started the row, nothing can be learned, but in the shooting that followed both negroes under arrest were killed and two of their friends wounded. The negroes fled, but after arming themselves prepared to return to the scene of conflict. They fired at Thomas and Hamill who were in a skiff, and when last seen all were going in the direction where their companions had been killed. The negroes on Cat Island outnumber the whites ten to one, and serious trouble is anticipated.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Everything is quiet throughout the city thus far. The police declare that they arrested M. Paul de Roulede and Louise Michel yesterday to save them from the violence of the crowd.

The papers are generally of the opinion that after the events of yesterday, President Grevy cannot postpone his resignation. They approve the attitude of the chamber as calm and dignified.

*Le Soleil* declares that President Grevy's action in deferring his resignation was especially aimed at M. Ferry.

Some papers believe that the events of yesterday will restore union among the republicans.

## GREVY HAS RESIGNED.

PARIS, Dec. 2, 1:30 p.m.—President Grevy's resignation has been sent to the President of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. It will be read at the opening of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. There are crowds in front of the Chamber of Deputies. The police have cleared the approaches to the building and have stopped traffic in the vicinity.

## GREVY'S MESSAGE.

2:25 p.m.—President Grevy's message resigning the presidency of the republic has just been read in the Chamber of Deputies. In it, Grevy says he regards the votes taken in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies yesterday as a decisive demonstration necessitating his resignation. After recalling his services to the country, which assured tranquility at home and peace abroad, he declares that he leaves the office with a feeling of sadness, while declining to be responsible for future results.

## HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

The deputies received the message with profound silence.

M. Floquet read a letter from the President of the Senate, summoning a congress of the two chambers at Versailles, for the purpose of electing a new president. The sitting then closed amid cries of "Vive la republique!"

## THE TEXT

of M. Grevy's message of resignation is as follows:

"So long as I had only to contend with the difficulties that have accumulated in my path, the attacks of the press, the abstention of men whom the public voice called to my side and the increasing impossibility to form a ministry, I struggled on and remained where duty bade me; but at the moment when public opinion, better informed, marked a change, which gave me hope of form-

ing a government, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies voted a double resolution which, under the form of an adjournment to a fixed hour to await the President's promised message, is tantamount to summoning the President to resign. It would be my duty and right to resist, but under the circumstances in which we are placed, the conflict between the executive and Parliament might entail circumstances, which restrain me. Wisdom and patriotism command me to yield."

## BALLOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

A number of members of the two chambers held a session in Palace Bourbon this afternoon for the purpose of balloting for President, preparatory to an election by the Congress at Versailles tomorrow.

## THE FIRST BALLOT

resulted as follows:

M. Floquet, 101 votes; M. DeFreycinet, 94; M. Brisson, 56; M. Sadi Carnot, 49; M. Ferry, 19; M. Fallieres, 3; M. Grevy, 2.

The second ballot was then taken.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—Eminence, Kentucky, was partially destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames were raging at 4:30. One-third of the business portion is in ruins and the wind is blowing hard. There is no chance of stopping the conflagration unless the wind changes. It started in Miller's grocery, burned the town hall, Moody & Proctor's drug store, Marr & Brewer's lumber and coal yard, O'Connell's butcher shop, and a large carriage factory, all except the latter being completely destroyed and the flames rapidly consuming it at last accounts, with many other places in immediate danger. There were but little hopes that the flames could be checked before the entire row of business houses were destroyed.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—The second trial of Lord Mayor Sullivan for printing in his paper reports of suppressed branches of the National League, took place today and resulted in conviction. Sullivan was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, but without labor.

## RECEIVES IT QUIETLY.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—Lord Mayor Sullivan took his seat in the court of assizes today, and kept it until the commission was read. He then made a formal protest against the omission of his name, and withdrew from court. Sexton, high sheriff, accompanied him in his withdrawal.

Sullivan will be treated in prison as a first-class misdemeanant. He has announced that he will not appeal from the decision of the court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Rudger Clawson, convicted of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, and sentenced, in November, 1884, to three years and six months imprisonment, in the Utah Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the President.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—A dispatch to the *Boersens Courier* from St. Petersburg says the police surprised a Nihilist rendezvous and factory for the manufacture of dynamite in the Wassili Ostrow and Peski quarters. In one case there was a desperate encounter in which there was serious bloodshed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—At the opening of the Harper trial Mr. Schofield, of the First National Bank of New York, explained the accounts of his bank with the Fidelity stating that the Fidelity's general account showed a credit of \$500,000 while their special account showed a deficit of \$500,000. He said it was an agreement that the special account was not to be drawn. Bank Examiner Powell, who was the government's agent in the closing of the doors of the Fidelity last June, told his story, how he was beggared by Harper to pass the examination and was then asked to telegraph to the comptroller of currency for authority to not make the examination. He then found in the till late memorandum checks as cash representing \$600,000.

## BRIGGS SWIFT,

president, said he never knew of them till then. Harper, when asked for an explanation, walked away in silence. Mr. Powell, discount clerk, showed that the discounts to the amount of \$142,000 were made between January and June, but most of them remained uncollected. The defense then drew from witness the statement that W. H. Chatfield, one of the directors of the bank, was one in whose name the discounts appeared as late as June 13. W. A. Lucias, general book-keeper, testified that the letter of advice was from a party who had no funds in the bank. Harper took that letter and draft and it appears in Harper's account with his endorsement.

Paul D. Ashbrook, the individual book-keeper of the Fidelity National Bank, said that Harper's account was frequently overdrawn. At one time in May, it was overdrawn \$16,000. Witness read the fluctuations of Harper's and

## OTHER ACCOUNTS

in which he was interested from January to June. Nearly all were overdrawn at some time. When Briggs Swift, president of the Fidelity Bank, came to the stand he was asked if he knew his bank was engaged in the wheat deal. "I did not," was his blunt answer. He then went on to say that he asked Harper in January last if he was in the wheat deal, and Harper said he had not a dollar in it. "Later, I sent him a letter, asking him some questions and he answered by letter, saying he had no interest whatever in the matter, and if any man said he had he was a liar. Afterwards I

spoke to him about it, and he always contradicted the rumors that he was in the deal. When the public began to suspect the Fidelity Bank, I wanted to restore confidence. I went to the bank with Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*, who had known me for years, and together we

## CATECHISED HARPER

on the subject. We put him on the stand and he denied it. Then Mr. Smith, upon my assurance, and upon Harper's express statement, wrote an editorial denying the Fidelity Bank was mixed up in the affair. This was but a few days before the failure."

During his examination Swift said when he was in the city he spent three or four hours each day at the bank, but that he was away from the city part of the summer and winter, and that at these times Harper attended to his duties. He never examined the books of the discount book-keeper, nor had he ever for the benefit of the bank examined things critically to see how the business was being carried on, although he had opportunity to examine all things connected with the bank.

## ARENSDORF'S TRIAL.

ST. LOUIS CITY, Iowa, Dec. 2.—Today has been one of the most important days in the trial of Arensdorf, for the murder of Haddock. Hon. Byron Webster, of Dubuque, United States revenue collector, testified that from about 10 o'clock until the fatal shot was fired, on the night of the murder, he was in Shepherd's saloon and restaurant, and that Arensdorf was not there. The importance of this evidence consists in the fact that Shepherd's saloon is the place where Arensdorf located himself at the moment of the murder and for some time before and is a vital point of the alibi.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—George Shirle, an avowed German anarchist, was today fined \$150 on the charges of disorderly conduct and carrying

## CONCEALED WEAPONS.

While intoxicated Shirle attacked a policeman who was helping him across a slippery pavement. In the station Shirle declared he had purchased the revolver to kill the policeman. He had a full box of cartridges in his possession also.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 2.—John Coughlin, the partner of "Blinky" Morgan, indicted for the murder of Detective Hurligan, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, at Ravenna, this afternoon. A motion for a new trial was filed.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 2.—*Pioneer Press* special from Pierre, Dakota: Jumping Dog, the Indian who fired the Cheyenne agency a few days ago, was captured last night. This morning he stabbed two of his guards to death with spears and then suicided.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—In the second ballot 338 senators and deputies voted. The result was: M. De Freycinet, 190 votes; M. Brisson, 84; M. Sadi Carnot, 27; M. Floquet, 26; M. Ferry, 11. Only members of the republican group took part in the ballots.

At 4:30 p.m. groups of people had begun to assemble in front of the Palace Bourbon.

## LOUISE MICHEL

attempted to force an entrance into the building, and was again placed under arrest.

A number of radicals went to the Hotel de Ville to request the municipal council to join the deputation which will call upon the leaders of the extreme left to protest against the election of M. Ferry to the presidency.

In pursuance of the order to the generals to join their commands, Gen. Boulanger has returned to Clermont-Ferrand, his headquarters.

Evening.—On the pretext that the republic was threatened, hundreds of revolutionists and socialists, followed by a crowd composed of all elements, started for the Hotel de Ville. The police and cavalry charged the mob, which retaliated with a

## VOLLEY OF STONES.

A number of persons were wounded. The mob was dispersed.

The municipal council has decided to continue in permanent session.

MM. Camelinat and Duxoroy, extremist deputies, with Rochefort of the *Intransigeant*, tried to harangue the crowd in front of the Palace de Bourbon, but were prevented by the police. Afterwards they proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, followed by the mob. The guards dispersed the crowd, but permitted the two deputies to enter. The municipal council was then discussing the proposal to proceed to the Palace de Bourbon tomorrow, to demand that the chamber save the republic. M. Camelinat obtained a fervent hearing, and the municipal council agreed, by a vote of 54 to 18, to ask an audience with the Chamber of Deputies.

## ALL QUIET.

Midnight.—There was much less excitement in the city tonight than last night. Knots of curious people collected from time to time, but were easily dispersed.

Senators and moderate deputies generally abstain from taking part in today's test balloting. The plenary meeting to be held tomorrow morning will afford better indications of the final result.

Some serious rioting occurred in the Place de la Concorde during the evening. The mounted guard charged the crowd and shots were fired at the police. The latter were reinforced by infantry and a charge was made in which sixty persons were injured. At