

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

NEW YORK, June 11.—There is much discussion over the proposed plan to make the Grant monument fund a feature of the republican presidential campaign. Now there is only \$130,000 in the treasury against the \$500,000 desired. The idea is that of the late Joseph W. Drexel, expressed just before his death, to have the republican clubs throughout the country take the matter in hand and solicit contributions from one dollar upward until the funds are completed. Prominent men of both parties favor the plan.

WHAT CAN THEY DO WITHOUT BLAINE?

Patrick Ford in the next issue of his paper the *Irish World* concludes a four-column review of the political situation by saying: "Without Blaine as the standard-bearer and the champion of our cause, defeat seems inevitable. It looks now as if it would be a go-as-you-please game at Chicago and that the folly of selfishness would have it all its own way."

Ford says in 1884 the republicans were beaten by an alleged accident. Now they are demoralized by the magnanimity of a great leader who has vacated his rightful place through a consideration for the feelings of others.

AN ANTI-CLEVELAND LEAGUE.

The Irish-American Anti-Cleveland Protection League was permanently organized last night. Branch leagues are to be organized in every assembly district. Michael Breslan, one of the officers, in a speech said Cleveland had proved himself anti-American as well as anti-Irish.

PLANS OF THE BLAINE MEN.

The story published on the 8th inst. of a plot among the friends of Blaine to create a deadlock in the convention for the purpose of forcing its nomination receives confirmation. Delegates to Chicago from Pennsylvania are divided between Blaine, Sherman and Gresham. Governor Beaver and Senator Quay are for Sherman. "Boss" McManus is non-committal. The Blaine men claim to hold the key to the situation and are counting on Sherman's inability to get enough votes in the convention on the first ballot to insure his nomination. A deadlock, they say, will inevitably follow, and at the right moment the name of Blaine will be sprung and he will be nominated.

FOR HARRISON AND PHELPS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—A *Press* special from Washington this morning says: Blaine leaders have agreed to support Harrison of Indiana and Phelps of New Jersey. This comes from authentic sources. The backers of this ticket say Gresham would lose 20,000 votes in Indiana were he nominated.

DEPEW HAS NOW WITHDRAWN.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Depew this morning was shown the St. Louis dispatch stating that a letter had been received from a friend of his stating that Depew had withdrawn as a candidate. Depew said he has no friend in New York who would or could have written such a letter, and indeed if such a letter had been written it was unwarranted and untrue.

IF NOT BLAINE, THEN ALGER.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Ex-Congressman Horr of Michigan, a warm supporter of Governor Alger for the Presidency, started for Chicago yesterday. Before leaving he said: "I am afraid we shall have a long session; there are so many candidates, you know, and so many speeches to be made putting them in nomination, the speeches will take up the best part of three days."

Horr expressed a strong faith in his candidate's success. "He is a vote getter," he said, "that's what we claim for him. Nominate him and he will run like a steer through a cornfield. I think he stands a big chance too, unless the balloting should hang until the delegates get tired and turn round and say, 'Well, let's put up Blaine again. He is the man they all want anyhow. Let's nominate him and take chances,' and away it would go like a cyclone. If some such condition of things doesn't turn up I feel Alger is the man."

PHELPS A CANDIDATE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 11.—The *Times* gives prominence to a dispatch to the effect that William Walter Phelps is in dead earnest a presidential candidate. The *Times* says: That the statesman is in dead earnest is shown by the fact that he has given up his summer junketting abroad. His wife and family have gone to Europe and the congressman has taken off his coat and has undertaken the greatest job of his life—which is to get Jersey into line of battle against Cleveland, McPherson and the Mills bill. Phelps, who recently wrote a letter stating he was a dark horse in the presidential race, refused to be interviewed, but there are those who do not hesitate to say it was his letter to Blaine which brought out the Paris letter, and till that letter was written he felt authorized by reason of his close relations to Blaine to press him as a candidate.

THE WISE-MABONE CONTEST.

RICHMOND, Va., June 11.—The Wise faction delegates to Chicago have ready all the evidence they want for the contest with the Mabone delegates before the convention. They say they are

sanguine of being partially recognized in the convention, but the Mabone men declare there is no show for such a result.

GOVERNOR BEAVERS IDEA.

HARRISBURG, June 11.—Of the democratic ticket and platform Governor Beaver says: "It is an honest ticket upon a sincere platform, and raises a direct issue upon the great political question of the present day never heretofore distinctly raised. The republican party gladly and unequivocally accepts the issue, and will go to the country unhesitatingly upon it. The result will definitely settle for a generation whether the American or English policy shall prevail in the United States."

THE COMING CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—An exodus of politicians will take place on Thursday next and nearly every republican of prominence in Washington will by then have turned his head towards Chicago and his mind to the difficult task before the convention and none will even attempt to deny that the situation is one requiring great care and mature thought. The democratic programme is going outside of Indiana and selecting Thurman for second place on the ticket is gradually becoming known and little by little it leaks out notwithstanding the efforts of those most interested to prevent it, that Calvin Brice, the twenty times millionaire had probably as much to do with the shaping of events at St. Louis as any one there. It was his idea that led the democratic party to going outside of Indiana for the presidential candidate. He thought that Ohio would be carried by Thurman on the ticket because the republicans would feel so certain of that state that they would make little or no fight for it. This was under the supposition that a still hunt for votes in that state could be made without awakening the suspicions of the republicans. This was more probably Mr. Brice's thought because the attention of the republicans would be centered on Indiana and there was no question in his mind but that Cleveland and Thurman could carry Ohio if the republicans did not become alarmed. If, however, after the situation became known the republicans should become

ALARMED ABOUT OHIO.

going for Thurman it would unquestionably result in their placing the party standard in the hands of John Sherman. This it was argued would settle the question of Indiana and make it sure for Cleveland and Thurman. The general opinion here among the republicans is that the candidate will come from Indiana and that it will be Harrison, Gresham or ex-Governor Porter, with the vice-president from New York. Ex-Governor Porter, it is true, is not a candidate and has consented to offer Harrison's name to the convention, but it is not yet altogether improbable that history will repeat itself and a scene of eight years ago may be enacted again in the coming convention. Garfield then in presenting Sherman's name was in precisely the same position that Porter will be in Chicago. Garfield was not a candidate then, but the convention settled upon him as the most available man. Porter would likely prove quite as good in running abilities. He carried Indiana in 1884 by a larger majority than was ever polled in that state for any governor since the war. He has been in the House and was first controller of the Treasury. He is a man of splendid presence, agreeable manners and altogether thoroughly qualified to be the standard bearer of his party. He is also exceedingly popular with the masses in Indiana and it is more than likely, so his friends say, that he could carry the state against the democratic ticket.

COMPLAINT AGAINST GRESHAM.

There is some complaint in Indiana against Gresham on account of his having taken up his residence in Chicago, where his law practice keeps him most of the time and it is such reasons as those that often decide a state. Harrison too, is found fault with by the leaders of the opposition booms because he is an out and out blue stocking. The Indiana delegates have been instructed to vote for him, however, which leaves Gresham out in the cold. The latter's initial strength must therefore be secured from other states. Considerable talk is heard here about McKinley of Ohio as an offset to Thurman. McKinley of all Western men, probably stands out clearly as a leader of protection which every one admits will be the one great issue of the coming campaign.

The Alger boom is making no apparent headway, and is fostered mainly by Michigan men, who naturally would like the honor to go to their state, and those men whose aid has been secured by Alger's barrel. It is safe to assume, however, that whatever is done at Chicago will be done in a business way. There will be little sentiment allowed to enter into the choice of candidates. The republicans realize that to be beaten now would mean more than defeat for four years. It would mean that the party might as well pack its trunks, disband and seek new issues and new men.

REPRESENTATIVES AT CHICAGO.

Congressman S. V. White of Brooklyn, was at the Grand Pacific tonight. He says Chauncey M. Depew's name will be presented to the convention, and on the first ballot will no doubt receive the full vote of New York.

Representatives of some five presi-

dential booms are in the city tonight. Governor Alger and Senator Allison's agents who were first on the ground were reinforced early by Sherman's proxy, and tonight added the spokesman for Harrison. Politicians from abroad are making the acquaintance of Judge Gresham, who resides at the Palmer House. His supporters held another meeting tonight, and a number of speeches were made.

FOR ALLISON.

At Allison's headquarters are quite a group of Iowans. J. S. Clarkson, chairman of the Iowa delegation and a member of the national republican committee, expresses the opinion that the contest is narrowing down to three men, one of them being Senator Allison. "He will," said Clarkson, "have great strength in the country west of the Mississippi. He has strength in the south and a great deal of strength in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine and Vermont."

SENATOR HARRISON'S INTERESTS

are being looked after by Charles F. Griffin, Indiana's secretary of state. He said: "Thurman is playing into the hands of Harrison. It makes Indiana more than ever a doubtful state. The people of Indiana want Harrison. They are not hostile to Gresham, but Harrison is their choice, and every delegate is pledged to his support just as there is a chance to win."

SHERMAN'S CAUSE.

W. S. Cappelman, chairman of the republican state committee of Ohio, champions the cause of Sherman. He says: "We do not put Sherman forward because Thurman is to be defeated, but because he is the strongest in the field. As for Thurman, his nomination is not a strong one in Ohio."

ALGER MEN.

Frank D. Decker and George H. Hopkins are here in the interest of Alger. They are jubilant over the expressions of Patrick Egan and other Irish-Americans favoring Alger in preference to Gresham. Decker hinted that other surprises were in store. As nearly as could be judged by surface indications the Alger agents hope to divide the Gresham phalanx in Illinois by capturing a portion of the old supporters of Logan.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The customs agent and Collector Magone are exercised over the alleged discovery of smuggling on an extensive scale by Mrs. Rose Ludvig, a fashionable dressmaker of Fourteenth Street. She makes gowns for actresses and many people of note, and her patrons have frequently Paris-made costumes received through her. Last year her brother, Maurice Desseldorf, who is in business in Paris, visited her here, and the two returned to Europe in the fall, the dressmaker with a large order from customers for Worth costumes. While at the French capital she perfected a clever scheme for evading customs duty on dresses, most of which were seized today by the collector's agents. When the costumes were prepared, Mrs. Ludvig went to Miss Bessie Montour of this city, who was studying elocution in London and induced her to return home as an actress with Worth costumes as her wardrobe, and acting herself as Miss Montour's maid. In that way the dresses were passed duty free on the usual declarations. Many of the gowns are now being worn, their owners being innocent of the manner of their importation and these have not and it is likely will not be seized. Miss Montour has returned to London to pursue her studies. The entire importation was valued at \$10,000.

A POSTAL APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Postmaster-General today sent to Congress an additional estimate for an appropriation for the free delivery service for the next fiscal year of \$1,021,200. This additional amount, the Postmaster-General says, is necessary to carry out the provisions of the act extending the eight hour law to letter carriers. It is estimated that it will be necessary to employ 1600 more carriers, an increase of 25 per cent, to bring the hours of letter carriers within the provisions of the law.

PARDONS GRANTED.

The President has granted pardon to George L. Webber, of Montana, convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced November 3rd, 1883, to twenty years' imprisonment. Pardons have also been granted to John R. Barnes, of Utah, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, and Zil Riggs and R. D. Jones, of Utah, bigamy, and W. P. McConnell, of Montana, for counterfeiting.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Prince Roland Napoleon Bonaparte called at the White House today and paid his respects to the President. He subsequently had an interview with Secretary Fairchild at the Treasury Department.

A rather thinly attended caucus of democratic representatives talked for three hours tonight upon

THE TARIFF BILL.

The caucus had been called to devise means for expediting action upon the bill but nothing definite was accomplished. Mills said he had been requested by McKinley to cause the consideration of the bill to be suspended during the republican convention to accommodate a number of republican members who wished to attend. In view of the urgent necessity for the speedy passage of the appropriation bills, it

was generally believed that this request might be granted and that the appropriation bills might be acted upon during the suspension of the tariff debate. The final disposition of the matter was left to the democratic members of the ways and means committee. It is probable that the debate will be allowed to run for some time longer before an attempt is made to apply any severe restrictive measures. It is believed that after the Chicago convention the republicans can be induced to adopt a proposition looking to an agreement upon the date of taking a final vote upon the bill.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND,

who has been ill for about a week with an attack of rheumatism and nervous prostration, is still confined to his room. It will probably be some days before he is able to get out again.

DUBLIN, June 11.—Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick has written another letter in relation to the Pope's rescript in which he vehemently reiterates the statements in his letter to the Mayor of Limerick in regard to those who refuse to abide by the terms of the rescript, and denounces all those who refuse to obey the Pope as desperate men. Bishop O'Dwyer hints he will excommunicate the schismatical parishioners of his diocese who disobey the rescript. The slanders directed against himself, he says, are malicious lies, concocted by the leaders of the agitation in order to prejudice his spiritual authority. He says he has always been a nationalist but he does not accept disobedience of the Pope as a test of fealty to the cause.

BERLIN, June 11.—The *National Zeitung* says: The insertion of the caula in the Emperor's throat causes difficulty because the trachea has become so enlarged that the tube no longer fills it completely, and the pus coming from the upper part can flow into the tubes. To prevent this a rubber ring has been fitted on the caula so as to fill the space between the tube and the walls of the trachea. The Emperor became feverish tonight.

LONDON, June 11.—In the Commons today W. H. Smith announced that the government would proceed with the licensing clauses in the local government bill.

Balfour, replying to Gladstone, declined to put on the table the evidence on which convictions for boycotting had been obtained and said the ends of justice were amply secured through the Supreme Court while the evils of boycotting would be seriously aggravated by publicity.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Midnight.—There is no change in General Sheridan's condition since 9 p.m. He has coughed occasionally, but without distress. His pulse is good and respiration about the same as before. He slept comfortably at times during the evening.

POTSDAM, June 12.—A bulletin issued at 9:30 this morning says: The difficulty in swallowing which has troubled the Emperor recently has increased, and the taking of nourishment becomes difficult. The Emperor feels weak this morning.

LONDON, June 12.—The Prince of Wales this morning received a telegram from Potsdam stating that the condition of Emperor Frederick was very serious. The prince on the receipt of the telegram ordered that the usual state procession to Ascot Heath be abandoned.

POTSDAM, June 12.—It is considered by the Emperor's physicians that the Emperor's disease has possibly reached oesophagus. At the same time they consider that the difficulty he experiences in taking nourishment may be temporary.

LONDON, June 12.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., from Berlin, states that the Emperor can only take food by artificial means.

CHICAGO, June 12.—A telegram from Fort Riley, Kansas, announces the death from heart disease of Mrs. Forsythe, the wife of Col. James W. Forsythe, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Gen. Sheridan passed a quiet night, but was a little disturbed after midnight by coughing. His general condition this morning is about the same.

It was stated at the Sheridan residence this afternoon, at 12:30, that the General is doing remarkably well. He has rested quietly all morning and his sleep is not broken by fits of coughing. He relishes what he eats and his appetite seems to be growing.

LONDON, June 12.—In the House of Commons today, Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, announced that all the licensing clauses in the local government bill would be abandoned.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—The committee in charge of the arrangements for the convention of the national league democratic clubs on July 4th, hope to induce President Cleveland to attend the convention. Speaker Carlisle, Senators Gorman, Blackburn and other prominent leaders will also be invited. A ratification meeting also of the presidential ticket, will be held while the convention is in session.

PORTLAND, Maine, June 12.—The republican state convention bids fair to be the largest and most enthusiastic held here for years.

At 11 o'clock the convention hall was packed, fully 3,000 persons being present. Chairman Manley called the convention to order and after prayer, Hon. Andrew P. Wiswell, temporary chairman, delivered the opening address. A large portion of the speech was devoted to criticising the action of the President in not sustaining the civil service reform theories and in his failure to meet the fishery question. The President's free trade message was ad-

versely commented on and compared with the action of Blaine, whose outspoken utterances were commended by the speaker. He said that Blaine was largely interested in the tariff bill, which would disastrously effect the lumber interests of the state. The people have had enough of three years democratic administration with its blunders, and they now want a president who will protect American citizens on land or sea, and that man was James G. Blaine, but, if they could not have him, the republicans of Maine would follow with unbroken ranks the leadership of the Chicago nominee. Allusions to Blaine were received with enthusiastic applause, repeated again and again.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Yesterday on motion of Sherman, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Gray in support of the ratification.

The Senate was bound to presume that this treaty was the outcome of an honest endeavor and earnest and patriotic desire on the part of the Executive to which it related and that the President was correct (until the contrary has appeared), when he said that it had been made on a basis honorable and just to both parties. He greatly mistook the temper and sense of the American people if they would tolerate any discussion of the pending treaty but one which appealed to their judgment and not to their prejudice or passions and not to a class or section, or if they countenance the rejection of it for any reason which did not concern the interests and welfare of the whole country, or honor, prestige or dignity of the republic. Some slurs, he said, had been cast by the senator from Maine (Frye) towards the Secretary of State, but there never came from a state department anything like a surrender of the American rights in the treaty of 1871, under President Grant's administration, and yet that treaty was one of the triumphs of General Grant's administration although for the privilege of an in-shore fishery while the American fishermen had just abandoned as not worth the license of \$1 a ton, it gave the American market to the Canadian fishermen and five and one-half millions besides. Notice has been given by Congress of the abrogation of that treaty at the expiration of its term, and the United States has been again admitted to the privileges on the conditions and restrictions prescribed by the convention of 1818. Was it surprising, therefore, he asked, that the old conditions of dispute of the idling interpretation should again recur? The treaties of 1854 and 1871 had not attempted to settle these questions, they had only postponed them. The United States, he said, could not, in view of the valuable fisheries of Behring's Sea, afford to establish any narrow or restrictive doctrine of the Territorial waters, such had not been the doctrine of American publicists and statesmen. He went on to argue that the pending treaty was practicable, sensible, and a statesman would like the way of dealing with the question? The democratic party today was on the American side of this question. The Secretary of State and negotiations of a treaty were on the American side of the question, those who defended it in the Senate, were on the American side. The President was on the American side and the American people would recognize the courage and self-sacrificing devotion to their highest interests with that brave, honest, straightforward and sagacious man, it had ought to save them.

At the close of Gray's speech, Hoar obtained the floor, and a further consideration of the fisheries treaty was, on motion of Sherman, postponed until Monday, the 25th of June. The Senate then adjourned.

LONDON, June 12.—A Berlin correspondent of the *St. James Gazette* telegraphs, that it is rumored that General Von Schellendorf, Prussian minister of war, is about to resign, because of his disapproval of the projects for the reform of the army respecting the scheme concerning officers. The rivalries between the parties of the Emperor and of the Crown Prince have increased since the latter has been entrusted with representative powers.

OTTAWA, June 11.—Lord Stanley, the new governor-general, has already become the subject of talk by his democratic actions. He was on Parliament Hill this afternoon long before the guard of honor, and employed his waiting time in walking up and down the boulevard, chatting with Sir A. Caron, Sir Fred Middleton and his aide-de-camp. After the guards arrived Lord Stanley did something which no other governor before him has ever done. He inspected the guard. He then entered the senate chamber where the ceremony of swearing him in was gone through. Replying to a civic address, Lord Stanley expressed the thanks of himself and family for the cordial welcome extended to him by the citizens of Ottawa. He was glad to see the citizens of Ottawa animated with loyalty to Her Majesty, whom he characterized as becoming every day more and more enshrined in the hearts of the people after a reign of 50 years.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Diss de Bar conspiracy trial was continued today.

John P. McCormick, journalist, testified that Mme. Diss de Bar, in his presence, spoke of Mrs. Solomon as her mother. He testified that the Madame was not the daughter of Louis Montez.

Albert Bierstadt, the artist, testified that in the pretended production of a spirit picture for him by the