

CLEVELAND DON'T LIKE GRAY

He is Not Inclined to Run with Indiana's Ex-Governor.

CAMPBELL OR BOIES PREFERRED

Much Trouble Anticipated in Filling the Second Place on the Democratic National Ticket—How Speculators Secure Advance Information.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 213 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 10.

Leading Cleveland men in Washington say that Mr. Cleveland will have something to say about the "Cleveland and Gray" ticket, which was floated to the wind at Indianapolis yesterday.

There has been much criticism of late of the secrecy which was observed by Representative Hatch of the committee on agriculture up to the time of reporting the amendment bill.

The following are verbatim extracts from the letter: "There is hardly a question in my mind that there has been a considerable amount of money made through the combination of but two individuals, one of whom is in Chicago, and the other in New York, who have access to the leading markets of the country."

Lightning Calculators Demanded. "The combination allows of no second class workers, or slow calculators. You must be a lightning calculator."

How to Work the Scheme. "If the bill passes as it is what will break; if it does not pass the market will advance. This is the feeling now, and any change occurring to change it should be advised at once."

How it is Worked in the House. The Hatch committee learned some time ago that the members were endeavoring to get such information as the following: The policy of secrecy was therefore determined upon and lived up to, with the greatest care so far as the outside world was concerned.

World's Fair Commission. CHICAGO, Ill., April 10.—At a meeting of the National World's Fair commission Saturday a resolution was adopted petitioning Congress to provide amply for the payment of awards in all lines of competitive exhibitions, and for the payment of all expenses involved in the administrative details of the federal commission.

Western Congressmen Indignant. There is much indignation in Washington among western republican congressmen over the outrageous cutting down of appropriations for making surveys of public lands.

Weather Forecast. OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 10.

Generally cloudy, threatening weather with southerly winds prevailing throughout the Missouri valley. Light rain or drizzle has fallen at all stations and rain tonight is reported from Valentine and North Platte.

No Favors for Alliance Members. It is not believed that half of the present farmers' alliance representation in the house will be returned this fall.

STANTON'S CAUSE SUSTAINED

Sherman's Treaty with Johnston Set Aside for Good and Sufficient Reasons.

CONCESSIONS MADE THAT WERE NOT SAFE

Documents and Letters Quoted Show the Secretary Did Not Treat the Warrior Justly—Senator Sherman's Statement Calls Forth a Spirited Answer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Hon. H. C. Gorham, an executor of the private papers of Senator Stanton, has written the following letter to Senator Sherman.

"Hon. JOHN L. SHERMAN, United States Senator: Dear Sir—In your recent address in New York on the career and public service of your illustrious brother, General W. T. Sherman, you made the following reference to the terms proposed by him for surrender of the forces of General Joseph Johnston."

"General Sherman believed in and sought to carry out the policy of President Lincoln. The terms of the surrender were tentative and the conditions were entirely subject to the supervision of the executive authorities, but instead of being submitted to the general, they were passed in the shadow of a great crime, but stern and relentless enemies, who had not consented to the conditions imposed by General Grant upon General Lee and who would have disregarded them had not General Grant threatened to resign upon the refusal to carry out his terms."

"You were not favored by Lincoln. "What would have it understood by this that while General Sherman engaged in a praiseworthy and purely military act, which was not in the least a crime, he was set upon and insulted and his arrangements set aside by President Johnson and Edwin Stanton, then secretary of war, in a man and narrow spirit of revenge because of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and that at this juncture the general kindness of that noble and patriotic president toward him and these alleged enemies, and that the two generals agreed on new terms and ended the war. You state all this in your address, and have approved General Sherman's course."

"Whatever policy Mr. Lincoln might have recommended to congress for the restoration of the confederated states, and in conformity with the union, none know better than you that he would never have undertaken to do so without the approval of congress. Mr. Lincoln left no room for doubt on this point, for he gave the following directions to General Sherman: 'You will then have to sign the terms of the agreement before the Sherman-Johnston negotiations.'"

"To General Grant: The president directs me to say that he will have no conference with the rebels, and that he will not capitulate of Lee's army or solely for political reasons. Such questions will be referred to congress, and will submit them to no military conference or convention. Meanwhile, you are to continue your operations as usual, and to report to me from time to time."

"You will say that General Sherman had not heard of this order of Mr. Lincoln's when he made his arrangement with Johnston, but he had. He had received the order from Mr. Lincoln, and he had approved of the arrangement. The general needed no such admonition to teach him that the discussion of political questions was not to be had, and that an invasion of civil authority and outside the powers of a military commander, he frankly admitted, was not to be had. He had received the order of Mr. Lincoln, and he had approved of the arrangement of his terms, and he had approved of the arrangement of his terms, and he had approved of the arrangement of his terms."

"Why the Terms Were Rejected. "General Grant started immediately after adjournment of the cabinet meeting at Raleigh, N. C., and arrived at Sherman's headquarters on the 24th to execute the president's order. Under this order Sherman gave notice that hostilities would be resumed, whereupon Johnston's army was surrendered under terms accorded by Grant. The order of Mr. Lincoln, and necessarily Mr. Stanton telegraphed to General John A. Dix in New York, to publish the same day a copy of the Sherman-Johnston agreement, and it was disseminated to the public. It was this that was the reason for its disappearance. These reasons were as follows: "It was an exercise of an authority not vested in Sherman, and he knew it. He knew that both he and Johnston knew that the general had no authority to enter into any such arrangements."

"I would respectfully suggest the president be advised of the result of the Sherman-Johnston negotiations. Respectfully, W. T. STANTON, Secretary of War." "You will say that General Sherman had not heard of this order of Mr. Lincoln's when he made his arrangement with Johnston, but he had. He had received the order from Mr. Lincoln, and he had approved of the arrangement. The general needed no such admonition to teach him that the discussion of political questions was not to be had, and that an invasion of civil authority and outside the powers of a military commander, he frankly admitted, was not to be had. He had received the order of Mr. Lincoln, and he had approved of the arrangement of his terms, and he had approved of the arrangement of his terms."

HE GIVES AWAY THE SCHEMES OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE WHOLE WORLD.

LOOKING SOUTH WITH COVETOUS EYES

DANGERS WHICH HE THINKS THREATENS THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—COMPLICATION IN EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS—EUROPE'S BIG GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENT.

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THEY ARE READY TO FIGHT

Wyoming Citizens Prepared to Drive Out the Invaders.

EVERY MAN IS A WALKING ARSENAL

Little Information from the Seat of War—Casper People Will Immediately Resort to Any Miscellaneous Killing in Their Vicinity in Kind.

CASPER, Wyo., April 10.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Nothing authentic has today reached this town from Powder river and although there has been offered very liberal inducements for couriers, everything so far has failed to induce horseback riders to go into the Powder river country from the fear of being shot from ambush.

All kinds of rumors are afloat. There is considerable comment on Colonel Richard's interview in a Cheyenne paper about the people of the state raising what they consume and taking French leave of the state when he personally knew that an armed force was invading the state with an avowed intention of exterminating part of the citizens of the state. Richards is colonel of the state militia and is in Ogden. The action of Acting Governor Barber in not trying to stop the proceedings, by law adding citizens, looked upon as despicable, if not a betrayal of the trust reposed in him. The action of the state officers in the matter is without comparison in the history of a civilized country, and is open to severe criticism.

No one knows who the armed force is after nor what moment they may swoop down on this community. The seat of war is a walking arsenal, and the excitement is so great that it is impossible to get the ringleader's object is to kill off all his private enemies on this trip, about one-half the population here must be on the list. This section, to a man, will turn out if any miscellaneous killing takes place around here. Several newspaper representatives are here, but fear to go to the scene, as every stranger is looked upon with suspicion and anxiety, if they caught the reporters, would keep them close prisoners.

FOUGHT ON POWDER RIVER

Slight Details of an Engagement Between the Rival Cattlemen.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 10.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The first definite news from the seat of war in Johnson county was received at Douglas, a few miles west of Cheyenne, on Saturday evening. It was in the shape of a brief message from Sheriff Ingersoll to Deputy Sheriff Kinnell at Douglas. It states that a fight has occurred on Powder river between the big stockmen and rustlers, but gives no particulars whatever. A private letter received from the invading army has occurred possession north of Buffalo, as they have several times, seventy or eighty feet of wire is removed and carried away.

Line repairers have been most steadily at work, but their success so far is evidenced by the fact that the only message that has been gotten through since last Wednesday is the one mentioned above. It is now said that the invading army has secured possession of the telegraph lines in a reach on powder river and that nothing is allowed to pass which will give any indication of what is going on. The temporary camp of the "avengers" is located, it is said, on the site of old Fort Reno. It is reported from Douglas that occasional words can be caught over the wire, but that has not met his fate perhaps, among others. It is now believed that one of the invading party is a telegraph operator who constantly breaks the wire when it happens to get in working order.

Montana Stockmen suffer. ST. PAUL, Minn., April 10.—The stealing rustlers are not the only trouble that the Montana stock raisers have had to fight this year. Storms have been the cause of much loss. Late reports from eastern Montana range are decidedly discouraging. The storms which have prevailed for the past two weeks have been disastrous to the cows and young calves and especially where they were in poor flesh previous to calving. Wool crops are more fortunate than the cattle, as there is plenty of hay and they have been able to keep their flocks sheltered. The loss is considerable. Stock in other parts of the state is in excellent condition and the winter losses have been light. The drive from the south will be large this year.

Stabbed by a Drunken Grader. NEWCASTLE, Wyo., April 10.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—What will probably turn out to be a murder took place at Gillette, seventy-six miles west of Newcastle, last night. Jesse Sierres, foreman for the Ripstick Bros. & Co. Construction company, was stabbed in the breast by Mike Funke, a drunken grader. There was no provocation.

SIX BUILDINGS DESTROYED. Work of an Incendiary at Creston Proves Most Disastrous. CHESTON, Ia., April 10.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Fire was discovered at 3 o'clock this morning in a vacant frame building at the corner of Pine and Adams streets. Before the fire department could get to the scene the flames had spread to several adjoining frame structures. Five streams of water were soon playing upon the fire, but before it was under control six business houses were totally destroyed. The fire originated in a building recently occupied by a saloon and owned by Mrs. Mary Crawford. It has not been occupied for several months, and was believed to have been started by an incendiary.

The buildings burned are: Mrs. Mary Crawford, loss \$2,000; Chesapeake Bros., \$2,000; William Moore, buildings and fixtures, \$1,000; Thomas McGrath, two buildings, \$700; William Keith, merchant tailor, \$600; N. A. Clark, \$1,000; buildings, \$1,000; F. H. Fitzgibbon, \$1,000; a million fixtures, \$1,000. The fire originated in a building recently occupied by a saloon and owned by Mrs. Mary Crawford. It has not been occupied for several months, and was believed to have been started by an incendiary.

One Benefit of Craps. In this instance the game aided in Buffalo, N. Y., in a light way. "Your money or your life," said a highwayman to P. E. Clinch, a Paxton hotel waiter, about 1 o'clock Sunday morning near Fourteenth and Howard streets, at the same time showing a glistening revolver in his hand.

Dead at the Rope's End. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 10.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A. E. Norton, a prosperous farmer living about five miles south of Belle Plaine, committed suicide by hanging today. No cause was assigned.

Fatalities on Shipboard. NEW YORK, April 10.—The steamship Rhodus from Santos arrived here short seven in her crew. While lying at Santos yellow fever broke out on board and three of her crew were taken ashore and left. On the trip to this port Ross Larson, Nicholas Wooten and Patrick McLossey, all members of the crew, died of the fever, and Engineer William Coombs was drowned while taking a sea bath.