MR. CLEVELAND AT CHICAGO.

THE PRESIDENT READY TO OPEN THE WORLD'S FAIR TO-MORROW.

Greeted by Cheering Thousands and Lodged in a Bower of Flowers—Reception of the Duke de Veragua and His Party—Liberty Bell Placed in Its Position in the Pennsylvania Building—Mrs. Palmer Drives the Golden Nail in the Woman's Building—Hustling in the Delayed Exhibits.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Even the sun, long a stranger to Chicago, welcomed President Cleveland and shone upon the white city, whose guest he was to-day. May 1 is appointed for the formal opening of the World's Fair, but the great display began to-day on the arrival of the President and the Duke of Veragua with the placing of the Liberty bell, with its escort from Philadelphia.

The procession formed at the railway station, where the distinguished guests were received, and passed along a few of the principal streets to the hotels, where accommodations had been provided for their entertainment. There was exhilarating martial music, with interludes filled by the roar of welcoming cannon, and the city was resplendent with thousands of flags and acres of bunting.

The train bearing the President reached the Union station five minutes after noon. He was accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary Herbert and his daughter, Secretary Morton, Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, Rear Admiral Gherardi, and J. W. Morton, son of the Secretary of Agriculture. Escorted by Federal and State troops, the Governor of Illinois, the Mayor of Chicago, members of the World's Fair Directory and of the National Commission and members of the City Council, the President and his party were escorted to the Lexington Hotel, where they will remain during their stay in Chicago. From the moment the special train bearing him passed inside the city limits it moved between two lines of shouting men and equally enthusiastic, if less demonstrative, women. A tremendous crowd was at the station.

With great difficulty, and in some instances with the use of force, the military and police kept clear space enough for the Presidential party to pass from the station to the carriages waiting in Canal street.

The masses of people overflowed everywhere. The viaducts and bridges spanning the railway tracks and river near the station were occupied by thousands of sightseers. Other thousands crowded in the narrow space outside the railway yard.

The roofs of the building in the vicinity, the long freight trains, the windows of the stores and residences, and the telegraph poles were used as vantage points. Within the iron gates of the station were admitted only those who had been appointed to act as a committee of welcome to the President. Among these were Vice-President Stevenson, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and Capts. Huggins and Michler of the United States Army National Commissioners, V. D. Groner, A. T. Ewing, John T. Dickinson, Thomas W. Palmer, G. W. Allen, and B. B. Smalley; Directors T. B. Bryan, J. W. Scott, J. W. Ellsworth, Charles Henratin, A. H. Revell, W. P. Ketcham, C. T. Yerkes, George H. Barbour, and W. D. Kerfoot; Judge Lambert Tree, Collector of the Port John M. Clark, Perry H. Smith, Jr., Frank G. Hoyne, Fred Kimball, H. E. L. Doggett, Ferd W. Peck, Pierpont Isham, C. H. McCormick, H. J. McFarland, and Director-General George R. Davis.

There was a wild rush of the crowd toward the train. The police followed, and in their zeal to repress the crowds some lost their heads. Men, women, and children were rudely handled by the officers. Several National Commissioners and one or two of the reception committee were taken by the throat and jammed back into the crowd when they attempted to advance toward the train.

The police seemed to have lost all intelligence and power of discrimination. When the reception committee finally escaped from the police they gathered at the door of the President's private car, Acting President Peck and President Palmer of the Exposition and National Commission standing at the head of the group.

Mr. Cleveland stepped off the car first, closely followed by Gov. Altgeld and Mayor Harrison, who, with their respective staffs, had gone by a special train to Roby, Ind., where they joined the President in his special train.

The President, with Gov. Altgeld on his right hand and Mayor Harrison on his left hand, walked across the station platform and somewhat laboriously climbed the stairway leading to the street, a passage through the crowds being kept by the bayonets of a detachment of the Second Regiment, which acted as a guard of honor. Following the President were Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, who were escorted by Thomas B. Bryan; Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle next, escorted by F. W. Peck; Secretary and Miss Herbert were not in line. Secretary Hoke Smith walked by himself.

From the moment the President alighted until he passed down Adams street in his carriage he was constantly cheered. His health was evidently good, and there were no visible results of the bump he received yesterday. He carried his hat in his hand and smiled responses to the cheers. The distinguished visitors and the Reception Committee entered the carriages that had been in waiting and drove to the hotel. It was a triumphal march.

At intervals of half a block the President bared his head to the tumultuous cheering, which continued at every step of his progress without the least abatement. Between Market and Franklin streets the carriages containing the guests and city representatives halted, and the cavalry troop, commanded by Capt. Varnum, dashed by to the head of the column.

As the head of the procession approached Michigan avenue a boom of cannon came across the lake from the revenue cutter Andy Johnson, and when the column, turning south, reached Congress street, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

A joyful surprise awaited the President at the hotel. The bedrooms of the World's Fair had been nearly emptied so that his pathway might be lined with flowers. He passed into the hotel between rows of shrubs; the elevator that carried him to the second floor was literally embowered with cut flowers and ferns; the wainscoting of the corridor into which he stepped was panked with the gems of the conservatory, and the suite of rooms into which he was escorted was filled with fragrance.

There were flowers from the World's Fair grounds, flowers from the White House conservatory, these after having Mrs. Cleveland's card and an inscription in her own handwriting: flowers from Detroit, from Cleveland, from Buffalo, from Albany, and from New York City. There were white tulips in the sleeping room, American Beauties by the hundred in the parlor, in the library half a dozen azalea trees in full bloom, and yellow tulips in the dining room. It was flowers, flowers, nothing but flowers.

Shortly after his arrival President Cleveland received the cards of an unexpected delegation. It was composed of six young girls representing the Girls' Badge Makers' Protective Union, and they were anxious to present to the chief Executive a badge that had been made with the artistic fingers of two of their members.

The President received the delegation in the parlor. Miss Ida Markey presented the badge to the President, saying it was the work of herself, Mollie Markey, and Lizzie Tilton, and that the union, which was composed exclusively of girls, would feel honored if he would accept the badge and wear it at the dedication ceremonies, and afterward take it back to the White House as a souvenir of the occasion, and also as a memento of the working girls of the World's Fair city.

The President accepted the gift in a short speech, and then the little blonde, her face suffused with blushes, pinned it on the breast of his coat. Then they all shook hands with the President again and backed out to the elevator.

Later in the afternoon the President reviewed the procession that escorted the Liberty bell to Jackson Park, and at 3½ o'clock he left for the Fair grounds on a special train, and had a private view of the wonders. It was when Mr. Cleveland halted at the Government building that the sun broke through the clouds, and at that instant the dazzling entrance to the transportation building was revealed for the first time in all its gorgeousness.

This entrance, which has fittingly been termed the "Golden Gate," is on the east side of the building and is one mass of gilding. The side approaches are finished in silver and the contrast heightens the brilliant effect of the doorway. Under the rays of the sun it appeared one mass of burnished gold, and the illusion was thrown into the waters of the lagoon like a stream of fire.

Returning to the hotel after a trip that was greatly enjoyed, the President had supper, and in the evening attended a performance of "America" at the Auditorium.

The Duke de Veragua arrived in a private car attached to the third section of the Columbian express. With him came the Duchess de Veragua, Christobal Colon, Maria Pilar Colon, Marquis de Barboles, Pedro Bertodono, Charles Acquilera, Marquis Vallalobar, and Mrs. F. W. Dickins, all under the charge of Commander Dickins of the United States navy.

A crowd that filled the standing room of the station awaited him, and as they caught sight of his face through the window they gave him a cheer that told him his welcome would be a warm one. He was cheered again and again as his feet touched for the first time Chicago ground.

Long before the ducal train pulled into the Union Station every available bit of standing room was covered by a human being. Troop K of the Seventh United States Cavalry was drawn up along Canal street, north of Monroe, and eight companies of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, with their band, occupied the west side of Canal street. President Thomas W. Palmer and Mrs. John A. Logan received the Duke and Duchess. Col. J. P. Bryan represented the Governor, and Gen. N. B. Grover the National Commission, with Senator Palmer.

The Duke of Veragua, with his wife, who carried a magnificent bouquet of roses, headed the line, which halted before Mr. Palmer and Mrs. Logan. The cheering was stilled momentarily when Senator Palmer spoke informally to the Duke. Mrs. Logan was introduced to the Duchess, and the two ladies exchanged compliments, after which the gentlemen replaced their hats and the party was whisked up stairs into the carriages.

Capt. Maus and Lieut. Chamberlain, staff officers, and two troopers acted as honorary body guard to the ducal carriage to the Auditorium.

As the column rounded the corner of Adams street and Michigan avenue the revenue cutter Andy Johnson fired a full Admiral's salute. The troops drew up before the Auditorium and the ducal party braved the crowds of shouting spectators and were shown to the apartments reserved for them.

From the floriculture department of the World's Fair were sent flowers and plants enough to almost fill the rooms. On the dining table, when the Duke sat down to his luncheon, stood a huge bouquet of Spanish flowers. The private halls were lined with palms and ferns and blooming potted plants in profusion.

To-morrow morning the Duke and his party will attend mass at the Holy Family Church. Mgr. Satolli is expected to be here and celebrate pontifical mass. Elaborate preparations have been made by the priests of the parish for the reception of the distinguished worshippers. An excellent musical programme will be rendered by the church choir and an orchestra of fifty of Theodore Thomas's musicians.

Amid the cheering of thousands of lusty voices the triumphant tour of the Liberty Bell ended at Jackson Park this afternoon. With patriotic ceremony the famous relic was safely placed in the rotunda under the tower of the Pennsylvania building, where it will remain until the close of the Exposition.

The trip from the Union Station to the World's Fair grounds was one grand march through crowds of enthusiastic people, who cheered the emblem of liberty every step of the way. Greater homage was never paid king or queen, and the conclusion of the final ceremony was announced by a mighty cheer.

Upon arriving at Jackson Park the procession that accompanied the Bell from the city passed through the Fifty-seventh street entrance and down State avenue. As the truck bearing the valued relic drew in sight, men doffed their hats and the ladies threw flowers at the carriage.

Directly in front of the Pennsylvania building the procession stopped. The committees and various dignitaries in the party alighted and took positions on the broad piazzas, while the frame bearing the big bell was placed on a movable platform and raised to the front entrance of the building. A dozen strong men took hold of the wheeled truck, and in a few moments the Liberty bell was in the centre of the rotunda in the Keystone State headquarters.

Very tenderly the big piece of metal was lowered and the Philadelphia Committee breathed more freely when it was successfully accomplished, for a new crack has appeared during the trip. It extends from the old crack nearly fourteen inches up around the crown and part way back toward the rim of the bell, and has caused considerable apprehension on the part of the Philadelphians.

The crack is supposed to have been caused by the vibrations of the car, and the bracing, which only touched two sides of the rim of the bell.

The rotunda is right under the big tower of the building, which is an exact reproduction of the old tower on Independence Hall at Philadelphia, where the bell tolled out the news of freedom 117 years ago.

As many as could crowd into the building surrounded the priceless treasure. Mayor Stuart of the Quaker City bared his head and made an address, turning the exhibit in his charge over to the temporary care of Chicago and the World's Fair officials.

Mayor Carter Harrison responded, and speeches were made by representatives of the World's Fair on behalf of the Exposition. Brief addresses were also made by John W. Woodville, National Commissioner from Pennsylvania, and A. B. Farquhar, the Executive Commissioner from the State. Other short speeches were made, and prayer was offered by William White Wilson of the Keystone State.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the visitors were taken through the magnificently finished building and saw what Pennsylvania had done for the Fair.

In the presence of the Board of Lady Managers and the ladies who have given their time to the preparation of the woman's department of the Fair, Mrs. Potter Palmer drove the last nail in the woman's building this afternoon, and the structure stands complete.

At 2 o'clock several hundred women gathered in the assembly hall, on the second floor of the building. Mrs. Palmer spoke of the progress that had been made by the ladies, and said it was a source of gratification that they were ready to formally accept the gifts that had been made to them, and drive the golden nail that signified the completion of the building.

New York delegated Mrs. Ralph Troutman to present its room to the Board of Lady Managers, which she did with a fitting address. All the rooms were accepted on behalf of the Board by Mrs. Virginia Meridith, Vice President of the Executive Committee. Then followed the presentation of the gold-headed, silver-flagged nail given to the women by the State of Montana. Mrs. Palmer drove it in the east end of the building back of the stage, and a few sharp blows from her hammer put it in place.

Director-General Davis has issued an order that all exhibits must be in place before 12 o'clock midnight Sunday. After that hour no teams will be allowed to enter the grounds carrying exhibits, and all energies will be devoted to cleaning up the grounds and placing them in readiness for opening day.

It is understood, of course, that after Monday exhibits will be received, but in some of the buildings installation work will be permitted only at night.

A tremendous effort was made to-day in Machinery Hall. Work in this building is badly behind. Early in the day Chief Robinson issued orders that all aisles must be cleared of boxes and packages at once, and all empty packing cases removed before night.

Steam was turned on into the giant Reynolds-Corliss engine shortly after noon, and for nearly an hour the rim of the big wheel travelled more than a mile a minute. It carried no load, the dynamo belts not being then in readiness, but they were placed later in the day, and power can now be distributed whenever exhibits are in condition to require it.

Chief Buchanan says that in the Agricultural building everything will be in good shape. The New York and Wisconsin exhibits will be complete and perfect. The next best exhibit will be the Canadian.

An army of men were hammering and sawing in the Manufactures building. Workmen rubbed elbows with each other, so great was the number of men who had been put at work on both the main floor and in the galleries. All day long teams carted rubbish out of the building and yet hundreds of loads remained.

Assistant Chief Hornsby is making exhibitors dance in the Electricity building. Domestic exhibitors in an electrical way are far ahead of foreign. The drawing on Monday will be a good one.

No building on the grounds will make a more complete exhibit on Monday than Mines and Mining. Electric lights were turned on last night, and former effects were redoubled all around. Sunday morning the installation tracks will be taken up and the floors replaced. The installation doors will also be removed and the permanent doors substituted.

The German, Canadian, Australian, Japanese, Chilian, and British exhibits in the Mines building are complete.

The landscape department has practically finished putting palms and other decorative plants around the buildings, and to-day men began painting the balustrade around the lagoon between Manufacturers' Hall and Electricity building. Sodding operations are in active progress wherever repairs are necessary. The typical statues which have for several weeks been resting on the ground around the terminal station, were to-day placed on their pedestals.

Special pains have been taken to make a success of the opening ceremonies. The grand stand, which fills up the east entrance to the Administration building and projects out on either side in front of the pavilions, will seat 2,000 invited guests, 600 musicians, and 250 newspaper representatives, besides the fifty distinguished guests who will be on the little platform which has been thrown out in front for President Cleveland.

When the President touches the button 700 flags and banners on the main building will be broken out, and the Stars and Stripes will wave over an open Fair.

There will be a man for each flagstaff on the main buildings and grounds. The method of unfurling will be the same as that employed upon men-of-war.

There will be no choral music at the opening. In the erection of the platform some one omitted a place for the chorus, and the music, therefore, will consist of orchestral pieces only.

AHLWARDT AGAIN EXPOSED.

A REMARKABLE SCENE BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Ahlwardt Menaces Dr. Lieber with His Fist, Hurls Abusive Epithets at the Committee, and Rushes from the Room—The Committee Reports that His Charges Are Baseless—The Fate of the Army Bill to Be Decided Soon—May Day Celebrations.

BERLIN, April 29.—For the moment the public is so utterly absorbed in the Ahlwardt inquiry that nothing else political has any interest. The affair reached a climax to-day in a scene that was without parallel in the history of the Reichstag. The committee appointed to examine the documents submitted by Ahlwardt in support of the grave charges of corruption he has made held a meeting today to discuss their report. In addition to the members of the committee, Dr. Portsch (Centrist), Dr. von Cuny (National Liberal), Herr Bebel (Socialist), Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, and Dr. von Boetticher, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office, were present.

Herr Bebel described Ahlwardt's documents as worthless. He declared that they were incorrect copies of old pamphlets, with concocted interpellations, badly spelled, and containing a number of erasures.

Dr. Miquel had already shown that one letter furnished by Ahlwardt and purporting to have been written by M. Kalindero, President of the Roumanian Senate in relation to the 35 per cent. alleged to have been paid by the Disconto Gesellschaft, was a forgery, and that no man named Kalindero was ever the presiding officer of the Senate of Roumania.

Notwithstanding these disclosures, Ahlwardt remained callous and unabashed, and declined to withdraw the charges.

The committee delegated Dr. Portsch and Herr Bebel to confer with Ahlwardt privately, but the conference did not result in anything, Ahlwardt declining to withdraw from the attitude he had taken. Dr. Portsch subsequently told the committee that he and Herr Bebel had vainly tried to show Ahlwardt that certain of his charges were impossible; that the Disconto Gesellschaft could not have taken 35 per cent. for money advanced to construct the Roumanian railways.

Herr Bebel added that the task of convincing Ahlwardt of the error of his charges in connection with the Disconto Gesellschaft was impossible, because the man seemed to be ignorant of the rudiments of arithmetic, and could neither understand accounts nor grasp the real bearing of the documents he had submitted to the Reichstag.

Herr Pickenbach, an anti-Semite, declared that he had hoped for the best for Ahlwardt, but he could no longer believe a word he said.

Dr. Lieber urged the committee to close the matter. He declared that it produced in him, as in most people, a feeling of moral and physical disgust to see a German representative make such a spectacle of himself.

This remark brought Ahlwardt to his feet, and he menaced Dr. Lieber with his fist. He said that Dr. Lieber's last remark was an obvious reference to the circumstance of his (Ahlwardt's) appearing before the committee yesterday with a rent in his clothing. Dr. Lieber's allusion to this circumstance was infamous.

The Chairman of the committee called Ahlwardt to order. This latter repeated the expression that Dr. Lieber's words were infamous, whereupon the whole committee arose. Ahlwardt hurled abusive epithets at them collectively, and finally left the committee room, shouting that he would not remain to be insulted. He then rushed into the lobby, where he told a group of his friends that the committee would next declare him mad.

The committee briefly passed the report, affirming that the charges were baseless.

Despite the exposure, Ahlwardt will address a meeting of anti-Semites to-night at the German rooms. Half fool and half knave, he still commands the faith of many thousands of Germans. Dr. Miquel proposes to bring a criminal action against him, and the Reichstag may revive a disused law and expel him. But as long as he can draw enthusiastic meetings that are attended by thousands of persons, Ahlwardt must be counted as a living force among the anti-Semites, who are prepared to contest forty-eight electoral districts in the coming elections.

When the report of the Committee on the Army Bill was presented to the Reichstag a few days ago Herr von Levetzow, President of that body, proposed that the debate on the report should open on Tuesday. The leaders of the different groups concurred in the opinion that four days would suffice for the discussion. So a week hence the fate of the bill will have been settled, and one phase of the crisis at least will be over. To-day Chancellor von Caprivi caused to percolate into the lobbies information to the effect that the Government would cause the second reading of the bill to be postponed, presumably because Emperor William desires to be present in Berlin on the eve of the dissolution of the Reichstag.

Even at the last hour Chancellor von Caprivi has, with no apparent chance of success, made fresh overtures for support to the Centrist leader, Count von Ballestrom, through Major von Heiningen-Huene, another prominent member of that party. It is reported that the latter is reenforced by letters from Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Propaganda Fide, urging the Centre party to try to come to terms with the Government on the bill.

No one, however, who is well informed of the opinion held by the Centrists can doubt their unflinching adhesion to existing decisions. No pressure can overcome the fact that the overwhelming majority of the Catholic electors is so strong against the bill that the members representing the party in the Reichstag would certainly be punished by their constituents if they failed to observe the pledges they have made.

The Central Socialist committee now sits daily, organizing the election campaign of the Social Democrats.

The May Day fêtes will be celebrated by the Socialists of Germany generally in the evening. Many Hamburg workingmen will take a whole day, but the men in Berlin and other large centres will obey the advice of their leaders and take no holiday. The police are taking no unusual precautions beyond reenforcing the officials who will watch the fêtes. May Day has lost its force here. The Anarchists and Independent Socialists insist upon a holiday, but the bulk of the workingmen, printers and others, decline to lose the day. They will celebrate for eight hours on Sunday, May 7.

The Austrian Socialist policy is different from the German. The Government at Vienna has issued a decree threatening to prosecute men who abstain from work on May Day without the assent of their employers. The police have forbidden the wearing of trades union or Socialist emblems, yet the Socialists, with the full sympathy of their German brothers, will make a general holiday. They have arranged to hold forty meetings and street demonstrations on Monday, which is an Austrian holiday, in protest of the Austrian law against their political nullity. The meetings will demand a general and equal franchise, as well as approving an eight-hour day. The Austrian police will have their hands full.

Mr. William Walter Phelps, the American Minister, will report at the State Department at Washington that the German Foreign Office knows nothing about the expulsion of American missionaries from the Marshall Islands and discredits the story.

The refusal of Herr Richter, the well-known orchestra leader, to accept the engagement offered him in Boston is due to the Viennese authorities holding him to his contract at the Royal Opera there. The contract yields him only $1,500 a year. He might have insisted upon his right to go to Boston and Chicago, but he declined as an artist to fight the Viennese over the terms of the contract.

Townsend Found to Be Insane.

LONDON, April 29.—The physicians who have made an examination as to the mental condition of William Townsend, the man suspected of having had designs upon the life of Prime Minister Gladstone, certify that Townsend is a lunatic, and he will probably be removed in a short time to an asylum for the insane. The police, however, attach importance to the arrest, and hope to be able to discover that some one was behind Townsend inciting him to the assassination of Mr. Gladstone.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Lord Stanley, Governor-General of Canada, will not assume the title of Earl of Derby until he has received patents of his new titles from the Garter King at Arms.

Lord Mannen, the British member of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, who has been ill for some days past, is improving, but it is doubtful that he will be able to be present on Tuesday next, the day set for the tribunal to resume the hearing of the case.

Mr. Patrick A. Collins, the newly appointed American Consul-General at London, accompanied by his family, arrived in London yesterday. Mr. Collins and his family were welcomed by Mr. John C. New, the retiring Consul-General; Mr. C. Russell, formerly American Consul at Liverpool, and a number of other gentlemen, who escorted them to the Hotel Victoria. Mr. Collins said that he and his family are well, and that they had a fine ocean voyage.

THE PROBLEM BEFORE MR. CLEVELAND

The Methods He Will Use to Solve It and Their Dangers.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The problem of the finances, including the tariff question, must be looked at in the light of the fact that Mr. Cleveland does not proceed on the coöperative plan as to ways and means, but personally dictates in everything. True, in some measure he desires and expects to have the coöperation of certain public men, to whom, however, he proposes to yield nothing himself: all must come to him. It is thought by many that the solution by such a method is not easy; but to Mr. Cleveland few things seem hard if he has unlimited means and the power to use them as he pleases. This, as nearly as language allows, is the key to Mr. Cleveland's scheme of action. To the President's office there are few impossibilities in his estimation, if the holder has once learned how, when, and where to employ the strength it possesses.

His first term in office taught Mr. Cleveland about all he desires to know on this subject. He is proceeding on the results of the lesson he then learned, and every day he is adding to his previous knowledge. There is nothing weak or faltering in his ideas. When he has fixed on what he thinks is necessary to the accomplishment of his ends, he has already more than half determined his means for accomplishing them. "If that battery could be silenced," said a commander in action whose eye swept the whole field, "I should feel sure of the day." Cleveland has his eye on the batteries posted in commanding positions. The long or short lines of infantry or cavalry don't trouble him. He assumes that they will be disposed of either by retreat or capitulation, when he has silenced the batteries.

It is the few certain men, standing like batteries in action, that Mr. Cleveland contemplates when he arranges the fight for his policy in Congress and before the country. It would not be difficult to name the men who are before Mr. Cleveland as he plans for the execution of his design; or it would be more proper to say for putting through Congress measures essential to the success of his Administration, namely, the solution of the problem of finance and the tariff.

There are others not less important in their standing before the country and in the party whom Mr. Cleveland thinks of, be they Senators, Representatives, or privates in the ranks, as not certain whether he will want them or not. If at any time he decides that he wants them, he is convinced that he can have them by the employment of means, always held in reserve, that will bring them to his aid. There are lots of others to whom Mr. Cleveland never gives much thought, though many of them think the fact is quite otherwise. He knows that he can have them for the asking.

If report be not erroneous, Mr. Cleveland has lately convinced himself that his plan of proceeding is the correct one, especially with reference to the batteries: the few certain men, posted in commanding positions, and who may become batteries of destruction. Such batteries, Mr. Cleveland sees, posted perhaps in Illinois, Texas, Missouri, and in other widely separated States; and if he has succeeded in capturing them in advance, if he has planted counter batteries that will silence them when the time comes, he is entitled to feel as does the man who has found out how true it is when he presses the button that some one does the rest.

There are those who criticise Mr. Cleveland's plan and say that he counts on too much when he convinces himself that he can hold to the word of command the greater number whom he is so confident of advancing, wheeling, turning, and retreating as he wills. Should there be failure or partial failure in this particular, they say, Mr. Cleveland, with all his will power, his resources in offices, and advantage in many particulars, would fail. And there are some who already predict that he will fail.

"The difficulty with Mr. Cleveland," said one who employed a military habit of illustration, "is that he has no reserves, and understands neither the importance of having them, nor how to use them in action at the right moment. He possesses plenty of courage, but has not the training to fight a battle, though if he lose it, all is lost. He makes the mistake of overestimating what his own courage, will power, and abundant supplies of ammunition can do, and at the same time does not take into the account what the greater number of those whom he counts on to advance, wheel, and turn, when he gives the word, will not do."

Mr. Cleveland has constructed, or thinks he has, a great machine; and he really has done it, but it is liable to break down under the strain which he going to give it, and the effect of which he has not rightly calculated. The City of Paris's engines went to smash under an extraordinary stress. Mr. Cleveland proposes an extra session, which will bring his Administration under an extraordinary pressure; and a smash is possible which no personal courage or political seamanship can prevent. There are elements which threaten an extraordinary strain to the machinery that is relied on to propel Mr. Cleveland's plan. It is this that makes the warning sent ahead when the tiger was loose the one that Cleveland should heed, "Look out!"

MONUMENT TO ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

To Be Erected in Crawfordville, Ga., Through the Perseverance of a Woman.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29.—By a strange coincidence the body of Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens of the late Confederate States of America will be laid in their final resting place the same week that the same office will be performed for the remains of his chief, the late President Jefferson Davis. The two men were as oil and water during life, and the quiet of the tomb will be responsible for the peace which reigns between them now.

The position of Mr. Stephens in the late Confederacy was a unique one. He had nothing in common with the aristocracy, and, though by the force of his genius he gained a place where he was courted by all, yet he resembled the late Andrew Johnson, in that he could not shake off his early prejudices against a class of men whom he regarded as having been once above him in the social scale.

When Mr. Stephens died he was Governor of the State of Georgia. At a public meeting, held while his body was lying in state in the State capitol, it was resolved that a suitable monument should be erected to his memory. Chief Justice Crawford it was who said that Mr. Stephens died a poor man, because he spent his fortune in giving education to worthy young men; that perhaps one-half the public men then in office owed their first start to the sympathy and monetary help of the dead Governor. This being the case, said he, these men should claim the proud privilege of seeing that, before this year is out, a monument should be reared to the memory of the man who, as a private benefactor, had eclipsed his reputation as a public man.

With the burial of Mr. Stephens the movement for the monument lagged, and the men who were known to have been the recipients of his bounty were strangely absent from all meetings called to further the object. Finally, when it was seen that there was not gratitude enough among these men to honor the memory of the man to whom they owed all that they were, it was reserved for a woman to take up the cause, and, after a lapse of ten years, to call together the friends of the late statesman to witness the unveiling of a monument which woman's perseverance had called into being. The lady is Miss Mary A. H. Gay, who is now about fifty years of age. Her fiancé was killed in the war, and since that time she has devoted herself to the preservation of Confederate memorials. She was the first one to start the movement after the war of gathering together the bones of the Confederate dead and establishing Confederate cemeteries. It was at about the time that she had finished this work that the death of Mr. Stephens occurred, and hence she took up that work with enthusiasm. The monument, which is a simple Italian shaft, with suitable figures, has arrived at Crawfordville from Italy, and will be unveiled in about two weeks with appropriate ceremonies. Then the body of Mr. Stephens will be placed in its final resting place.

Biggest Lake Steamer Launched.

CLEVELAND, April 29.—The big steamer S. S. Curry, built for Hawgood & Avery of Cleveland, was successfully launched at Bay City, Mich., this afternoon. She is the biggest steamer afloat on the lakes.

A PARIS BANKER EXPOSED.

CALLED TO ACCOUNT FOR A BAD CASE OF SWINDLING.

He Is Compelled to Resign from His Club—Count De Mun Says the Church of Rome Must Side with Labor and Not with Capital—Two Persons Kill Themselves by Jumping from the Eiffel Tower—The Grip.

PARIS, April 29.—A scandal without any politics in it, and peculiarly French in most of its features, quite monopolizes the gossip of the cafés and boulevards. It involves a well-known millionaire or banker of sporting tendencies and Viscount Gaston de Breteuil, nephew of the Marquis de Breteuil. The young Viscount became a heavy debtor to the banker, principally through losses in Bourse speculations last year. The family of the young man agreed to pay his debts if he would embark to the Argentine Republic and begin a new career. He consented and sailed away. His relatives then settled the account by paying the enormous sum which the banker said was the amount due. They wrote to the young man the terms of the settlement.

The Viscount was amazed and declared that his indebtedness had been terribly exaggerated. The explanation is said to be that the losses of his friends in some speculations had been charged to his account. At all events, he wrote to the man of millions, declaring that unless before April 25 he paid a million francs to four friends named he would return to France, demand his expulsion from his fashionable club, publicly slap his face, and expose the whole transaction. The million francs word paid as demanded on the day named. Viscount de Breteuil's relatives will build a hospital in Paris with the money.

Another of the conditions was that a full statement of the facts should be written and placed in the custody of mutual friends and remain secret unless the honor of the Viscount should require an exposure of the facts, leaked out, and the affair is already proving a catastrophe for the banker. He has resigned from his club, and worse social and other penalties seem impending.

All France has read with profound interest the most significant words of Count De Mun at the Toulouse Catholic Congress this week on the subject of socialism. His words, it must be concluded, have the direct authority of the Pope.

This distinguished leader of Christian socialism in France is the most obedient of sons of the Church. He took an early and definite stand in support of the encyclicals of the Pope urging the acceptance of the republic; and he is just back from Rome, where, as he said, "the Holy Father repeated to me in private all that he had written publicly on the subject of France." His words on the subject of socialism were these:

"The great preoccupation of the moment is socialism. There are two solutions, concentration with the capitalists and concentration with the people. To wish to act with the Jews and financiers is to prepare the coming of a socialism, the excesses of which cannot be foreseen. At risk of appearing to stand quite alone and of seeming extravagant, I will say that what must be protected is not capital, but labor. We must not let it be supposed that the Church is a cassocked policeman let loose in the sole interest of capital. On the contrary, it should be clearly understood that it acts in the interest and for the defence of the weak. Let the people once know this and convince them that the Church is not made solely for the rich and we shall then have little more to do and the Holy Father's wish will be realized. Say what he said to them again and again: 'Speak often of the social action of the Church.'"

The remainder of his speech was a plea for the reëstablishment of God in French institutions, the greatest danger being the banishment of the Almighty by the present republic.

Either the phenomenal weather or the great epidemic of grip, which continues unabated, has brought upon Paris a carnival of blood. Murders and suicides have been of almost hourly occurrence this week. There were two cases of self-destruction in one day on the Eiffel Tower.

Not only the Behring Sea tribunal, but courts, Post Offices, and public and private offices have had their work seriously interfered with by the ravages of la grippe. The death rate continues more than fifty per cent. above the average.

The apprehensions over the Socialist demonstration on Monday have abated. The agitators have been unable to agree on the details for any great May day display of the popular will this year. There will be much noise and bluster, but it will probably not concentrate in a dangerous form.

Dr. O'Sullivan to Speak for Home Rule.

The committee of the Irish Independent Parliamentary Fund Association, having in charge the arrangements for the Home Rule Concert to be given at the Academy of Music on Sunday evening, May 14, report that Justice Wauhope Lynn will preside and that the Hon. John Quinn will act as Secretary. Dr. William J. O'Sullivan will deliver the oration.

The Treasurer of the Home Rule fund, Mr. James McClenahan, President of the Mutual Bank, reports the following subscriptions: A Friend of the Cause, $500; Hon. Martin J. Keogh, $50; Thomas Harden, $50; S. McFarland, $50; John Brennan, $50; Denis Harrington, $50; Lawrence Clancy, $25; S. McFarland, $25; Patrick Lynch, N. L., $20; C. J. Hamilton, $10; Patrick McKenna, $10; T. Harrington, $10; Peter Somers, $10; Thomas F. Lyons, $10; F. J. Rowe, $10; John Brown, $5; M. Henly, $5; James Durkin, $5; M. Craven, $5; P. McCann, $5; F. J. Beggs & Co., $5; National Shoe and Leather Bank, $5; E. Grabenstein, $5; S. M. Levy & Co., $2; H. S. Welsh, $5; Donohue & Quigley, $2. Total, $929.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 00 | Sun sets..... 6 55 | Moon sets.. 7 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 32 | Gov. Island. 8 01 | Hell Gate. 10 50

Arrived—SATURDAY, April 29.

Ss Campania, Haines, Liverpool.
Ss Paris, Randle, Southampton.
Ss Westhal, Crossley, Rotterdam.
Ss Tjomo, Bjonnos, Demerara.
Ss City of St. Augustine, Fay, Jacksonville.
Ss Comal, Baker, Galveston.
Bark Martha P. Tucker, Mitchell, Buenos Ayres.

(For later arrivals see First page.)

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss New York, from New York, at Southampton.
Ss Rugia, from New York, at Liverpool.
Ss Friesland, from New York, at Antwerp.
Ss Augusta Victoria, from New York, at Hamburg.

SIGHTED.

Ss La Champagne, from New York, off the Lizard.
Ss Urania, from New York, off Dow Head.
Ss Dalmatian, from New York, off Scilly.
Ss Croma, from New York, off Lewis Island.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss La Gascogne, from Havre, for New York.
Ss Berlin, from Southampton, for New York.
Ss Kaiser Wilhelm, from Gibraltar, for New York.
Ss H. H. Meier, from Bremen, for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Ss Binefields, from Baltimore, for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Panama	.....	9:00 A. M.

Sail To-morrow.

Helvetia, Rio Janeiro	.....	8:30 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.

Gulf of Mexico	Bremen	April 15
Edam	Rotterdam	April 16
Alaska	Liverpool	April 22
Furnessia	Glasgow	April 30
La Bretagne	Havre	April 22
Manitoba	London	April 19
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	April 19
Suevia	Havre	April 18

Due Monday, May 1.

Cuffe	Liverpool	April 21
Yumuri	Havana	April 27

Due Tuesday, May 2.

Adirondack	Kingston	April 25
Caribbean	St. Croix	April 25
Noordland	Antwerp	April 22
Stuttgart	Bremen	April 30

Due Wednesday, May 3.

America	Bremen	April 22
England	London	April 16
Grecian	Glasgow	April 21
Havel	Bremen	April 25
Hindoustan	Gibraltar	April 17
Manhattan	Swansea	April 21
Orizaba	Havana	April 29

Due Thursday, May 4.

Hesperia	Gibraltar	April 19
Martella	Hamburg	April 19
Madiana	St. Kitts	April 27
San Marcos	Colon	April 26
St. Enoch	Liverpool	April 22
Servia	Liverpool	April 25

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co.

For MONDAY ONLY, May 1st,

4/4 BLEACHED WAMSUTTA MUSLIN,

8 Cents per yard.

(BASEMENT.)

Broadway, 4th Avenue, 9th and 10th Streets.

Air Mattresses

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY, ALBANY, N. Y., April 24, 1893.

Gentlemen: It gives me the greatest pleasure to strongly endorse the Air Mattress. It is the best bed I have ever slept on. So far as I can now recall, there is not one objection that can be urged against this mattress. It is clean, light, durable, entirely sanitary, never gets lumpy, always fits the body, is, in short, a most comfortable and luxurious bed. In fact, there is no endorsement that I would hesitate to give it, after having tried this bed now for several months. I am, very respectfully yours, GOODWIN BROWN.

The accompanying letter voices the sentiment of every one who sleeps on an AIR MATTRESS. Now is the season for house cleaning, and is the time to discard your old mattress and put in one that requires no care, is