

return to the home of his boyhood. Such a reader will sadly appreciate the extract which I have given from the gifted author of "Roughing It."

I met with one of these old "forty-niners" at a miserable little mining town in southern Utah. He had been a sea-faring man, and traveled all over the world, had made two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, had lost it all, had been prospecting and working as a laborer in the mines and now was keeping a little eating house in that little squalid town. But he still retained something of that old grandiose California "style"—for he charged me \$1 for a cup of coffee, a fried egg and a piece of sour bread.

Leaving Alta we took our seat in the cars and were surprised to find that there were no mules or any other visible motive power attached. But the attraction of gravitation took us to the junction, eighteen miles in about half an hour, and taking the cars of "the great Scenic Route," we arrived in Salt Lake City at 4:30 in the afternoon of the same day we left.

VIATOR.

Salt Lake City, Utah, August 1884.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

TOLEDO, 11.—Gen. Jno. A. Logan was present this afternoon on the ground of the State Fair Association, and made a speech to an audience numbering seven or eight thousand. He spoke about half an hour upon the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of Ohio, and their wonderful growth.

Gen. Logan spoke at League Park to-night. He began by briefly reviewing the history of the republican and democratic parties from 1840 down to the present time, claiming the only monument erected by the democratic party in this country had been its course in relation to free trade. "I will not say," said he, "that they are acting as the paid agents of the British Government, but I do say, misguided though they are, they performed the same service for the British Government which they had the power in this country, that the Lords of England would have performed if they had seats in the Congress of the United States." [Applause.] As another democratic monument the speaker cited slavery and its attendants, including the war.

In reply to a portion of Governor Hendricks' speech last night, Gen. Logan said: "Mr. Hendricks last evening, if he is correctly reported in the newspapers, stated to his audience that the Republican party had been derelict in its duty towards foreigners in this land, who had been permitted to suffer because of the failure on the part of the Republican party to perform its duty. Now, I am sorry Mr. Hendricks made that statement, for 40 years ago as is well known by every reader of political history in this country and I speak of that time because of the fact that the democratic party controlled the government nearly all that time, a foreign government led by England, announced the doctrine that once a citizen always a citizen. That doctrine of self ex-patrio was not a correct one; that a citizen did not thereby sever his allegiance from the mother country and should they return there they would still have control of him as a citizen of their own government. While the Democratic party stood in control of this country for the length of time I have mentioned, let my friend Hendricks point out one single statute that was enacted by the democratic party declaring that a citizen of the United States should be protected whether he was native or foreign born, when he passed back to his native country. Now, I tell you to-night, that it was left for the republican party in 1868, after the war had concluded, to pass a law that a citizen of this country, foreign born, should be protected on his own mother soil in person and property, the same as if he were a native born citizen; and never was that doctrine enunciated in a single statute by the democratic party, nor was it ever done until the said republican party announced that doctrine, and it was because of the fact that persons of foreign birth who had taken the oath of allegiance to this country returned to their former homes, and were impressed to army service. Now, then, why should Governor Hendricks say here last night that the republican party had failed to perform its duty towards foreign born citizens? I am sorry to hear a man who is running for the office he is, make such a statement, when he must know he can be contradicted by the very statutes in the books, and the dates given, and that the republican party performed the act that he claimed never was performed by them. And let me return again to the fact, passing back to 1860 and 1861, and speaking of the democratic party failing to support the republican party in the proper way in sustaining the armies of the nation, I would like to call your attention to the fact that when the proclamation was issued suppressing slavery in this country, the democratic party everywhere opposed it, in Congress and out of Congress, and no act has ever been passed yet in the form of human freedom and in the form of liberty, that God intended man should enjoy, by the democratic party in or out of Congress." [Applause.]

Logan discussed at some length the

tariff plank in the democratic platform, insisting it meant free trade, and said: "When the southern States decided and established their confederacy in the Confederate Constitution, Sec. 8, it was provided that no tariff should be levied to foster the industries, and no bounty should be paid. In other words, they declared in favor of free trade, and the moment they did that, they received the sympathy of England, and not only sympathy, but the English furnished them with munitions of war, arms and ships, to destroy this country. Why? Because the eleven seceding States would have been open to her commerce and her manufactures, and it was for that reason, in my judgment, that England lent her support to the great rebellion against this country. The democratic platform of 1880 demanded 'tariff for revenue only,' the Confederate constitution 'tariff for the expenses of the government only,' no tariff for the fostering of industries, and the platform of 1884 demands a tariff sufficient only for the economical administration of the Government. They mean the same thing, the only difference being that one was a constitution and the other a platform."

In contradistinction of this, General Logan then proceeded to discuss the position of the republican party on the tariff question, and to the discussion of this question a greater part of his speech was devoted. He closed his speech with a brief discussion of the political situation at present in the Southern States.

NEW YORK, 11.—The examination of Henry H. Hadley on a judgment against him was continued to-day. Counsel for Hadley claimed the proceedings were merely for the purpose of making political capital. Hadley was asked the date of his report to the democratic National committee of his investigation of the Morey letter. He could not remember the date, but he would furnish the record of the committee. The next question was as to the nature of the services rendered the committee by Hadley. He answered that John I. Davenport had asked him a similar question in 1880, and that he had gathered up all the memorandums on the subject in the possession of the committee. He was asked further questions about the money he received from the committee and said it was from \$1,500 to \$2,000. If counsel were fair and just they would look at the records he promised to produce, which give all such information in detail. Counsel said they did not want the records. To another question he said John I. Davenport had in 1881, paid him \$1,500 for such facts and information as he possessed in regard to the Morey letter.

NEW YORK, 11.—At 3 p. m. to-day the thermometer marked 76, at 6 a. m. 73, at 9 a. m. 77, at noon 85. The slight fall from yesterday's temperature afforded but little relief, and although a light breeze sprang up, people suffered severely from the heat. At the coroner's office between the hours of 8 and 12 this morning there were reported to be 25 sudden deaths, many of which were directly or indirectly from the heat. The effect on business is depressing.

The total number of prostrations by the heat in this city is 18. The number of prostrations in Brooklyn was 14, 3 fatal.

PITTSBURG, 11.—On account of the depression in trade, the Edgar Thompson Steel Company to-day notified their employees that unless they accept a reduction of wages, a suspension of operations will be necessary. The firm employs nearly 5,000 men. It is probable the reduction will be accepted, as the number of idle men in this vicinity is greater now than at any time during the past ten years. Only about half the mills and glass factories are in operation. There is great distress among the poor in consequence. The poor board officials have nearly exhausted the appropriation for out-door relief, and it has six months yet to run. It is estimated there are 4,000 vacant rooms in the city on account of the poorer classes doubling up to save expenses.

BURNSIDE, 11s. 11.—At the wedding of S. D. Stoner and Miss M. J. Scoot last night, canned fruit poisoned 17 persons including the bride and minister. Three victims, John Wilson, Jennie Estinhausen and Mrs. Breeden will die.

BALTIMORE, 11.—The factory of the Eagle Furniture works, D. Wilson & Son, proprietors, South Baltimore, burned this afternoon. The walls of the factory fell making its destruction complete. The building, besides the machinery, contained a large quantity of finished and unfinished furniture and lumber, none of which was saved. The proprietors now estimate the damage at \$200,000, upon which there was only a partial insurance. The fire originated in the drying room over the boiler.

BOSTON, 11.—One of the heaviest thunder storms for years, with a very steady wind, struck Malden at 5.10 this afternoon. A large number of shadetrees around private residences have been blown away, and a large number of fruit trees destroyed.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., 11.—Both Chippewau and Eau Claire rivers began falling at noon, after reaching the unprecedented height of 26 feet, three feet higher than the great flood of 1880. Every bridge on the Chippewau has gone out, five railroad bridges and five wagon bridges. In this city the loss to property is appalling. No satisfactory estimate can be made at this time. In and between Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire the loss will not fall short of \$1,500,000, and may greatly exceed that sum. The Eau Claire gas company's

loss is 350 tons of coal and all their buildings, valued at \$45,000. Business houses on all sides of the two rivers are submerged. Great apprehension is felt lest when the water recedes the foundations may be so much impaired as to crumble the walls. In the city over 200 houses have been swept away. Only one life lost so far as heard from.

CINCINNATI, 12.—Benjamin Johnson (colored), was hanged this morning for complicity with Allen Ingalls in the murder of Beverly Taylor and wife and little girl near Avonlake last February. The bodies of the victims of that crime were immediately brought by Ingalls and Johnson to the Ohio Medical College, and the murderers received forty-five dollars for the subjects. A week afterwards the bodies were found in the College, and Ingalls and Johnson were arrested. The atrocity of this crime, together with the action of the jury in fixing the grade of Wm. Berner's crime at manslaughter when it was a clear case of murder in the first degree were the potent causes leading to the riot. Johnson was attended during the last fifteen minutes in his cell by Dr. Joyce, alone. The sheriff read the warrant a few minutes before ten. Johnson listened with a wild look, but said nothing. He knelt on the scaffold during the very brief prayer and then made a short speech declaring his innocence and saying he was prepared to die. Death was almost instantaneous, and without a peculiar feature.

WALL STREET, 11 a. m., 12.—Stocks opened firm, soon became weak, lower; prices declined $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, the latter in Lackawana, Western Union and Grangers.

LEWISTON, Maine, 12.—Chairman Wong, of the Republican State Committee, has sent a telegram to the chairman of the national republican committee, of which the following is an abstract: 460 towns and plantations of Maine give Robie 78,642, Redman 68,452, scattering 3,659. Republican majority 16,592, plurality 20,240.

NEW YORK, 12.—Failures the last seven days 220 as against 213 last week.

DENVER, 12.—After a stormy debate which lasted nearly the whole morning, the republican State convention adopted the anti-Bill delegations and adjourned to ten this morning. On re-assembling, the convention proceeded to ballot for Governor.

At this hour, 12.45, the result is problematic.

PIERRE, Dakota, 12.—A fire here this morning destroyed the main business block of the city. Loss \$100,000.

NEW YORK, 12.—An hour before the doors to Tammany Hall were opened this evening a great crowd of people assembled on the outside waiting to go into the meeting of the Tammany general committee, where was to be decided whether the organization would endorse Cleveland and Hendricks. When entrance was obtained, the committee took seats on the main floor, and very few members were absent. John Kelley took his seat directly in front of the platform, and the enormous crowd cheered time and again. When quiet had been restored, Kelly said: Owing to the illness of Sidney O. Nicholls, chairman, and the necessary absence of the president, it was his duty to call upon the Senator of the twenty-fourth district. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, Gen. T. B. Spinola, chairman of the sub-committee appointed to draft an address to the people, made his report. The address was read, and is as follows:

To the Democratic Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New York:

The sub-committee to whom was referred the matter of preparing and submitting an address, by a resolution of the committee on organization, at its meeting of September 8th inst., respectfully submit the following report:

TAMMANY HALL, N. Y.,

September, 12, 1884.

To the Democratic party of the United States: The Democratic-Republican organization of Tammany Hall is the oldest political body in the United States. Its existence, under another name, antedated the establishment of our present form of government. Its members took an active part in the election of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, and their Democratic successors, candidates of the party nominated in Congressional caucuses and National conventions. It has seen the births, continuance and sudden or gradual deaths of all the parties to which the ingenuity of politicians or the necessity of occasion has given rise, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution down to the present day. During all these years it has never swerved in its allegiance to the party, nor faltered in its support of the candidates nominated and the principles enunciated from the platform of the National Democratic conventions, and in but one instance in all its history did it oppose the action of the party or its nominee in the State, and that after due notice was given and in response nature's first law, when the existence of our organization was threatened, and the personal and political rights of our constituents assailed. To the truth of this statement we invite the severest scrutiny of impartial history. The principles of Democracy announced by Jefferson have been uniformly followed, and in their defense Tammany has not hesitated to criticize and condemn its public officials when in its judgment they were violating those principles and their professions of Democratic faith made before their devotion to place and power. At times measures

of great interest to the people have originated with us, and have been carried to successful adoption by the Democratic party in the State and Nation. It was by our constant iteration and discussion that public attention was called to the corrupt course of the republican party in squandering the public domain, by which over 190,000,000 acres of public lands were given to railroad and other corporations. The tariff agitation by us resulted in drawing attention to the necessity of such a reduction of duty as would provide means sufficient for the requirements of the Government, and at the same time afford that incidental protection necessary to American labor. We have advocated at all times a reduction of taxation, municipal, State and Federal, in order that the burdens of the people should be lessened. Home rule and local self-government have always been cardinal principles of the democracy in Tammany Hall. We have differed with the State executive on the application of these principles of government, because in our judgment the truest democracy is where the least possible power consistent with a proper execution of the laws, is taken from the people and lodged with their representatives. We have at all times opposed the centralization of power as dangerous to our republican institutions, and have not hesitated to condemn the unnecessary, unjust and undemocratic interference of the State Legislature and executive in our municipal affairs. Our opposition to the abridgment of the power of the aldermen of our city, would have been just as determined had the common council been as strongly republican as it was democratic, and no alleged representative public meeting, presided over by a republican, advocating the passage of this and other undemocratic laws under the delusion of city reform, could blind us to the true interest and object of such legislation. We championed the cause of anti-monopoly in 1881, and in the ensuing campaign of 1882, that resulted in the triumphant election of the present Governor or the State. It is true the dissensions among our advocates had much to do with the great majority which he received, but the intense feeling in the breasts of thousands of workmen against the Republican party for its corruption and monopolistic legislation caused thousands of these voters to ally themselves with the Democratic party, thereby protesting against such legislation. It is no exaggeration to say it seemed to them that the drift of existing laws was tending to debase rather than elevate labor; that the whole machinery of the Government was being used to foster the interests of the employer and capitalist at the expense of the toiling millions; that these opinions were founded on substantial ground and were not the emanations of designing demagogues who sought to dupe their ignorant but confiding fellows. The candid observer must admit that in the neighboring republican State the right of the people to peacefully assemble was invaded and the militia of the commonwealth was used tyrannically to enforce the unreasonable demands of capital. The press of the country is generally opposed to labor strikes, but no harsh criticism appeared against the capitalist and corporations who closed their factories against workmen on the plea of "over production," so that the returns of capital might not be diminished. In this condition of affairs the eyes of the wage-earners were turned to the democratic party, and they willingly cast their lot with it. They expected to receive a reward for their confidence and their labor in legislation such as would ameliorate their condition. The people of the city demanded to have the elevated railroad corporations confined to legitimate returns for the capital invested in the valuable franchise granted them by the city and State. After a prolonged struggle with all the influences that capital and labor can employ, labor secured a victory in the legislature, only to be thwarted by a veto in the executive chamber. They sought the adoption of a law which would at once prevent the prison authorities of the State from contracting criminal labor so as to bring it into competition with honest industry. The measure passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate by unholly republicans and recreant democrats, who ignored the pledges made in their party platform. By the efforts of the Tammany organization, through one of its senators, an act was passed, and signed by the governor, to submit the question of the abolition of the contract system in State prisons to the voters in the State and the people sustained the measure by a majority of 138,000 votes, notwithstanding the hundreds of thousands of ballots against the proposition that were secretly distributed by the party managers and members of the Democratic State Central Committee in order to defeat this democratic measure. A bill limiting the hours of car drivers and conductors passed the legislature. It was met by an executive veto and killed, thereby continuing the hardships of honest, overworked men. The laborers and mechanics of the State sought to protect themselves from loss at the hands of dishonest contractors and employers, and caused to be passed an act by the legislature giving the lien of the mechanic and laborer priority over all others. This also suffered the same fate. We might add and enumerate other instances, but we have shown sufficient to have warranted even stronger opposition on our part to the nominee of the Democratic party than we made at Chicago. Being an integral portion of the great Democratic party, we have always in our

capacity as delegates, exercised the right to advocate men whom we knew to be trusted by the people, and opposed the nomination of those who were not, and it was in the exercise of this right and in the conscientious discharge of duty that we took occasion at Chicago to advise against the nomination which was made by the National Convention. Our opposition was without personal feeling, and arose from our intimate knowledge of the sentiments of the toiling masses of our State as to the course of Governor Cleveland in regard to their labor bills. The charitable view to take of his actions, is that he was ignorant and unenlightened concerning the nature and working of these laws which would have occasioned so much relief to workmen, and could have resulted in no loss to the employers. We do not impugn the Governor's motives or the views which he has expressed on these subjects. They were doubtless conscientiously considered in the discharge of his official obligations and duties. We simply expressed our knowledge of the antagonism against him in the minds of the workmen who compose the bulk of the democratic voters of the State of New York. That the expression of our ideas as to the policy of nominating as a candidate for the presidency a man against whom so much feeling exists among men who in other respects are open to conviction, is equally true; whence comes in unreasoning, hated partisan opposition. We do not seek to offer any argument or state any disputed points which might perchance have weight with thoughtful, candid minds. Indeed it would be useless labor. But we deem the present the most appropriate occasion to reach the latter and disabuse their minds of any lingering doubts that may exist as to the integrity of this organization. It is not unfair to claim, in approaching this subject, that the odium properly chargeable to the Tammany Hall organization as it was in ring times does not attach to the present management. The existing organization and the present leadership of Tammany Hall date from 1871. The depredations and corruption committed by the defunct ring and its republican allies, preceded that date. When Samuel J. Tilden, Oswald Ottendorfer, John Winthrop, August Schell, John Kelly, its present leader, and others succeeded in driving the corrupt leaders out of the organization, they found the Augean stable, which indeed required herculean strength and executive ability to cleanse and put in order. These self-sacrificing workers for the democratic party succeeded in the work of restoration. Order was restored and a system of primaries introduced in every assembly district. A new general committee was elected, and again Tammany became a respectable, law-abiding democratic organization, self-respecting and respecting the rights of others. Its strength as a democratic organization was increased by 60,000 votes, which number was cast for that honest old democrat, August Schell, now dead, as the candidate for mayor when he was defeated by Edward Cooper, under the combination of democrats opposed to Tammany Hall, with the republican party of this city on a division of the office, which polled 70,000 votes against him. But we have had to combat not only false impressions created as to the character of the members of our organization, which have been manufactured, not only to blacken our reputation and lessen our influence, but the charges also that have been made against our political integrity and the honesty of our support given to candidates of the democratic party. It has been charged that we conspired to defeat Tilden and Hendricks in 1876, and the press of that country has so generally circulated this atrocious slander, that by continued repetition even impartial men have come to believe it. The following statement of facts should suffice to bury this calumny forever. In 1876 Tilden's total vote in New York State was 521,949; Hayes' 489,207; Tilden's majority, 32,741. Tammany with its magnificent discipline and honest management brought this enormous vote to the Democratic ticket, and made success certain, victory which the Republican managers snatched from the jaws of defeat, must be sought for elsewhere. Perchance it may be discovered in the halting, time-serving Senators and Congressional Representatives who consented to a manufactured device unknown to the Constitution, which defeated the expressed wish of a majority of the people of the United States. Against this fraud the Tammany organization protested, and it has never ceased to condemn the ingenious but unconstitutional Electoral Commission, cunningly devised to avert the impending destruction of the republican party, which it succeeded in accomplishing in 1876, by a vote of 8 to 7. No fair-minded man, who will examine these figures, can doubt the entirely loyal support of Tammany Hall to Gen. Hancock. With these slanders resting upon us, and believed in great part even by those who are inclined to admit our influence and power as a political party, our opponents were alert and prepared for us at Chicago, where the atmosphere was one of doubt and suspicion, through which all our acts were viewed. While we were celebrating the anniversary of our National independence, our opponents took every occasion to prejudice the minds of the delegates at Chicago against us. We presented our arguments to the individual and assembled delegates of the National delegation, and were debarré