

## THE OLD MAN DREAMS.

O for an hour of youthful joy!  
Give back my twentieth spring!  
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy  
Than reign a gray-headed king.

Off with the spoils of wrinkled age!  
Away with learning's crown!  
Tear out life's wisdom-written page,  
And dash its trophies down.

One moment let my life blood stream  
From boyhood's fount of flame;  
Give me one giddy, reeling dream  
Of life, all love and fame.

My listening angel heard the prayer,  
And calmly smiling said,  
If I but touch thy silvered hair  
Thy hasty wish has sped.

'But is there nothing in thy track  
To bid thee fondly stay,  
While the swift seasons hurry back  
To find the wished-for day?'—

'Ah, truest soul of womanhood!  
Without thee what were life?  
One bliss I cannot leave behind:  
I'll take—my—precious—wife?'—

The angel took a sapphire pen  
And wrote in rainbow dew:  
The man would be a boy again,  
And be a husband too.

"And is there nothing yet unsaid  
Before the change appears?  
Remember all their gifts have fled  
With those dissolving years."

"Why, yes," for memory would recall  
My fond parental joys;  
"I could not bear to leave them all—  
I'll take my girl and boys."

The smiling angel dropped his pen,  
"Why, this will never do;  
The man would be a boy again  
And be a father, too."

And so I laughed, my laughter woke  
The household with its noise,  
And wrote my dream when morning broke  
To please the gray-haired boys.

—[Oscar Wendell Holmes.]

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 4.—Samuel J. Tilden died peacefully at Graystone this morning at 8:45 o'clock. There were present with him Doctors Charles E. Simonds and Samuel Swift and his niece Miss Gould. His death was entirely unexpected and caused by failure of the heart, following an acute attack of diarrhoea and nausea.

NEW YORK, 4.—As soon as news of Tilden's death was received at Yonkers there was a good deal of excitement. Instantly the flags of the city buildings and newspaper offices were displayed at half-mast, and expressions of regret were heard on all sides at the death of the eminent statesman. It is said he had not been feeling well for some days.

NEW YORK IN MOURNING FOR THE DEAD.

CHICAGO, 3.—This afternoon the testimony furnished by the defense was mainly intended to prove that no shots were fired at the Haymarket meeting except by the police, and that the reputation of witness Gilmore, who testified for the prosecution in a manner most seriously implicating Spies, was such that his oath was of no consequence.

Jacob Cutscher, a shoemaker who was shot at the meeting, saw no revolvers except in the hands of the police, and was confident that no shots had been fired except by them. Witness said he had been taken to the police station after the riot and remained there two weeks, during which time he told the officers the same story he now told the court. The defense plainly intended this to show the prosecution had found Cutscher's remembrance of the incidents at the Haymarket not suited to its use, so that he had not been held as a witness for the State.

John O'Riley, a compositor on a morning paper, had known Harry L. Gilmer, the witness of the State above referred to, since the spring of 1880, and lived in his neighborhood for some time. He did not think he would believe Gilmer under oath owing to his general reputation among his associates and from witness's knowledge of him.

John Garrick, formerly Chief Deputy Sheriff of Cook County, gave Gilmer a very bad reputation. On account of this reputation witness had obliged Gilmer to vacate witness's premises, of which Gilmer was a tenant, at the end of the third day. Witness appeared to have considerable feeling in the matter, and suffered considerably at the hands of Mr. Walker during the cross-examination. Witness was forced to admit he knew several dissolute persons of both sexes whom he alleged were associates of Gilmer.

The State having charged that Spies had gone uninvited to the meeting of the Lumber Shovers held on Black Road May 3d, and had there incited men to acts of violence which followed, the defense brought forward Wm. Quiban, formerly a compositor on the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, to show that Spies went to the meeting upon an invitation.

Wm. D. Gleason, a shoemaker and member and officer of the Lumber Trade and Labor Society, gave about the same testimony as the preceding witness.

"Did I not tell you," asked the State's attorney, "that you yourself were suspected; that the grand jury had your name and address, and that you had better leave the building at once?"

Witness admitted this, and though he said he thought the State's Attorney was joking he acknowledged he had taken his advice and left the building. Witness also admitted to the States Attorney he had been a member of the Revolution Army organization at his native place at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Two other witnesses of small importance gave corroborative testimony as to the incidents of the riot.

Appropos of the now daily crowded attendance on the trial of the Anarchists it is stated this evening that some days ago a well known Socialist, now under arrest, boldly declared to an official at the Criminal Court building that if the jury should bring in a verdict of guilty the Criminal Court building would be then and there blown up.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The yacht *Brunhilde*, owned by J. J. Phelps, of New Jersey, and a member of the New York, Atlantic, Yale and New Haven Yacht Clubs, has arrived here from Yokohama on her cruise around the world. She reached Bombay Jan. 7th, Hong Kong April 8th, and Yokohama April 28th. With the exception of a storm in the Red Sea Mr. Phelps reports having had a pleasant trip. He will remain here two weeks, then go to Honolulu on his way round Cape Horn home. The *Brunhilde* will be the first American yacht to have made the tour of the world.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., 3.—The utterly ruined condition of the hop crop throughout New York State by lice has created a sudden advance. The growers in this vicinity have repeatedly refused 35 cents for those picked in 1885, and yesterday a grower of Mendon sold last year's crop at 40 cents, which is the highest price paid in three years.

NEW YORK, 4.—Flags all over the city are at half mast out of respect to Tilden. The news of his death spread through the city very rapidly. The newspaper offices bulletined it early, and so the news was soon scattered broadcast. Expressions of sorrow were heard on all sides and from parties of all political faiths. Though it was known that Tilden had been in bad health for some time past, his death being unlooked for and coming so suddenly was quite a shock.

## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Washington, 4.—Morrisson offered, and the House unanimously adopted the following resolution, that "The House of Representatives has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the eminent and distinguished citizen Samuel J. Tilden."

## LETTERS OF SYMPATHY AND CONDOLENCE.

Albany, 4.—Upon receipt of the news of Tilden's death, Governor Hill immediately wrote the following:

To Col. Sam'l J. Tilden, Greystone, Yonkers, N. Y.:

I learn with deep regret of the death of your distinguished uncle, Samuel J. Tilden. I tender to you and other relatives my sincere sympathy in your great bereavement. In his death the country loses one of her most eminent statesmen, and our State one of its illustrious sons. Please inform me at your earliest convenience of the date which may be fixed for the funeral, as I shall endeavor to attend."

The President has sent the following telegram:

To Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., Greystone, Yonkers, N. Y.:

I have this moment heard of the sudden death of your illustrious relative Samuel J. Tilden, and hasten to express my individual sorrow in an event by which the State of New York has lost her most distinguished son, and the nation one of its wisest and most patriotic counselors.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—The national encampment of the G. A. R. convened this morning at 10 o'clock in Odd Fellows Hall for the transaction of business. The session will last three days. The selection of the next encampment place and election of officers will be among the first business considered.

YONKERS, 4.—Samuel J. Tilden died at Greystone this morning at 10 minutes before 9 o'clock. He had been enjoying his usual good health up to last Saturday evening. While sitting on the steps of his residence after the sun went down on that evening, he was taken with a slight chill, which settled on his stomach and bowels, producing inflammation, from which he suffered all night. On Sunday morning he became much worse and continued to decline steadily until last night there could be no doubt of the consequences.

This morning it became apparent that the end was near. Dr. Charles E. Simonds and Miss Gould, a relative, were at his bedside a few moments before Tilden died. He tried to speak, but only moved his lips, failing to make any sound. He passed away quietly and peacefully. His death occurred in the south chamber of the mansion, overlooking the Hudson.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

Mr. Geo. M. Smith, Mr. Tilden's private secretary, says he has not received any instructions from the relatives.

Mr. Tilden was born on February 9th, 1814, in New Lebanon, Columbia County, and was therefore 72 years old. He leaves one sister, the mother of the late Colonel Pelton, and several nephews, children of his brothers Moses and Henry Tilden.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The deficiency, sundry civil and river and harbor appropriation bills were enrolled and sent to the President for approval about noon to-day.

The President will not leave Washington for his summer vacation until week after next. He will go direct to the Adirondack Mountains, and will be accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom and one or two intimate friends. The President denied himself to visitors to-day, and devoted his entire attention to measures sent him by Congress for his action. The members of his Cabinet were with him at the White House most of the day, assisting in the consideration of bills, etc. By 12 o'clock the President had, with very few exceptions, disposed of all the measures then before him.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

To be Registers of Land Offices—Abernethy Grover of Montana, at Miles City, Montana; David Webb, of Indiana, at Salt Lake City, Utah; Edwin D. Steel of North Carolina, at Evansston, Wyo.

Louis Williams, of Missouri, to be Commissioner for the District of Alaska, to reside at Juneau City.

To be Indian Agents—Gilbert D. Williams of New York, for the Indians of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Indian Territory; Chas. E. Marshuey, for the Indians at the Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota.

Lafayette Dawson of Missouri, to be United States Judge for the District of Alaska.

James B. Hays of Wisconsin to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho.

To be United States Marshals—Wm. K. Meade, for the Territory of Arizona; Thos. Fletcher for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

To be United States Attorney—Wm. H. White, for Washington Territory.

EL PASO, 4.—On Monday evening a meeting was held here for the purpose of endorsing the stand taken by Gov. Ireland in the matter of the Mexican outrages on the Rio Grande border, in which he threatens to take the matter into his own hands. Resolutions were passed to which many citizens objected as being too radical and incendiary. A protest has been published signed by nearly all the lawyers, bankers, merchants and business men of El Paso. It reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of El Paso, believing that we represent the voice of the conservative element, protest against so much of the resolutions adopted by the mass meeting last night as reflects upon our general government for inaction in the pending international questions with Mexico, and state that we have confidence in the intention and ability of our government and of the present administration to protect American citizens abroad; and while we heartily concur in so much of said resolution as urges upon the government the necessity of prompt and energetic measures to vindicate the rights of citizens of the United States in Mexico, and desire to call the earnest attention of those in power to this most important matter; and while we pledge ourselves, when necessary, to heartily support our government in demanding and enforcing, even by arms, proper respect for our citizens and our flag, we trust that all pending difficulties may be amicably settled without tarnish to the honor of either nation, and that the friendly relations now existing may continue between the two republics."

Cutting's sentence will be pronounced to-morrow, and he expects to be taken at once to the penitentiary at Chihuahua. He is downhearted today for the first time since his incarceration.

EL PASO, 4.—The trial of Cutting, set for this morning, was again postponed until to-morrow. The Associated Press news this morning has produced general confidence in the general government at Washington, and every one here awaits with anxiety the action of the House upon the Cutting resolutions. The recent mass meetings here lacked harmony and were calculated to arouse the anger of the Mexicans across the river, and in fact, some of the speakers caused our Mexican neighbors to fear mob force for the purpose of liberating Cutting. Of course no such fear is well grounded as yet.

It is rumored that Cutting will receive a heavy sentence, and that President Dix will at once pardon him and give him his liberty. Strange things are done in Mexico, and as strange as this rumor might sound, it may turn out true, for good Mexican lawyers in Paso del Norte and even District Judge Nicolas Igmo has so expressed himself. Thus they admit that the federal government of Mexico cannot interfere in the State courts of Chihuahua, but can pardon a State convict.

CITY OF MEXICO, 4.—The popular sentiment has been so thoroughly aroused here over Editor Cutting's case and the press comments thereon, that a representative of the Associated Press called to-day at the Castle of Chapultepec to get the views of President Diaz and Senor Romero Rubrio, Minister of the Interior, who is visiting at the castle. The latter said that he was happy to present the facts in the case to the press, and entered at once into a very full review of it from the beginning. He stated Cutting's offense,

his character and that of Senator Medina, and went into an elaborate explanation of Mexico's right to arrest Mr. Cutting, from a legal point of view. Cutting, said the Minister, having been commanded by the court to make an apology, did so in an El Paso newspaper, but worded it so as to make it really an insult to the court. This newspaper, although published in the United States, Cutting knew to be circulated in Paso del Norte, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and he took pains to circulate the issue containing the reflection on the Mexican court in Paso del Norte, crossing the river to this side himself, to circulate the paper. He was thereupon arrested in proper legal form and put in jail. He was treated with even more consideration than Mexican criminals.

The Minister was asked if he thought the Judge had acted in good faith. He replied:

"I do, and for that very reason the Executive power here could not, on a demand from the United States government, set aside the judicial powers. The government here considered that Cutting had not only infringed the code of the State of Chihuahua, which makes an offense against its citizens committed on foreign territory punishable by its courts, but had also committed an offense on this side of the line by refusing, without giving any reason, to recognize the demand of the Judge to apologize for using insulting language to that official, and it was clear that the circulation of the statement derogatory to the court on this side of the river, constituted a clear case of offense against the law."

"Then it is for these reasons that you have refused to grant an unconditional release?"

"Yes; the government here was forwarded a very full report of the case to Washington, where it has been submitted to Congress."

President Diaz then entered the apartment and expressed gratification at meeting a representative of the Associated Press of the United States, and extended a cordial greeting.

The President said: "I presume you have had from Minister Romero Rubrio a full explanation of the case, and an abstract of the grounds for our action, and I will only say that I have just received a letter from the Chief Justice of the State of Chihuahua giving the result of the procedure of the court in response to my request."

The letter was then read in full by Senor Romero Rubrio. It showed that the State authorities of Chihuahua had exercised every care in treating Cutting with consideration, even more, the President thought, than was necessary, for he thought it was sufficient to treat him as he would treat a Mexican citizen imprisoned upon the same charge.

"Do you consider, Mr. President, that the case will lead to trouble?"

"I have no apprehension of difficulties growing out of such an insignificant affair, which is really only a quarrel between two disreputable journalists. I think that the United States Government was a trifle hasty in the matter, owing, probably, to the early and inaccurate and one-sided reports. I have no doubt that the full explanation already forwarded to the American Congress, an enlightened body containing many excellent lawyers and accomplished statesmen, will lead to a calmer consideration of the matter, and justice will be done."

The President then went on at much length to relate the various cases occurring on the border line of the two Republics, to show how careful both governments should be not to act too hastily on insufficient evidence.

"There are," said the President, "acts of both Americans and Mexicans on the borders who, after getting into trouble with the law, plead their citizenship to shield them from the punishment they deserve."

The President also mentioned Capt. Crawford's case where the investigation made by his "good friend General Sheridan," always animated by kindly sentiments towards Mexico, proved that the shooting was the result of a misunderstanding on the part of the Mexican troops. He also mentioned several cases in which he had personally gone farther than was absolutely necessary in order to avoid having unpleasant differences with the United States government. The President said he deplored the tones of a certain section of both the American and Mexican press, adding: "Our Government is acting in good faith in this matter, being only desirous of having justice done. It is a matter for calm consideration on the part of the two governments, uninfluenced by popular clamor."

He said that it was ridiculous to suppose, as had been charged in some newspapers, that the United States Government was making a pretext in the Cutting case to enter on war, for the United States would not do so without first having got in readiness. The President did not believe that the American people were hostile to Mexico, on the contrary, he had found the best class of Americans in cordial sympathy with the progressive purpose of his administration. He sincerely hoped that nothing would occur to mar the friendship of the two peoples living under the same form of government, and animated by kindly sentiments toward each other. He was glad to be able to present his views of this matter to the American people.

During the entire interview the Mexican statesmen expressed themselves with the utmost moderation and good sense.

## FOREIGN.

AN explosion of coal gas occurred in the hold of the Norwegian bark, *Tetens*, at Cardiff, to-day. Six men were fatally injured.

LONDON, 3.—The incoming and outgoing ministers have gone to Osborne Castle to see the Queen. The latter will surrender the seals of office and the new minister will be entrusted with them.

The cotton crop of Western India is expected to be the largest ever recorded.

BELFAST, 3.—There was more rioting here last evening. Crowds assembled on York street and awaited the return of the Catholic excursionists, upon whom they made a fierce attack. The sufferers were chiefly women. A detachment of police charged the attacking party, who stoned and wrecked a number of houses. The mob rapidly increased and drove back the police. The latter then fired upon the mob, killing a young man and murdering seven others. Detachments of soldiers then charged bayonets and cleared the streets. The police suffered severely. Some shots were fired from the mob, but without fatal result.

## HEALTH HINTS, AND OTHER THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

COMPILED BY MAC.

I copy the following items from Mrs. C. L. H. Wallace's book, entitled, "Physianthropy."

"What art or science is there that repays our labors more kindly than the successful application of nature's laws in relieving our fellow creatures from physical sufferings, and the prospect of an early grave?"

"Some of the medical profession have revealed the truth about drugs in very plain language. For instance, we learn from Dr. Majendie that 'medicine is a great humbug;' from Sir Astley Cooper that 'the science of medicine is founded on conjecture, and improved by murder;' from Sir John Forbes that 'in a large majority of cases, diseases are cured by nature, in spite of the doctors;' from Dr. Froth that 'there is scarcely a more dishonest trade than medicine;' from Dr. Thomas Watson that 'Our profession is continually floating on a sea of doubt;' from Dr. Cogswell, or Boston, that 'Were medicines abolished, mankind would be infinitely the gainers;' from Dr. Frank, that 'Thousands are annually slaughtered in the sick room;' from Dr. Mason Goode, that 'Medicine is a jargon, and has destroyed more than war, pestilence and famine combined.'"

"We are all aware that food put into the digestive organs goes through a process of assimilation, and is then turned into healthy or unhealthy blood, according to the purity or impurity of that food, and according to whether it meets with any impure matter on entering the stomach, which it generally does, and with which it has to mix, and to a certain extent partake of its character. This matter found in the stomach may be material left from last meal, or some old matter thrown from the blood into the digestive organs for the purpose of removing it from the system."

"If you examine human blood under a properly adjusted microscope, you will find that it is composed of minute particles, of which physiology teaches us that not less than seventy billions are contained in one cubic inch. Now, these particles are termed the corpuscles of the blood, of which there are two distinct sorts, known as the red or blood corpuscles, and the white or colorless corpuscles. Persons in a condition most nearly approximating perfect health, are found to have a predominance of red corpuscles, and persons dying, as for instance in the last stage of consumption, are found to have a predominance of the white or colorless corpuscles. \* \* If pus matter from an ulcer, cancer matter, that which is absurdly called vaccine lymph, or indeed if any form of diseased animal matter, be placed under a powerful microscope, each form of matter will be found to consist entirely of these same white corpuscles in various stages of development."

"Contrary to the usually accepted idea that the diseased organ is the weakest in the body, we assert that that particular organ was chosen by nature, as the best and strongest one for her to employ in the expulsion of disease, which would again be the strongest, were it not that man continuously and systematically persists in developing diseases for the laboring organ to expel, and at the same time paralyzes the afflicted part by drugs, blisters and other suppressive measures. Thus it is that those with the strongest chests are afflicted with lung diseases, those with the strongest digestive organs get dyspepsia; those noted for their mental brilliancy get diseases located in the head. Of course we are not alluding to children who are born consumptive, or born idiots."

"Our first consideration must be, concerning what we shall eat, and what we shall drink, both when in health and when not; as our body is