

the right to speak, except by the consent of the delegates from other States and were prohibited by the undemocratic unit rule from casting our ballot for the candidate of our choice. We failed not in duties to our constituents who sent us, nor to the party whose representatives we were, and if any mistake has been made, it is not our doing and cannot be charged to us. The candidates of the democratic party having been nominated in National convention, following the uniform and unbroken record of our organization, we acquiesce in the will of the majority of the representatives of the party. Although we believe that this has been unwisely expressed, there is but one alternative left us, to sever our connection with the democratic party. This we cannot and will not do. In justice to our constituents and our judgement we cannot pursue that course. We believe time will disconnect the great democratic party from the leadership of men who have used their power unwisely and detrimentally to its success. We acquiesce in, although protesting against, the unwise and injudicious course which they pursued. We say with John Q. Adams, that: "There is good government, but what is republican for a republic, is the empire of laws and not of men." For the reasons herein set forth, we recommend this organization to support the nominees of the democratic party for President and Vice-President, made at Chicago, Friday, July 10th, 1884, and submit for its consideration and adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the democratic-republican general committee of the city and county of New York, in Tammany Hall assembled, hereby ratify and endorse the nominations by the National Democratic Convention, held in Chicago, July 10th, 1883, for President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; for Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; and hereby pledge ourselves to the earnest and cordial support of the candidates so nominated.

Applause and hisses greeted the reading of the address. For a time it was doubtful which prevailed, but finally the cheers had the best of it. In moving the adoption of the address, Gen. Spinola said: The wheeling into line of Tammany Hall would secure the election of the Chicago candidates. The democrats of the country must also wheel into line. It was possible, even at this late date, to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat.

When General Spinola sat down, ex-Senator Thomas Grady demanded recognition of the chair. Grady was cheered even more than Kelly had been. The chairman pounded the table for some time in vain, but the crowd would not become quiet. During the uproar Grady took a position on the platform near the chair. He was at last permitted to proceed. After his first sentence he was again loudly applauded, and resounds of applause punctuated his entire speech.

Senator Grady rising to protest against this resolution and the adoption of this address made a long speech. He reviewed the whole political career of Cleveland, and quoted freely from the columns of the *Times* and *Herald* in the past, in support of the position he (Grady) had now taken. In the course of his speech Grady said: "Neither in the nomination of the ticket nor in the methods by which it was brought about, is there the slightest claim upon the great body of the democratic voters for its support. A great majority of the delegates to the Chicago convention who named Cleveland as their first choice, represented republican constituents. The number of delegates who openly and earnestly opposed his nomination, were recorded in spite of all their protests as favorable to his candidacy. Every influence that could be employed or engineered by the monopolists who have secured control of the party management, was exerted to make him the candidate, and as you well know these delegates left their homes, loud in their professions, hostile to his candidacy, as inviting certain defeat to his party, gave evidence soon after their arrival at Chicago of a change of heart, which only the most simple and charitable have ascribed to pure and worthy motives. The expressed design of the men who urged his nomination was to conciliate the disgruntled Republicans, and not to please the Democrats. Preserving to myself the supreme right of a citizen, exercising the act of sovereignty, I decline to prostitute my prerogative to the purposes of the party managers. Suffrage has been bestowed on me by the institutions of my country, that it may be exercised for the country's welfare and to prosperity and benefit of this land I dictate it, and I cannot reconcile without desecration any disposition of it that would result in the support of a political nondescript, clothed in the outward garb of a Democrat, ignorant of the cardinal principles of political faith which he assumes to profess, and accepting from Democrats their votes that he may delight Republicans and Independents by the manner in which he will exercise the powers conferred upon him by the betrayed and deluded party. But my vote will not be lost to the Democracy. It will be cast for a candidate whose followers will be numbered by hundreds of thousands, whose motives cannot be impugned, for their action can be inspired by no selfish hopes of reward. It will be registered for principles which the democratic party professed when it held the popular confidence, and for abandoning which they lost

popular support. It will be given for a candidate who has no hope of election and no desire for the sordid benefits of political preferment, but who braves the fatigue, abuse and pecuniary loss, that true democrats may find his candidacy the channel through which they may express their sentiments. I turn my back on the democratic party, captured and betrayed by know-nothing demagogues, hungry for places and spoils, to the pure democracy which struggle for the principle which the party organization has abandoned. I denounce the candidate, whose only merit is his obscurity, that I may follow a statesman whose life has made glorious the history of his country. I decline to bow down before the graven image, because I prefer to follow the teachings of the apostle of the true political faith, preferring shining ability to dull mediocrity, the true reformer to the sham reformer, a statesman to a hanger-on, an illustrious citizen to a political adventurer. I didn't support Grover Cleveland for the Presidency, and here and now in the presence of the leader whom I have always regarded as my political sponsor, in the midst of brethren and comrades with whom I have shared many a hard fought political field, and before the eyes of all the country to whom I have this night laid bare my purposes and motives, I declare myself in favor of Benjamin F. Butler, the soldier, jurist, statesman and patriot, and appeal to time for my vindication.

Grady's speech occupied an hour in delivery. He was obliged to make several pauses to allow the audience to give expression to its approval of his ideas.

who it was expected would also pronounce against Cleveland, followed Grady. He said: There is a duty which every citizen has to perform at the present crisis. He must subordinate his action to the interests of his party. No person contended more vigorously than I did against the nomination of Grover Cleveland. No one opposed more earnestly the folly of passing over in silence and indifference the heroes of the party in order to nominate a man who was forced upon the attention of his party merely by the press and a few refractory Republicans who had never failed to express their abhorrence of our principles, and their contempt for ourselves. Had such a man as we wanted been nominated, we would have given him a majority such as we are asked to give Grover Cleveland. I hear a cry of distress throughout the country, and that cry calls me to arms for the Democratic ticket. [Cheers.] Tammany Hall was not an organization to be governed by a feeling toward or from men. It was a body of principle. Beyond revenge lies patriotism; beyond dissatisfaction lies loyalty, and under these two you will win. Tammany Hall is the old guard of the Democratic party, and there we will stay. [Long and continued cheers, during which Cochrane seconded the resolution and then sat down.]

Then there were frantic cries for John Kelly. That gentleman shook his head and spoke not.

The chairman ordered the secretary to call the roll on the option of the resolution. As he read the list, only a small portion of the members answered to their names. When the name of ex-Assemblyman Roesch was called, he arose and protested against the proceedings. He was peremptorily called to order.

The result of the vote was 810 ayes and 87 nays. A committee was then appointed to make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting, and after the call for the primary elections was read, the meeting adjourned.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—A Bay City, Michigan, dispatch says: Gen. Logan and party reached Bay City by special car at 7:30 this morning, and were met by thousands at the depot and driven to the roller rink building in an open coach, attached to which were four horses. The reception was most enthusiastic and the applause prolonged. At the hall a crowd estimated at seven thousand had gathered, leaving no standing room, and several hundred were unable to gain entrance, and were obliged to remain on the outside at the open windows. The speakers were Gen. Alger, Gen. Logan, Gen. Spaulding of Monroe, Hon. Benton Hanchett of Saginaw, and Hon. C. F. Gibson of Bay City. The speeches were interspersed with music. At the Frazer House to-night Gen. Alger and Gen. Logan held an informal reception. They leave to-morrow morning for Detroit via Port Huron.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—Frank Hutchings, the strangler, was hanged to-day at 12:43. The crime for which Hutchings to-day paid the penalty occurred on the evening of July 16th. His mistress, Nettie Hutchings—known in Washington, D. C., as Mrs. Nettie Sims—had left him. He visited her for the purpose of asking her to return and live with him, out as he had brutally treated her she refused his overtures for reconciliation. This so exasperated him that in a fit of frenzy he knocked her down. He then, with his knees on her chest, took a silk handkerchief from his pocket, wound it around her neck, and deliberately tugged at the ends until she ceased to breathe. He left the scene of his crime, but fearing he had not thoroughly accomplished his purpose returned, and made certain that his victim was past all human aid. Having satisfied himself of her death, he left the house and related to the first policeman he met the story of his deed. He was locked up, his story investigated and proven true. He showed no feeling of

remorse whatever at the time of committing the crime, and has maintained the same stolid indifference ever since; only expressing a desire to have his case, as he termed it, "railroaded," and his execution performed as soon as possible. Through the intermediation of his counsel he has been examined twice as to his sanity. This action was taken against his expressed desire, he declaring himself perfectly sane. Though earnestly urged by his counsel, he steadfastly refused to allow his case to be appealed. The firm demeanor which he manifested throughout, sustained him to the end. He mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and took his place on the trap without assistance. His neck was not broken, and he died from strangulation. He lived 13½ minutes after the fall. Medical men in attendance say the vitality of the doomed man was something remarkable. He was 30 years of age.

Galveston, 13.—The *News* Dallas special: Bill Taylor, the negro fiend who made the dastardly assault on Mrs. Flippen on the night of June 22d, was taken to-day from the officers by a posse of nine men. The officers were bringing Taylor from Waxahachie to Dallas for safe keeping. When a few miles out of Waxahachie, the officers were surprised and captured with the prisoner in charge. The posse proceeded onward toward Dallas. At 11 to-night, when four miles from this city, the posse was joined by a posse of forty masked men, who quickly swung the negro to the limb of a tree. The sheriff and constable, who had been prisoners all day, were told to skip. Taylor protested his innocence with his last breath.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 11.—Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine and the Colonies, supports the demand made by Admiral Courbet, that France shall officially declare war with China as a necessary action to insure the complete success of his naval operations.

Figaro states that Patenotre, French Ambassador to China, received from Tsung Li Yamen a declaration of war by China, but the Ambassador refused to give the document official recognition, upon the ground that diplomatic usage renders it necessary that such declaration should be made direct to the French government at Paris.

ROME, 11.—Another death, suspected to have been caused by cholera, has occurred in this city.

Naples, 11.—The situation here continues to be of the most distressing character. The dreadful epidemic increases hourly its ravages. A feeling of the deepest gloom prevails in this city. Misery and suffering among the poor are simply appalling.

King Humbert was yesterday prevented from visiting the poorer quarter of the city.

Naples, 11.—In this city, during the 24 hours ended at 9 this evening, there have been 966 fresh cases and 323 deaths from cholera. In other parts of the province during the same time, 19 fresh cases and 14 deaths; at Avellino, 4 fresh cases and 2 deaths; Bergamo, 11 fresh cases and 9 deaths; Campe Basso, 3 fresh cases, 2 deaths; Caserta, 13 fresh cases, 6 deaths; Cremona, 2 fresh cases, 3 deaths; Cuno, 12 fresh cases, 10 deaths; Genoa, 38 fresh cases, 21 deaths; Spezia, 26 fresh cases, 17 deaths; Carrara, 9 fresh cases, 2 deaths; Parma, 8 fresh cases, 6 deaths; Reggio, 2 fresh cases, 1 death. At Monaco, Potenza and Salerno there has been 1 death at each place.

The situation is slightly improved. King Humbert to-day again visited the hospitals and also the camps of the poorer classes. The municipal authorities, with the approval of the archbishop, have prohibited all religious processions. Two hundred volunteers offered their services in the cholera hospitals.

The Pyrenean region reports thirty-one deaths from cholera on Wednesday, including fourteen at Estopher.

CAIRO, 11.—The Highland brigade is ordered up the Nile. General Lord Wolseley will remain in Cairo at present. He will take command to-day, of the troops above Assiout.

WARSAW, 11.—A thousand copies of the Nihilist proclamation have been circulated, signed by the central committee of Skiernevic. The proclamation says: "In the struggle to sustain the people against the Czar, we ought to have recourse to the same weapons he uses. Our fight is now as it ever was. We have done justice to the journalist, Skirpzyk, whose death was wrongly attributed to the violence of thieves. He was executed by us as a spy. No traitor escapes." The police failed to discover the source of the publication of the proclamation. The police, however, seized a Nihilist at the railway station disguised as an officer of the guard.

The time of the departure of the Emperor of Germany for Skiernevic is kept secret. The Emperor of Austria will leave the capital Sunday forenoon, and after the Imperial conference will return to Vienna the 17th, going to Tyrol to inaugurate the Voralberg Railway.

VIENNA, 12.—John M. Francis, new American minister to Austria, presented his credentials yesterday to Emperor Francis Joseph.

CAIRO, 12.—Later dispatches confirm the report of the substantial victory of the Mudir of Dongola at Ambukol over the rebels from Kordofan. Recent advices report El Mahdi in South Kordofan with an army of 14,000 which has been sent to reinforce the army besieging Khartoum.

NAPLES, 12.—As King Humbert was passing the prison yesterday the inmates raised a loud shout praying to be set at liberty. Among those dangerously ill with the cholera is a son of King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands.

CAIRO, 12.—It is reported that England has offered to guarantee a loan of the Egyptian Government if Egypt will place the Mosque property under English control as security.

NAPLES, 12.—The condition of affairs at Naples continues to improve throughout last night. Wooden huts are building for the shelter of the poor and sick. It is apprehended that the meat famine will be averted; the strike of the hutchers has been settled. Public assistance given small dealers who have been ruined by the epidemic. Shops close at four o'clock. The city everywhere presents a mournful appearance. A strong gloom prevails. King Humbert declines to leave the city.

Paris, 12.—Tsung Li Yamen, replying to the French ultimatum of July 12th, announces that in accordance with the second article of Tsing Tsin provisional treaty, China is prepared to withdraw its garrison from Tonquin at the expiration of a month, and that China respects the terms of the second article. France, they say, ought to respect the third article. The French demand for indemnity, they claim, is not in accordance with the five articles of the treaty, and is in prejudice of their friendly relations and contrary to international law. Tsung Li Yamen asks if the government of France cannot wait until China withdraws her troops from Tonquin when a complete treaty will be arranged. They also say that if the question of indemnity is not considered as being settled by the Tien Tsin treaty, the demand for indemnity is opposed to the third article. It is lamentable that arrangements for making a proper treaty should be delayed by the demand for indemnity. The forcible taking of a guaranty and indemnity is contrary to the treaty and compels China to give the treaty powers a history of the Tonquin question, together with a protest of China, and the latter Government awaits an opportunity to discuss the question. Tsung Li Yamen requests that Patenotre, French Ambassador, shall come to Tien Tsin and arrange a definite treaty, manifest mutual sincerity, and strengthen the friendly relations of the two nations. This would be the proper mode of procedure according to international law. Tsung Li Yamen announces that they will not be moved by any man's orders.

The *Patrie* and *National* give currency to the report that negotiations with China have been revived by France, tending to a peaceful settlement of all the questions at issue.

According to official statements, the total number of the forces under the French flag in Tonquin is 19,000; of these 14,000 are Europeans, and the remainder native auxiliary troops.

A dispatch from Warsaw states that most of the suspects arrested during the visit of the Czar will be released upon his departure.

CAIRO, 12.—Gen. Lord Wolseley will proceed to Wady Halfa as soon as his troops and transportation have passed the second cataract. From that point the expedition will proceed to Dongola by water, and at Dongola it will be decided what route to pursue in the further advance to Khartoum. Government officials are in hopes that the native tribes will become friendly by the time the expedition reaches Dongola, so it will not be necessary for the expedition to proceed beyond that point.

BERLIN, 13.—The papers here state that arrangements were made for the three emperors to meet at Count Linckel's castle near Kattowitz. Emperor William will start for the meeting place Sunday evening. Prince Bismarck, Count Herbert Bismarck and General Albedyll accompany him.

The emperor starts Sunday night to meet the Czar and the Emperor of Austria, and will arrive at Skiernevic on Monday, accompanied by Bismarck, General Arbdoyel and two other generals.

The Emperor of Germany, in a letter conferring the order of merit upon Bismarck, says: "During two wars you have stood by your emperor as a most careful adviser. In your military capacity I know your heart and soul are so much those of the soldier, that I hope to give you pleasure by conferring upon you this order, which your predecessors held with pride. I give myself the consolation of allowing the man whom God has given me for support and who does such great things for the fatherland, to receive also as a soldier that recognition for his services which he has so well earned."

St. Petersburg, 12.—M. Degiers, Russian Prime Minister, has started for Poland to be present at the meeting of the three Emperors.

NAPLES, 12.—During the 24 hours ended at 8 o'clock this evening, there have been 848 cases, and 356 deaths by cholera. The total number of deaths to date foots up to 3,000.

King Humbert announces that he shall not leave Naples until the epidemic wanes. The enormous percentage of deaths among the railway employees has forced the companies to reduce the number of trains. One hundred and fifty cases are already among the railway hands at the barracks. The omnibus used to carry away the dead men is stopped and bodies are unburied for two days.

Madrid, 12.—Advices from the Pyrenees report seventeen deaths from cholera yesterday.

ROME, 12.—Moniteur du Rome states

the meeting of the papal consistory which was to have been held on the 29th inst. is postponed.

The Italian government has offered the Vatican \$12,000 as a reserve fund from the sale of the Propaganda property. The pope quietly ignored the offer.

SUAKIM, 13.—A fight occurred near here between 4,200 of Osman Digna's rebel forces and 1,000 friendly Arabs under Mahmoud. The latter lost his son and 14 followers. It is feared that the friendly tribes will be downcast with their ill fortunes with the rebels, unless the government quickly comes to their assistance.

LONDON, 13.—A Pekin dispatch to the *Times* says: The reply of Tsung Li Yamen to the French ultimatum of July 12, deprecates the refusal of France to accept the American offer of mediation and says China is willing to submit her case to any of the friendly powers.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A YOUNG GIRL'S DEMENTIA—HOW IT WAS OCCASIONED—SOME NEW AND STARTLING TRUTHS.

The St. Louis express, on the New York Central road, was crowded one evening recently, when at one of the way stations, an elderly gentleman, accompanied by a young lady, entered the cars and finally secured a seat. As the conductor approached the pair, the young lady arose, and in a pleading voice said:

Please, sir, don't let him carry me to the asylum. I am not crazy; I am a little tired but not mad. Oh! no indeed. Won't you please have papa take me back home?

The conductor, accustomed though he was to all phases of humanity, looked with astonishment at the pair as did the other passengers in their vicinity. A few words from the father, however, sufficed, and the conductor passed on, while the young lady turned her face to the window. The writer chanced to be seated just behind the old gentleman and could not forego the desire to speak to him. With a sad face and trembling voice the father said:

"My daughter has been attending the seminary in a distant town and was succeeding remarkably. Her natural qualities, together with a great ambition, placed her at the front ranks of the school, but she studied too closely, was not careful of her health, and her poor brain has been turned! I am taking her to a private asylum where we hope she will soon be better."

At the next station the old man and his daughter left the cars, but the incident so suggestive of Shakespeare's Ophelia, awakened strange thoughts in the mind of the writer. It is an absolute fact that while the population of America increased thirty per cent during the decade between 1870 and 1880 the insanity increase was over one hundred and thirty five per cent, for the same period. Travelers by rail, by boat, or in carriages in any part of the land see large and elaborate buildings, and inquire what they are?

Insane asylums.

Who builds them?

Each state; every county; hundreds of private individuals, and in all cases their capacity is taxed to the utmost.

Why?

Because men in business and in professions, women at home or in society and children at school, overtax their mental and nervous forces by work, worry and care. This brings about nervous disorders, indigestion and eventually mania. It is not always trouble with the head that causes insanity. It far oftener arises from evils in other parts of the body. The nervous system determines the status of the brain. Any one who has periodic headaches; occasional dizziness; a dimness of vision; a ringing in the ears; a feverish head; frequent nausea or a sinking at the pit of the stomach, should take warning at once. The stomach and head are in direct sympathy, and if one be impaired, the other can never be in order. Acute dyspepsia causes more insane suicides, than any other known agency, and the man, woman or child whose stomach is deranged is not and cannot be saved from the coming on at any moment of mania in some one of its many terrible forms.

The value of moderation and the imperative necessity of care in keeping the stomach right must therefore be clear to all. The least appearance of indigestion or mal-assimilation of food should be watched as carefully as the first approach of an invading army. Many means have been advocated for meeting such attacks, but all have heretofore been more or less defective. There can be little doubt, however, that for the purpose of regulating the stomach, toning it up to proper action, keeping its nerves in a normal condition and purifying the blood, Warner's Peppermint Cure, excels all ancient or recent discoveries. It is absolutely pure and vegetable; it is certain to add vigor to adults, while it cannot by any possibility injure even a child. The fact that it was used in days of the famous Harrison family is proof positive of its merit as it has so thoroughly withstood the test of time. As a tonic and revivifier it is simply wonderful. It has relieved the agony of the stomach in thousands of cases; soothed the tired nerves; produced peaceful sleep and averted the coming on of a mania more to be dreaded than death itself.