USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR INSTANT RELIEF FROM STING OF MOSQUITOES, FROM HEAT OF SUNBURN.
BE SURE TO GET GENUINE ARTICLE.

bers and therefore were not in duty bound to attend.

GRANT ACCEPTS CONDITIONALLY.

All the members of the committee had reasons of a pecuniary nature for wanting Tammany rule continued in New-York. They could therefore be depended on to labor earnestly with the ex-Mayor. When they returned to the Wigwam they reported to their anxious colleagues that Mr. Grant would probably accept, but there was a condition imposed which brought tears to the eyes of "Dry Dollar" Sullivan. Mr. Grant had declared that before he accepted they must take from the Tammany ticket the name of every man of unsavory reputation. This proviso was said to affect first and foremost Philip Wissig, the filthy Tammany candidate for Assembly in "Dry Dollar's" district—the IIId.

Mr. Grant himself, after the committee had left him, said that if he accepted it would be with the explicit understanding that all candidates whom he regarded as injudicious selections should be removed from the ticket. Wissig's name was not mentioned by Mr. Grant, but it was soon whispered about that Wissig would have to go and that he would have company within a day or two.

The Executive Committee accepted Mr. Grant's conditions, and took a recess until 4:30 p. m.

Tammany Hall and the Union Square headquarters were besieged all day by an uneasy and despairing crowd of Tammanyites. They knew that their only chance of making any showing at the polls lay in getting Grant to run, and even this arrangement failed to inspire many of them with hope. Little work was done in the offices of any of the city departments yesterday. The great majority of politicians were too anxious about their bread and butter to stick to their desks.

Before the hour for the reassembling of the Executive Committee at the Wigwam, the building was jammed and the sidewalks and roadway in front of it were so crowded that the leaders found difficulty in elbowing their way into the hall. When the committee had got together again Commissioner Martin, who presided, called for the reading of the resolution adopted by the Tammany County Convention, which gave to the Executive Committee authority to fill all vacancies which might occur in the ticket. Before he did this Mr. Martin could not have failed to observe that although every district was represented either by the members or by proxies the familiar faces of Mayor Gilroy, County Clerk Purroy and Corporation Counsel Clark were still conspicuously absent. But he said that the committee was now in session for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Mayor in place of Nathan Straus, and he ordered the roll to be called by districts, that the representatives might name their choice. Colonel Michael C. Murphy arose when the 1st District was called and made a speech, naming Hugh J. Grant. A shout of approval followed, and as each district was called short speeches were made and every man declared for Grant. No man was ever so bitterly desired to lead a doomed cause.

GRANT FORMALLY DECIDED ON.

Park Commissioner Bell, the secretary, announced Grant's unanimous nomination, and there was another shout.

Colonel Murphy, Commissioner Edward Bell, Carl A. Goepel, ex-Judge Henry Murray, August Finck, John E. Murphy, Edward P. Steers, Charles E. Ferris, T. C. T. Crain, Patrick Keenan and Commissioner Martin were appointed a committee to offer to the new thrice-nominated candidate the Tammany nomination. They found him at the headquarters in the Union Square Hotel which Mr. Straus had deserted. When all present were properly ranged, Colonel Murphy said:

This committee, Mr. Grant, were appointed to wait on you for the purpose of notifying you of the Executive Committee's action this afternoon. They met this morning at 10 o'clock, without any consultation with you except that at which you positively prohibited the Executive Committee from considering your name in any way. You were so positive that your nearest friends tried to prevail upon the other members of the committee to follow the injunction placed on them. Nevertheless, the Executive Committee felt that you were the only person to make the fight. You had always been and are the idol of the young men of this city. You have never done anything in your whole public or private life to change their good opinion. The committee felt, under these circumstances, that you were the proper person to be the standard-bearer of Tammany Hall.

They had also in view the fact that it required the efforts of every district leader and every friend of yours present to prevent your nomination on the night of the convention. An uprising took place in that convention the equal of which had never been seen in this city before. Appeals were made to the people who came there with a fixed purpose. The appeals were resisted for a long time. Your friends, who insisted upon respecting your wishes, finally prevailed. They did so by spreading the information that a delegate to the convention had in his possession a letter from you, declining under any circumstances to be named as a candidate, owing to the condition of your business affairs.

"You know, of course, what has taken place since, and of the withdrawal of the man who was nominated that night. In consequence of that withdrawal the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met this morning at 10 o'clock, and gentlemen who had spoken to you about the nomination repeated that under no circumstances could you accept it. Notwithstanding that declination the Committee of Sixty passed resolutions that you were to be the candidate of Tammany Hall. A committee was instructed to wait on you and lay before you the whole circumstances. The committee did so. You consulted with your friends as we understood it. You gave us no positive assurance, but we were inspired with a hope—a hope that if the matter was laid before you in a proper light we would get your consent. We felt that you, as a son of Tammany Hall, as a man who had never been in any other organization, or served under any other flag, would be the man to bring out the Tammany Hall vote, the Democratic vote, of this city. You are the man to bring out that vote because you have represented the organization before, and in representing it have done credit to it, to the city and to yourself.

For that reason the Committee of Sixty met this morning, and, without a dissenting voice, reiterated the demand for your services. Now, sir, I lay their nomination at your feet.

HE FINALLY ACCEPTS.

Mr. Grant, in reply, said:

Colonel Murphy and Gentlemen of the Committee: You cannot regret more than I do the unfortunate condition of affairs that Mr. Straus has seen fit to make. Mr. Straus was my friend, and I am extremely sorry that he should have felt it necessary to decline at this late date the nomination tendered him for Mayor by Tammany Hall. It has been my fixed determination not to accept the nomination for Mayor of this city. Such has been my determination, and what I say now is conditioned upon some matters that I shall later bring to your attention. Thus, there will be no mistake about my position. The Democracy of New-York City, as represented in Tammany Hall, has been extremely kind to me. I asked many of you gentlemen to favor the nomination of Mr. Straus, and you were kind enough to comply with the request I made. As I understand your statement of the matter this morning you consider me somewhat responsible for his nomination. I know that you are aware that I would not ask you or any friend of mine to do anything that I would not take the responsibility for.

I cannot but appreciate your very kind feelings toward me as expressed by Colonel Murphy, and I can say to you now that, upon the condition that such candidates on your local ticket as I may deem it injudicious to run shall be withdrawn, I will accept your nomination. I do so with no fear in the world that it means anything but my election.

Colonel Murphy replied: "And, on behalf of the organization I represent here, I say that we will accept your conditions, no matter who the man may be that is affected or whom he represents."

Mr. Grant returned: "Upon those conditions I accept the nomination, and I may have something further to say, which I shall communicate to you in writing."

The candidate was cordially invited to go around to the Wigwam with the sub-committee, but he declined to do so. He probably had no desire to meet the mob which he knew was congregated there, but he based his excuse on the undisguisable fact that it was important that he should go to work at once.

LETTERS FROM STRAUS.

While the committee was with Mr. Grant at the Union Square Hotel Mr. Straus's letter of declination and his letter to Senator Hill, known as his ultimatum, were made public at Tammany Hall. They were as follows:

To the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Tammany Hall.

Dear Sir: I cannot too highly express my appreciation of the honor conferred on me by my nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party for Mayor of the city of New-York.

The distinction was all the more flattering because the nomination was tendered to me without any pledge, either expressed or implied. But while I have never had the slightest doubt about the election of the candidate placed on your ticket, I simply obey the dictates of my conscience in withdrawing my name from it.

My reasons you will find more fully set forth in the letter, of which I append a copy, addressed to the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, but to which I have received no written reply.

Though personally out of the race, my efforts for the success of the ticket will be continued without intermission, and all the organization so far perfected and all the campaign material collected at my headquarters, with the headquarters itself, are are at your disposal.

Mr. Straus's letter to Mr. Hill is as follows:

Dear Sir: I trust that you have declined to allow your name to be placed on any other ticket in this county than the regular Democratic ticket, upon which my name appears.

I expect to stand as the candidate of the Democratic party for Mayor, but I shall positively decline to run if you overthrow the political standing of the Democratic party in this county by permitting your name to appear on your ticket with a Republican candidate for Mayor.

The Executive Committee again assembled in the Wigwam, and arranged to ratify the nomination of Mr. Grant with the others on the ticket on Tuesday evening at Tammany Hall. The names of the speakers announced were ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut; Daniel N. Lockwood, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Frederic R. Coudert, Perry Belmont, E. Ellery Anderson and John Boyd Thacher.

A letter from Senator Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, addressed to Mayor Gilroy, was read. Mr. Faulkner, as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, deplored in the letter the growing probability that the Democrats would lose a number of Congressmen in this city, and wanted to do something to avert the catastrophe. If he could do anything to save a few members to the Democrats the Senator said that he would come to New-York next Tuesday, if they would send him word. Mr. Faulkner's letter was referred to Mr. Martin, the chairman, who will answer it.

AN AGREEMENT WITH F. P. OLCOTT.

After Mr. Grant had gone through the ceremony with the notifying committee already described, he told a Tribune reporter that he had determined to take the Tammany nomination out of a sense of duty to the Democratic party of the city, of the State and of the whole country. He also hoped, he said, to assist Senator Hill in what Mr. Grant called "Hill's gallant fight."

"You said, in your letter to Justice McMahon, which you wrote the night of the county convention, ostensibly to prevent the convention being stampeded to you, that you could not tolerate politics because you had made an agreement not to do so with business friends. What did you mean by that, Mr. Grant?" Mr. Grant replied:

"I will explain just what I meant. I had entered into an agreement with Frederic P. Olcott, president of the Central Trust Company, and a friend of his, to devote my time for two years to the care of enterprises in which we are jointly interested. Whatever business ability I possess was, therefore, theirs to command. As soon, however, as Mr. Straus made definite his purpose to withdraw from the Tammany Hall ticket, representatives of that organization called upon me and urged me to take the nomination in his stead. I told them I could not do it. Being pressed, I finally explained to them my business arrangement, just as I have told it to you. They brought all the influence they could bring to bear on Mr. Olcott. Mr. Olcott called upon me this morning and told me substantially that I had received too many favors from the Democratic party not to respond to any call it might make. He said that he would cancel the agreement between us, and that he believed it was my duty to run; that it was for the interests of the Democratic party that I should run. I am going to run. I shall run in the interests of the whole Democratic party. I shall run in the interests, as I believe it, of the people of the city of New-York. I shall run in the interests of the political organization with whose fortunes I have been identified ever since I reached manhood, and which I believe to be as pure a political organization as ever was formed in this or any other city. I do not pretend that it is perfect, that it embodies all goodness, but I do believe that it has, through its members who have been placed in office during the last six years, given the city of New-York a better administration of its affairs than has been given to any other city in this country."

"Will you object to placing the names of Hill and the Democratic State candidates on the ballots of the New-York Committee of Seventy, supported by the Republicans and Anti-Tammany Democrats?" was asked.

"No," was the reply, "I have said that I would run in the interests of the Democratic party. I repeat it. I do not care upon how many tickets the names of our regular State nominees are placed. This is not the year to discuss such a question. I want the Democratic State ticket elected. I want to help elect it. I want to help in the triumph of Democratic principles."

Mr. Grant added that he took the nomination this time without making a single pledge.

Mayor Gilroy heard of Mr. Grant's nomination without any exhibition of feeling. Asked what he had to say about it, he replied: "I have nothing to say whatever."

County Clerk Purroy said when told that Grant had accepted the nomination:

"That's all right. The men who got Tammany into the hole are the ones who should pull her out."

"Dry Dollar" Sullivan, leader of the IIId district, which nominated Wissig for the Assembly, denied last night that Wissig was going to be forced off the ticket. He said:

"He is still on the ticket, and he's going to stay on."

A THOROUGH TAMMANY MAN.

Hugh J. Grant was born in 1858 in West Twenty-seventh-st. His father was a successful liquor-dealer, who invested his savings in real estate and became wealthy. The elder Grant expended money lavishly on the education of his son, who was an only child. After attending public school and Manhattan College, Hugh was sent to Europe, where he studied German, French and music. He came back to New-York when about seventeen years old, and finished his education at St. Francis Xavier's College, where he spent four years. Afterward he studied law, being graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He opened real estate and law offices at No. 25 Chambers-st and No. 203 West Fifty-fourth-st. He early acquired a love of the turf and began to frequent the race tracks in company with persons who were shunned by more careful men.

Mr. Grant became a politician about 1880, and two years later was elected to the Board of Aldermen from the XIXth District. He was re-elected in 1883, and first acquired fame by refusing to vote for the "boodle" Broadway steal. John Kelly, who then controlled Tammany Hall, took him up for Mayor the next year, but he was defeated by William R. Grace, County Democrat. The next year, having Kelly still behind him, Mr. Grant was elected Sheriff. He was elected Mayor in 1888, defeating Joel B. Erhardt, Republican candidate, and Abram S. Hewitt, County Democrat, and was re-elected in 1890 over Francis M. Scott, the fusion candidate. At the end of his second term Croker refused him another nomination, and Thomas F. Gilroy succeeded him.

MISDEEDS AS SHERIFF.

The testimony before the Fassett Investigating Committee of 1890 revealed a system of maladministration in the Sheriff's office running through Mr. Grant's term. It also brought out the remarkable relations which existed between Grant and Richard Croker, including the gift of $10,000 to "Flossie" Croker, Richard Croker's infant daughter. Grant's excuse for this present to the Tammany Hall chief was that he, Grant, was godfather to the child. Croker, however, under the prodding of counsel, before the Fassett committee, admitted that he had taken the money himself, and had invested it in his Mount Morris property.

Some of Grant's appointments while Mayor were as bad as they could be. One of these was Patrick Divver to be a police justice. Grant made this appointment of Divver with a knowledge of his unsavory character, which has since been fully exposed by the Lexow Committee. When respectable citizens expressed their disgust with this choice of a police justice, Grant produced a letter from Recorder Frederick Smyth, who is this year a candidate for re-election, indorsing Divver as an excellent man for the place.

Quite properly, Grant and Smyth are now on the same Tammany ticket, and can get the "vindication" together which they ought to receive at the hands of the people. Many thought it strange last night, in commenting on Grant's virtuous announcement, that all unsavory characters must get off the Tammany ticket if they wanted him to run, that the man who appointed "Paddy" Divver a police justice and made "Joe" Koch an Excise Commissioner should find any fault with Wissig.

Mr. Grant's turf career was far from enviable. Always a frequenter of the racetracks, for a few years which included the latter part of his Mayoralty term he managed the racing stud of Nathan Straus, whom he has just succeeded as the Tammany nominee. Many discreditable things were said of Mr. Grant's methods on the turf. Decent people, too, thought it a reproach to the great city of New-York when her chief magistrate daily appeared on the racetracks and in the betting-rings in company with some of the worst gamblers and scoundrels known to the turf.

AN AWFUL BLOW TO TAMMANY.

IT IS SO TERRIFIC THAT DR. PARKHURST ALMOST FEELS PITY—VIEWS OF OTHERS OF BOTH PARTIES.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was seen at his home last night, and asked what he thought of Straus and Grant.

"While Straus was Tammany's candidate," said Dr. Parkhurst, "I took the ground with other people that a man's personality in a time like the present counted for nothing, or ought to count for nothing. Mr. Grant's personality is of no special concern to me or to the foes of Tammany. The case is not Grant versus Strong, but Tammany versus anti-Tammany. The character of Grant has nothing to do in the premises. The thing that interests me is the organization he represents. I care not whether Strong is a better or worse man than Grant. Mere personality is left out of the fight. The issue of the character and personality of the candidates has not the weight of a feather. It makes no difference to Tammany who their candidate is. He stands for a certain form of city government.

"One's heart almost softens at the plight the once-powerful organization is now in. It is pitiful to see a man or set of men writhe. That is what we are witnessing now. Tammany is writhing. The case has a sad side to it, and," said the Doctor, as he noticed something like an incredulous look on the part of the people present, "it has an immensely ludicrous side. Tammany was never so hopeless, never so rattled. Two and a half weeks before election, and their candidate declines. They nominated a man for Governor, and he confessed he didn't want it.

"Indications point to an overwhelming victory. I mix with all classes and conditions of men. Touch a Catholic, a Protestant, a Hebrew, or any one—it is the same everywhere; there is the same deep-seated abhorrence of the rottenness and villany of Tammany. There is nothing that will draw a crowd in this city like an occasion when our municipal condition is to be considered. A gentleman who manages one of the largest manufacturing establishments in this city told me today that every man in his shop is registered. This he said had never occurred before, to his certain knowledge.

"I was before a body of prominent clergymen a few days ago and suggested their making municipal reform the burden of their discourses. It is not necessary, they said, every one is stirred up now.

"The man who accepts Tammany's nomination for Mayor mortgages his body, mind and soul to the Wigwam. Tammany's plan of justice, equality and right is about half-way between enlightened American liberty and the most benatted and degraded slavery of Darkest Africa—with leanings toward Africa."

Senator Bradley, of Brooklyn, was looking at a news bulletin in Park Row yesterday afternoon, when his opinion of the effect of Straus's withdrawal was requested. "Straus's action will cost the Democrats 30,000 votes. The only hope Tammany had was in catching the Hebrews vote. Their nominating Grant won't make any difference. The handwriting has been on the wall for over a year. The break began in Kings last fall and it will be completed in New-York this fall. Then we'll be in good shape, with a reorganized Democracy for 1896, that sweep the country. I believe in relegating corrupt bosses to the rear. Look at Judge 'Paddy' Divver, with his blackened eyes and bruised face; 'Jimmy' Martin, John J. Scannell and others like them, running the politics of the decent people in New-York. Then there's 'Mike' McGarren, 'Mike' Coffey and John McCarty in Brooklyn. Good Lord! It's enough to take the bark off of a yellow dog to think of it once. These fellows have got to be sent to the rear before the Democratic party can prosper."

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee, said: "If the Democrats are satisfied with the present shape they are in, I am."

"But they're not satisfied."

"Well, I'm satisfied, anyway," said Mr. Hackett.

Ex-Postmaster Van Cott said: "They're bound to be beaten anyway. Changing horses crossing a stream is bad business. Grant is as strong as any one they got, but no stronger than Straus. The Hebrew vote which Straus would have got will be scattered now."

Major Hinkley, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, was overtaken last night on his way from the University Club to the Park Avenue Hotel. Mr. Hinkley was delightfully blue, but at the same time tranquil. As he passed Madison Square Garden one of Hagenbeck's tigers roared. Mr. Hinkley noticed it. He looked as if he wished the tiger in Fourteenth-st. was as healthy as the one in the Garden.

"What about the Hebrew vote now?" asked the reporter.

"Grant will poll as many Hebrew votes as Straus would," said Mr. Hinkley.

"And he's going to win?"

"He's going to make a good, straight, hard fight."

"It is said Grace will take his Congress nominees out of the race if Tammany will indorse three," suggested the reporter.

"I don't know about that. All I can say is that things are working toward harmony more and more."

"Are you getting fair treatment from President Cleveland?"

"Er—What do you think about it yourself?" asked the astute Major.

"Are you going to make your hardest fight in the Assembly?"

"Oh, I don't know. I suppose the Republicans will find us in the race November 6. I suppose they're feeling very cocky down at Republican headquarters," suggested Mr. Hinkley.

"Yes. Are you going to let the Republicans carry the State?"

"Not by 100,000," said the Major smilingly.

HE CONSIDERS HILL DISHONEST.

BOLTON HALL WILL NOT VOTE FOR HIM AND RESIGNS FROM THE STATE DEMOCRACY.

At the headquarters of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, No. 15 East Fourteenth-st., it was said last evening that the party has received over fourteen hundred signatures to its certificates nominating the Committee of Seventy's candidates on the Wheeler ticket. As the work of getting signatures was begun on Wednesday, the Third-ticket people were well pleased with this evidence of increased interest in their movement.

The following letter was sent yesterday to Charles S. Fairchild, chairman of the State Democracy, by Bolton Hall, a lawyer, whose offices are at No. 111 Broadway:

I see it reported in the daily press that a resolution was passed by the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy last Saturday that "this organization hereby indorses," and so on, "David B. Hill." I do not recognize the authority of the Executive Committee to commit me to the support of Hill. I think that if any indorsement of candidates is made, it should be made at a meeting of the organization, and at such a meeting I do not believe that the organization would indorse any such man.

I consider Mr. Hill as personally dishonest, a machine politician of the worst type, and a traitor to the declared principles of his own party. I myself would not vote for him, even if the loss of that one vote would elect Mr. Morton, with his high-protection letter and all. I intend to vote for Everett P. Wheeler. As, however, the Executive Committee is undoubtedly able to turn the support of the organization to Mr. Hill and his Saratoga ticket, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the New-York State Democracy and as treasurer of the XIth Assembly District.

ENTHUSIASTIC FOR MR. EIDMAN.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS WORKING TO ELECT HIM TO CONGRESS—TO HOLD A BIG MASS-MEETING.

The German Republican Central Committee met last night at No. 12 St. Mark's Place. Delegates were present from every district. Dr. Gustav Scholer presided, and among the delegates present were Herman Cantor, Rudolph Rubens, Emil Labishiner, E. Hausmann, John Schneidling, Frederick Flaccus, Jastrow Alexander, Adam Macherner, Herman Maack, Charles Dress, Philip Massing, J. M. Kohlmeyer, Charles Wolf, J. D. Silbernagel and Christian Fuchs.

Rudolph Rubens presented resolutions indorsing the Republican State and county tickets. In moving the adoption of the resolutions, Emil Labishiner, president of the German American Republican Club of Harlem, said it was the high privilege of the Republican party to free the city and the State from the rule of a party which, through its leaders, had made political theft a virtue.

Herman Cantor spoke in favor of the resolutions also, and they were adopted unanimously. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Cantor referred to Ferdinand Eidman, Republican candidate for Congress in the XIth District, and Mr. Eidman, who was in the hall, was called upon to speak. He was received with loud and long applause. He thanked those present for the demonstration, and said that although he had a great majority to overcome, he believed the Democratic party so weak and the people so thoroughly disgusted with its methods, that if the friends of good government would register and vote he could win. Mr. Eidman said that every citizen had received an object-lesson in Democratic rule in the last two years, and that the lesson should stimulate them to activity in crushing a party which permitted legislation against the interests of the working classes. Mr. Eidman was frequently interrupted by applause, and throughout the meeting the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

J. Henry Escher announced that a working campaign committee had been named, and that a mass-meeting would be held in Cooper Union November 1, at which Senator Clarence Lexow would preside, and F. W. Holls, Charles T. Saxton and others would speak.

CARLISLE'S DECISION MUST STAND.

JUDGE LACOMBE DECIDES MR. MORTON'S COACHMAN IS A DOMESTIC SERVANT, BUT THE SECRETARY'S DETERMINATION IN THIS CASE IS FINAL.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down yesterday a decision in the case of Levi P. Morton's coachman, John James Howard, brought before him Thursday on a writ of habeas corpus. He decides that, although Howard is strictly a domestic servant, as Mr. Morton contended, and, apparently comes under the exception in the Contract Labor law, nevertheless, inasmuch as Congress had given to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to determine such cases, Mr. Carlisle's decision against Howard must stand.

The text of the decision is, in part, as follows:

Whatever may have been the case made before the Secretary, it appears from the evidence taken in this Court that relator is in the employ of Mr. L. P. Morton, a resident of Rhinecliff, in this State, a contract for his employment having been made before entry into this country. That he is employed as a coachman, that his duties consist partly in assisting to keep the stable horses and carriages in good order, and principally in driving the horses when his employer or any of his employer's family go out in one of the carriages. When the younger members of the family go out on horseback he accompanies them also on horseback, and apparently he has no other duties. He produces nothing, he does not work on the farm or in the garden or in the dairy (as in the case of Cummings, 22 Fed. Rep.). Under the sole direction of Mr. Morton and Mr. Morton's family, he performs services which minister exclusively to their personal wants. He lives at his employer's residence in Rhinecliff, boarding with the head coachman. With such proof as this, there being no dispute here as to the facts, it seems entirely clear, that relator is employed strictly as a personal or domestic servant.

But it does not follow that he should be discharged from custody. The language of the statute (chapter 220, of 1888) is peculiar. It provides for a return, not of the immigrant who was contrary to the prohibition landed, but of an immigrant to whom the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that he has been so landed. In other words, the language of the acts is such as to relegate to the Secretary the final determination of the question whether or not the immigrant is a prohibited person. Where Congress intrusts such final determination to an executive officer the courts cannot interfere with or overrule his decision. The Supreme Court has recently discussed this subject generally.

Where it is shown that the person proceeded against under the Contract Labor law is not an immigrant the Secretary has no jurisdiction to pass upon the question. (In re Panzara, 51 Fed. Rep., 295; in re Martinelli, U. S. Circuit Court, S. District of N. Y., Oct., 1894.) But where it appears that such person is an immigrant who has not been here more than one year, the Secretary of the Treasury has been selected by Congress as the sole tribunal to determine whether he is or is not within the prohibited class. The writ must be dismissed and the relator remanded.

Assistant United States District-Attorney Baker said that Mr. Morton's lawyers would probably get another writ of habeas corpus and have a hearing before the Immigration Commissioners on Ellis Island.

NAMED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

A regular meeting of the Republican Organization of the City of New-York of the XXIst Assembly District was held on October 17, at No. 105 East Fifty-ninth-st. Samuel Campbell was elected chairman, and on motion of James C. Crawford, the nominations of Howard Payson Wilds for the Assembly, and of Benjamin E. Hall for Alderman, were respectively and unanimously indorsed. A committee of three, consisting of Louis Hock, James C. Crawford and Maurice S. Raunheim, was appointed to inform Mr. Wilds and Mr. Hall of the action of the organization.

THE XXIID CONGRESS DISTRICT MUDDLE.

The Republican State Executive Committee will crack a hard political nut to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel when it settles the controversy in the XXIId Congress District. The bitterness of the quarrel between the friends of General N. M. Curtis and the Republicans of Fulton, Hamilton and Saratoga counties over the Congress nomination has surprised the State Committee, and the adjustment of it to-day will require careful management and test the loyalty of the Republicanism of the two factions. The advance guard of the anti-Curtis forces reached the city yesterday in the persons of Vasco P. Abbott, of Gouverneur and Judge Houghton and E. T. Brackett of Saratoga Springs. To-day four anti-Curtis delegations are expected—three of them from General Curtis's own county. Judge Tappen, with a number of Potsdam Republicans; M. R. Sackett, with a party from Gouverneur, and ex-Senator Lines, with a number of Canton Republicans, will argue against General Curtis before the Executive Committee. Fulton and Hamilton Republicans, headed by John A. Cole and Lucius N. Littauer, General Curtis's opponent, will arrive at noon in a special car. General Curtis will have the support of Speaker Malby and others. Mr. Littauer, who has one of the largest glove factories in the world at Gloversville, is a Yale graduate, and is well known in this city, having a store at No. 520 Broadway, and a house at No. 578 Madison-ave. He is about thirty-six years old.

A MEETING IN THE XXIIID DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Thirty-second Election District of the XXIIId Assembly District met last evening in the rooms of the Morningside Republican Club, One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. and Seventh-ave. Speeches were made by W. M. K. Olcott, Republican candidate for Alderman; Judson Lawson, Lawrence Winters, Frank C. Langley and G. T. Reeves. J. M. Thompson, jr., is vice-chairman of the district organization; H. H. Tweedy, secretary; J. P. Vollerton, treasurer. To-night the Morningside Club will hold a big ratification meeting, with speeches by O. B. Sperman, W. M. K. Olcott, J. S. Lehmaier, Judson Lawson, M. J. Nearney, Frank C. Langley, Lawrence Winters and others.

QUESTIONS BEFORE THE POLICE BOARD.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST ELECTION INSPECTORS—CANDIDATES WHO WERE NOT LEGALLY NOMINATED.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday a letter from J. Augustus Johnson, president of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, was read and then referred to the Corporation Counsel. It was in part as follows:

In many cases under the "date of papers" the year of naturalization only is given by inspectors, the month and the day of the month being omitted; under the column headed "Court" the entry is made in many cases as follows: "United States District," "Superior," "Common Pleas," "United States District, "Supreme," "Common Pleas, N. J." These should be entered "Superior Court of the City of New-York," or "Superior Court of Buffalo," "Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York;" or "Common Pleas of the County of ——, N. J.", putting in the name of the proper county, or "United States District Court for the —— District," or "Supreme Court, New-York County," or "Supreme Court —— County, N. J., etc."

The provision in the law is to enable the easy, quick and sure detection of fraud; the entry as made does not give any information. It would be necessary in a case where the entry was merely "Superior" to search the records of every court in the United States called a Superior Court in order to show that on the day when it was claimed that the person was naturalized in no one of these courts was such a person naturalized. If there is any doubt in this merely the year or the year and month the difficulty is greatly increased. Moreover, the name of the court is not technically correctly given in the first instance quoted.

The law requires that a naturalized person applying to be registered shall submit or present evidence of being naturalized. This would seem to require him to present his naturalization papers to the inspectors of election or to show that the papers can not be presented, and then he is entitled to submit secondary evidence. In cases where secondary evidence is presented it would seem that a memorandum should be made in the column headed remarks showing that fact.

Hoping that you will cause such direction to be given to the inspectors as will be efficacious for the correction of these omissions, I remain, etc.

The Police Commissioners held an executive session after the regular meeting, and passed upon the certificates of nomination of candidates to be voted for at the coming election, and ordered that ballots be printed. Several certificates were rejected. It was decided to give a hearing on Monday next to John Simpson and T. J. Campbell, so as to decide which of them is the Republican candidate for Congress in the IXth District. At the same time the Board will take up the protests which have been filed in the cases of Walter Henning, New-York State Democracy candidate for Assembly in the XXth Assembly District; Michael Redmond, candidate for Alderman in the XXIVth Assembly District on the New-York State Democracy ticket, and William H. Kilboy, Republican candidate for Alderman in the IId Assembly District.

The Board declined to print ballots for Austin E. Ford, Republican Congress candidate in the VIIth District, and James P. Daly, Republican candidate for Congress in the XVIth District, because the Secretary of State has not certified that the certificates of their nomination have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, as required by law.

The Board also declined to print ballots for John A. Webster and Maurice S. Weeker, People's party candidates for Assembly and Alderman. The certificates of nomination are defective, as they do not give the districts in which the men were nominated. All the other certificates were accepted.

The inspectors in the Thirty-third Election District of the XVIth Assembly District were summoned to appear before the Board on Tuesday next to answer charges of general incompetency.

The Commissioners decided that the time for filing independent nominations will expire at midnight to-day. The law says fifteen days before election. This would be to-morrow, but as Sunday is not considered a legal day the time will expire to-day. Party declinations must be filed by October 24, midnight. Declinations of independent candidates can be filed until midnight, October 26, and the time for filing vacancies expires October 27, at midnight.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB A.

The rooms of Good Government Club A, at No. 722 Lexington-ave., were crowded to the doors last evening. To vary the usual programme of political gatherings, a banjo player rattled off a number of rollicking airs. The constitution was so amended that hereafter one-third of the members present shall constitute a quorum.

W. Harris Roome, chairman of the organization, said that the duty of a citizen did not cease when he had elected an honest man to represent him at the State capital. He should stand by and support him during his term of office. Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, he said, had been left immediately after his election to fight alone the political tricksters and corrupt politicians with whom he was surrounded, and he considered this a crime. "The chief purpose of these Good Government clubs," he said, "is to lend aid and support to those who are honestly striving to purify the government of the country."

John Brooks Leavitt, who recently received a Democratic nomination for Assemblyman from the XXIst District, and proved his sincerity in the Good Government movement by immediately declining the nomination, last evening further demonstrated it by heartily indorsing Howard Payson Wilds, whom the Republicans nominated for the same office a week ago. Mr. Leavitt said he would not lose the respect of his constituents and his own self-respect by permitting his name to appear on the same ballot with David B. Hill. The statement was greeted with hearty approval.

Mr. Wilds spoke briefly, but to the point. He realized the wishes of those who had nominated him, and assured them that, if elected, they should be fulfilled. Others speakers were Benjamin E. Hall, independent candidate for Alderman from that district, and Fulton McMahon.

NO ASSESSMENT OF POSTAL EMPLOYES.

POSTMASTER DAYTON ISSUES AN ORDER AGAINST THAT FORM OF OPPRESSION.

Postmaster Dayton has issued an order to the 3,600 employes of the Postoffice here, calling attention to the laws prohibiting the soliciting of money from them for political purposes by Government employes. The circular was favorably commented on by the Republican clerks, who say they have been approached recently by Democrats and told to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund. Across the top of the circular is a strict injunction against its being publicly displayed. It reads:

General Order No. 10.

Exclusively for the government of Postoffice employes, and not for public display.

1. Special attention is called to Sections 57, 58, 59 and 60 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, and to other stringent provisions prohibiting any clerk or employe of the department from directly or indirectly soliciting or receiving, or being in any manner connected in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk or employe of this office. Also from requesting, giving or receiving from any other officer or employe of the United States Government any money or property, or any other thing of value for political purposes. Also from soliciting or receiving in any room or building occupied for the business of this office, in any manner whatever, any contribution or any other thing of value for any political purposes whatever.

Also from promising or threatening to discharge, promote, or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employe, or promising or threatening to do so. For giving, withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose.

The violation of any provisions of said sections is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Any employe of this office who shall offend against any of the provisions of the said sections will be immediately dismissed from this office.

There is no restriction upon the voluntary contribution of money by any citizen to any political party or organization.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Assistant Postmaster Gayler was seen by a Tribune reporter in reference to the circular. He said: "Mr. Dayton is going to enforce the law, and prevent any Postoffice employe from being assessed. That is an abuse that we are determined to prevent."

EX-JUDGE ACKERT IS FOR STRONG.

HE HAS BEEN A LIFELONG DEMOCRAT, AND WAS A LIEUTENANT OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Colonel William L. Strong, anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor, received a letter from ex-Judge Alfred T. Ackert yesterday, pledging his support. Mr. Ackert is a lifelong Democrat, and was for years a lieutenant of Samuel J. Tilden's. He was a Democratic member of Assembly from New-York City in 1868, and was appointed by Mayor Havemeyer a police justice in 1873, but the Board of Aldermen failed to confirm him. In 1875 Governor Tilden appointed him Civil Justice of the VIIth Judicial District, to fill a vacancy. From 1872 to 1875 Mr. Ackert was secretary of Tammany Hall. He supported Edward Cooper, the successful anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor in 1874, and was in accord with Tilden in all his work against Tammany.

Mr. Ackert's letter is as follows:

Democratic Club, No. 617 Fifth-ave.,
New-York, October 18, 1894.

Colonel William L. Strong.

Dear Sir: I congratulate you on the hearty unanimity with which your nomination for Mayor has been met by all citizens not in sympathy with the leaders of Tammany Hall. This is not a campaign to settle questions of politics or religion, and the people will not be diverted from the real issues by such skeletons. Home rule and local self-government are desirable, but not so much as the character of the individuals under whose rule or government we must live. Is it to be the rule of the base, vulgar, corrupt, dishonest men (some of whom are guilty of the greatest crimes known to civilization), who have pushed themselves into high places in our city through impudence and fraud, living as they do on the people who had no voice in their selection, and growing rich from malfeasance and corruption in office? Must American citizens submit to this without a protest? Should partisanship blind our eyes and close our mouths amid the foul, corrupting, debasing influences which prevail?

This is not a question of Democracy or Republicanism. It is a question of honesty or dishonesty in public affairs, and Democrats and Republicans should sink their partisanship in the one common object, to secure for this city an honest government by honest men, who are above party and above creed.

It was the expressed opinion of the late Samuel J. Tilden after the overthrow of Tweed, that the defeat of Tammany Hall would not suffice to insure permanent good government, but that the corporation of Tammany should be destroyed. He reluctantly yielded in giving his assistance for a reorganization of Tammany Hall in 1872, and I can never forget his earnest protest when it was suggested to him. He declared that a reformation would not be permanent, but that the same methods and the same class of men would eventually predominate as under Tweed. It will be conceded, I believe, by all honest men, who are conversant with the history of those times, that the people of this city are in a worse state of demoralization now than then.

Tammany Hall is a political trust. Those "trusts" which have of late occupied the attention of parties affect only pecuniary interests, but a political trust strikes at the very foundations of governments as designed by our Constitution and laws, and at that liberty and equality so dear to all.

To the end of securing better government here and in having public officials know they are but servants, and not masters, of the people, I pledge you my humble services to secure your election to the office of Mayor of New-York.

ANTI-MACHINE MEN FOR CAMPBELL.

The Congress Convention of the Anti-Machine Republicans of the IXth District met last night at No. 452 Grand-st., and nominated Timothy J. Campbell for Congress. A committee went for Mr. Campbell, and upon his arrival he made a speech in which he declared he would oppose every measure looking to the destruction of American industries.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"HAS RESTOR