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MR. TILDEN SPEAKS NOW.

HE CANNOT AGAIN LEAD THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

His Positive Declaration of 1880 Repeated and for the Same Reasons—A Wise and Devoted Public Servant Announces that his Political Career is Closed Forever.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1884.

To Daniel Manning, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York:

In my letter of June 18, 1880, addressed to the delegates from the State of New York to the Democratic National Convention, I said:

> Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in the public service, and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even *quasi* party leadership, and to seek the repose of private life.
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> In renouncing renomination for the Presidency I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the State of New York, or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of reelection to the Presidency.
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> To those who think my renomination and reélection indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers—violated in my person—I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil.
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> The dignity of the Presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power for good to the country. I said four years ago in accepting nomination:
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> Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.
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> Such a work of renovation after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies, to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life, is now, I fear, beyond my strength.
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> My purpose to withdraw from further public service, and the grounds of it, were at that time well known to you and to others; and when, at Cincinnati, though respecting my wishes yourself, you communicated to me an appeal from many valued friends to relinquish that purpose, I reiterated my determination unconditionally.
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> In the four years which have since elapsed nothing has occurred to weaken, but everything to strengthen, the considerations which induced my withdrawal from public life. To all who have addressed me on the subject my intention has been frankly communicated. Several of my most confidential friends, under the sanction of their own names, have publicly stated my determination to be irreversible. That I have occasion now to consider the question is an event for which I have no responsibility. The appeal made to me by the Democratic masses, with apparent unanimity, to serve them once more is entitled to the most deferential consideration, and would inspire a disposition to do anything desired of me, if it were consistent with my judgment of duty.
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> I believe that there is no instrumentality in human society so potential in its influence upon mankind for good or evil, as the governmental machinery for administering justice, and for making and executing laws. Not all the eleemosynary institutions of private benevolence to which philanthropists may devote their lives, are so fruitful in benefits, as the rescue and preservation of this machinery from the perversions that make it the instrument of conspiracy, fraud, and crime, against the most sacred rights and interests of the people.
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> For fifty years, as a private citizen, never contemplating an official career, I have devoted at least as much thought and effort to the duty of influencing aright the action of the governmental institutions of my country, as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service, except for a brief period, for a special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require from me that sacrifice of private preferences to the public welfare.
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> I undertook the State administration of New York because it was supposed that in that way only could the Executive power be arrayed on the side of the reforms to which, as a private citizen, I had given three years of my life.
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> I accepted the nomination for the Presidency in 1876 because of the general conviction that my candidacy would best present the issue of reform which the Democratic majority of the people desired to have worked out in the Federal Government as it had been in that of the State of New York. I believed that I had strength enough then to renovate the administration of the Government of the United States, and at the close of my term to hand over the great trust to a successor faithful to the same policy.
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> Though anxious to seek the repose of private life, I nevertheless acted upon the idea that every power is a trust, and involves a duty. In reply to the address of the committee communicating my nomination, I depicted the difficulties of the undertaking, and likened my feelings in engaging in it to those of a soldier entering battle, but I did not withhold the entire consecration of my powers to the public service.
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> Twenty years of continuous maladministration, under the demoralizing influences of intestine war, and of bad finance, have infected the whole governmental system of the United States with the cancerous growths of false constructions and corrupt practices. Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in official abuses, and the moral standards of the people have been impaired. To redress these evils is a work of great difficulty and labor, and cannot be accomplished without the most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the Chief Executive of the republic.
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> The canvass and administration which it is desired that I should undertake would embrace a period of nearly five years. Nor can I admit any illusion as to their burdens. Three years of experience in the endeavor to reform the municipal government of the city of New York, and two years of experience in renovating the administration of the State of New York, have made me familiar with the requirements of such a work.
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> At the present time the considerations which induced my action in 1880 have become imperative. I ought not to assume a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through. To reform the administration of the Federal Government; to realize my own ideal, and to fulfil the just expectations of the people, would indeed warrant, as they could alone compensate, the sacrifices which the undertaking would involve. But, in my condition of advancing years and declining strength, I feel no assurance of my ability to accomplish those objects. I am, therefore, constrained to say, definitively, that I cannot now assume the labors of an administration or of a canvass.
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> Undervaluing in no wise that best gift of Heaven—the occasion and the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual to communicate an impulse for good; grateful beyond all words to my fellow countrymen who would assign such a beneficent function to me, I am consoled by the reflection that neither the Democratic party, nor the republic for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now, or ever can be, dependent upon any one man for their successful progress in the path of a noble destiny.
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> Having given to their welfare whatever of health and strength I possessed, or could borrow from the future, and having reached the term of my capacity for such labors as their welfare now demands, I but submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed.
>
> SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THE FIGHT IN BUFFALO.

A Compromise by which Cleveland will Probably Secure the National Delegates.

BUFFALO, June 11.—The politicians tonight are canvassing the probable result of the First, Second, and Third Assembly District Conventions to be held here to-morrow. It is doubtful whether Cleveland's friends have succeeded in getting enough delegates to carry the Conventions. They concede that the Second, Ninth, and Thirteenth ward delegates are against the Governor's chosen delegates, but claim all the others. Those who are opposed to Cleveland say that this is not so. All the newspapers, except the *Courier* and the *Evening News*, agree that the Hon. Daniel N. Lockwood and the Hon. Solomon Schew, the straightout Cleveland ticket for Chicago, were beaten in the caucus, but Senator Titus, one of the leaders of the opposition, in an interview to-day says that he is for Cleveland. The fight, Cleveland's friends claim, is as to who shall have the honor of presenting his name to the National Convention. The delegates elected last night in most instances decline to say who they really favor. Some of the Tilden men say that the fight was against the machine and to teach dictators that they could not run things. Peter C. Doyle, one of Cleveland's managers, said:

"The First district is not necessarily against us. Bob Titus claims to be for Cleveland. John Wiley says so, too, and nearly all the other silver men are for the Governor, and yet they are fighting us and our Cleveland delegates for all they are worth. The fact is, I guess, that Bob Titus wanted to go to the Convention, and made up his mind to kick because he was not put on the slate."

Burrogate Stern is of opinion that it was a kick against machine dictation. The opposition expected to send Senator Titus and James Mooney, ex-President of the National Land League, to Chicago. Mooney is a warm friend of William Purcell. It is reported to-night, however, that a compromise is being effected, and that Senator Titus and Daniel N. Lockwood or Schew will be agreed upon. All these are for Cleveland. The Cleveland men say that the fight is entirely over, and that harmony will reign in the district conventions.

CLEVELAND AND FLOWER.

The Governor Said to be Ahead in the Race for Control of the State Convention.

ALBANY, June 11.—The *Argus*, in its leading article to-morrow, will accept Mr. Tilden's declination as final and absolute, and will formally present Gov. Cleveland as a candidate, and will urge the State Convention to instruct the delegates for him. Mr. Tilden's letter has been anticipated so long by the friends of both Mr. Flower and Gov. Cleveland that its effect has been discounted. They have been working quietly but earnestly for their respective candidates. The Governor's supporters have the advantage over Mr. Flower of thorough organization. They have three-fourths of the State Committee and the county and Congress district organizations are generally in their hands.

Congressman Dorsheimer or Senator Titus will present Gov. Cleveland's name to the Convention. Messrs. Manning, Titus, Dorsheimer, and McLoughlin are mentioned for delegates at large.

Cleveland Defeated in Herkimer County.

UTICA, June 11.—The fight for delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which has been waging bitterly in Herkimer county, ended to-day in the complete overthrow of Gov. Cleveland's friends. Ex-Assemblyman Geo. W. Smith, who is for Cleveland, and Clinton Beckwith, candidate last fall for Senator, for Flower, desired to go to Saratoga. The Convention took matters into its own hands, and both were defeated. Five candidates for delegates were nominated, and each was required, before the voting began, to declare against Cleveland. Four named Tilden as their first choice, and Flower as their second, and one said he had no second choice after Flower. The latter was one of the three elected. A resolution declaring Tilden the first and Flower the second choice of the Convention, and recommending the delegates to so vote at Saratoga, was declared carried, 51 to 23, amid cries of "Fraud," on the ground that eight delegates responded "Flower" instead of "Aye." A new County Committee was chosen, contrary to custom, for the alleged purpose of handicapping Judge Smith in his aspirations for the Congress nomination.

Onondaga County Democrats for the Best Man.

SYRACUSE, June 11.—The Democrats of this county favor the old ticket as their first choice; but after that, instead of a revival of old factional issues and preferences, there is a general desire to coöperate in such a nomination as the best judgment of the party shall dictate. Party dictation here is in the hands of the Albany machine, and while Gov. Cleveland is the clear and decided choice of the managers, there is no disposition yet apparent to exercise the power of the organization to force delegates to favor his nomination. Mr. Flower's strength and qualifications as a candidate are not belittled, and should it turn out to be the sentiment of the party in this State that his would be the stronger name, there probably would be no factious opposition from the delegates from this district.

The Oswego county delegation stands in about the same position, and will be for whoever is thought to be the strongest candidate.

California for Tilden and Against Field.

STOCKTON, June 11.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. The First district elected as delegates to the National Convention Dennis Spencer and H. C. Wilson; Second district, J. W. Breckenridge and Niles Searles; Fourth district, John F. Wright and Louis Pottz; Fifth district, Maurice Schmidt and Lawrence Archer; Sixth district, L. J. Rose and A. B. Butler. They are all pledged to Tilden and Hendricks or Tilden and Thurman.

The platform reaffirms the anti-monopoly principles adopted by the San José Convention, discountenances the present high tariff, opposes the holding of large tracts of land by non-resident aliens, demands the forfeiture of unearned land grants, opposes the present national bank system, declares Tilden and Hendricks as the first choice of the California Democracy and Thurman the second, repudiates the Presidential aspirations of Stephen W. Field, and pledges the delegates to the National Convention to vote against him.

A delegate moved to strike out the clause in the platform repudiating Field as a possible candidate for the nomination. The motion was lost by a vote of 19 to 53.

The following nominations for Congressmen were made: First district, Barclay Hinby; Second, J. H. Budd; Fourth, R. P. Hastings; Fifth, F. J. Sullivan; Sixth, A. F. Delville.

Mississippi's Delegates Uninstructed.

JACKSON, Miss., June 11.—The Democratic State Convention to-day selected as delegates to Chicago for the State at large Gen. E. C. Walthall, the Hon. C. E. Hooker, Dr. W. L. Kierne, and Col. R. O. Reynolds. Delegates were also selected from the various districts. They are uninstructed, but a resolution was adopted that it is the sense of the Convention that no men are more worthy of nomination for President and Vice-President than Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks.

DELEGATES TO SARATOGA.

All Pledged to Tilden as First Choice—Flower Leading Cleveland.

Democratic conventions will be held tomorrow evening in the twelve Assembly districts of Kings county to elect delegates to the Saratoga Convention. The primary elections on Tuesday evening showed that there is an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the old ticket, and that Kings county will probably send a solid Tilden delegation to Saratoga.

The Suffolk County Democratic Convention yesterday elected Henry A. Reeves of Greenport, W. D. Woodend of Huntington, and Bradley D. Sleight of Sag Harbor delegates to the State Convention. They are for Cleveland, with Bayard or Thurman as second choice.

The Democrats of the Second Washington district, after a warm contest, yesterday elected John C. Thompson of Granville, Ambrose Gilligan of Whitehall, and James Donelson of Hebron delegates to the Saratoga Convention. They are for Tilden first, with Flower as second choice. The fifteen delegates from the Rensselaer-Washington district will send the Hon. Edward Murphy of Troy and Col. Robert Hamilton of Greenwich to Chicago.

The Democracy of the Fourth Albany district yesterday afternoon elected John W. Hart and James Storen of West Troy, and George E. Simmons of Cohoes, delegates to the Saratoga Convention. They are uninstructed, but it is understood that they favor the nomination of Mr. Tilden, with Mr. Flower as second choice.

Ontario county Democrats send John Flannigan, A. E. Spitz, and B. W. Freshour to the State Convention. The first choice of all three is Tilden, and Flower the second.

Tioga county Democrats held their Convention on Saturday. C. E. Holenbeck, S. W. Leach, and Patrick Malony were elected delegates to the Saratoga Convention. They are instructed for Tilden or Flower.

The Democrats of the Second district of Niagara county yesterday elected A. H. Lee, Walter Horton, and Stephen Mead as delegates to the State Convention. They are for Tilden or Flower. This, with the Fourth Erie district, insures two national delegates favorable to Tilden or Flower.

In the Second District St. Lawrence County Convention in Canton yesterday, the Cleveland faction seemed to have a majority, but Flower's followers held a separate convention. The delegates chosen were: For Cleveland, D. H. Carpenter, Atkins Foster, and Peter Martin; for Flower, W. H. Sawyer, C. V. Conkey, and J. R. Smith. The Third District Convention, at Norwood, also elected two sets of delegates, as follows: Cleveland—John O. Bridges, Sumner Sweet, and John B. Whalen; Flower—W. H. Paddock, C. M. Peck, and Patrick Rennahan. Both delegations will be contested at Saratoga.

The Democrats of the Second Chautauqua district yesterday chose Charles D. Murray and Lumsden Miller as delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were passed favoring the nomination of Gov. Cleveland as first choice in case ex-Gov. Tilden declines.

The Seneca county Democratic Convention elected T. N. Hammond of Seneca Falls, Dr. S. R. Wells of Waterloo, and John Woods of Ovid delegates to the State Convention. They were unanimously instructed to vote for Tilden as the first choice, and R. P. Flower second.

The Delaware county Democratic delegates are Henry Davie, William H. Wilson, and Geo. L. Gordon. They were instructed for Cleveland, F. R. Gilbert was named for delegate to the National Convention. The twelve delegates from Albany county elected to-day are all for Cleveland.

Delegates to the Saratoga Convention were elected in this city last evening as follows:

IRVING HALL.

FIRST DISTRICT.—M. C. Murphy, John Callahan, William L. Brown. All for Tilden.
SECOND DISTRICT.—Thomas Wild, John Stacom, T. W. C. Murphy. For Tilden.
THIRD DISTRICT.—Thomas J. Creamer, John C. Brogan, Thomas Smyth. For Tilden.
FOURTH DISTRICT.—Thomas Brady, James Kerrigan, Henry F. Helk. For Cleveland.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Alfred Wagstaff, John K. Perley, Lawrence O. O'Brien. For Tilden first, Cleveland second.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Seth C. Douglas, Oscar H. Rogart, Gustav Pfleger. Tilden first choice, Cleveland second.
NINTH DISTRICT.—Alexander V. Davidson, John Collins, Francis T. Higgins. For Tilden.
TENTH DISTRICT.—Charles McNulty, Francis Osteman, Samuel Mullen. For Tilden.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Robt. B. Money, Elliott Sandford, Peter D. Donnelly. For Tilden first, Cleveland second.
TWELFTH DISTRICT.—James A. O'Connors, Thomas Carroll, Emil Schwab. For Tilden.
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—William H. Broderick, Bernard McGuire, Arthur Lipmann. For Cleveland.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—Nicholas Haughton, Peter F. Meyer, Neil Bryant. For Tilden first, Cleveland second.
TWENTIETH DISTRICT.—Henry Steinert, William Henry, H. S. Hibbard. For Cleveland.
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—Charles G. Carroll, S. M. Shelish, E. L. Ridgeway. Instructed for Cleveland.
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—Luke F. Cozans, Denis de Course, Edward J. Shelley. For Cleveland.
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—Peter Bowe, Dr. Demorest, James Maxwell. For Tilden.

TAMMANY HALL.

SECOND DISTRICT.—William P. Kirk, Thomas F. Grady, Thomas Maher. For Tilden and Hendricks.
NINTH DISTRICT.—John J. Gorman, William H. Dobbs, James Fitzpatrick. For Tilden.
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—Edward Brucks, Peter Farrell, Peter McGowan. For the old ticket, with Flower second choice for President.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—Francis B. Spinola, Charles Dempsey, James Gaffrey. No preferences expressed.
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—William C. Traphagen, Edward Kearney, Paul De Venty. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to support Flower.

GEN. BARLOW ON THE NOMINEE.

Independent Republicans Ready for Anything to Beat Blaine.

"Since my return from Chicago," said Gen. Francis C. Barlow yesterday, "I have seen enough to know that the best Republicans will never vote for a man with any such political record as Mr. Blaine has. The opposition to Blaine which has shown itself all over the country is not due to personal feeling, or to the disappointment of politicians, but to the fact that the man placed at the head of the Republican party is so palpably the wrong man that not even party feeling or political enthusiasm can make the intelligent Republicans swallow the dose."

"Do you think this anti-Blaine movement will hold out?"

"Yes, sir, it will gain force every day. At 4 o'clock on Friday next a meeting will be held here in my office of the members of the Independent Republican Committee to Chicago to consider what steps shall be taken to defeat the nominee, and to make arrangements for the nomination or support of a good ticket. No action will probably be taken toward nominating an independent candidate until after the Democratic Convention; and if a good ticket is nominated that will probably settle the question, as I have not the slightest doubt the entire Independent vote, together with a great many hitherto Republican votes, are now at the disposition of the Democrats if they nominate the right man.

"Our meeting will have only a small attendance, as it will comprise only the members of the committee, but it will be followed by a very much larger one, at which many men who are prominent in their opposition to Blaine will take part. This meeting will be held on Tuesday next, either in the Windsor Hotel or in Mott Memorial Hall."

State Committeeman Cahill's Reception.

Mr. Edward Cahill, who succeeded Augustus Schell on the Democratic State Committee, transferred his place of business to 11 Park row yesterday. There he received hosts of friends, who congratulated him on his improved political and business prospects. Wine flowed like water, and sandwiches and cold chicken disappeared like magic. Among those who paid their respects were Grand Sachem Charles H. Haswell, Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols, Fire Commissioners Croker, Purroy, and Scannell, Excise Commissioners Mitchell and Haughton, all the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen, Register Reilly, Sheriff Davidson, County Clerk Keenan, Senators Jacobs, Campbell, Murphy, and Cullen; ex-Senators Hugh Moore, John Fox, Thomas J. Creamer, and James F. Pierce; Assemblyman William A. Poucher, and John Keenan. Ononda, Westchester, Erie, Orange, Sullivan, Richmond, and Queens counties sent full delegations. Pennsylvania was represented by a full corps of Pike county Bucktails, headed by Charles Bometsler of Philadelphia. The Blossom Club turned out en masse. Every man bolted Blaine's nomination and declared himself in favor of Tilden.

The Greenback Committee Wait on Gen. Butler.

BOSTON, June 11.—Gen. William P. Innis of Michigan, ex-Gov. William Sprague of Rhode Island, D. A. Hopkins of New York, and G. B. Hutchings of Massachusetts, the committee chosen by the National Greenback Convention to notify Gen. Butler of his nomination by that Convention for the Presidency, are in the city, and the Greenback State Central Committee gave them a reception this afternoon at the Revere House. The committee met Gen. Butler about 5:30 P. M. at his office in Pemberton square, and were cordially received. In reply to the Chairman, Gen. Butler said, regarding the nomination, that he was preparing a letter which would be given to the press on Monday. There seems to be no doubt that the nomination will be accepted.

The Treasurer of the County Missing.

BUFFALO, June 11.—Chautauqua county is greatly excited over the continued absence of Treasurer Orrin Sperry and his son, Edward T., deputy, neither of whom has been seen for a week past. Treasurer Sperry has been a large speculator in oil, but gave out that he had made large sums in his deals. His bondsmen have been for the last few days busily engaged in examining his books, but refuse to say whether there is a deficit. Young Sperry was married a few weeks ago. Should no defalcation be found, both men are lawfully culpable for leaving the office for so long a time without coming.

BEER AND FOOD FOR BIG SIX.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS COMPANY LED IN OUT OF THE RAIN.

The Feast Explosively Begun and Eleguently Ended—A Brotherly Tribute to an Absent Gentleman by the Name of Snuffy.

The six rotund and philosophic men who stood on the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Monico early last night under white hats, and discussed black cheroots and the political situation, had increased to a conspicuous and historic baker's dozen when the poet Geogheghan came sauntering along under a big umbrella and suggested, with a foresight worthy a distinguished child of poesy, that it would be a good thing to come in out of the rain. The group simultaneously siezed the poet's hand in mute tribute to a bright idea, and, shading their eyes from the brilliant sheen of his personal shirt stud, clambered after him up a carpeted staircase to a cosey dining room, and sat down with pleased expectation around a long and narrow table, whereon was artistically arranged, upon a snowy cloth, a bewildering assortment of the culinary good things of life.

Other jolly men climbed the stairs with cheroots, hung their white hats and black umbrellas on the wall, and curled their legs under the table, until fifty mighty appetites were grouped around the dishes. Then John Buckbee, ex-foreman of the old Big Six fire machine, banged his hat and umbrella on the final vagant peg, and, in a rich baritone, shouted: "All ready, boys; let her rip for old times!"

Instantly fifty white creamed goblets of amber beer rippled down fifty throats with a prolonged and festive gurgle that told better than words that the fifty men were the survivors of old Bill Tweed's celebrated engine company. Then the fifty men wiped off their lips, tucked Chinese napkins under their chins, and shouted sonorously for more. Waiters in white brought it on silver trays. Artistic menus, on which the old familia Big Six stood out in relief, helped the fire veterans to find out just where they stood at different stages of the feast. They studied the fine points under the silver cupids, who hung on the chandeliers and aimed arrows at the feasters. The poet Geogheghan scratched his hyperion locks and explored the pages of a big French dictionary as the waiter set down before him these mysteries:

1. A la Reine poulet.
2. Ragout fin en Coquille a la Cardinal.
3. Aloyan of beef pique a la Printaniere.
4. Saute a la soubise of lamb chops.
5. Spaghetti au gratin.

When the fifty men got down to something English in the coffee cups, the Hon. Timothy Campbell fitted a lovely red rose in the buttonhole of President William B. Dunley, and a committee, hidden behind lapel bouquets, escorted the veteran to the Chair amid loud acclamations and the gurgle of the beer. He hoisted a portrait of the old engine into the air as the clock struck 10, and at the instant the fifty veterans arose and started, with one accord, held their glasses the same way, and then observed with mysterious enthusiasm:

"Three cheers for old Snuffy Smith!"

The mystery was cleared up by the discovery that Mr. Snuffy Smith was a private of Big Six, who had become a plumber and who recently went to Rochester to waste some of his consequent wealth in keeping green Big Six's immortal memory at the Rochester Centennial.

While the veterans drank his health, a message was sped over the wires apprising him of the compliment. Ex-Engineer Edward W. Jacobs gleefully exclaimed that when Snuffy got it he would certainly stay up all night treating the whole of Rochester in wild exultation.

Amid the glow of fifty fine cigars and the marked and even enthusiastic attention of old Dick Jones, the orators of the old fire days turned on their eloquence in the following deeply interesting streams:

"Whoopher Up" Big Six—Bill Dunley.
Old Volunteer Fire Department—Engineer Ed. W. Jacobs.
Old Board of Assistant Engineers—Joe Ruche.
The Press—The Poet Geogheghan.
Ourselves and Our Absent Friend—Chief W. Burrus.
Our Friendly Neighbors—The Hon. Tim Campbell.
Reminiscences of America—George Bartholemew.

Mr. Bartholomew talked superbly till his cigar went out, and when a waiter had climbed up a step ladder to give him a fresh light, forty-five of the survivors went down stairs and cheered admiringly, while ex-foreman Buckbee, Burke, Lispake, Close, and McGarigal locked their arms together and monopolized the sidewalk in a distinguished promenade down Broadway, that was rendered memorable by lively reminiscences of the days when Bill Tweed tooted orders through his silver trumpet, and the old machine got in its fine work on the flames.

THE OLD GAME WORKED WELL.

Mr. Baker of Morristown Deceived by a Plausible Bunco Steerer.

John Baker, who keeps a hotel at Morristown, N. J., came to this city on Friday last to see the sights.

On Saturday, while walking on Broadway, near Union square, a young man touched him on the shoulder and inquired:

"Isn't your name Jenkins, and don't you hail from Connecticut?"

"No, sir;" Baker replied. "I'm from Morristown, and my name is John Baker."

The young man disappeared. Presently a middle-aged person rushed up, seized him by the hand, and slapped him on the back. "Baker, old man," said he, "I'm glad to see you. How's Craig, Robertson, and all the other people in Morristown?"

"All in good health when I left home yesterday," answered Baker.

"Perhaps you don't recall me," continued the stranger, feeling in his pockets for a card he couldn't find. "I'm Joseph Brown, the nephew of the President of your bank up there. I've been down in Florida all winter, and am delighted to meet a family friend."

Then the two talked for fifteen minutes of the beauties of Morristown and the health of its leading citizens. Suddenly Brown remembered that he had drawn a prize in a lottery, and soon after he and Baker turned up on the second floor of a house in Nineth street, where a bushy-haired man sat behind a table. Brown handed in his ticket and asked:

"Is that right?"

"Yes, sir," answered the man, "you're the lucky person this time," and, after looking over a ledger, he pulled open a drawer and handed Brown $250. Brown and Baker shook hands over Brown's good luck, and they were going out when the clerk called them back.

"Mr. Brown," he said, "you have drawn the first capital prize, and are entitled to three more tickets."

Brown selected two tickets, the book was again consulted, and the clerk announced that on one ticket he had won and lost on the other.

"Here, Baker," said Brown, "you select the third ticket and try your luck."

Baker took a winning ticket, and received a small sum of money. Then he was induced to buy another ticket for $10, and won again. This time $500 was laid on the table as his winnings.

"Now, sir," said the clerk, "you are away ahead of us, and must cover your winnings for a third trial."

Baker unhesitatingly drew out a check for $250, laid it on the table, selected another ticket, and, to his surprise, lost, not only the check, but all his other winnings.

Brown was overcome with sorrow at his friend's loss. "I brought you here, and I must settle for this," he said. "I'll see you to-morrow and settle for this."

When to-morrow came, and Brown failed to meet him, Mr. Baker began to realize that he had been victimized. On Monday he sent word to the Iron National Bank not to pay the check, and learned that it had been presented but not honored, because the person who presented it was not identified. Then he haunted Ninth street until yesterday, when he met his friend Brown, and had him arrested.

When Baker told his story to Justice Smith in Jefferson Market yesterday the latter decided that he could not hold Brown as the latter had not taken any money from him. Brown bowed politely and went on his way. Baker decided to return to Morristown.

Big Stealings in Broad Daylight.

On Friday morning a case containing $1,900 worth of raw ostrich feathers belonging to Lewisohn Bros. of 121 and 123 Greene street was stolen from the sidewalk in front of the public stores at Washington and Laight streets. In the afternoon the thieves returned and carted away a case of dress goods worth $850, belonging to Salomon & Levy of 80 Walker street. On Monday Alonzo Cole, a carman at work at the stores, saw John Mortimer of 207 Mott street put a $1,200 case of silk handkerchiefs belonging to John W. Aitken Son & Co. of Broadway and Eighteenth street on a hand truck and roll it toward his (Mortimer's) wagon. When Cole shouted to him Mortimer dropped the case, jumped on his own truck, with Thomas Cavenagh of 64 East Fourth street, and drove away. On Tuesday Detective Sergeants Crowley and William Adams saw Mortimer and Cavanagh with Michael Logan of 66 East Houston street, and arrested the three men. Justice Smith yesterday discharged Logan and held Mortimer and Cavanagh for trial.

Poundmaster Krebs Killed.

Poundmaster Frank Krebs of Newtown dug a large hole in which to sink a vat for use as a cistern. Yesterday morning he was at the bottom of the hole, which was twelve feet deep, and his son and two of his neighbors were engaged in lowering the vat. The chain broke, and the vat fell on Krebs, the chime striking his neck and killing him instantly.

COMPLAINT ABOUT THE PARKS.

Justice Lawrence Asked to Order an Examination of the Commissioners.

As Justice Lawrence was about to leave Supreme Court Chambers on Tuesday afternoon he was met by Lawyer Elliott Sandford, who handed him certain papers which had reference to the Department of Parks. Justice Lawrence said on Tuesday that he had not looked at the papers, but he understood that a petition was among them, drawn up under the Consolidation act, and signed by the requisite number of citizens, asking for an investigation of the Park Department and an examination of the heads of the department.

Mr. Elliott Sandford seemed to regret that the presentation of the petition was known, and he declined to say anything about it.

Section 60 of the Consolidation act says that any Commissioner or head of department may, if a Judge shall so order, be summarily examined upon an order to be made on application of any five citizens who are taxpayers. The act further says:

> Such examination shall be confined to an inquiry into any alleged wrongful diversion or misapplication of any moneys or fund, or any violation of the provisions of law, or any want of mechanical qualifications or any inspectorship of public work, or any neglect of duty in acting as such inspector, or any delinquency charged in said affidavit touching the office, or the discharge or neglect of duty, of which it is alleged in the application for said order that such head of department has knowledge or information.

It further directs that such person shall answer all pertinent questions and shall produce books and papers, but his answers cannot be used against him in a criminal proceeding.

Yesterday the papers were transferred from Justice Lawrence to Justice Barrett, on account of the former coming within the proscribed degree of consanguinity to parties interested. The Park Commissioners say they are ignorant of any charge made against them. Commissioner Crimmins said last night: "We have always courted investigation, but have never had it, and I was not aware that any had been asked for. I have not the slightest notion upon what grounds any complaint can have been based, unless, possibly upon our refusal to allow telegraph poles to be strung along Park avenue."

Mr. E. P. Barker, Secretary of the Board, also said that he knew nothing whatever of any complaint having been made.

Justice Barrett said: "The paper placed in my hands is a petition, signed by the requisite number of taxpayers, asking for an order to investigate the actions of the Park Commissioners. The petition is based upon an alleged violation of the statutes; but I have not thoroughly examined the papers as yet, and shall not be able to speak more definitely until tomorrow morning, when, if all is correct, I will grant the order."

TEACHER CLEVELAND'S JAW BROKEN.

School Trustee John Patterson Pummels Him Before His Scholars.

The 200 children who attend District School 1 of Weehawken were witnesses yesterday of an assault upon their principal teacher, Joseph G. Cleveland. The exercises had just begun after the noon recess, when the classroom door opened and John Patterson, one of the School Trustees, entered. Ascending the platform on which Principal Cleveland was standing, he accused the latter, loudly enough for all the scholars to hear him, of having without cause detained his 11-year-old son Royal in school during dinner hour. The teacher denied the accusation, and started to walk away, when, he alleges, Patterson struck him a blow in the face with his clenched fist, knocked him down, and beat and kicked him.

The cries of the teacher and his pupils were heard by some men in the street, and they entered the school and ejected Patterson. Mr. Cleveland, who was bleeding from several wounds on his face, was conducted to a neighboring drug store, where he was attended by a physician. His left jawbone was found to be broken, and both eyes were swollen. The evening session of the school he dismissed his scholars for the day, and then went before Recorder William F. Rusch and got a warrant for Trustee Patterson's arrest.

The latter was arrested by Policeman Richmond, and was required to furnish $500 bail to appear for trial. Yesterday School Trustee John Reid of Hoboken became his bondsman.

Patterson told the Recorder that the teacher struck him first, and asked for a cross warrant for assault. The Recorder took his complaint, but declined to issue a warrant until he had investigated the matter. A number of the school boys say that School Trustee did all the fighting. Teacher Cleveland is 45 years old, and was appointed principal of the school in September last. His appointment was secured by Justice Patterson. Patterson, a few months afterward, accused him of improper conduct toward Nellie Taylor, a ten-year-old girl, who attended the school, but when the matter was brought before the Board of Trustees the charge was dismissed.

HATCH & FOOTE'S OFFER.

Their Creditors Not Enthusiastic Over a Promise to Pay Fifty Per Cent.

Hatch & Foote, bankers and brokers, of 12 Wall street, who suspended during the recent panic, are negotiating for a settlement with their creditors. The terms they offer are said to be twenty-five cents cash and twenty-five cents in five years, if the business can make it, the assets which were not liquidated to be placed in the hands of a trustee to be disposed of when the market improves. The members of the firm yesterday declined to give any particulars of the proposed settlement until they had heard from all their creditors.

A creditor of the firm for $25,000 said yesterday that they had asked him to accept twenty-five cents cash and twenty-five cents in five years. They did not give him any statement of liabilities or assets, and he did not know what they had or how much they owed. He declined to accept their proposition. Another creditor said he had been asked to accept the same terms, but the offer had been increased later to thirty-five cents cash. He thought it was singular that the firm did not make any statement of their liabilities or assets. He thought they ought to call the creditors together, give a plain statement of their condition, and say what they could do, instead of going to each of the creditors individually, asking them to accept their terms. He would not accept their offer nor take less than 100 cents on the dollar.

A number of creditors have agreed to accept the firm's offer.

Louisville and Nashville's New President.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.—The announcement of the election of Milton H. Smith as President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company was received with general approval here to-day. It is taken as indicating the removal of the financial affairs of the company from Wall street to Louisville. A strong feeling of confidence has developed, and the impression is that the future of the company is brighter than it has been for a long time past. Interviews with leading shippers are to the effect, without exception, give strong endorsement to Smith and predict a successful administration of affairs under his management. They pledge a support to the company that has not been given since its financial management was taken to New York. Smith's reputation for strict integrity and strong determination in carrying out his policy, when once decided on, are the general grounds on which the endorsement of his election is made.

Striking at Political Contributions.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—At a meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations to-day a resolution offered by Mr. Randall was adopted as an amendment to the General Deficiency bill by a party vote of six to three. It provides that no Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, and no officer, clerk, or employee of the United States or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States, or any contractor under the United States Government, shall give or hand over to any person or persons, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing on account of, or to be applied to, the promotion of any political object whatever. Violation of the provision is made a misdemeanor, to be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

Shooting his Brother and Himself.

GRAFTON, Dak., June 11.—On Saturday Wellington Larkins, who lived fifteen miles west of Minto, accused his brother, Alfred, a married man, having four small children, of unlocking his trunk and reading some of his letters, which Alfred denied. Yesterday, at noon, the quarrel was renewed, and Wellington drew a revolver and fired three shots at Alfred, two of which took effect, one lodging in the right lung and the other in the bowels. After the shooting Wellington went to the stable, pulled off his coat, and shot himself through the heart. The men were well-to-do farmers and came here from Canada.

A Canard on its Travels.

The rumor that disaster had befallen the Inman line steamer City of Berlin was denied yesterday by the agents of the line, who said the report originated with a boy employed in a Leonard street store, who told a letter carrier that an accident had happened to the City of Berlin. The letter carrier reported the statement to the Post Office authorities, and thus the rumor sped.

The Mandarin Hsen's Landed.

Lin Chung Tan, a Chinese mandarin, arrived from Havana yesterday on the steamship City of Merida. Under the provisions of the anti-Chinese law he had to remain on board all night, while the other passengers went on shore.

COMPARED TO THE DUKES CASE.

A Young Man Cowhided by the Brother of the Girl he had Tradueed.

GREENSBURG, Pa., June 11.—The people of Westmoreland county are agitated over a scandal which they are comparing to the Dukes case. Louis McLelland, a young man belonging to one of the most prominent families of Westmoreland, recently returned home from New York city, where he had acted as assistant manager of a Southern road. His elder sister is the wife of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Latta. The other, May, is a handsome young woman of twenty-four, and lives at home with her father and mother. Some time ago she was married to a man named St. Clair, from whom she obtained a divorce. Edward B. Kenley has since been paying attention to her, but shortly before young McLelland's return home a coolness seemed to have arisen between his sister and young Kenley, and the latter's visits ceased. Afterward it began to be rumored about that Kenley was making injurious remarks about the McLelland family, sparing neither mother nor daughter, and that he had written infamous letters, detailing the scandals to E. B. McLelland, the father. Last night at a late hour Louis McLelland met Kenley in Brown's drug store, in Greensburg. Persons who were present say that McLelland was in a towering rage. He demanded of Kenley why he had circulated such slanders about his