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Communications for publication must be written on one side of the paper only, and, with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: TO THE EDITOR OF THE APPEAL, Memphis, Tenn.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY : : : : : JULY 31, 1884

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Of Indiana.

FOR ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE,
J. D. C. ATKINS,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS,
First—Robert Burrow, of Carter.
Second—S. G. Hoskell, of Knox.
Third—
Fourth—M. S. Elkin, of Sumner.
Fifth—
Sixth—J. W. Judd, of Robertson.
Seventh—R. P. Pickett, of Maury.
Eighth—R. P. Cole, of Henry.
Ninth—
Tenth—J. Harvey Mathes, of Shelby.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM B. BATE,
Of Davidson.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN H. SAVAGE, of Warren.
J. W. GORDON, of Shelby.
J. A. BILBO, of McMinn.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
W. D. RANDON.

FOR TRUSTEE,
ANDREW J. HARRIS.

FOR CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE,
HON. A. H. DOUGLASS.

KELLY HEARD FROM.

John Kelly, the pestiferous New York Democrat, still sulks in his tent poulticing his grievances, but it seems he is gradually becoming more amiable. A week ago, in a conversation with Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, with whom he had served in Congress thirty years ago, Mr. Kelly said:

"I shall vote for Gov. Cleveland and I hope he will be elected, but I am afraid that his conduct while Governor has estranged a portion of the workingmen in New York. His veto of the five cents elevated railroad bill has been especially condemned by the workingmen, and I am doubtful if Gov. Cleveland could carry the State of New York. But," said he, "I shall vote for him and hope to see him elected."

It is plain to be seen that Kelly and Tammany will rally to the support of Cleveland before the election. Any other course would destroy both, and at the proper time both will rally to the Democratic banner under which they have heretofore done good service. They have nowhere else to go. Tammany is proud of its traditions, has always exercised a powerful influence in State and national politics, and it cannot afford to antagonize the Democracy in the great battle for administrative reform. Cleveland will ride into the Presidency on a great tidal wave. The country is on the eve of a political revolution. The issues of the war have been forever buried out of sight. The people are adjusting themselves to living issues, and are determined to purify the fountain office by electing a President who is a man of undoubted integrity. In view of the certain election of Cleveland neither Kelly nor Tammany can afford to be indifferent as to the result. The idea of November will find them doing good service for the cause which is the inspiration of their organization, and this support will give new zeal and contribute to swell the great Democratic victory. There never was such a daybreak of splendid hope for the Democratic party as now. The sunrise of fulfillment will come three months hence, when the people will elect Grover Cleveland President, whom neither fraud nor force can keep out of the White House.

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE GOOD CITIZEN.

There is a woful misconception as to what constitutes a good citizen. Most people seem to think that this consists in a rigid observance of law and order, a strict attention to the business avocations of life, the payment of honest debts, the support of morality and public enterprise. A man may favor all these and will still be deficient in what constitutes the good citizen if he neglects to vote and to take interest in public affairs. Citizenship exercised properly is the safety of the State. It was a custom of the East, so the historian tells us, for the ruler of the land to summon the people in assembly once a year in the royal city, that not only should they celebrate the blessings of the past, but that by a knowledge of each other and a consulting together they should unify their efforts in the furtherance of the public good. It was wise, well advised, and made a powerful empire which, though long since passed away, is magnificent even in its ruins. Every good citizen is interested in the advancement of peace and the protection of life and property, all of which are endangered by a neglect to vote and take proper interest in public affairs. A man can never be a good citizen until, like the gilted Mirabeau, he is ready to engage in public affairs and aid in electing good men to office and in correcting abuses. Mirabeau's knowledge made him the beloved of the cultivated, and his accomplishments commended him even to those who hated him. But never was he so great as that day when standing in the French Assembly he defied the combined powers of a cruel king, a haughty and envious nobility, a powerful and unscrupulous clergy, and with the battle-ax of truth struck down the idols which corruption had erected in the temple of justice. The splendor of his oratory and the persuasion of his logic had already made him famous; but when manhood gilded all this, the weak and oppressed lifted up thankful hearts that bravery and genius had united themselves in the person of their defender, who was then sowing the seeds of a happy and prosperous government. Let him who falters when the demands of true citizenship require his services at the polls imitate this noble example. One week from to-day the people of Shelby county will be called upon to elect officials who will have control of life, liberty and property, and every good citizen will not only vote, but be ready to give one day to the public good. No community can prosper without competent officials. We repeat that an active participancy in the election of officials is the imperative duty of every good citizen. But how often do we hear the better class of citizens rail against the mismanagement of their affairs, who would never have been elected had they performed their duty as good citizens. Let it be known that all good men would engage actively in the canvass, and how much higher would be the order of men who seek popular favor. The low tricks of the demagogue would soon be lost in the earnest desire of the aspirant to stand upon the highest plane, and in the knowledge that character and capacity were the essentials of success would be found the assurance of pure and honest administration of law. Thus, too, would the ambitious youth be made to know that a pure and blameless life, a fearless discharge of duty, and a thorough understanding of duties to be performed, are more to be desired than the transient success which comes from temporizing, however politic it may then seem. Young ambition ever leans toward that path which holds out the appearance of earliest success. By the exercise of the proper duties of citizenship this pathway may be made one which leads to useful results. Let the true citizen stand guard at the public gate clad in the armor of knowledge and manhood, and none will seek for admission save those whose sword is shining white in the public good and whose lives have grown to maturity in the clear light of day, and whose character can smile even under the cold light of truthful scrutiny. The Republican candidates for county offices are not such as the good citizens of Shelby county are willing to trust. Hook is an adventurer who could not furnish the required bond if elected. Moss has shown such an elasticity of conscience that every good citizen knows he is not the man to trust with life, liberty, law and order. Nor would they trust Kinsella with the management of their own affairs. Yet there is a possibility of the election of all three over Harris, Douglass and Cannon, who have been tried and found faithful, unless good citizens exercise the elective franchise, which cannot be neglected without detriment to the public good.

EPIDEMIC AND PUBLICATION.

Amid the excitement of public affairs we must not forget attention to public health. That is to us as the ship is to the voyager. There is much among passengers and crew to excite attention, but amid all attention to the safety of the vessel is the supreme interest. If that go all goes. It is a pleasure to know that sanitary science has so far gained the victory that wherever epidemic may break out in the United States the fact will be made known, so that precautionary measures may be adopted. This is a great advance on the system of "hiding up" as long as possible. Confident of open dealing, the public is not made a prey to unnecessary fears originating in rumor. We have an instance of this in the recent case of the death of a child three and a half years old in New Orleans under symptoms that suggested the possibility of yellow-fever, when at once the fact was made known officially, preventing the possibility of exaggerated rumor and baseless fright and flight. Happily the event has proved that the case was not epidemic yellow-fever, but the proceedings connected with the case are of interest, as showing the care that medical men are now exercising where there is any room for doubt, and the openness with which they make known even a suspected possibility, so as to put the people at large on their guard. A knowledge of the action taken in New Orleans on this occasion will justify the public in relying with confidence that, should danger threaten, the fact will be at once made known by the sanitary authorities, and that where no such warning is issued no alarm need be felt in neighborhoods that have been put in fair sanitary condition. From our New Orleans exchanges we learn that a child died in Third street, in the Fourth district of the city, with symptoms, during the last thirty-six hours, of sporadic yellow-fever. The child's residence was near the levee, in a vicinity considered unhealthy. There was nothing to show that the child had been aboard any vessel, but it might, possibly, have been in contact with some person from a foreign port who carried infection, although themselves acclimated and unaffected by the disease. On the occurrence of the child's death the body and its contents were minutely examined, where required by aid of the microscope. The Board of Health met and minutely investigated the whole matter, and immediate proceedings were taken for a thorough sanitation of the neighborhood. The attending physician had reported the symptoms upon which the public announcement of "suspicion of yellow-fever" was made. Examination afterward showed that the sickness did not come on with the suddenness usual in yellow-fever; the child had three distinct intermittent paroxysms before the fever became continuous. No jaundice was found. Fourteen hours after death the skin and the conjunctive were perfectly white. Microscopic examination of the vomited matter showed the absence of hæmoglobin or blood corpuscles, which are characteristic of the black vomit of yellow-fever, because the black vomit of yellow-fever is due to hemorrhage into the stomach. In the case under consideration there was found nothing but mucus, epithelial scales and pigment granules. Careful examination failed to reveal even a single blood corpuscle. The stomach was inflamed, the liver also, and the kidneys and spleen somewhat congested. The conclusion, finally, was that the case was not yellow-fever, but a severe case of remittent malarial fever. A point on which much stress was laid was the fact that the cancer, fourteen hours after death, exhibited no pymentation, neither the body, the gums nor the eyeballs. With investigation so minute and a readiness to make every particular known, it is evident the public may place reliance upon the present Board of Health of New Orleans, which is a gratifying fact for the river towns. The case of the death of a child from cholera on board the steamboat Annie P. Silver is evidently a mere blunder from the inability of its parents to speak English, but its immediate publication is another proof of the abandonment of the "hide-up" system. That every sanitary precaution is necessary, however, is shown by the spread of cholera in France to the country around Toulon and Marseilles. An El Paso dispatch mentioning the death there by yellow-fever of G. B. Shepard, is another proof in the same direction. As the whole matter of epidemic now stands, there is no ground for alarm where sanitary precaution is used, but there is every motive for taking these precautions and only apathy that is criminal can neglect them.

The "Sun" Suspended.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—The Cincinnati *Sun*, the two-cent morning daily, was not sold as advertised to-day, but it was announced that a public sale had been indefinitely postponed, and that if any disposal was made it would be private. Notice was posted advising the staff that they would be paid on application to the *Enquirer* office to-morrow. The paper will not be issued to-morrow, and probably not until a purchaser is found.

Good Grounds for Divorce.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Mrs. Vanderbilt Allen, plaintiff in the celebrated Allen divorce case, gave evidence at the hearing to-day. She stated that her husband left her February 25, 1883. He left a note stating that he had gone away because he was offended at some language she used in the morning. Being asked to state some of the reasons why she thought suit, Mrs. Allen said that Allen was very intemperate and his breath smelled very badly. He threatened once to kick her out of bed, and he brought vermin into the house. She charged her husband with infidelity.

SUMMER VACATION.

Not a Single High Official at Washington, All the Members of the Cabinet Being Away.

The Health Authorities Busily Engaged in Putting the City in a Sanitary Condition.

Cheering News from Indiana and Ohio—An Interesting Manuscript Brought to Light.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, July 28.—I do not expect to darken this door again till September," said President Arthur, as he went out of the White House last Saturday to go aboard of the Dispatch, bound for New York. The President will devote the balance of the summer to pleasure. He is not troubling himself about the campaign. There is not a high official at the capital now, all the Cabinet officers being away. Yet the wheels of government revolve as usual.

THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES

of Washington are busily at work putting the city in a clean condition. Sewers are being flushed, streets swept and alleys and back yards closely inspected. Every precaution is being taken to successfully fight the cholera should it come.

OHIO AND INDIANA.

News from Ohio and Indiana received at the rooms of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, in this city, is very cheering. Democrats are encouraged to believe that Ohio will roll up a majority for the party in the October election. The canvass on the Republican side is reported to be quite tame, there being no enthusiasm outside of the Western Reserve, where Garfield was particularly strong. The strict enforcement of the "Scott liquor license law" is also operating favorably for the Democrats. The Germans are fighting this law and refuse to comply with it until its constitutionality is decided by the Supreme Court of the State. Last week prosecutions were commenced against 200 German liquor dealers, and it is said that the entire German vote, particularly in Hamilton county, in which Cincinnati is situated, is being rapidly alienated from the Republicans.

From Indiana the most enthusiastic reports are received. Heretofore there have been three Democratic factors in that State, including the followers of Hendricks, McDonald and Voorhees respectively. A harmonious understanding has been reached by a compact that Voorhees shall return to the Senate, that the entire party shall concentrate on Hendricks for Vice-President, and that McDonald shall succeed Harrison in the Senate. On the other hand, disaffection among the Republicans is reported, the friends of Commissioner Dudley, who was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, being displeased at the manner in which the prize was given to Calkins.

SECRET MEETING OF LABOR REPRESENTATIVES.

It is said that a secret meeting of prominent representatives of labor organizations thoughout the country has been arranged to take place at Washington within the next two weeks. The object is to consider the relative merits of Blaine and Cleveland. It is further reported that the projector of the movement is C. P. Edmonston, carpenter of the House of Representatives, whose purpose it is to show the workingmen that they should support Cleveland. He has in his possession a letter written by Blaine many years ago, in which the Maine statesman declares that "$2 a day is fair pay for any average mechanic." From what is said about this letter it is likely to play an important part in the presentation, and if the poor workingmen is not successfully combated it will have the effect of driving all workingmen out of the Republican camp.

AN INTERESTING MANUSCRIPT.

J. H. Zimmerman, of this city, a dealer in antique furniture, has come into possession of a memorandum in the handwriting of George Washington that is considered to be of great value, as it supplies a missing link in the record of White House expenditures. Every item that has ever been bought for the Executive Mansion is on record in the First Auditor's office in the Treasury Department, except those between the years 1789 and 1796, and the paper now held by Mr. Zimmerman furnishes these. During that period the President's residence was in New York, the White House not having been established in Washington. Though the statement is made only in unofficial form there is no doubt of its genuineness, as it is in the well-known chirography of President Washington.

The paper is headed "Articles Bought on Acct of G. W. from 1789 to 1796." The first item is "1 large writing-desk for President's office, £121." Then follows a great variety of items, such as "Farmer Bossett, 2 dogs, weight 35 lbs., to guard the President's house;" "1 Franklin stove for Mrs. Washington's dressing-room;" "1 eight-plate stove for President's office;" "13 patent lamps to illuminate the President's house;" "cotton to cover parlor and state furniture;" "13 foot-stoves to be placed under the state dining-table;" "1 lot of furniture from Cragin;" "crimson damask to encircle state dining-room windows."

Many miscellaneous expenses are included. There is an item of a "Box of imported ivory chess." An immense number of "lusters," shining glass pendants for chandeliers, are recorded. There are several purchases of French mirrors, over 100 in all.

One charge is for "duties and freight paid on ornaments presented by French officers."

Domestic items are frequent, such as "1 copper-plated kettle for kitchen;" "1 brass wash kettle;" "1 dozen pair of andirons;" "2 dozen knives and forks, silver tipped;" "1 dozen mahogany candlesticks." There are also numerous charges for furniture, tapestry, carpets, lamps, curtains, etc.

The memorandum is on a sheet of foolscap. The first three pages, closely written, are devoted to the above and similar items. The last page also includes purchases for the Executive Mansion, but seems to be interspersed with personal matters, as it contains memoranda of various sums of money "lent to individuals, also sums borrowed and payments made thereon.

Mr. Zimmerman found this paper in the drawer of an antique bureau he had bought. With it were a number of Washington manuscripts of no particular value, but quite interesting. One is headed "Mem. of lands owned by G. W.," showing that the Father of his Country was possessed of six farms, from the "Pohick" tract of seventy-two acres of "sandy bottom," to Mount Vernon of 600 acres.

There is also a letter of Washington written in 1792, setting forth that his financial necessities were such that he had to go to Philadelphia and sell some of his slaves.

There is a letter to a friend offering to buy a certain negro man. He wanted the man "not particularly to work," but to "oversee" the other hands at Mount Vernon.

Mr. Zimmerman reports that he found another letter, which he will not exhibit, which will show that G. W. had a taste for French pictures of a class that would put Anthony Comstock on his trail if he were alive to-day.

But this is doubtless a slander. It is more than probable that the government will buy the memorandum of White House expenses from the present possessor.

Like an Old Creaky Window Shutter.

That is the way a man's rheumatic joints sometimes are. Hinges old, rusty and worn, and badly need oiling. The trouble is in the blood. A man who is any account is worth repairing. The repairing can be done by means of Brown's Iron Bitters. That enriches and purifies the blood, drives out the pains and works complete restoration. Thousands testify to it from happy experience. Mr. C. H. Huntley, 918 North Sixteenth street, St. Louis, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for rheumatism, general debility and prostration with the best results."

Brother Gardner on Civil Rights.

Detroit *Free Press:* The Rev. Pentstock sent to the secretary's desk a copy of the *Post*, of Norwich, N. Y., containing an account of an indignation meeting held by the colored people of that city because some of them were refused admission to the roller skating rink.

"An' I will now offer a resolusum to de effeck dat we uphold de cull'd people of Norwich in seekin' deir social rights," said Penstock when the article had been finished.

"De resolushun am received an' will be woted on," replied the president. "My own stand on de queshun of civil rights am known to you all. Dar should be no law to compel white folks to do what black folks would refuse. We, as a race, have our orders, lodges, societies, parties an' amusements in which white folks am excluded. If dey sought to intrude we should bounce 'em. A white man who should apply to a cull'd man's boardin' house would be told to skip. We have our riber excursshuns, an' no white folks need apply. If the cull'd people of Norwich or Detroit or any odder locality want to roll arouse on roller skates let 'em club together an' hire a place, or let some cull'd man open a rink. If dar was only one rink, an' dat belonged to the cull'd people, do you reckon the white folks would seek to crowd in?

"No man wid sense an' decency will seek to crowd his way among those who doan' wish fur his company. De Lawd put de whites togeder, de blacks togeder, do Injuns togeder, de Chinese togeder, an' so let 'em remain. De black man as a policeman, letter-carrier or waiter may have heaps of white friends an' be spoken highly of. De same man, as an intruder, will find disgust instead of friendship. De sock-retary will call de roll fur a vote on de resolushun."

The roll was called, and the resolution received only sixteen votes out of a total of 176.

TWO BULLETS IN HIS BRAIN.

Attempted Suicide of Congressman Culbertson, of Kentucky, at the National Hotel, Washington—The Details of the Affair.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Representative William W. Culbertson, of Kentucky, shot himself at his room at the National Hotel about noon, and is lying in a critical condition. On Saturday he went to the National and took a room, saying he would be there but a few days. He was then quite nervous. He staid about the hotel, none of his friends knowing he was in the city. After breakfast this morning he had his trunks and boxes checked for Frankfort, Ky., and without going to the clerk had the servants change his room to a more remote part of the house, to No. 27, which is just at the head of the stairs on the second floor, the windows opening on Sixth street, near Pennsylvania avenue. After having his trunks checked he was not seen any more, and it was supposed he had gone out. Officer Parrar was standing at the corner of Sixth street when five pistol shots in quick succession rang out, apparently from the window over his head, and he rushed into the hotel, telling Officer Lamb, whom he met, on the way to come along, as some one had probably

SHOT HIMSELF.

The clerks had not heard the firing, and the officers passed through the lobby unnoticed and ran upstairs to where they had heard the firing. As they were looking for the room they key turned in the door of No. 27, and Representative Culbertson stood before them with a pistol in his hand and dripping with blood. The first thing he said to the leading officers was: "I'm afraid I haven't done it, boys. I want to, though, and will." He seemed dazed, and handing his pistol to one of the officers, asked him to see if there was another shot in it. The officer told him there was not, and he asked them to load it for him. This conversation occupied but little more than a minute, when the wounded man began to stagger, and the officers laid him on the bed. Medical aid was sent for, and in a moment Drs. Townshend, W. C. Brisco, B. G. Poole and J. S. McLeod were in the room and were doing what they could. Two shots were found to have taken effect in the back of his head just below the base of the brain, both balls going through both walls of the skull. The brain had not been injured, the doctors said, but the wounds are of a serious character.

THE WOUNDED MAN

lay in a half unconscious state, part of his body across the bed and his legs resting on a chair, propped up with pillows. After his head had been bathed and proper medical attention rendered, he recovered sufficiently to talk a little. He then felt his own pulse, and whispered to the doctor he was afraid he was getting better. He offered no explanation of his act. When asked where his wife was he replied that she was at Frankfort, but said not to send for her, as he was ashamed to meet her. "I'm afraid I won't die," he said, "but I am bound to do it. You can't help it; that's positive. There was no use sending for anyone." The only cause assigned for Culbertson's attempt at suicide is nervous depression, resulting from a little too free use of stimulants during the hot weather. The wounded Congressman was taken to the Providence Hospital.

POPPIES.

When life to its evening declines,
And pleasure's pleasures are all with gloom,
And in mocking, it seems, she twines
Her garlands of rue and bloom.
Of all her flowery wealth,
That love has opened by stealth,
Fresh from the parting, that stabs the sight
Alas! no need to pluck more
Than a few leaves to strew o'er
A coffin's pillowed night.

Pluck me the poppy that grows
Wild in the corn-fields of life;
Tis said that its juice will close
Eyes by the anguish wearied,
I've waked too long—my soul doth tire
Of dreams that ever in dreams expire.
Far from its reach, oh! place not the light
Of lilies and roses gay—
Give—give what you will we need have they
Of aught but sleep's sentinel flower?

—From the French of Lamartine.

Why a Poor Old Uncle was Surprised.

Gainesville *Bee:* An old negro walked up to the postoffice window yesterday and asked for a money order application. It was given him and he drew up the paper for $10 and handed back to the clerk, who proceeded to draw the order. The order being drawn, the clerk handed it to the darky and asked for the $10. In response he drew forth from his pocket an old rusty $50 Confederate bill and demanded "the change. The clerk informed him that under the present administration he was not allowed to take that class of money and gave it back. The darky scratched his head a little, carefully folded the bill and put it in his purse, as he matched out with a "two-for-a-cent" look upon his face.

Young Men! Read This.

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other electric appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

The New York Bricklayers' Strike.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Three firms resisting the claims of the striking bricklayers for nine hours as a day's work, have acceded, and two large jobs have been taken from the boss masons and placed in the hands of the Committee on General Good for completion. It is said only 184 men are on strike to-day. There are 1358 men in the Union, which has a reserve fund of $28,000.

The War on Quacks.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Thirteen specialists or doctors who have advertised to cure secret diseases, have been indicted by the grand jury. The indictments were secured by the State Board of Health on the charge of practicing medicine without license. This is the opening of a long threatened campaign against disreputable specialists.

Gold in Our Old Fields.

When we consider the health to be better than wealth, then must we consider the old field mullein to be better than gold—at least the medical world so recognize it, and attests its merits over cod liver oil for lung troubles. Made in a tea and combined with sweet gum it presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein a pleasant and effective cure for Croup, Whoopingcough, Colds and Consumption. Sold by all druggists at 25c and $1 a bottle.

The Life-Saving Service.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Special Agent Burns, of the Treasury Department, charged with the investigation of certain charges against the Life-saving Service, and against Superintendent Kimball, of that service, which were published in the Erie (Pa.) newspapers in January last, has made his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, exonerating the service from the charges.

Yellow-Fever in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service having received information that yellow-fever is spreading rapidly in Sonora, Mexico, has instructed the inspector at Nogales, Ariz., to use extra vigilance to prevent its introduction into the United States.

GOV. HENDRICKS

Formally Notified of His Nomination for the Vice-Presidency at Saratoga—He Accepts

The Position as the Representative of the Right of the People to Elect Their

Own Rulers, According to Their Own Judgment, Fully Appreciating Its Great Responsibilities.

SARATOGA, July 30.—Part of the committee appointed by the recent Democratic National Convention for the purpose of notifying the candidates of their nomination, arrived last night, and the balance this morning. Hendricks is at the Grand Union Hotel, and the committee held a private consultation at 11:30 o'clock to take action on the matter. A committee consisting of Messrs. Vilas, of Wisconsin, Waller, of Connecticut, Hooker, of Mississippi, and Stockton, of New Jersey, were appointed to confer with Mr. Hendricks and ascertain which would be the most feasible hour to make the formal notification. The committee returned and stated that Hendricks would be ready at 2 o'clock, and the ceremonies would take place in the large parlor at that time. Mr. Waller, of Connecticut, introduced a resolution extending thanks to W. F. Vilas, chairman, and Nicholas M. Bell, secretary of the committee, for the dignified and intelligent manner in which they performed their duties.

The Formal Notification.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 30.—Long before the hour for the ceremony to take place, the parlor of the hotel was filled with handsomely dressed ladies and gentlemen seated in a circle around the space reserved for the committee. At 2:10 o'clock, amid loud applause from the guests, the committee marched in and stood in a circle, and immediately afterward Mr. Hendricks followed and took his position in the circle. Upon his arrival Chairman Vilas delivered the following address:

MR. VILAS'S ADDRESS.

GOV. THOS. A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA—The great national council of the constitutional Democracy of the Union at Chicago within this month of July constituted this committee now before you by selection from each of the several States and Territories of our country, and commissioned it, as the official voice of the party, to declare to you in fitting terms and with appropriate ceremony, not only in testimony of its respect for your abilities and character, but in pledge of its consideration of the interests of the nation, that you have been nominated by that party to the people to be their Vice-President of the United States for the ensuing term of that exalted trust. That honorable duty we have journeyed hither from every part of this wide land with pride and pleasure in this manner to discharge. The interesting circumstances of that nomination have been known to you, and could not but be gratifying to the sensibilities of any right-minded man. It was well understood in that convention that such a distinction was unsought and undesired by you. Nay, sir, after many others were presented your name was suggested, followed by repeated seconding. Every other was withdrawn, and, amid universal acclaim, the call responded to your unanimous choice. Then, in exquisite enthusiasm, the convention, with the vast surrounding assemblage, joined with cheer and hymn in a prolonged outburst of gratulation. Sir, I should think Indiana's favored citizens may enjoy with just pride a peculiar honor in the distinguished services you have rendered your party, your State and the nation, and may feel a peculiar attachment to the endearing qualities of your heart and mind, be assured the Democracy of the nation participate in that sense of honor and affectionate regard in hardly a less degree. Your fellow-citizens have honorable career, sometimes in the faithful performance of high public trusts, sometimes nobly contending as a soldier in the ranks for the principles of constitutional liberty, but always with firm devotion and unswerving fidelity to the interests and rights of the people, and now they confidently repose in your patriotism to yield all professional wishes and undertake the labors of their candidacy, as on their part the people can securely repose upon the ripe experience of your years and wisdom to most satisfactorily meet all the responsibilities of the high office to which you are to be called. The convention felt, as the nation will approve, that it was serving the spirit of the constitution when it designated for Vice-President a citizen worthy and competent to execute the functions of its Chief Magistracy. It is an especial desire of the Democracy, sir, to see you invested with this particular dignity, because they know, as now all the world knows, that once you were rightfully given the title to it by the people and wrongfully denied its possession by the success of the machination of fraud and conspiracy, and the vindication of exact justice will be most complete when you shall be re-elected, and that you may be now triumphantly inaugurated to your rightful chair of office. Your sentiments as given direction to the personal consideration and admiration of the Democracy so abundantly manifested in the recent convention, and will stir a responsive throb in the heart of every true man. In fashioning the grateful office which the partial favor of these gentlemen, my distinguished associates, has assigned me, permit us one and all to express the highest esteem and regard and confidence and unfaltering devotion to the principles of our party. The committee have prepared and personally signed a written communication, which the secretary will now read.

At this point Mr. Bell, the secretary, read the following address:

THE OFFICIAL ADDRESS.

NEW YORK STATE, July 23, 1884.

To the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana:

SIR—The honor and pleasure of officially notifying you of your nomination as the candidate of the National Democratic party for the election about to occur, for the office of Vice-President of the United States, were, by the convention recently held at Chicago, conferred upon the undersigned as a committee of that body, instructed to represent in our persons the several States and Territories. In grateful performance of the duty, we are entitled to express the admiration of the convention and the party for your services, personal qualities and character, and for your distinguished public services and maintenance of the principles and objects which are believed best calculated to promote the security, happiness and welfare of the people, and especial satisfaction in the minds of all good men must follow your election, from the reflection that in your person the testimony will be peculiarly given that the American people are never conscious or willing instruments of the great public crime by which, through fraudulent returns and flagrant disregard of truth and justice, others were seated in those high offices to which Samuel J. Tilden and yourself were rightfully chosen in 1876, as well as of the patriotism of your great submission, in confident reliance upon the justice of the people for your vindication. An expressed copy of the declaration of principles and policy made by the convention is submitted with this communication for your examination, and we may surely expect your loyal support to the cause of our party to accept the candidacy imposed by your nomination. We have the honor to be, with great respect,

WM. F. VILAS, President.
NICHOLAS M. BELL, Secretary.
And other members of the Committee.

MR. HENDRICK'S REPLY.

Mr. Hendricks replied as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—I cannot imagine that a man should ever stand in the presence of a committee representing a more august body of men than that which you represent. In the language of another, the convention was large in numbers, august in culture and patriotic in sentiments, and may I not add to that that because of the power and the greatness and virtues and the party which it represented, it was itself and in every respect a very great convention. [Applause.] The delegates came from all the States and Territories, and I believe, too, from the District of Columbia. [Applause.] They came clothed with authority to express judgment and opinion upon all these questions which are not settled by constitutional law for the purpose of passing upon those questions and selecting a ticket for the people. That convention assembled, they decided upon the principles that they would adopt as a platform, they selected the candidates that they would place at the party for their support and that convention's work was theirs. I have not reached the period when it is proper for me to consider the strength and force of the statements made in the platform. It is enough for me to know that it comes at your hands from that convention addressed to my patriotic devotion to the Democratic party. [Applause.] I appreciate the honor that is done me. I need not question but at the same time that I accept the honor from you and from the convention, I feel that the duties and responsibilities of the office rest upon me also. I know that sometimes it is understood that this particular office, that of Vice-President, does not involve much responsibility, and as a general thing that is so, but sometimes it comes to represent very great responsibilities, and it may so be in the near future, for at this time the Senate of the United States stands almost equally divided between the two great parties, and it may be that those two great parties shall so exactly differ that the Vice-President of the United States shall have to decide upon questions of law by the exercise of the casting vote. [Applause.] The responsibility would then become very great. It would not then be the responsibility of representing a State or a district. It would be the responsibility of representing the whole country, and the obligation would be to the judgment of the whole country, and that vote when thus cast would be in obedience to the just expectations and requirements of the people of the United States. It might be, gentlemen, that upon another occasion a great responsibility would attach to this office. It might occur that, under circumstances of some difficulty—I don't think it will be next election but it may occur under circumstances of some difficulty—that the president of the Senate will have to take his part in the counting of the electoral vote, and allow me to say that the duty is not to be discharged in obedience to any set of men or any party, but it is obedience to a higher authority. Gentlemen, you have referred to the fact that I am honored by this nomination in a very special degree. I accept the suggestion that in this candidacy I will represent the right of the people to choose their own rulers. That right is above all; that lies beneath all. If they are denied the right to choose their own officers, according to their own judgment, what shall become of the rights of the people? What shall become of free government? If the people select not their officers how shall they control the laws, their administration and their execution, so that in suggesting that in this candidacy I represent that right of the people, as you have suggested, a great honor has devolved upon me by the confidence of the convention. I am sorry it may be inconvenient and possible to do so I will address you more formally in respect to the letter you have given me. I thank you, gentlemen.

At the close of Mr. Hendricks's remarks hearty applause was given, and he was introduced to each member of the committee and a general hand-shaking followed, after which the people paid their respects to Mr. Hendricks and then quietly dispersed.

SOCIAL TRAGEDIES.

A Young Lady's Death by Burning That Recalls Mrs. Longfellow's Death.

New York *Sun:* Since the death of the young and lovely wife of the poet Longfellow, which occurred more than twenty years ago at their beautiful home in Cambridge, scarcely anything more tragical has taken place among well-known people than the accident by which Miss Laura Delano lost her life. When the worst has happened suggestions are as unavailing as regrets, and yet calamities of this kind are all the more harrowing by reason of their appearing to the survivors to be so unnecessary and easily avoided. In the case of Mrs. Longfellow, the sleeve of her muslin dress was ignited by a taper which she was using in making sealing-wax impressions to amuse her children. Terror, confusion and dismay followed. The house had been put in summer order, after the fashion of American housekeepers in those days; not a carpet, rug or blanket was to be had and although her husband was on the spot and nearly lost his own life in heroic efforts to extinguish the flames, the unfortunate lady perished in her room. Her death was witnessed by her children, one of whom, only a little girl, ran to her side and held her in her arms, regardless of the danger to herself, and died with her. Dolan was arrested and brought to the Dayton jail, charged with murder in the first degree. He tried to murder a man with a hatchet recently, at one more immatoe seen Dolan had belonged to the Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers and Brackman to the Twenty-first New York Cavalry.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The fourteenth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America will be held here August 6th and 7th, and promises to be an important gathering. Over 200 delegates will be in attendance. On the evening of the first day of the convention a large demonstration will be held at Central Music Hall. The meeting will be addressed by Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati; Bishop Ireland, Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria; Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, and others. Archbishop Feehan will preside.

Three Families of Cranks.

DETROIT, MICH., July 30.—Three families of some sort of relationship, living together near Mount Morris, Genesee county, have for some time been possessed with the belief that they were bewitched. Yesterday Dr. L. L. Fuller, of Clio, called to visit a sick woman in the family, and was met at the door by a woman named Mrs. Lomiston, who suddenly stabbed him in the breast, inflicting an ugly wound. The vagaries of the afflicted family are said to be remarkable.

With Eyelids Heavy and Red.

Chicago *News:* "James, I fear I am ill."

"Ill? Why, Gail, dear, you shock me!"

"I feel as strong as ever, but I noticed, James, when I was reading your letter at the breakfast table the other morning I fell asleep eleven times."

A CABINET CRISIS

Imminent in France, Growing Out of the Revision Bill—Ferry and the Republican Majority!

Trial of the Suspected Dynamiters at Warwick—The Facts About the Hesse-Kalomine Affair.

Serious Trouble Feared Between the Chinese and Foreigners at Foo Choo—Foreign Flashes.

IRELAND.

Hearing Concluded in the Cornwall Examination and Cornwall Committed to Jail.

DUBLIN, July 30.—The hearing in the Cornwall examination was concluded today and Cornwall committed to jail to await trial upon four charges.

CHINA.

Fears of Trouble Between Natives and Foreigners.

LONDON, July 30.—A dispatch from Foo Chow to the *Times* states that there is great tension and excitement in that city among the foreigners and Chinese. French men-of-war are off the port, under steam and cleared for action. A high authority in Foo Chow, however, declares that peace will certainly be maintained.

SPAIN.

The Decree Concerning Cuban Export Duties Gazetted.

MADRID, July 30.—The decree concerning Cuban export duties was gazetted yesterday. It takes off sixty per cent. of the present export tax on all classes of sugar, and permits the reduced tax to be paid one-half in Cuban bank notes. Moreover, with a view to breaking the prevailing deadlock in sugar exportation, the decree directs that even the reduced tax need not be paid at the time of shipment, as now required, provided satisfactory guarantees of payment be given.

FRANCE.

A Vote of Urgency Passed on the Revision Bill.

PARIS, July 30.—In the Deputies today, Ferry brought forward the revision bill as it passed the Senate, the demanded "urgency." A vote of "urgency" was carried by 314 to 48.

A Duel on the Tapis.

PARIS, July 30.—A duel is on the tapis between M. Clemenceau and Deputy Arene, arising from a political dispute.

Will Make It a Cabinet Question.

PARIS, July 30.—Ferry will make the adoption of the revision bill a C