THE POLITICAL FIELD.

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTIONS.

Democratic and Republican Nominations in the Bay State—The Texas Republican Convention—Iowa Democracy, &c.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WORCESTER, MASS., September 3.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 11:35 A. M. by General Collins, who congratulated the Democratic party upon the certainty of its success in November.

On motion of General Corse, the officers of the State Committee were made temporary officers of the Convention. Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed. The Committee on Credentials reported that 22 cities and 325 towns were represented by 1,650 delegates.

Jonas A. French was made permanent chairman, and Colonel J. W. Coveney, of Cambridge, and P. J. Donnovan, of Boston, secretaries.

Colonel French then addressed the Convention. His remarks were repeatedly applauded, especially every allusion to Governor Cleveland. His reference to a third candidate for the presidency (General Butler) was met with hisses from a number of delegates, which quickly subsided when Colonel French with the same sentence said he felt no unkindness toward Butler, but only regret at his action.

Committees to nominate members of the State Central Committee, to complete the balance of the State ticket, and on resolutions were appointed.

Jarvis N. Dunham, of Pittsfield, in a speech of some length, presented the name of Hon. Samuel W. Bowerman, of Pittsfield, as a candidate for Governor. He urged that the undoubted ability and unquestioned integrity of Mr. Bowerman gave him special claims, which should not be disregarded.

E. Plummer, of Newton, moved the nomination of Bowerman by acclamation, but finding the motion vigorously opposed, withdrew it.

Mr. Gargan, of Boston, offered a resolution, which was referred, that the attention of the next Legislature be called to the necessity of limiting the hours of women's labor and providing for an improvement of shops, &c., where they are employed, and that the law which excludes employes from a right to recover damages from railroads and other companies for injuries received while in the discharge of their duties should be reformed. Another resolution was also referred to the effect that no person holding rank or title from any foreign prince, power, or potentate shall hold in his own right any real estate in this Commonwealth.

The Convention then took a recess.

At 2:10 P. M. the Convention reassembled and the name of Hon. William C. Endicott, of Salem, was presented.

Thomas J. Gargan, of Boston, seconded the nomination. He came to the Convention prepared to vote for Bowerman, but since the recess it had been ascertained that Endicott would accept. Such a nomination would greatly strengthen the party.

The names of Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, Leopold Morse, of Boston, and P. A. Collins, of Boston, were then put in nomination.

At 2:25 o'clock the Convention proceeded to an informal ballot.

Pending the ballot the resolutions were read and adopted and heartily applauded, and the delegates rose and gave three cheers for "Grover Cleveland, the next President of the United States." Jonas H. French, of Boston, and Hon. Reuben Noble, of Westfield, were nominated as presidential electors at large.

A resolution was adopted providing that the sense of the Convention is that all congressional conventions be held on or before October 1st, and that councillor, senatorial, and county conventions be held as soon thereafter as possible.

The Chair announced that the chairman of the Committee on Counting the Ballots stated that a package of votes had been found so closely put together that they must have been cast by mistake, and the committee requested that the Convention proceed to another informal ballot.

Colonel Haggett moved that the committee be instructed to throw out the bunch of ballots in question and then report the state of the vote.

After considerable discussion the motion was carried by a large majority.

While the Convention was awaiting the report of the committee, General P. A. Collins made an address. The committee soon appeared to report, and Colonel French announced that the chairman had informed him that it would be impossible to complete the vote of the Convention. The committee were then discharged and a formal ballot was ordered. The delegates were ordered to pass over the stage and deposit their votes with the chairman and secretary.

On the formal ballot Endicott was nominated for Governor, the whole number of votes cast being 721; necessary for a choice, 361: William C. Endicott received 385, Samuel W. Bowerman, 132; Edward Avery, 95; Leopold Morse, 105; scattering, 5.

The committee chosen to nominate fifteen members at large of the State Central Committee submitted their list, which was adopted.

The nomination of Endicott was made unanimous, and the balance of the ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, James L. Grinnell; Secretary of State, Jeremiah Crowley; Treasurer and Receiver, General Charles Marsh; Auditor, John Hopkins; Attorney-General, John W. Cummings.

A resolution was adopted pledging support to the candidates named.

The following is the platform:

The Democratic party of Massachusetts, by its representatives in convention assembled, extends its congratulations to the Democratic party of the Union on the brilliant prospect of the restoration of an honest National Government through the election of its candidates for President and Vice-President, Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks. It declares its assent to, and unqualified approval of, the platform of principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention held at Chicago. It believes that an Administration conducted on those principles would secure to the people the greatest blessings of a free country; the exact equality of every citizen under the law, justice unbiassed by race, color, or creed; laws enacted in the interest of the many and not of the few; not in the increase of monopolies nor for the promotion of capital, but to secure that harmony between capital and labor by arbitration or otherwise by which each shall receive its just proportion of joint production; affording the fullest protection to labor without disturbing the rights of property; careful husbanding of the public domain for the use of the people, and not to be squandered as bribes or subsidies to corporations that become vast landed monopolies; just and rigid economy in expending the people's money, never niggardly, being just to the people who pay and to those who receive; a system of taxation by customs duties that shall impose no unnecessary burdens on the people and be sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the Government, and thus preserve the industries of the people from competition with the surplus products of other nations; war taxes in time of war, peace taxes in time of peace, with no vast surplus in the Treasury to excite cupidity or encourage extravagance; an American navy that shall not be a disgrace to the country and the jeer and byword amongst the nations of the earth; restoration of our shipping, so that the products of our industries may be borne in American bottoms, under the Stars and Stripes, on the great highway of nations to the marts of the world; a return to that high and just sense of American citizenship which characterized Democratic administrations and secured for every citizen of the United States respect throughout the world, and which tolerates no interference by foreign powers with the personal liberty of a citizen, and guarantees him, when charged with crime in another country, not only a prompt but fair trial; a civil service based on the principles applied by Grover Cleveland in New York, which he describes as follows: "The people pay the wages of the public employés, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. The selection and retention of subordinates in the Government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should neither be expected nor allowed to do questionable party service"; and a simple, economical, honest Government, administered in strict conformity to the Constitution.

It must be a cause of humiliation to every good citizen that one of the great parties, representing nearly half the voters of the republic, has placed in nomination for President one whose public record is such that it requires the highest exercise of human credulity, as well as the greatest effort of human ingenuity on the part of his supporters, to make it even in appearance consistent with the lowest standard of official honesty.

It is a cause of satisfaction that the Democratic party has placed in nomination one whose record places him among the foremost executive officers of the land; faithful in the discharge of every duty; a careful guardian of the people's money; true to his own sense of duty; firm and just, modest and dignified; not self-seeking; never subordinating public duty to selfish ends. It is also a cause for congratulation that it has a candidate for Vice-President who, as a legislator and Governor, has demonstrated his eminent abilities and the purity of an honest heart.

With such candidates and such principles of government to guide them, the Democratic party of Massachusetts appeals to all men in the State, irrespective of party, race, creed, or color, for the honor of the American name, in the interest of pure government, to join in its efforts to place Massachusetts in the column of States declaring for honest government under Cleveland and Hendricks.

For the past twenty years the Republican party has had almost absolute control of the affairs of the nation in all of its departments—legislative, executive, and judicial. It cannot, therefore, shirk its responsibility for our crippled industries, our idle factories, ship-yards, and workrooms, and our unemployed workmen. The Republican party has shown profound indifference to the welfare of our fisheries. It has permitted fishermen to be defrauded out of the meagre concessions of the treaty, and affords them no protection against the future usurpations of Great Britain. Unless some change in this policy of neglect occurs, which can only be brought about by a change in the administration, our fisheries must, like our fishing interests, dwindle and decay. The Democratic party has ever been striving to promote the interests of the working mass of the people. It renews its pledges heretofore made to promote their welfare, protect them against the aggressions of monopoly, and secure them such legislation as will assure them the highest return for their labor, and the amplest protection in their lives and liberties and in their pursuit of happiness, and, referring with pride to what has been accomplished by persistent efforts, it earnestly calls the attention of the incoming Legislature to the necessity of further legislation in behalf of our working masses, restricting excessive hours of labor and providing for greater safety and better sanitary condition of the shops and buildings in which they are employed. The policy of this State should extend to those whose capital is their labor, like the freedom to coöperate and combine for their own interests and for lawful purposes, which is given any portion of our citizens, and we deprecate all legislation that impairs their equal rights or imputes a slur on the integrity of their character and their intelligence in seeking to protect the interests of themselves and families. Continued agitation is demanded for suffrage in this Commonwealth relieved of all needless restrictions; suffrage which is not dependent on the payment of money; a free vote and an honest count.

Massachusetts Radicals.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, September 3.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning by Chairman Lodge, who made no address. A motion that the chairman and secretary of the State Committee be invited to act as temporary officers of the Convention was adopted, and the various committees were then appointed. The Committee on Permanent organization reported for president, Robert M. Morse, Jr.; for secretaries, J. J. Whipple and Robert A. Southworth. President Morse then addressed the Convention. A hearty outburst of enthusiasm occurred when the chairman referred to Blaine as the candidate of the Republican party as representing the best form of governmental administration. The delegates called for three cheers for Blaine, and they responded with heartiness. The secretary read a telegram from Vermont, as follows:

"Our majority will not be less than 23,000, notwithstanding that a split ticket was run in the interest of Redington.

[Signed] "WALLACE GIMS,
"Chairman Republican State Committee."

Mr. Lodge then moved the nomination of George D. Robinson for Governor by acclamation, and the motion was carried with an outburst of enthusiasm, there not being a single dissenting voice. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented, and the resolutions were adopted without debate.

After the reading and adoption of the resolutions the Governor appeared, escorted by the committee. He was introduced by the president, and, among other things, said: "Your action, which has been communicated to me by your committee, is expressive of earnest confidence. I accept this trust, and if the people at the polls in November ratify your choice, they will not have reason to regret their confidence. So far as it lies in my ability to serve them faithfully, so faithfully will they be served." Referring to the national candidates, he said: "If the interests of this country are to be safe, you must elect James G. Blaine, of Maine, and John A. Logan, of Illinois."

Mr. Mention, of Lowell, moved that the remainder of the ticket be the old ticket, and that it be nominated by acclamation. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The ticket is as follows: Governor, George D. Robinson; Lieutenant-Governor, Oliver Ames; Secretary of State, Henry L. Pierce; Treasurer, Daniel H. Gleason; Auditor, Charles R. Ladd; Attorney-General, Edgar J. Sherman.

On motion of Hon. George F. Hoar, of Worcester, Mark Hopkins and Hon. Thomas Talbot were unanimously nominated for electors at large.

The platform opens with the usual affirmation of allegiance, and then proceeds as follows: We recognize that the progress of the world in population, intercommunication, science, discovery, and development, tends to present new and modify old problems in the science of government, and demands men of advanced thought and parties of progressive tendencies to meet and deal with them. We believe that no association of men proved by its history to have been once disloyal and ever since held together by the discipline of organization, for the gratification of ambition and the hope of spoils, artfully adjusting its professions of principles, like sails to catch the prevailing wind of the day, captained now by a recognized chief and now by some restless deserter from the opposition, even though it makes some conspicuous proselytes from among the confiding, can be or become a party of progress and reform; and we affirm that to deserve such a name the party must contain as its controlling element that great and representative portion of the people which intelligently acts for itself, stands for the popular conscience and brain and heart, and is the real stay and bulwark of all popular government; the slave translated to freedom; equality of men regardless of race or former servitude incorporated in written constitutional law; the disintegrating doctrines of federation conquered by an established nationality; depreciated public finances succeeded by unchallenged national credit; dangerous violence against an honest ballot condemned at the bar of public opinion; an increasing civil service, already measurably guarded from demoralization by political slavery, together with a vast advance in internal development, popular enlightenment, and national wealth and dignity, all attest that during this stewardship of a quarter of a century the national Republican party has kept abreast with the demands of progress and the needs of the country, and we affirm that it, and it alone, of existing parties, stands ready and equipped to wisely and considerately deal with the questions of the day, both State and national.

We favor a discriminating tariff, framed with regard to careful protection of the tax-payer, of American industries, and the American laborer, to whom it should give his full share in the national prosperity; a tariff in which reforms and corrections should be made with a view to reduce the surplus, and at the same time correct inequalities and not by the illogical makeshift of horizontal reduction, as a step towards the disastrous experiment of free trade.

The Republican party has long been an organization which has the tenderest regard for those who depend on each day's labor for their daily bread, protection of whose interests has of late become a more and more prominent public question, and it stands pledged to further their interests by every legitimate means which the Government may employ.

We call the attention of those who in the past have voted with the party which sustained human slavery, or who have been led to support men that by deceitful promises have persuaded them to visionary schemes, to the fact that measures which have been incorporated into the laws of the nation and States for thirty years in their behalf, such as regulation of the hours of labor, wages of the laborer, limits of corporate power, enlargement of free education, exemptions from ever-pressing creditors, and giving of homesteads to actual settlers, have been conceived and enacted under Republican administrations, and notably in States which, like our own, have long been under Republican rule.

We favor the continued and honest furtherance of reform in the civil service already begun, so that Executive appointments to offices not involving the political policy of the Administration should be based on the fitness of the appointees, should assure a faithful servant of his place though the administrations change, and should free incumbents from enforced political assessments and service.

We favor a foreign policy which shall insist upon respect for the American name and a scrupulous regard for the rights of American citizens, whether native or naturalized, everywhere, and which shall foster the growth of our commerce, and which shall preserve from interference the rightful preeminence of our nation among the peoples of the western world.

We insist that it is the province and duty of the General Government to exercise its power to insure a free ballot and an honest counting thereof, without which self-government becomes a mockery to all whom the Constitution has declared equals under the law throughout the land.

We favor liberal legislation to reëstablish and assure the prosperity of the merchant marine of the country, and to restore the navy, so that it may be an establishment commensurate with the nation's dignity.

We endorse the recent recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury advising against the further coinage of silver dollars.

We further accept the declarations of the National Convention at Chicago as wisely enunciating the principles and policy of the party, and we commend James G. Blaine and John A. Logan as worthy the support of Massachusetts; as statesmen of experience, fidelity, ability, patriotism, and earnest devotion to principles we believe to be right, and as men to whose hands the honor and welfare of this nation will be safely entrusted.

We congratulate the nation that after the tragic death of President Garfield it found in President Arthur one who under the most trying circumstances disarmed hostile criticism, devoted himself to the conscientious and successful discharge of the duties of his great office, and has given the country a safe, honest, and able administration. Massachusetts has always maintained a conspicuous leadership in devotion to free conscience, temperance, education, good order, and an economical government, the relief of the unfortunate and distressed; recognition of the services of the patriot soldier, and the improvement of the condition of the laboring-man; and the Republican party now, as in the past, pledges itself that under its administration there shall be no backward step in this regard and no spot shall stain the lustre of her record.

The platform concludes by commending to-day's nominees to the suffrage of the people.

Texas Republican Convention.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

GALVESTON, September 3.—A special to the *News* from Houston says: The Republican State Convention assembled here yesterday. After effecting a temporary organization and appointing a Committee on Credentials the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

On reassembling a contest and long debate followed over the make-up of the Committees on Resolutions and Permanent Organization. A number of speeches were made by colored delegates, generally favoring the endorsement of Wash. Jones, independent candidate for Governor. Strong delegations from Dallas, Grayson, and other counties oppose the endorsement of Jones, and demand that a straight Republican ticket be put in the field. After many speeches on this issue, and endorsing the national Republican ticket, the Convention agreed on the remaining committees and adjourned until to-day.

The Convention reassembled this morning and the temporary organization was made permanent. The chairman, A. J. Rosenthal, briefly addressed the Convention. Resolutions from the Mitchell County Convention were read favoring a fusion with the Greenbackers and Independents and endorsing George Washington Jones, the Independent candidate for Governor. A motion to table these resolutions resulted in a test-vote of 104 ayes to 279 noes.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported. The majority report declares it inexpedient and impracticable at this day to place a State ticket in the field, and recommends the Republicans to aid all independent candidates for State offices. The minority report declares in favor of a straight Republican ticket, and also the Blaine and Logan electoral ticket.

On a motion to substitute the minority for the majority an angry debate followed. No vote was reached, and the Convention took a recess.

On reassembling, loud and prolonged calls were made for a vote. Many colored delegates demanded to be heard again on the question. The motion was put and carried, limiting each speaker to ten minutes. About twenty delegates addressed the Convention, many being interrupted by loud clamors for the previous question. Motions to adjourn were voted down. The chairman finally ordered a call of roll on the question substituting the minority for the majority report. During the roll-call interruptions were frequent, the chair appealing to the sergeant-at-arms to restore order. Vote resulted: 89 ayes, 308 nays. Great confusion prevailed on the announcement of the ballot. The majority report was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

The resolutions heartily endorse the national Republican platform, oppose the lease law, and favor the selling of public lands to actual settlers. They condemn the present mode of drawing grand and petit jurors, asserting that the law authorizing judges to select jury commissioners was intended by the Democratic Legislature to enable judges to deprive Republican citizens of the right to sit on juries, and that it has had that effect.

After the adoption of the resolutions a delegate from Dallas county demanded a call of the roll by counties, declaring that the Dallas-county delegation would not abide by the action of the Convention, but would withdraw. Great confusion followed, during which the chairman recognized a delegate who moved an adjournment. After considerable difficulty the motion was put, and, at 4:40 o'clock, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Wisconsin Republican Convention.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MADISON, WIS., September 3.—The presence of General Logan in Madison and the popular demonstration in his honor, combined with the Republican State Convention, has crowded the city with politicians and sight-seers. The Prohibitionists are also here in force urging their claims upon the Republican party, and preparing for their State Convention, which occurs tomorrow.

The Republican State Convention was called to order at 12:15 P. M. by Chairman Taylor, of the State Central Committee, who urged that business be conducted with dispatch, owing to the mass-meeting to be addressed by General Logan at 3 o'clock. A permanent organization was effected by the nomination of Ogden H. Felters as president.

During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions Judge Humphreys moved that the present State officers be renominated by acclamation. The motion prevailed without debate.

The chairman appointed a committee to wait on the State officers and request their presence before the Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted without discussion:

The Republicans of Wisconsin, believing that the best interests of the whole people require the continued supremacy of republican principles in State and national affairs, do reaffirm the declarations of those principles as embraced in the platform of the National Republican Convention recently held at Chicago. We recognize in Hon. James G. Blaine and in Hon. John A. Logan, the Republican nominees for President and Vice-President, commanding qualities of character and statesmanship which have brought about the establishment of those principles, and which give the best assurance of their continued success—an honest, careful, and efficient administration and the confidence of this Commonwealth.

The State officers were introduced and spoke briefly their acknowledgments for the honor conferred. The Convention then adjourned with three cheers for Blaine and Logan.

Iowa's Democracy.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

DAVENPORT, IOWA, September 3.—The Iowa Democratic State Convention met at 11 o'clock this morning, nearly all the delegations being full. The Convention was called to order by Judge Kinne, chairman of the State Central Committee. An address of welcome to the Convention was then delivered by Mr. Ernest Claussen, mayor of Davenport. Hon. Frederick Lehman, of Des Moines, was chosen temporary chairman, after which the Convention recessed.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following platform, which was unanimously adopted without discussion:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Iowa in Convention assembled, fully endorses the principles laid down in the national Democratic platform this year adopted at Chicago, and cordially approves of the sentiment contained in Governor Cleveland's letter of acceptance, and in the language of said letter we express our conviction that "laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any class of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiment of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious." Therefore we pledge ourselves to use all honorable and legal means to secure a speedy repeal of all laws in conflict therewith.

James Dooley, of Keokuk county, was nominated for Secretary of State; George Derr, of Union county, for State Treasurer; J. E. Henriques, of Marshaltown, for State Auditor; and M. V. Gannon, of Scott, for Attorney-General.

Vermont Election.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., September 3.—Thirty additional towns heard from today give Pingree (Republican) for Governor 5,251; Reddington (Democrat), 2,603; Soule (Greenbacker), 159; scattering, 17. Pingree's majority over all, 2,472. This, added to the vote of the towns reported last night, gives, in 144 towns heard from, Pingree, 29,913; Reddington, 14,593; Soule, 413; Independent and scattering, 282—giving Pingree a majority over all of 14,645. The same towns gave Farnham (Republican) in 1880, 33,205; Phelps (Democrat), 15,445; Greenback, 455; giving Farnham a majority of 17,305. This shows a falling off in the Republican vote of 2,660 and a Democratic loss of 852. The congressional vote of these towns in the First district is: For Stewart (Republican), 9,674; Simmons (Democrat), 3,553; Kidder (Greenbacker), 247; giving Stewart a majority of 6,074. In the Second district Grant (Republican), receives 14,542; Goddard (Democrat), 6,111; scattering, 116; Grant's majority, 8,315. The House of Representatives stands: Republicans, 122; Democrats, 17; Independents, 2; Greenbackers, 3. Hiram Atkins, chairman of the Democratic State Committee says the Republican majority is 20,000. The Republican representatives are greater in number than in 1880.

Congressional Nominations.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEWARK, N. J., September 3.—The Republicans of the Sixth district to-day nominated George A. Halsey for Congress.

CHICAGO, September 3.—The split among the Republican Congressional Committee of the Third Illinois district resulted in the calling of a second convention, which met to-day and nominated William C. Mason for Congress.

PITTSBURGH, September 3.—The Democratic County Convention nominated James H. Hopkins for Congress from the Twenty-second district, and Morrison Foster from the Twenty-third district.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—Congressional nominations to-day:

Republicans—Thirty-third New York, John G. Weber.

Republicans—First Illinois, John S. Woodson.

Democrats—Seventh Alabama, W. H. Forney (renomination).

Democrats—Rhode Island First district, Zilla O. Slocum; Second district, Charles E. Page.

Railway and Steamship Freightmen.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 3.—The Southern Association of Railway and Steamship Freightmen met in secret session here to-day. Representatives from the freight departments of the Louisville and Nashville, Cincinnati Southern, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, Western and Atlantic, Richmond and Danville, Central Railway of Georgia, Georgia Pacific, and other southern and southeastern roads were present. The afternoon was spent in discussing the proposed withdrawal of the East Tennessee and Virginia and Georgia Railroad Companies from the Association, the future maintenance of the Macon and Atlantic Cotton Pool, and a uniform system of billing merchandise for points north of the Ohio river.

Blaine's Libel Suit.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

INDIANAPOLIS, September 3.—In the United States District Court to-day Judge Woods overruled the demurrer filed by the defence in the Blaine-*Sentinel* suit. The attorneys for the defence appeared and announced that the *Sentinel's* answer would be ready to-morrow, and Blaine's counsel waived the formality of ruling the defence to an answer. The *Sentinel's* counsel say it will not be possible for them to be ready for trial before November, for the reason that most of the witnesses live at a distance from Indianapolis, and a great deal of work will be required taking depositions.

Cotton-Grading.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 3.—A committee representing the several cotton exchanges of the country concluded its labors to-day, having decided upon the grading of the cotton crop for 1884-'85. The order of grading is as follows: Fair middling, good middling, low middling, good ordinary, strict ordinary, and ordinary. The committee followed the rules of last year.

Death of Bishop Pierce.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

AUGUSTA, GA., September 3.—A dispatch from Sparta, Ga., announces the death of Bishop George F. Pierce, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at 9 o'clock this morning. The funeral will take place on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Warrants for the Arrest of New York Aldermen.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 3.—It is reported that warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of eighteen aldermen, who passed the ordinance over the Mayor's veto in favor of the Broadway Surface railway, on charges of bribery and corruption.

Incendiarism in Montana.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

HELENA, MON., September 3.—Another attempt to burn Missoula was made last night. Pile oil soaked in kindling was ignited in a stable near the burned district at 10:50 o'clock, but was extinguished without damage. A strong force of extra police is patrolling the town.

Starved Herself to Death.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

READING, PA., September 3.—Mrs. Washington Keller, residing at Strausstown, in this city, who has been fasting the past forty-eight days, died to-day from starvation. She had been affected with a deep religious fervor, and began her long fast after reading of Christ's fasts in the wilderness. When she was well she weighed 275 pounds, but was reduced to less than 100 pounds at her death.

Cholera Notes.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

MADRID, September 3.—In consequence of the appearance of cholera in Spain King Alfonso has suspended his contemplated cruise to Bilboa, and returned to the capital. Since the outbreak of cholera in the province of Alicante there have been 42 deaths at Novelda, 6 cases and 2 deaths at Elche (not Elda, as at first reported), and 5 deaths at Alicante. There are now under treatment at Novelda 20 cases, and at Alicante 2.

TOULON, September 3.—There were three deaths from cholera here last night, and three at Sollies Le Port, a village not far from here.

ROME, September 3.—The official bulletin showing the ravages of cholera in the various provinces of Italy during the past twenty-four hours are as follows:

Cities.	Fresh Cases.	Deaths.
Naples	127	65
Alexandria	1	1
Bergamo	22	8
Campobasso	5	5
Caserta	1	0
Cuneo	29	17
Genoa	21	16
Modena	3	0
Massa Cariara	11	9
Parma	3	5
Turin	11	9

Cholera Statistics.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The Department of State has received from the United States Consul at Naples a telegram saying: "One hundred and seventy-three cases of cholera in Naples and 76 deaths within 24 hours."

United States Consul Mason, at Marseilles, has forwarded to the Department of State a report dated the 19th ultimo on the cholera at that place. Since the disease broke out the report says that 1,512 persons have died. Without the return of the fugitives, in the early part of August, Mr. Mason thinks that the malady might have been stamped out by the middle of September. How long it may be prolonged by returning unfortunates, he continues, events only can determine. Mr. Mason says that the cholera has spread throughout the district within a radius of one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles from Marseilles. "In many cases," he continues, "the contagion is preserved and spread by the most willful and criminal stupidity which prompts the thrifty peasants to preserve and sell the bedding and clothes of their dead relatives. These, with the other large contingent whom no danger or warning can prevent from excessive indulgence in melons, stale fruits, and cold drinks, have been in this, as in past epidemics, mainly instrumental in keeping alive and transmitting the pestilence."

Referring to vessels from Marseilles Mr. Mason says: "Every vessel from the port of Marseilles is liable, if not likely, to be infected, despite every precaution of her officers, and although the most careful inspection may fail to discover any flaw in her sanitary record or present condition."

THE SAGE OF GREYSTONE.

Mr. Tilden Presented with Resolutions of the National Convention.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 3.—The members of the committee appointed by the National Democratic Convention to present its resolutions to Hon. Samuel J. Tilden met the secretary of Mr. Tilden to-day, and subsequently took passage on the Tilden steam-yacht Viking for Greystone. The committee comprises R. H. Henry, of Mississippi, chairman; A. W. Sulloway, of New Hampshire; A. O. Bacon, of Georgia; General Durbin Ward, of Ohio; B. B. Smalley, of Vermont; F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts; Lester B. Faulkner, of New York; Governor Leon Abbett, of New Jersey; Ex-Governor Brown, of Missouri; B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana, and General W. S. Rosecrans, of California.

Chairman Henry and Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, were selected to present the resolutions. On arriving at Yonkers the party were driven to Greystone. They were received in the parlor by Mr. Tilden, who welcomed them. Mr. Tilden has been indisposed lately, and his physicians advised against any formal reception at this time. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Henry, made the following address:

Mr. Tilden.—We are before you as representatives of the National Democratic Convention to deliver into your hands a testimonial of the esteem and admiration in which you are held by the party you so gallantly led to victory in 1876. In all the ages of the world a grateful people have in some form signalized their appreciation of distinguished public service. This has been done not only as a matter of gratitude, but that others called to trying places of public trust may be nerved and encouraged to the discharge of duty by the example. The great party that laid the foundation for a free Government on this continent—the party you have loved and served so well—but follows the line of precedent as old as the ovation to David on his return from the slaughter of the Philistines, when in these resolutions it recognizes your exalted talents, courage, and fidelity to principle. Had not you, sir, emphatically forbidden it, it would have gone farther and elected you a second time to the highest office within the power of any people to give. The National Democratic Convention accepted your declination and withdrawal from public life with reluctance and knew the influence of example as a public officer would not be lost. That example was and will continue to largely influence political parties in this country for good. They have learned from it that with a chief executive officer of sagacity, firmness, and integrity, it is possible to secure—what the people of the United States have practically lost—an honest and cheap administration of public affairs. But it will be no affront to you, sir, when we add that, coupled with this purpose to do you honor, is another and no less fixed determination of the Democratic party to emphasize now and in coming years all along its march and line of battle a deliberate assault of the Republican party upon constitutional liberty in the nullification of your election. It is undoubtedly the duty of all men to forgive individual wrongs, and to cover mere personal grievances with the mantle of charity and oblivion; but we know of no precep', sacred or profane, which requires a people to forget or forgive an organization that deliberately assaults the citadel of liberty in trampling under foot the only peaceful method known to their Constitution and laws, through which a change of rulers and public policy can be effected. It will not be out of place to recall at this time the fact that zealous partisans counselled the exercise of force for the assertion of your title, but it was fortunate for the people that the voice of your reason and love of your country was then as ever stronger than the clamor of passion or the blandishments of power. You, sir, and the men with whom you counselled, had the magnanimity and patriotism to await the sober second thought of the country to right the wrong, and through the peaceful medium of the ballot resent the outrage. Standing, as we believe, on the verge of that auspicious event, we venture to congratulate you upon the wisdom of your course. It only remains for us to tender with the complimentary resolutions of the great Convention, our individual respect and affection, and to assure you we speak no merely formal words when we express the wish that your valuable life may be long spared, and that its evening may be spent in tranquillity and repose.

Mr. Tilden, though indisposed, responded briefly, thanking the committee and through them the Convention they represented for the honor they had conferred upon him, and desired the gentlemen to return to their associates his kind appreciation of the honor and regard they had shown him.

Then the resolutions adopted at Chicago, which were handsomely engrossed, were read.

After a pleasant conversation with Mr. Tilden the committee and guests took their leave and returned to this city. Mr. Tilden's indisposition is not regarded as serious, though it has confined him to his house for some time.

The Franco-Chinese War.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, September 3.—The *Journal Official* censures the conduct of Colonel Dugenne, commander of the force sent to occupy Langson, in having engaged in action with the Chinese troops at Bakle without having first communicated with Millot.

The Red Cross Congress.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

GENEVA, September 3.—Mr. A. S. Solomons was elected vice-president of the Red Cross Congress which convened here yesterday. Miss Clara Barton was present.

Death of a Minister of State.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

THE HAGUE, September 3.—Count L. G. A. Von Limburg Strum, one of the Ministers of State, is dead.

Not Cheerful for Detectives.

A Nashville telegram says: Since the State offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of any or all of the mob who shot and killed the two Mormon elders on Cane creek, Lewis county, August 12th, detectives have made attempts to secure some clue that would lead to important developments. So far, however, no arrests have been made. A Mount Pleasant correspondent of the *Banner* writes that he was informed that near the scene of the murder of Elders Gibbs and Berry was found a white banner with a large red cross in the circle, which is supposed to be the flag of an organization formed to preserve order and protect citizens from evil-doers. He was also told that an Evansville (Ind.) detective visited Lewis county to obtain some information regarding the massacre. Becoming intimate with a citizen the detective asked him if he ever knew any of the parties concerned in the killing, to which query the citizen replied that he knew all of them and would reveal their names if he was given $50. He further agreed to bring one of the guilty parties to a certain spot where the detective could take him into custody. At the appointed hour the detective was at the place indicated, and was suddenly surrounded by forty or fifty masked men. They asked him the nature of his visit to Lewis county, and upon being informed, they placed a rope around his neck and were about to hang him to a tree, when he begged piteously for his life. They finally agreed to let him leave, giving him one hour to leave Lewis county and twelve hours to leave the State. Before letting him go they placed a red cross on his hat. He started at once for Evansville, and was so anxious to get away that he did not wait for the train to Mount Pleasant, but walked to the next station.

Driven from Town with Rotten Eggs.

A Doylestown (Pa.) special says: Two young men, under the title of Professors Natalyo, came into Doylestown yesterday and advertised an entertainment of ventriloquism for the especial benefit of school children, at which handsome presents would be given away. They succeeded in getting a large audience, but the entertainment was a complete humbug. The children gathered in a body and drove them from the town, pelting them with eggs, decayed vegetables, and everything they could lay hands on. They were sorry-looking objects when the train carried them beyond reach.

The Region of the Congo.

The exploration of this part of Africa opens up a vast field for American commerce. The chief drawback is malaria, which attacks strangers and prostrates adventurers. The best antidote to malaria is Brown's Iron Bitters. There are not many drugstores in the Congo region, but all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines in this country are supplied with Brown's Iron Bitters, and speak highly of it.

KILLED BY THE BOA.

An Anaconda Squeezed to Death in a Museum.

[New York Times.]

In a glass case in the Standard Museum in Fulton street, Brooklyn, there have resided together in brotherly love for the last six months a huge black anaconda and a big yellow-striped boa-constrictor. The anaconda was a thoroughly civilized and gentle reptile, having been brought up in the way he should go by the late showman Reilly, who died from the effects of a rattlesnake's bite in the New York Hospital a few weeks ago. The anaconda's name was Nebuchadnezzar, and he was of so benevolent a disposition that Reilly often took him in bathing with him, and Nebuchadnezzar was never so happy as when he was allowed to follow Reilly about his museum. He had been in captivity for four years. The boa-constrictor is a young snake. His name is Satan, and it is scarcely a year and a half since he was torn from his native thickets, and forced at last to point a moral and adorn another tale than his own.

The reason that Nebuchadnezzar is spoken of in the past tense and Satan in the present is because of a tragical occurrence early last Saturday morning. The two serpents had dwelt together in unity, as has been stated, for six months, but perhaps their amicability is due to the fact that Satan has been torpid during this period. Satan is the Dr. Tanner of reptiles. He departs so far from the gastric conventionalities of society as to take meals only about once a year, at which time he evinces a partiality for rabbits. Preceding these periods of hunger he sheds his skin and grows a new one, a process which is doubtless unpleasant, for he is in very bad humor during the operation. Last Wednesday he was fed two rabbits, which he bolted whole and then proceeded to digest them. On Thursday he was fed two more, and he went to sleep for their digestion. Friday afternoon he seemed ready for more refreshments, but Mr. Holmes, his owner, decided to defer the meal until Saturday.

This procrastination was fatal to Nebuchadnezzar. Early Saturday morning that unfortunate reptile was wrapped in slumber, when Satan woke up and perceived him for, perhaps, the first time. Satan's evil nature got the best of him, and he seized the sleeping beauty by the neck—if so the section of Nebuchadnezzar's body immediately south of his head may be called, since he is all neck but his head—and wrapped his own tail about a stout tree, which is fastened in the glass case. Then he wound himself about poor Nebuchadnezzar's body and proceeded to squeeze him to death. Nebuchadnezzar was dreaming that he was about to eat a pug dog with a silver collar on, when he was awakened by the terrible pressure of Satan's coils. That bright dream was his last. He made a tremendous effort to free himself from the grip of the South American, and the noise that the two made thrashing against the wall aroused the watchman, who perceived the state of affairs at a glance and rushed to find Mr. Holmes. Mr. Holmes, regardless of personal danger, promptly sprang into the cage and endeavored to save his pet serpent. He seized Satan's tail and attempted to unwind it from the tree, but he might as well have tried to uncoil a wagon-tire. The reptile's tail was immovable, and Mr. Holmes seized it back of the head and attempted to shake loose the grip it had upon Nebuchadnezzar. Whether it was Mr. Holmes's diamond flashing in its eyes or sheer exhaustion cannot be ascertained, but the man managed to drag it away from its victim.

But poor Nebuchadnezzar was done for. Every bone in his body was broken, and after lingering until late Saturday night his gentle life went out. Mr. Holmes was almost inconsolable, but he sent the body to a taxidermist to be stuffed, when it will be placed in a case in the museum, where it will be a lasting reproach to its murderer. Satan observed the most unconcerned demeanor last night until Mr. Holmes punched him up with a cane, when he hissed like a broken steam-exhaust. Mr. Holmes has now two reptile cases in his establishment, since he has on exh