

TILDEN DECLINES.

Your Uncle Sammy Thinks He is Too Old

To Undertake The Necessary Reforms.

The Letter of a Patriot Statesman.

But the People Will Have Him.

New York, 11.—The following communication from Samuel J. Tilden has been given the Associated Press:

NEW YORK, June 10, 1884. To Daniel Manning, Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, New York.

In my letter of June 18, 1880, addressed to the delegates from the State of New York to the Democratic national convention, I said: "Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in the public service, and wearing the marks of its burden, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even quasi party leadership, and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing the nomination for the presidency, I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the State of New York or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of re-election to the presidency. To those who think my renunciation and re-election indispensable to an effective vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers—violated in my person—I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil. The dignity of the presidential office is above any merely personal ambition but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is its great power for good to the country, as I said four years ago, in accepting the nomination. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will. Such a work of renovation, after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies, to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life, is now, I fear, beyond my strength."

My purpose to withdraw from further public service and the grounds of it were at the time well known to you. Though respecting my wishes yourselves, you communicated to me an appeal from many valued friends to relinquish that purpose. I reiterated my determination unconditionally. In the four years which have since elapsed nothing has occurred to weaken, but everything to strengthen the considerations which induced my withdrawal from public life. To all who have addressed me on the subject, my intention has been communicated. Several of my confidential friends under sanction of their own names, have publicly stated my determination to be irrevocable. That I have occasion now to consider the question is an event for which I have no responsibility. The appeal made to me by the Democratic masses with apparent unanimity to serve them once more, is entitled to the most deferential consideration, and would inspire the deposition to do anything desired of me if it were consistent with my judgment of duty. I believe that there is no instrumentality in human society so potential in its influences upon mankind for good or evil, as the governmental machinery for administering justice, and for making and executing laws. Not all the eleemosynary institutions of private benevolence to which philanthropists may devote their life are so fruitful in benefits as the rescue and preservation of this machinery from the perverted that make it the instrument of conspiracy, fraud and crime against the most sacred rights and interests of the people. For fifty years, as a private citizen, never contemplating an official career, I have devoted at least as much thought and effort to the duty of influencing aright the action of the governmental institutions of my country as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period for a special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require from me that sacrifice of private preference to the public welfare. I undertook the state administration of New York because it was supposed that in that way only could the executive power be arrayed on the side of and interest in reforms, to which, as a private citizen, I had given three years of my life. I accepted the nomination for the Presidency in 1876 because of the general conviction that my candidacy would best present the issue of reform, which the Democratic majority of the people desired to have worked out in the Federal government, as it had been in that of

the State of New York. I believed that I had strength enough then to renovate the administration of the government of the United States and at the close of my term to hand over the great trust to a successor faithful to the same policy. Though anxious to seek the repose of private life I nevertheless acted upon the idea that every power is a trust and involves a duty. In reply to the address of the committee communicating my nomination I depicted the difficulties of the undertaking and likened my feelings in engaging it to those of a soldier going into a battle, but I did not withhold the entire consideration of my powers to the public service. Twenty years of continuous maladministration under the demoralizing influences of intestinal war and of bad finance, have infected the whole governmental system of the United States with the cancerous growths of false constructions and corrupt practices. Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in official abuses, and the moral standards of the people have been impaired. To redress these evils is a work of great difficulty and labor and cannot be accomplished without the most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the chief executive of the republic. The canvas and administration which it is desired that I should undertake would embrace a period of nearly five years, nor can I admit any illusion as to their burdens. Three years of experience in the endeavor to reform the municipal government of the city of New York, and two years of experience in renovating the administration of the State of New York, have made me familiar with the requirements of such a work. At the present time the considerations which induced my action in 1880 have become imperative. I ought not to assume a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through. To reform the administration of the federal government, to realize my own ideal and to fill the just expectations of the people would indeed warrant, as they alone could compensate the sacrifice which the undertaking would involve, but in my condition of advancing years and declining strength, I feel no assurance of my ability to accomplish those objects. I am, therefore, constrained to say definitely that I cannot now assume the labors of an administration or of a canvas; undervaluing in no wise that best gift of heaven, the occasion and the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual to communicate an impulse for good. Grateful beyond all words to my fellow countrymen who would assign such a beneficent function to me I am consoled in the reflection that neither the Democratic party, nor the Republic for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now or ever can be dependent on any one man for their successful progress in the path of a noble destiny.

Having given to their welfare whatever of health and strength I possessed or could borrow from the future, and having reached the term of my capacity for such labors as their welfare now demands, I but submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

HENDRICKS ALSO.

Indianapolis, 11.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, in an interview concerning Tilden's letter of declination, said the news did not surprise him, for when he visited Tilden in August last that gentleman very firmly announced his intention to remain permanently out of politics. On a succeeding visit, in April last, the same determination was expressed. Hendricks thought there was little doubt that the old ticket would have been unanimously nominated at the Chicago convention if it had not been for the declination to-day. He said that the demand for it among the Democracy was almost universal, and greater than any movement of the kind he had ever seen in politics. Personally he felt no great disappointment. He did not want the office of Vice-President eight years ago, and did not want it now. If the old ticket had remained in the field he should have considered election to that place a great honor conferred by the people as a rebuke to what they considered a great wrong; it would have prevented the seating of Hayes in 1877 from becoming a precedent for future elections. Hendricks added that only in the expression of indignation by the people would he have regarded the election to the Vice-Presidency as an honor to be sought.

Dynamiters.

Genoa, 11.—Three dynamite cartridges were exploded to-day, two in front of the church of the Conception, the other in close proximity to the church of San Lorezo.

WIDE AWAKE DRUGGISTS.

The Z. C. M. I. Drug Store are always alive to their business, and care no pains to secure the best of every article in their line. They have secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Trial Bottle free. Regular size \$1.00.

CHOLERA, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

California Democrats.

Stockton, Cal., 11.—The Democratic State convention resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. The first district elected as delegate a Spencer and H. C. Wilson, pledged for Tilden and opposed to Field; second district, W. Buckenridges and Miles Searles, pledged for Tilden and Thurnan and opposed to Field; fifth district, Maurice Schmidt and Lawrence Archer, pledged for Tilden and opposed to Field; sixth district, L. J. Rose and A. B. Butler, pledged for Tilden and Thurnan. A resolution instructing them not to vote for Field in any case was lost. For Congressmen, the first district nominated Barclay Henry; second district, J. H. Budd; fifth district, not yet made a nomination; sixth district, R. F. Delvalle.

Stockton, Cal., 11.—A resolution was adopted that all delegates pledged to attend the National Convention at Chicago. The platform presented affirms the anti monopoly principles adopted in the San Jose convention endorse the calling of an extra session by Governor Stoneman, and invokes congressional legislation against the interference of federal courts in state affairs; discontenances the present high tariff, opposes the holding of large tracts of land by non resident aliens, demands the forfeiture of unearned land grants, opposes the present national bank system, declares Tilden and Hendricks the first choice of the California Democracy, Thurnan second, and repudiates the presidential aspirations of Stephen J. Field and pledges the delegates to the national convention to vote against him.

F. J. Sullivan, of San Francisco, was nominated for Congress from the fifth district. A delegate moved to strike out the clause in the platform repudiating Field as a possible candidate for nomination, but the motion was lost, 19 to 483. The platform was then adopted.

To Prevent Hubbeism.

Washington, D. C., 11.—At a meeting of the House committee on appropriations to-day the following resolution offered by Randall was adopted as an amendment to the general deficiency bill by a vote of 8 to 3, a party vote of those present. That no Senator, Representative or delegate elect, and no officer, clerk or employe of the United States or of any department, branch or bureau thereof or any person receiving any salary or compensation from the treasury of the United States or any contractor under the United States government, shall give or hand over to any person or persons, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing or account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever; that any person guilty of violating this provision will be guilty of a misdemeanor and will on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding a term of three years or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

The Nicaragua Concession.

Washington, 11.—The concessions from Nicaragua which Secretary Frelinghuysen wished to secure for this government are understood to be those made three or four years ago for an inter oceanic canal project in which General Grant, Governor Morgan, S. M. Barlow, Captain Phelps and others in this country, together with some people of influence in Nicaragua, were interested. The term within which the work was to begin has nearly elapsed and whether the Secretary proposed to purchase the rights of the original guarantees or to secure an extension of time or both with the money asked for, cannot yet be learned.

General Capital Topics.

Washington, D. C., 11.—The remains of ex-Justice Noah H. Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, arrived from New York, on a special car this morning, and were interred in Oak Hill cemetery. The pall-bearers were Justices Miller, Field and Bradley, Solicitor General Phillips, Assistant Attorney General Wm. A. Mawry and J. K. McCannon; Judge D. K. Carter and Samuel Shellabarger.

Washington, 11.—The German minister presented his letter of recall to-day. Col. Morrow, whose name figured prominently in the Swaim case in connection with a duplicate pay account, is to be court-martialed.

Egypt.

Constantinople, 11.—The Porte declines to appoint a delegate to the conference unless the whole Egyptian question is submitted or previously settled between England and Turkey.

Paris, 11.—Dobbs comments on the agitation in England over the Egyptian question and declares the maintenance of peace between France and England is at stake.

Squelching a Scandal.

London, 11.—The Kalomine-Hesse affair is settled satisfactorily and the marriage annulled. Madame Kalomine was created Countess Von Ramrod, receives £25,000 and an annual income of £1,000. It is stipulated that she shall not reside in Germany or England.

Lynched.

Lynchburg, 11.—A negro boy who shot a lad named Osborne while strawberrying near Castlewood was taken from jail on Saturday and hanged by citizens.

The Californians

Augusta, Maine, 11.—The California delegation left this morning for Portland.

Portland, Me., 11.—The California delegates arrived at Excurdon Harbor this afternoon. There will be a reception in the city, half this evening.

Portland, Me., 11.—There was an immense audience at the City Hall to welcome the California delegation. Charles F. Libby presided. Judge Schnell and Henry Bush, of California made speeches, which were received with much applause. John R. Rand, of Nevada followed. Every allusion to Blaine was received with enthusiastic demonstration.

Captain James A. Palmer, of Nevada, announced himself as a cowboy of Nevada, which statement was received with a storm of plaudits. He asserted that they would not have dared go back if they had flinched from their duty to Blaine, for they hang folks in Nevada for that sort of thing. He paid an earnest tribute to Logan and closed by alluding to a wealthy leader of Nevada who wished them to go to Chicago and vote for Arthur, saying he would pay all their expenses, but they told him to stay at home.

Senator David McClure, of California, predicted that the whole Republican party would soon fall into line with strong determination not to turn this government over to the Democratic party.

After another selection by the band A. A. Strout, of Portland, predicted 20,000 majority in Maine, and that all New England would go for Blaine. There were loud calls for Gen. Selden Connor, and he responded eloquently.

The meeting closed with three cheers for the ticket and three cheers for Thos. B. Reed. The delegation have accepted General Anderson's invitation to go to the White Mountains to-morrow.

Mississippi Democrats.

New Orleans, 11.—Special to the Times-Democrat from Jackson, Miss.: The Democratic State convention met to-day, H. M. Street presiding. Delegates were present from all but four counties. Delegates-at-large to Chicago: C. E. Hooker, Dr. W. L. Kierland, Col. R. O. Reynolds. The committee on resolutions submitted the following report:

The Democratic party of the State of Mississippi in convention assembled pretermining all expressions of opinion in relation to the State policy, but appealing with exultant satisfaction to its past record as an index to its future action, hereby declares its loyalty to the Democratic party of the Union and its determination to support the declaration of principles that shall be enunciated at Chicago and the nominees who may be selected to bear its banners in the approaching contest.

Resolved, That in accordance with precedents of the Democratic party of Mississippi we send our delegates to the national convention unconstructed, relying on them to act for the best interests of the party and country.

The following amendment to the resolution was offered:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that no men are more worthy of nomination for President and Vice-President than Saml. J. Tilden and Thos. A. Hendricks. The resolution was adopted as amended.

The resolutions favoring tariff revision were lost.

Stole \$100,000.

Cleveland, 11.—Isaac A. Stanley, paying teller of the National Bank of Commerce, was called this evening for embezzling \$100,000 from the bank. The shortage was discovered yesterday evening, when Cashier Garretton counted the reserve fund kept in a special apartment of the vault, the combination of which was known only to Stanley and Garretton. When asked to explain the shrinkage, Stanley confessed that a year ago he was troubled about a debt of \$800 on his house and thought he would take that sum from the reserve fund without harm to any, invest in grain, realize a profit, pay off the mortgage on his place and return the money, but the investment was unfortunate, and to cover the loss he took more and so on until he had taken a clean \$100,000. The directors of the bank met last evening and after consultation held Stanley a prisoner at the hotel in custody of a detective. To-day more conferences were held resulting in his arrest. Stanley has assigned his property and some speculative deals. The bank announces in a card that it will realize part of the loss from this and will not be affected by the defalcation.

The Berber Massacre.

London, 11.—In the Commons to-day, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, said the report of the massacre at Berber on June 1st was very difficult to believe. A messenger who left Berber on June 3d reported that he had seen alive Hussein Pasha Kalifa, Governor.

Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram shop beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the Liver and Kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nervous, cleanse the blood and system of every impurity. Sold by druggists. \$1.00.

Want Their Money.

Galveston, 11.—News' San Antonio special: Suits involving \$50,000 were today instituted here against Grant & Ward and Jas. D. Fish, of New York, by Elihu Spicer, of New York, by Elihu Spicer. The plaintiff first alleges that on July 11th, 1882, Ward executed and delivered to Spicer a promissory note for \$20,000, with 5 per cent. interest until paid, and to secure payment of the same deposited with defendants as collateral, 584 shares of Youkers smelter, 1,600 shares of Free and Mining stock and 3,374 shares of Labor Mining stock. Spicer seeks to collect his \$20,000 and interest by bringing suit in this country, suing out a garnishment against Berg & Co., this city, who are heavily indebted to Ward. The petition of O'Malley & Co. against Grant & Ward alleges that on April 14th, 1884, Grant & Ward executed six promissory notes for \$5,000 each, payable to James D. Fish, of the Marine National bank, that Fish endorsed the notes in blank and for a consideration transferred them to plaintiffs. A garnishment against Berg & Co. was also issued in this suit. Malory and Spencer gave garnishment bonds for \$100,000.

Sunday School Convention.

Louisville, 11.—The afternoon session was devoted to hearing reports of old committees and organizing. Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, of Massachusetts, was elected president, and one vice-president was appointed from each State, J. P. Phipps and J. F. Supple, of Baltimore, H. R. Tenner, of Louisville, secretary. The report of the statistical secretary showed 103,516 Sunday schools, 8,658,799 scholars and 1,080,329 teachers in the United States and the provinces.

At the evening session Dr. Warren Randolph, of Rhode Island, reported on international Sunday school lessons, Dr. A. C. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, on foreign Sunday school associations, Dr. Paul Cook, of Paris, France, a delegate from the London Sunday School Union, on schools in France, Germany, Austria, Iceland, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway; Bishop Penick, of Louisville, on African missions. The convention continues through Friday.

Crop Reports.

Indianapolis, 11.—The Indiana Farmer has crop reports from all countries in this State and the averages of leading crops of Ohio and Illinois. With few exceptions the reports state that May was favorable to wheat, oats and grass, but too cool and wet for early corn planting. The condition of wheat in Indiana is 85 against 66 at the same time last year. Illinois 81, against 57; Ohio, 82, against 62 last year. These figures indicate that the Indiana crop will be about 35,000,000 bushels, Illinois 31,200,000, Ohio 32,000,000. Corn is more promising than at the same date last year. The area planted shows a decrease of 3 per cent. in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, but the condition more than compensates for last year's excess. Oats in the three States show 18 per cent better condition than last year and hay 8 per cent. better.

The Cloudburst.

San Francisco, 11.—Dispatches received to-day of a cloudburst yesterday in Humboldt Valley near Rye Patch, Nevada, on the line of the Central Pacific railroad, show the first accounts were greatly exaggerated. The damage to the track was very slight and trains are running.

The Socialists.

London, 11.—The international convention of socialist delegates met at London to-day. Socialist Liebknecht presided. Few English delegates were present. The speakers rejoiced at the spread of socialism in England, through the teachings of Henry George, the democratic federation and the general tendency to liberal legislation.

Nominations.

Washington, 11.—Patrick B. Quinnot, of Oregon, agent for Indians at Grand Ronde agency, Oregon; registers of land offices: Henry W. Roether, of Iowa, at Cheyenne, Wyo.; O. F. Chisholm, of Illinois, at Bismarck, Mont. Postmaster: George E. Mowery, of Phoenix, Arizona Territory.

Great Run on a Well-Known Institution.

The famous Patent Medicine Warehouse of Charles N. Crittenton, New York, has recently been subjected to an extraordinary pressure—the pressure of crowds of sufferers from Coughs and Colds in reach of "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar," of which he is the fortunate proprietor. The popularity of the article is boundless, and will last, for it is built on the solid foundation of innumerable cures. Crittenton's establishment might properly be called a Saving Bank from the number it has been instrumental in saving from Consumption. Trochial affections of every type vanish under its balmy and balsamic influence with astonishing rapidity. Sold by all druggists. Ask for large size, price \$1, they are much the cheapest. Pike's Toothache Drops cure one minute.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

[The first part of the Senate report failed to reach us yesterday. It was probably lost somewhere between Washington and Salt Lake. —ED. HERALD.]

SENATE.

Washington, 11.—When the doors were reopened Butler offered a resolution which, under objection, went over one day, providing for the appointment of a special committee to examine into the condition of the national banks of New York city and ascertain specially whether the funds or bonds had been illegally used by officials, and if the national banking law had been violated in any respect.

The Chair then laid before the Senate the consular and diplomatic bill, and a vote was taken on the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole, reserving, however, for a separate vote the \$250,000 item already referred to. All other amendments were agreed to substantially as reported by the Senate committee on appropriations.

Vest and Jonas desired a separate vote on the \$250,000.

When the Chair was about to put the question on this item, he said it is due to the country and the Senate that the committee on appropriations should state why this enormous sum is asked, and what its purpose really and honestly is. I call upon the chairman of the committee to state the real purpose of this appropriation.

To this Allison, chairman of the appropriation committee, made no response.

Van Wyck offered the following amendment to the clause referred to: "But no portion of said \$250,000 shall be paid directly or through the Nicaraguan government to the owners of concessions granted to the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua."

Allison moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Van Wyck asked Allison to withdraw the motion, which Allison declined to do.

The motion of Allison was agreed to and the amendment was laid on the table.

Van Wyck then announced that he had voted in the affirmative and moved to reconsider the previous vote.

At this point, Allison, rising to a question of privilege, moved that the motion to reconsider be heard under rule 35 in secret session.

The motion was agreed to and the doors were again closed. When they were reopened Van Wyck asked the chair to state the question, which the chair did, saying the amendment of Van Wyck to the amendment proposed by the Senate committee on appropriations had been laid on the table, and that the Senator had moved to reconsider the vote by which his amendment had been so laid on the table.

Van Wyck: Then when we went into secret session, the committee's amendment appropriating \$250,000 was under consideration.

The presiding officer, Mr. Harris: The amendment of the committee had not been disposed of in the Senate, and the pending question was to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska was laid on the table.

Van Wyck: Then the proper matter for consideration of the open Senate is the further consideration or a vote on that amendment.

The presiding officer: The pending question is, the bill having been read three times shall it pass?

Mr. Van Wyck protested that the record would never after show any action on the amendment in question. To fill up the hiatus which would be thus created, he thought he had a right as a Senator to demand that a vote be taken in open session on that amendment.

Several Senators, "Question, question."

The question, "Shall the bill pass?" was put, and on this the yeas and nays were called. The result was 34 yeas, 1 nay (Vance), no quorum voting. Vest, Jonas and Van Wyck were paired with absent Senators, but announced if they had not been paired they would have voted against the bill, the two last named Senators because of the way in which it was attempted to pass the bill.

A roll of the Senate was called, showing no quorum.

HOUSE.

Washington, 11.—When the clause in the river and harbor bill, providing for the construction of Hennepin canal, was reached, various points of order were raised against it for the purpose of eliminating it from the bill, but the Speaker overruled them all.

After concluding the appropriation portion of the bill the committee rose and the House took recess until to-morrow.

There are many who believe the vegetable kingdom has within its range an antidote for all the diseases to which flesh is liable. Judging from the wonderfully beneficial effects which follow the use of Emul Freres' Hamburg Tea to a great variety of the diseases, the belief seems well founded. The occasional use of it will be found to ward off bilious and malarious affections. Do not be without it.

Baseball.

Detroit, 11.—Chicago 8, Detroit 4.

Philadelphia, 11.—Philadelphia 11, New York 7.

Providence, 11.—Boston 4, Providence 1.