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CLEVELAND WINS IT.

HE IS NOMINATED BY THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION ON THE SECOND BALLOT.

The Field Unable to Combine Against the Favorite—An Ineffectual Attempt to Stampede the Convention for Hendricks—Thurman's Bandanna Does Not Win Votes—Wild Scenes When the Nomination is Reached—Hendricks Nominated for Vice President—A Repetition of the Morning's Enthusiasm.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Clinton Loche, of Grace church, Chicago.

The chairman said he had received, among other letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, one from Mr. Goodwin of Massachusetts, with the presentation of a gavel made up from wood and relics from different parts of the world.

A delegate from Pennsylvania moved that the convention now proceed to a second ballot. Ordered.

Then Mr. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, with thanks to those who had voted for Samuel J. Randall, withdrew that gentleman's name.

The second ballot commenced at 11:20, with the following result:

Alabama gave for Bayard 14 [cheers], McDonald 1, Cleveland 5. Arkansas—Cleveland 14 [cheers.] California—Thurman 16. Colorado—Cleveland 6. Connecticut—Cleveland 12. Delaware—Bayard 6. Florida—Cleveland 6, Bayard 2. Georgia—Cleveland 14, Bayard 10.

When Illinois was reached Gen. Palmer arose to announce the vote and said: Illinois casts 1 vote for Thomas A. Hendricks; and he paused as if waiting for the outcome of some preconcerted arrangement. He cast his eye toward the Missouri delegation and apparently in response, Gen. Mansur, of Missouri, jumped up and emitted a terrific yell. This was immediately taken up by the audience, and a tremendous shout arose from all parts of the hall south of the space allotted to the delegates. The excitement and noise swept gradually around among the audience in the rear of the delegates and rolled in a tremendous wave through the vast mass of spectators congregated in the north wing of the chamber. The chair rapped splinters off his table in an effort to curb the demonstration, but he might as well have attempted to stop an eruption of Vesuvius with the tap of a tack hammer. So far the excitement had been confined to the audience, with the exception of a few enthusiastic delegates, who, remaining in their seats, waved their fans and handkerchiefs.

At length a little commotion was visible in the New York delegation, and the grim visage of the grand sachem of Tammany hall was seen slowly rising out of the confusion. Mr. Kelly's mouth was wide open, but whatever individual noise was being emitted by the gentleman was drowned in the frightful uproar which had taken possession of the hall. Mr. Kelly's rising appeared to be the signal for a general demonstration on the part of the anti-Cleveland men in the convention. Delegates in all parts of the space within the railing sprang up on their chair, and raised a yell of unparalled intensity. Prominent among the members of the body which assisted in creating this section of Bedlam were the delegations from Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and the Tammany end of the New York delegation.

In the midst of the turmoil the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," but the thundering noise of the demonstration increased in volume until the strains of music were lost in the deafening uproar. One enthusiastic delegate from Indiana, Mr. Gibson, seized the Indiana marker and bore it to the chairman's desk, waving it frantically as he passed up the aisle, and he shouted something at the chairman's ear. The chairman, however, refused to listen, but continued to thump the desk with his gavel, and Mr. Gibson retired. In the meantime the audience and delegates vied with each other in producing ear-splitting noises, which drowned out the voices of two or three dozen Cleveland men who were attempting to get the ear of the chair. With all this turmoil about him Gov. Hendricks preserved an external calmness which contrasted strikingly with the frenzy that possessed the vast assemblage. He sat as if frozen fast to his chair, and resisted the determined efforts of a horde of shouting delegates who tried to drag him to his feet.

A number of Tammanyites resumed their seats, but Senator Grady danced about on his chair, violently waving a newspaper. Flags, handkerchiefs, fans, hats, and even coats and shawls were brought into use by the Hendricks sympathizers in the audience. All at once out of the terrific uproar came a voice like the blast of a fog horn, and Mr. Bock, of Indiana, called for three cheers for Thomas A Hendricks. The cheers were given with an almost venomous good will.

Gen. Mansur forced his way through the crowds in the aisle and climbed up to Chairman Vilas's position with a statement that Missouri wished to cast its vote solid for Thos. A. Hendricks, but the chair, with a few vigorous thumps of his gavel, which now began to look worn and frayed at the edges, informed the Missourian that he was out of order.

The Hon. James M. Quarles, of Tennessee, informed the chair, in a stentorian voice, that his state desired to put in nomination Thos. A. Hendricks.

Mr. Quarles also tried his hand on the chairman, but with no better success than that achieved by Gen. Mansur. Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, attempted to get in a word on the score of old friendship and previous acquaintance with the chairman, but Col. Vilas sternly repudiated all personal claims, and continued to belabor his desk and call for order. Out of the confusion rose the clarion voice of Secretary Thomas Bell, repeating the call for the vote of Illinois, but neither from Illinois nor any other commonwealth came any audible response, except yells for Hendricks. The deafening uproar had now usurped the rights of all other business for a period of eighteen minutes. Senator Voorhees appeared at the side of the chairman, and the noise and excitement gradually subsided.

Finally Mr. Voorhees's voice was heard, calling "Mr. Chairman!"

The chair said: "Gentlemen of the convention take your seats. The gentleman from Indiana has the floor."

Several delegates attempted to speak, but the chair stated that he would recognize no one longer-winded enthusiasts in the south gallery made a violent attempt to renew the general turmoil, but their force was overcome by the discouraging voices of the more sober and reserved portion of the audience.

the gentleman from Indiana. Some of the but

Mr. Voorhees then spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention, I understand there is a call of the roll of the states in progress at this time. I am reminded by the chairman that nominations are not now in order. I stand before you, however, at the unanimous request of the delegation of which I am a member to withdraw the name of Joseph E. McDonald [here a wild burst of applause drowned the voice of the speaker] for the purpose at the proper time of casting the vote of Indiana for Thomas A. Hendricks. [Renewed and tremendous applause.]

At length the rest of the vote of Illinois was announced as follows: For Cleveland 38. This was the opportunity for the friends of the New York candidate, and they availed themselves of it, the delegation from the state rising to their feet and cheering lustily, while they waved fans, hats, and handkerchiefs. The spectators took part in the demonstration, but not to the same extent as in the case of Hendricks. After a while the band joined in with the air "We Won't Go Home 'Till Morning," which seemed to stimulate enthusiasm. This scene lasted three or four minutes. Illinois continued: For Bayard 3, McDonald 1, Hendricks 2. Illinois 1 vote less than the full number.

Indiana—Hendricks 30.

Iowa—Cleveland 22, Hendricks 4.

At this point the Pennsylvania delegation asked leave to retire for consultation. A New York delegate objected, but the chair decided that the Pennsylvania delegation had the right to retire for consultation, and it did so amid great excitement.

The call of the roll proceeded.

Kansas—Thurman 2, Bayard 4, Cleveland 12.

When Kentucky was called Mr. McKenzie, who had nominated Carlisle, withdrew that nomination, and announced the vote of Kentucky as follows: For Thurman 1, Cleveland 3, Bayard 7, Hendricks 15. [Cheers.]

Louisiana—Thurman, 1; Cleveland, 15. Maine—Cleveland, 12. Maryland—Cleveland, 10; Bayard, 6. Massachusetts—Hendricks, 12½; Cleveland, 8; Bayard, 7½. Michigan—Hendricks, 13; Cleveland, 13. Minnesota—Cleveland, 14. Missouri—Cleveland, 2; Bayard, 5; Hendricks, 6. Mississippi—Bayard, 14; Cleveland, 2; Hendricks, 2. Nebraska—Bayard, 1; Cleveland, 9. Nevada—Hendricks, 5; Thurman, 1. New Hampshire—Cleveland, 8. New Jersey—Bayard, 2; Cleveland, 5; Hendricks, 11 (announced as for one of the men cheated in 1876). New York—Cleveland, 72.

Manning announced that on polling the delegates there were 50 for Cleveland and 22 scattering. Cochran asked, in the name of the disfranchised minority of the New York delegation, to have that last statement entered in the minutes.

North Carolina—Bayard 22. (A delegate stated that there were 16 of the North Carolina votes for Bayard and 6 for Cleveland, but they had agreed on this ballot to cast their vote as a unit.)

Ohio—Hendricks 1, Tilden 2, Thurman 22, Cleveland 21. Oregon—Bayard 2, Cleveland 2, Hendricks 2.

Pennsylvania was passed for the present.

Rhode Island—Bayard 2, Cleveland 6.

South Carolina—Bayard 9, Cleveland 8, Hendricks 1. Tennessee—Bayard 10, Thurman 11, Cleveland 2, Hendricks 1. Texas—Hendricks 1, Thurman 1, Bayard 12, Cleveland 12. Vermont—Cleveland 8. Virginia—Cleveland 13, Bayard 8, Hendricks 2, Thurman 1. West Virginia—Thurman 2, Randall 1, Bayard 3, Cleveland 6. Wisconsin—Hendricks 2, Cleveland 20, (as the candidate of the young democracy.) Arizona—Cleveland 2. Dakota—Cleveland 1. District of Columbia—Hendricks 2. Idaho—Cleveland 2. Montana—Cleveland 2. Washington Territory—Cleveland 2. New Mexico—Thurman 1, Cleveland 1. Utah—Cleveland 1, Hendricks 1. Wyoming—Cleveland 2.

The roll being concluded, Pennsylvania was called for, and the chairman announced for Cleveland 42 (another noisy demonstration which interrupted the further announcing of the Pennsylvania vote) for Hendricks 11, Randall 4, Bayard 2, Thurman 1.

Illinois corrected its vote as follows: For Hendricks 1, Bayard 3, McDonald 3, Cleveland 37.

Kansas changed her vote as follows: For Bayard 3, Cleveland 13, Thurman 2.

North Carolina changed her 22 votes from Bayard to Cleveland. [Great excitement and cheering.]

Virginia changed her vote as follows: For Cleveland 23, Hendricks 1.

Georgia changed her vote as follows: For Cleveland 22, Bayard 2.

At this time all the delegates were on their feet, and many of them were clamoring far recognition.

Florida changed her vote as follows; For Cleveland, 8.

West Virginia changed as follows: For Cleveland, 10.

Maryland changed her 16 votes to Cleveland.

The changes were so numerous and accompanied with so much uproar and excitement that it was almost impossible to keep track of them.

The Missouri delegation announced a change of its 32 votes solid for Cleveland. This set off the enthusiasm again. The cheering was deafening.

An anchor of flowers was carried to the New York delegations, and a stuffed eagle was carried in the procession. The band struck up more patriotic airs, and flags and banners were waved and the excitement gained fever point, because the Cleveland vote had nearly reached the necessary two-thirds.

At this juncture, when the success of Cleveland was certain, some of the minority delegates left the hall. Outside the artillery began to boom and inside the uproar was tremendous.

Then the change of California was announced: For Cleveland, 8; Thurman, 8.

Mr. Menzies, of Indiana, changed the vote of that state to Cleveland, and moved that the vote be made unanimous.

Illinois changed her vote, 44, to Cleveland.

Kansas changed also: For Cleveland, 17; Bayard, 1.

The chairman stated that he would rule out of order the motion to make the vote unanimous until after the result was announced.

California again changed her vote, 16 (solid), for Cleveland.

South Carolina changed: For Cleveland, 10; Bayard, 8.

Texas gave her whole 26 votes for Cleveland.

Ohio changed her vote as follows: For Cleveland, 27; Thurman, 19.

Tennessee changed her vote to Cleveland.

Iowa transferred her 26 votes solid to Cleveland.

At this moment an immense painting of Gov. Cleveland was carried on the platform waiting to be set up when the vote should be announced, and still the work of changing the votes was going on in the most confused manner. John Kelly, attended by some of his supporters, left the hall, confused and disgusted at his thorough defeat.

The votes of the states in detail were then (1 o'clock) announced by the clerk for verification.

The general result was announced as follows at 1:10 p. m.: Whole number of votes cast 820; necessary to choice 547; Cleveland received 683, Hendricks 45½, Bayard 81½, McDonald 2, Randall 4, Thurman 4.

The question was then put on Menzie's motion to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried triumphantly.

The following is the second and decisive ballot in detail:

STATES.	Cleveland.	McDonald.	Bayard.	Thurman.	Hendricks.	Randall.	Total.
Alabama	5	1	14				20
Arkansas	14						14
California	16						16
Colorado	6						6
Connecticut	12						12
Delaware			6				6
Florida	8						8
Georgia	22		2				24
Illinois	43	1					44
Indiana	30						30
Iowa	26						26
Kansas	17		1				18
Kentucky	4		21	1			26
Louisiana	15			1			16
Maine	12						12
Maryland	16						16
Massachusetts	8		7½		12½		28
Michigan	23				3		26
Minnesota	14						14
Mississippi	2		14		2		18
Missouri	32						32
Nebraska	9		1				10
Nevada				1	5		6
New Hampshire	8						8
New Jersey	5		2		11		18
New York	72						72
North Carolina	22						22
Ohio	46						46
Oregon	6						6
Pennsylvania	42		2	1	11	4	60
Rhode Island	7		1				8
South Carolina	10		8				18
Tennessee	24						24
Texas	26						26
Vermont	8						8
Virginia	23				1		24
West Virginia	10		2				12
Wisconsin	22						22
Arizona	2						2
Dakota	2						2
Idaho	2						2
Montana	2						2
New Mexico	2						2
Utah	2						2
Washington	2						2
Wyoming	2						2
District of Columbia	2						2
Totals	683	2	81½	4	45½	4	820
Necessary for choice	547						

The mammoth oil painting representation of Clevelands head and bust was carried in front of the speakers stand and exhibited to the enthusiastic spectators, who greeted it with cheers and whistling, and the waving of everything that could be put into requisition for that purpose, while the band played "Marching through Georgia," "The Red, White, and Blue" and other airs. After order was restored the chair announced that the motion to make the nomination unanimous having been carried, Grover Cleveland was declared the nominee of the national democracy for the next presidency of the United States. [Cheers.] A dispatch was read from Gov. Hoadly, congratulating the convention, the democracy, and the country on the wise thing done, and promising democratic victory in October and November. The convention then at 1:25 took recess until 5 p. m.

THE FINAL SESSION.

Hendricks Nominated for Vice President, Receiving Every Vote Cast—The Convention Adjourns Sine Die.

CHICAGO, July 11.—It was 5:30 before the evening session was called to order, and the first business done was the adoption of a resolution electing Mr. Vilas (chairman of the convention) chairman of the committee to notify the nominees of their selection as candidates.

A telegram was read from the president of the New York produce exchange, stating that the business men of New York were solid for Cleveland.

A delegate from Louisiana offered a resolution providing that in case of a vacancy on the ticket for the office of president or vice president a majority of the national committee shall have power to fill the vacancy.

There was so much opposition made to the resolution that it was withdrawn.

A delegate from Texas offered a resolution declaring that the democratic party in convention assembled indorse the Morrison tariff bill for the reduction of war taxes.

There was a storm of opposition to the resolution, and the chairman ruled that it must be referred to the committee on resolutions.

The convention then proceeded to the call of the roll for the nomination of a candidate for vice president.

Mr. Searles, of California, said that he would present a man who had been eminent among his fellowmen; who in the councils of his nation had been pre-eminent; who had led their soldiers to battle; who had achieved victories; who had assisted in upholding the banner of the country. He presented the honored name of Gen. William S. Rosecrans, the hero of Stone river, the faithful soldier, the grand old commander, whose image was impressed on the heart of all the men who served under him. [Cheers for Rosecrans.]

Mr. Branch (Colorado) nominated Joseph E. McDonald.

Mr. Bacon (Georgia) said he was commissioned by his delegation to present the name of Gen. J. C. Black, of Illinois. [Cheers for Black.]

Judge Black expressed his appreciation of the high and unmerited compliment paid him. It was almost absolutely a surprise to him, but he had come here as the spokesman and representative of another citizen of the republic. He had put his hand in the hand of Joseph E. McDonald, and while that gentleman's name was before the convention he (Black) could not appear as in any sense his rival for any position. He therefore respectfully declined the nomination.

Mr. Finlow, of Kansas, presented the name of George W. Glick.

A telegram was received from Council Bluffs, Iowa, stating that the nomination of Cleveland had been received with the wildest enthusiasm; that thousands of democrats and hundreds of republicans were equally captivated with it, and that Council Bluffs would do her part toward carrying Iowa for the democracy.

A delegate from Missouri seconded the nomination of McDonald.

Mr. Faulkner, of Mississippi, seconded the nomination of Gen. Rosecrans.

An Oregon delegate said the united voice of Oregon was in favor of Rosecrans.

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, said he nominated as a candidate for vice president a man conversant with public affairs throughout his whole life, an honored statesman, a pure and upright citizen, a victim of the grossest fraud ever perpetrated on the American people—Thomas A. Hendricks. [Cheers.]

Mr. Waller, of Connecticut, seconded the nomination of Hendricks, and said that the democratic party would, in defiance of fraud and in accordance with law, place him in the chair of the vice president.

The presentation of Mr. Hendricks's name was greeted with enthusiastic cheers—the convention repeating in a lesser degree the scene which took place at the morning session in honor of the same gentleman.

Mr. Menzies, of Indiana, declared emphatically that Mr. Hendricks was not and could not be a candidate for the vice presidency. He had been authorized by Mr. Hendricks himself to say so. He, therefore, warned the convention not to do that which it would have to undo.

Mr. Walsh, of Georgia, asked Menzies whether he was authorized to say that Mr. Hendricks would not accept the unanimous nomination of the national democratic convention for the office of vice president.

Mr. Menzies repeated his statement.

Mr. Waller, of Connecticut, said his state had surely no desire to force upon Indiana a candidate against its will, but this was not an Indiana convention. It was a national convention, and the democrats of the country had a right to take a fit man from any place in it. [Cheers.] If any man said that he knew that Mr. Hendricks at this time was not patriotic enough to take a nomination tendered upon those circumstances he would withdraw his name, but with humiliation.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, said that Mr. Hendricks had been once chosen vice president and had been despoiled of the office. The democracy of the republic demanded of him again his name as a candidate; and they would not take no for an answer. He moved to suspend the rules and nominate Thomas A. Hendricks as a candidate for vice president by acclamation. [Cheers.]

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, united the voice of Virginia with that of the Keystone state. [Cheers.]

Mr. Searles, of California, withdrew the nomination of Rosecrans. The other nominees were all withdrawn one by one, so that Mr. Hendricks alone remained before the convention.

Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, made a spirited speech in favor of giving to Hendricks the office out of which he had been cheated.

Mr. Weed, of New York, suggested that the roll of states should be called, so as to put on record the unanimous vote for Hendricks.

Mr. Wallace accepted the suggestion, withdrew his motion to nominate by acclamation, and moved that the nominations do now close. The motion was agreed to and the clerk proceeded to call the roll of states. The result was the unanimous nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks as the candidate for vice president.

Mr. Menzes, of Indiana, asked that that state be excused from voting. [Loud shouts of "No! No!"] He then asked whether there was any name but Mr. Hendricks before the convention, and, on receiving an answer in the negative from the chairman, said: "Then, sir, the state of Indiana casts 30 votes for Thomas A. Hendricks."

When the vote of Indiana was announced for Hendricks, and it was apparent that his nomination was unanimous, the delegates and the audience rose to their feet and indulged in the usual extravagant demonstrations. The whole house was a sea of undulating color formed by waving handkerchiefs of every hue, hats, umbrellas, and everything else which could be seized on by the excited assemblage.

The band broke in on the unearthly din with the strains of "Hail to the Chief" a number of delegates seized the standards and bore them to the platform where they were gathered into a cluster about which were congregated 200 or 300 delegates yelling as if "Cleveland and Hendricks" were just being passed into the presidential offices. After remaining in front of the platform a few minutes the delegates in charge of the standards formed themselves into a procession and marched around the hall, while the band favored the crowd with "The Star Spangled Banner."

Immediately upon the cessation of the music the people began again with a second chapter of uproar, when the band came in with "Dixie," which was saluted with a delirious scream by the southern members, ably assisted by the northern wing of the democracy. Succeeding the interval of simple yelling which succeeded "Dixie" came the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" from the band, and thousands of voices thundered the refrain of the familiar old song.

The audience and delegates were perpetrating the discordant sounds which followed "Auld Lang Syne." The solemn notes of "Old Hundred" came floating down from the gallery in which the music was located, and 15,000 voices joined in the grand old hymn. "America" and "Home, Sweet Home," were rendered by the band and voiced by the crowd, and the ddemonstration, after a continuance of something over twenty minutes, was at an end.

Then the band struck up "Old Hundred," and all joined in the solemn hymn of praise. This was followed by the music and song, "America," and that again by "Home, Sweet Home." The scene was equally grand and touching.

Finally the chairman got a chance to make the formal announcement of the vote. He said that there had been 816 votes cast, all of them for Thomas A. Hendricks, and that Mr. Hendricks was therefore the candidate of the national democratic convention for vice president of the United States. [Cheers.]

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the temporary chairman, the permanent chairman, and clerks and officers of the convention; also to the reportorial corps and to the press of the country for their accurate and impartial reports of the proceedings.

The chairman, on his own behalf, moved a vote of thanks to the sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Bright, of Indiana. Adopted.

Votes of thanks were also passed to the mayor of the city (Carter Harrison), and the chief of police, and to the citizens of Chicago for their hospitality.

The convention then (at 7:25) adjourned sine die.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Graphic Description of the Stirring Events of Yesterday's Sessions.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 11.—The fourth and last day of the national democratic convention opened, as yesterday, with an overflowing house. It has been a week from to-day since delegates arrived in the city. During that time they have gone through great physical labor and mental suspense. Some of them have not averaged four in twenty-four hours sleep, and physically they are about as tired out as men can be. They, however, came up smiling this morning, and, judging from the enthusiastic greeting given Mr. Hendricks when he appeared in the hall, their lung power was not exhausted. From the time of the adjournment of the convention, at 2 o'clock this morning, up to the time of its reassembling to-day the anti-Clevelandites had used every effort that a disorganized and rattled class of politicians could use to concentrate their demoralized forces upon some candidate strong enough to hold one-third of the convention against Cleveland. The names of new men were canvassed, and among them Mr. Hendrick's. All of these attempts met with disaster. The field was not strong enough to defeat Mr. Cleveland, and it was not managed with that skill and generalship so necessary to success. Cleveland had the machine as well three months ago as he had to-day. The machine is a great engine of power in the national convention; that it would triumph to-day has never been doubted by any one here who has closely watched the progress of events and carefully studied the situation.

The New York governor had the bulge from the start. He got a good start in the race, and could not be headed. It was understood before the balloting commenced that the name of Mr. Randall would be withdrawn from the convention, and that from thirty-five to forty of the Pennsylvanians would go to Cleveland. Then the talk was that the votes of Maryland and other states would be cast for Cleveland. It was confidently expected that only one ballot would be necessary to nominate.

The complete setting down upon Butler and his platform by the convention last night was the subject of a great deal of comment this morning. Butler is said to be much chagrined over his defeat. He says that the democratic party has made a mistake that will cost it its life. Col. Vilas, in calling the convention to order to-day, stated that his vocal organs had served him faithfully up to this time in maintaining order, but they might fail him if the convention was not indulgent. The first effort of the anti-Cleveland men this morning was to get through a resolution opposing the change of any vote after it was cast on a ballot until the succeeding ballot. It was overwhelmingly defeated by the Clevelandites.

When Pennsylvania was reached the chairman asked leave to retire, which was granted. At this junction the utmost anxiety prevailed to know what Pennsylvania would do. It was confidently expected that it would divide its vote equally between Cleveland and Hendricks. Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, who sat in the seat adjoining your correspondent, said he feared that it was another case of Garfield. Garfield nominated Sherman, and the convention nominated Garfield.

When Pennsylvania returned in the hall, and its chairman announced 42 votes for Cleveland, another stirring scene occurred, and the Cleveland men knowing that this gave them a majority of thirty over a majority of the votes cast, they were enthusiastically sanguine of the result and cheered like victors. When the roll of the states had been finished and before the result was announced, a dozen of men were clamoring for recognition from the chair. It was evident that the convention had not been stampeded for Hendricks. The Cleveland ranks had stood firm against the fierce and determined assault of the opposition.

When the states began to change their votes to Cleveland and there was now no longer a doubt but that he had received the requisite two-thirds majority the excitement was intense and the convention was a solid mass of standing men and women. Nobody were in their seats, except perhaps the reporters. At this time a beautiful eagle surmounting an anchor set with flowers came from the New York delegation. The eagle bore in its mouth a white silk badge, upon which was inscribed the name of "Cleveland." The eagle reached the platform, and then the band struck up "Hail to the Chief."

The flags and emblems were stripped from their fastenings and waived aloft and every demonstration possible was resorted to. To add to the scene, the banner of New York was carried to the platform and nailed in front of the convention. New Jersey and Connecticut banners were placed at its side. Then Indiana's banner was brought up and the banners of the southern states were placed in a solid mass. Hats and fans were thrown from the galleries and caught up by those on the floor and sailed through the building. Ladies stripped their heads of bonnets and tossed them in the air. A shower of white handkerchiefs floated from the gallery, and every two or three minutes the wildest cheering would be repeated. In the midst of this great uproar the roar of the cannon was heard on the outside.

The unanimous nomination of Mr. Cleveland was made at the request of Gov. Hendricks, through Mr. Menzies. Loud cried were next made for John Kelly, of New York.

In the call of states Kentucky was about the only state in the union that did not tumble to the situation, only giving Mr. Cleveland four votes on the final ballot, after his nomination had been made by the almost solid vote of the convention. The nomination was then made unanimous, and to intensify the excitement a life-sized oil painting of Mr. Cleveland, handsomely framed, was placed in front of the platform, which was the signal for renewed and prolonged cheering.

When the convention assembled to nominate a vice president there was not near so large a crowd present, a great deal of the interest having terminated in the nomination for the presidency. The surface talk was that McDonald or Vilas would be the candidate, though some thought it might be a short horse. A boom was being worked up for Hoadly by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* crowd. The New York delegation was undecided before the convention met upon its choice for vice president.

The delegates informed your correspondent that the Indiana delegates did not take kindly to the suggestion. They thought that as Wisconsin was a doubtful state this year it was likely that New York would spring its big vote for Vilas. If, however, any disposition was shown upon the part of the Indianians they would would vote for him. The Indianians were perfectly indifferent as to what the convention did, and, while the friends of Col. Vilas were caucusing on the floor in his interest, the Indianians sat silently in their tents.

After the transaction of some preliminary business the convention got down to work. In the meantime a resolution indorsing the Morrison tariff bill was offered, which at the same time indorsed Randall and the protectionists. Under the rules it was referred to the committee on resolutions to be reported four years hence.

There was not much interest manifested, although each of the names presented was properly applauded until Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, nominated Hendricks. Then there was a wild burst of cheering.

Mr. Menzies, of Indiana, declined for Mr. Hendricks, who was in his seat, looking decidedly nervous. The failure to stampede the convention in his behalf in the morning had somewhat chagrined him, for he had believed that the plan so carefully matured during the night would surely succeed. He was the only available relic of the "old ticket," and it was confidently expected that the demonstration in his behalf would have a magical effect upon the convention, and, turning the tide from Cleveland, nominate Mr. Hendricks, to compensate him for the alleged fraud of 1876.

The scheme didn't work and Mr. Hendricks was not happy. He had been sent to Chicago to nominate McDonald and he had performed that duty, but had also industriously worked up a boom in his own behalf. His efforts had failed and he was disgruntled. He knew that McDonald expected the second place on the ticket, and yet he did not want to get left again himself. So he had Menzie again say that he would not accept the nomination for vice president. He might have made the declination himself, but then the convention would have believed that he meant it. So he sat silent and allowed the enthusiasm to go on which culminated when he received every vote of the convention. McDonald's friends feel that he has been sold out by the ex-governor, and it is predicted that they will sulk during the coming contest, so that Indiana will be carried by the republicans by at least 15,000.

At a conference of the leading friends of Cleveland and other prominent members of the convention, to the number of about fifty, which took place during the recess this afternoon, the merits of the various candidates for vice presidents were discussed, and it was agreed if possible to nominate Thomas A. Hendricks for that office. The choice narrowed down before the final decision to Hendricks and ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia. Mr. Davis was sent for, but gave so so many reasons why he should not be placed upon the ticket and why Mr. Hendricks should, that the latter was at length decided upon. Among the most prominent members of the conference were Messrs. Barnum of Connecticut, Cleveland of New Jersey, Smith M. Weed of New York, Manning of New York, Watterson of Kentucky, Coxe of Pennsylvania, Scott of Pennsylvania, Burke of Louisiana, Kernan of New York, Hay of Pennsylvania, Gorman of Maryland, Converse of Ohio, and John Kelly of New York.

The outward trains for the east were heavily loaded this afternoon, nearly all the eastern marching associations taking their departures. The "Americus" and "Randall" clubs of Philadelphia paraded the streets before taking their leave, bearing in addition to their club banners one inscribed with the name of Cleveland. The Tammany braves, 600 strong, took a special at 5 o'clock. Some of the members took the outcome jocularly, but in the main the delegations showed bitterness of spirit, and some of the marchers displayed bits of crape in their button holes.

"I think the democratic party has committed hari kari," said one of the sachems. A number of opinions are printed as coming from John Kelly, but he declared positively that he has not conversed with any newspaper man, and that he has not expressed any opinion upon the situation, and is not responsible for any statements coming from Tammany members who may feel that they have encountered a personal defeat. Mr. Manning and the majority of the New York delegation are exuberant but moderate in their speech. Mr. Manning says Cleveland will surely carry New York.

"By what majority?"

"I shall not predict majorities, but we shall carry New York beyond any doubt. If the other democratic states do their duty, Mr. Cleveland will occupy the white house after next March. The party at large in the state will give as earnest support as it did Mr. Tilden. I am safe in promising victory in New York state."

There was a ratification meeting in the convention hall to-night at which Gen. Franz Siegel was the principal speaker.

The county democracy of New York burned a large amount of fireworks to-night, and other organizations went about with their bands, cheering and serenading.

Gen. Butler was seen to-night, but he declined to make any explicit statement in regard to what his course will be during the campaign.

The Democratic National Committee.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The final session of the retiring democratic national committee was held to-night, and after the consideration of financial matters and passing resolutions of thanks to Chairman Barnum, Secretary Prince, and the various local committees in connection with the late convention, and to the citizens of Chicago generally, adjourned sine die. The new national committee was then called to order by W. H. Barnum as temporary chairman, and without transacting any business adjourned to meet at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, July 24, when a permanent organization will be effected, and members of the committee will accompany the notification committee in its call upon the candidates.

The committee to notify candidates of their nomination met this morning and appointed a subcommittee with Col. William F. Vilas as chairman, to draft the addresses, and adjourned to meet in New York on the 28th instant.

Disappointment in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 11.—There is great disappointment here, Judge Thurman's home, over the nomination of Cleveland. The democrats are making no demonstration, but the feeling against Gov. Hoadly is very bitter. Preparations are making to give Judge Thurman a grand reception on his return to-morrow night.

THE PRINCIPAL NOMINEE.

How Gov. Cleveland Received the News—Numerous Congratulations and a Serenade.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—Gov. Cleveland was at the executive chamber early this morning, with Secretary Lamont, attending to business as usual. After the assembling of the convention the governor was in receipt of numerous dispatches announcing the progress of proceedings. This afternoon a few personal friends were closeted with him. The first intimation he had of his nomination was the firing of cannons by the Young Men's Democratic club. Later he received a telegram, and was visited by quite a number of citizens. He has been in receipt of numerous telegrams from different sections of the country.

This evening the Jacksonians and the Young Men's Democratic club serenaded him at the executive mansion. As most of the officials are at Chicago, his visitors were nearly all private citizens, hundreds of whom visited him during the afternoon.

Mr. James Tracy, president of the Young Men's Democratic club, briefly congratulated the governor upon his nomination on behalf of his associates and the democratic party.

Gov. Cleveland responded as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I cannot but feel gratified with this kindly greeting. I find that I am fast reaching the point where I shall count the people of Albany not merely as fellow citizens, but as townsmen and neighbors. On this occasion I am, of course, aware that you pay no compliment to a citizen, and present no personal tribute, but that you have come to demonstrate your loyalty and devotion to a cause in which you are heartily enlisted. The American people are about to exercise in its highest sense their power and right of sovereignty. They are to call in review before them their public servants and the representative of political parties, and demand of them an account of their stewardship. Parties may be so long in power and may become so arrogant and careless of the interests of the people as to grow heedless of their responsibility to their masters, but the time comes as certainly as death when the people weigh them in the balance. The issues to be adjudicated by the nation's great assize are made up and are about to be submitted. We believe that the people are not receiving at the hands of the party which for nearly twenty-four years has directed the affairs of the nation the full benefits to which they were entitled, of a pure, just, and economical rule, and we believe that the ascendancy of genuine democratic principles will insure a better government and greater happiness and prosperity to all the people. To reach the sober thought of the nation and to dislodge an enemy intrenched behind spoils and patronage, involves a struggle which, if we underestimate, we invite defeat.

I am profoundly impressed with the responsibility of the part assigned to me in this contest. My heart, I know, is in the cause, and I pledge you that no effort of mine shall be wanting to secure the victory which I believe to be within the achievement of the democratic hosts. Let us then enter upon the campaign now fairly opened, each one appreciating well the part he has to perform, ready with solid front to do battle for better government, confidently, courageously, always, honorably, and with a firm reliance upon the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

After the speech the crowd passed through the house, shaking the governor by the hand. Over 1,000 congratulatory telegrams were received, prominent among which were from Thomas F. Bayard, George Hoadly, George B. McClellan, Richard B. Hubbard, Francis Kernan, J. P. Thom, Samuel D. Babcock, John W. Deering, Hugh McLaughlin, Gov. Robert M. McLane, Mayor Edson, independent republicans of the East Buffalo stock yards, and many others.

Senator Bayard has just telegraphed his congratulations to Cleveland, as follows:

"HON. GROVER CLEVELAND, Albany, N. Y.: Accept my best wishes for your triumphant election and assurance of my thorough and steadfast support in the canvass.

"T. F. BAYARD."

DEMOCRATIC HURRAH.

How the News Was Received in Various Localities.

NEW YORK, July 11.—All the morning, from the time the balloting first began up to the reception of the news of the nomination, crowds of people assembled in front of the various newspaper bulletins and expressed their sentiments on the facts as they were made known. From the first Gov. Cleveland's nomination was looked for. There was not much excitement, however, until the words were put up, "Gov. Cleveland nominated on the second ballot." Then a shout arose from the hundreds, and most of them clapped their hands and clapped each other on the back. There was no excitement about the city hall as there were no politicians there. All the democrats were in Chicago, and the republican members of the board of aldermen were out of town. Mayor Edson had kept posted about the news as it was bulletined by messengers. When asked his views on the result he said: "I consider the choice excellent. I have no doubt of the governor's election." Register John Reilly, Tammany, said:

"I hope Gov. Cleveland will be elected. The country needs a safe, conservative able man such as he is, and every honest democrat should vote for him." Republican office holders who were seen declined to make any comments for publication, but in private they seemed pleased with the nomination, considering Cleveland an easy man to beat.

One of the assistant United States district attorneys said: "It is a good republican nomination." A deputy United States marshal said, "The nomination means a majority of from 60,000 to 70,000 in New York state for Blaine, and I should not be at all surprised if he carried this county. John Kelly can be fixed with the mayoralty, or in some other way." The news of the nomination was received at the produce exchange with loud and long continued cheering.

In Wall street it was received by every one in a manner that indicated it was a foregone conclusion. Collector Robertson said: "I think that the nomination of Cleveland is the best thing for the republican party. I don't say what effect, if any, his election would have on the business interests of the country. Personally, I am in favor of Mr. Blaine, and expect to see him elected." Mr. J. B. Colgate said: "I consider that Mr. Cleveland has made a dignified chief magistrate of this state, and were he elected to the presidency I should have great respect for him, as for any ruler over the people; but I prefer not to express my opinion now—so many things may happen between now and November. I wish that the republicans had nominated a different ticket, taking, say, Gen. Hawley for the vice presidency. I have never voted the democratic ticket, and never expect to, but if an independent republican ticket were to be nominated I might vote for it."

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—The most intense excitement prevailed in this city this morning. Immense crowds surrounded the different telegraph and newspaper offices. The streets surrounding the Western Union office were literally packed. So much so that it was impossible for vehicles to pass. On the announcement of Cleveland's nomination on the second ballot cheer after cheer were given. Men waved their hats, and acted like mad. Handshaking of democrats and republicans was general, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. A salute of 100 guns was fired by the Cleveland Gun squad, under the direction of the Cleveland Central club. A meeting of the club has been called for to-morrow night, when a general celebration will be held. The Cleveland managers from this city at the convention are to be met on their return with a brass band, and a parade through the streets will be in order.

In the evening several large bonfires were to be seen in different parts of the city. A number of democrats headed by a band paraded the principal streets, serenading the headquarters of the Cleveland club, and the *Courier* and *Express* newspaper offices.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—One hundred guns were fired here in honor of Cleveland's nomination as soon as the news was received. The governor was in the executive chamber of the capitol with Adjutant General Farnsworth and a few other friends. The booming of the cannon was the first announcement to Mr. Cleveland of his nomination. Standing in his private room, with Gen. Farnsworth on his right, and Col. Lamont, his private secretary, on his left, he received the congratulations of those present in a dignified manner.

NEW LONDON, CONN., July 11.—The nomination of Cleveland created great enthusiasm here. A salute of 100 guns was fired in honor of the nomination. There will be a parade and illumination this evening.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks meets with universal approval among the democrats of this city. Ratification meetings will be held within a short time and the political campaign opened.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The most intense excitement prevailed at the various news centers to-day over the proceedings of the Chicago convention, and the crowds that gathered about the newspaper bulletins became exceedingly restless during the interim that reigned prior to the coming announcement that Cleveland had been nominated. When the word was received the suspense of the past three days found full vent in rounds of cheers and other expressions of a lesser or greater demonstrative character.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 11.—The democrats of this city are firing a salute in honor of the nomination of Cleveland.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—The news of the nomination of Cleveland created considerable enthusiasm here, and fifty guns were fired this evening in honor of the event. Ratification meetings were held in various parts of the city.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 11.—Parade and ratification meetings were held to ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks. The principal streets of the city were one blaze of fireworks and much enthusiasm was manifested.

OLEAN, N. Y., July 11.—Great enthusiasm prevails here over the Chicago nominations. Cannon are being fired, fireworks set off, and other demonstrations are taking place.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 11.—The news of the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks was received here with demonstrations of the liveliest satisfaction.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 11.—An artillery salute was fired on the reception of Cleveland's nomination.

BOSTON, July 11.—The democrats in many New England towns and cities are to-night holding jollification meetings over the nominations made to-day at Chicago. In many instances salutes were fired, bells rung, and fireworks displayed. The general sentiment among members of the party is most favorable to Cleveland and Hendricks.

WHAT THE KICKERS SAY.

Remarks of G. William Curtis, Carl Schurz, and Other Independents.

NEW YORK, July 11.—George William Curtis, the leader of the independent republican movement, declined to be interviewed in regard to the nomination of Cleveland. "I will say this, however," said Mr. Curtis, "that I regard the nomination as the wisest one the democratic party could have made, and believe that it will be satisfactory to independent voters. He declined to express his views further.

Hon. Carl Schurz said, "I am pleased with the nomination, of Gov. Cleveland, and shall give him my support. I think he is the strongest candidate the democrats could have nominated, and he will undoubtedly receive large support outside of his own party from independent voters."

Horace E. Deming, the chairman of the independent republican executive committee and president of the Young Republican club, of Brooklyn, said that he regarded Cleveland's nomination as a signal triumph of the better element in the democratic party and a tribute to the growing independent sentiment throughout the country in both parties. He had no doubt that Cleveland would be able to carry New York state, as he would undoubtedly receive the support of the independent voters in the republican party, and his popularity among the younger men was a well established fact. The opposition of Tammany Hall to Cleveland he did not regard as an injury to his prospects, but rather as a benefit to him. Tammany's strength, he said, was greatly overrated, and it was by no means the important political factor that many people supposed. If it was known that Tammany was working against Cleveland it would give him votes all over the state. It was not probable that the independent republicans would favorably indorse Cleveland, although they would throw their influence in his favor.

They proposed to conduct their campaign upon independent principles and keep free from entanglement with either party. A conference would be held about the 22d of July, probable in this city, when a definite line of policy would be decided upon.

Ethan Allen Doty, also a member of the independent republican executive committee, said that the independents would support Cleveland, and predicted that he would carry New York by a large majority. The feeling in Brooklyn in favor of Cleveland, he said, was very strong, particularly among the young men, and Brooklyn would give a democratic majority next fall that would be unparalleled in the history of the city.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said to-night: The nomination of Gov. Cleveland is one of the best, if not the best, that could have been made. I propose to vote for Gov. Cleveland for the presidency. You must remember, however, when I say this, what my position is. I claim to be an independent member of the republican party, and as I am not an office seeker I claim the right to exercise my judgment; and as I do as I like I propose to vote for whom I please. You must remember also that my remarks only apply to the presidential office. Further than that I do not care to go.

I am a republican, and, as there is to be a meeting of independent republicans, I prefer to await their action before I decide what to do. I certainly do not propose to vote for Blaine under any circumstances, nor can I at present state my reasons for so doing. The matter is simply this: I am a republican and always have been; but I propose to vote for the man whom I think the best fitted for the office, and that man is Gov. Cleveland. I certainly believe that he will be elected.

NEW HAVEN, July 11.—Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale, says he will support the ticket nominated to-day at Chicago.

HOW IT STRIKES MR. BLAINE.

He is Not in the Least Troubled, and Thinks the Tariff Plank Will Lose the Democrats Many Votes.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 11.—This afternoon's train brought among the passengers Whitelaw Reid, Charles Emery Smith, of Philadelphia, and Congressman William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey. Postmaster Manley and Walker Blaine met the distinguished trio, and they were driven to Mr. Blaine's residence. Very naturally, Cleveland's nomination was the first topic of conversation, and it at once occasioned an interchange of opinions. Mr. Blaine was in excellent spirits, and spoke of the bearings of Cleveland's nomination on the result.

A gentleman who visited Mr. Blaine this evening reports him as saying that he did not regard the nomination of Cleveland as a strong one. Mr. Cleveland was but little known. There were several men who would have been more available. He seemed perfectly satisfied with the nomination, and did not indicate by word or look that it troubled him. He expressed the belief that the tariff issue would be paramount in the campaign, and would draw a good many votes from the other side.

Mr. Blaine's visitors will remain till Monday. It is understood that they are here to confer with him on his letter of acceptance.

BOYCOTTING CLEVELAND.

Significant Resolutions Adopted by the Workingmen of Washington.

At a meeting of representatives of a majority of the labor organizations of this city last evening the following preamble and resolution were passed:

"Whereas Grover Cleveland, as governor of the great state of New York, has used his power to veto all bills passed in the interest of the common people of the state, notable among which are the 5-cent car-fare bill and the child-labor bill; and

"Whereas said Grover Cleveland has shown himself to be the friend of monopolies and the enemy of the people; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we view with alarm the nomination of said Grover Cleveland by the democratic party, and urge upon all workmen and their friends to boycott him at the polls in November next."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—The Central Labor union, representing every labor union in the city, held a meeting to-night and adopted a resolution to the effect that Cleveland was an enemy to their interests as workingmen, and that his nomination was an insult to the workingmen of the United States.

The Republican Committee Satisfied.

NEW YORK, July 11.—At the headquarters of the national republican committee to-night great satisfaction was expressed at the nomination of Cleveland. Chairman Jones said that he was about the easiest man in the party to beat, especially in Pennsylvania. The addition of Hendricks to the ticket was everywhere regarded, both among republicans and democrats, as greatly strengthening it. Among the democrats the announcement that Hendricks had accepted the second place on the ticket was received with great enthusiasm, and the success of the party in the coming election, while it had been regarded as almost certain with Cleveland at the helm, was felt now to be doubly assured. Congressman Adams, of the eighth district, said it would receive the support of the entire democracy and of all independent republicans.

Baltimore Drenched.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—A heavy rain storm passed over this city this afternoon, and was most severe in the western section. A few minutes after the rain began to fall the streets were flooded, and hundreds of cellars filled with water. In some of the houses on West Baltimore, Fayette, and Stricker streets the first floors were covered with water. On Fremont street a house was thrown down and a block of buildings in course of construction on North Carey street were wrecked. No personal injury has been heard of.

Whisky Was the Cause.

COLFAX, LA., July 11.—Wilson Sanders (colored) was hanged here to-day in the presence of 1,000 persons, most of whom were colored, for the murder of Frank H. Page. Sanders made a speech on the gallows, attributing the crime to whisky.

The Weather.

Local showers and partly cloudy weather, variable winds, slightly warmer in the southern portion, stationary temperature in the northern portion.

Yesterday's thermometer—7 a. m., 71.0°; 11 a. m. 83.1°; 3 p.m., 73.0°; 7 p. m., 71.2°; 11 p. m. 67.7°; maximum, 83.9°; minimum, 67.2°. Rainfall, .75 inch.

WAR AND PLAGUE.

INHABITANTS FLEEING FROM THE STRICKEN CITIES OF EUROPE.

The Cholera Spreading and a Universal Panic Threatened—The Egyptian and Chinese Wars—The Tricky Celestials Given a Few More Brief Days of Grace.

PARIS, July 11.—The *Republique Francaise* denies that Admiral Courbet has occupied a town on the coast of China. The demand of France for the payment of an indemnity reached M. Patenotre, the French minister, at Shanghai yesterday, and was forwarded to Pekin, where it will be handed to the Tsung-Li-Yamen to-day. France has given China one week in which to answer the demand, and in the event of an unsatisfactory reply being received will immediately seize one of the Chinese ports. The preparations for an aggressive naval movement are complete.

Le Paris believes Li Fong Pao, the Chinese minister made an offer to Prime Minister Ferry to immediately withdraw the Chinese troops from Tonquin, and declared that China recognized the right of France to demand separation.

Le Temps says the Chinese admit that they lost 400 men in the engagement at Lang-Son.

PEKIN, July 11.—In reply to the ultimatum of France the supreme council states that it had no intention of invalidating the convention signed at Tien Tsin, and maintains that the note signed by Li Hung Chang and Capt. Tournier, fixing the date of the evacuation of Tonquin, never received the imperial sanction.

The statement that Li Fong Pao has offered to withdrawn the Chinese troops from Tonquin at once is confirmed.

PARIS, July 11.—The municipal council of this city has, by a large majority, decided not to postpone the national fete July 14.

Prime Minister Ferry is disposed to consider the Lang-Son affair a misunderstanding. The indemnity demanded from China will probably be reduced to £800,000, and it is hoped the trouble will be promptly arranged.

There are many scenes at the depots of travelers evading or refusing to submit to the fumigation regulations. The panic at Marseilles is increasing. The exodus has now reached 20,000 persons. Dr. Koch considers opium the best preventive of cholera. He believes no genuine remedy exists. He has a poor opinion of the spirit of the Marseilles population.

The *Francais* announces that there was undoubtedly a death from cholera in Paris to-day. There were thirteen deaths in Toulon to-day.

MARSEILLES, July 11.—There were nineteen deaths from cholera in this city last evening, and twelve between 9 o'clock and noon to-day.

The number of persons who died here of cholera during the past twenty-four hours is seventy-four.

BERLIN, July 11.—In consequence of Dr. Kochs report on the cholera in France the German government has requested the various federal states to adopt measures for the prevention of the introduction of the disease into Germany.

MADRID, July 11.—Three refugees from Marseilles on the island of Minerva have been attacked with cholera.

ROME, July 11.—Italian troops are blockading all roads leading into Italy to prevent the introduction of cholera. All travelers, including those from Switzerland, are subjected to a quarantine.

The government of Switzerland has protested against the quarantine established by the Italian authorities against arrivals from Switzerland.

HAVANA, July 11.—The authorities here have ordered that all vessels arriving from French-Mediterranean ports or from any port at which cholera prevails shall be detained seven days for observation if they bring a clean bill of health, or ten days if they bring an unclean bill. If they had or have cholera on board they will be subjected to a rigorous quarantine at the station of Mariel or Santiago de Cuba. The order also applies to vessels from Asia or Africa.

MADRID, July 11.—The government has ordered a quarantine against vessels arriving from German points because the precautions taken by Germany against the spread of the cholera are not sufficient.

One President Retires and Another Steps In.

PANAMA, July 11.—Dr. Cervera has retired from the presidency by permission of the superior court, which at his request granted him sixty days' leave of absence. It was generally understood that Gen. Ruiz would also retire, but to the surprise of many he boldly stepped to the front, withdrew his resignation, and was proclaimed president. This step has caused fresh dissatisfaction.

A Carefully Qualified Denial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The president of the Norfolk and Western Railroad company authorizes the following statement:

The dispatch from Lynchburg, Va., dated July 10 to the effect that the work on the Cripple Creek extension of the Norfolk and Western railroad has been suspended for want of funds to pay contractors is not true. Before the company began work on the Cripple creek extention, they sold $1,500,000 of improvement and extention bonds with which to pay for this and other new work. The syndicate that took them had an option on $1,000,000 more, which, if taken, would furnish ample means to complete the contemplated improvements. The company determined that no work should be done beyond what was provided for in cash in this way. Owing to the present financial depression the last one million of bonds have not been negotiated, and the company have stopped the work until the funds for its completion are assured by the sale of the one million of bonds referred to.

The contractors have been promptly paid, and are in funds to pay laborers and subcontractors. The work has been suspended because the company would no go on with it beyond the cost of what was actually provided for in cash by the sale of the bonds. They do not propose to borrow money in such a way as to pile up a floating debt for this purpose. The company is abundantly able to met all its oblitions.

Shot Through the Heart.

PIEDMONT, W. VA., July 11.—A telephone dispatch from Bayard, Md., thirty-four miles from here on the West Virginia Central railroad, gives the news that a man named Glenn shot and instantly killed a man named Stevenson near that place this evening. The report says the tragedy grew out of a bad feeling between the men on account of domestic matters. Stevenson was about to accept an invitation to supper, extended by Mrs. Glenn, but was warned by Glenn not to enter the house. The warning was not heeded, and Glenn fired at him, shooting the unwelcome visitor through the heart. Glenn surrendered himself to the authorities.

Stealing on His Own Account.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 11.—It now appears probable that the obligations of the late W. R. McGill, fraudulently contracted, will reach $100,000. It has been discovered that his method was to repeat genuine notes given in his favor and use them to obtain loans. It has been found that one note was repeated six times. He expected to come into the receipt of a large amount of money upon the completion of the Cincinnati and Eastern road to Portsmouth in a few weeks, when it is supposed he would have cleared up the whole matter. There is nothing wrong with his railroad accounts. The crooked transactions are all personal.

An Official Denial.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 11.—In regard to a recent report from Ottawa that a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States has been negotiated and would shortly be announced, Secretary of State Frelinghuysen writes to the *Iron Trade Review*: "In reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 1st, I have to inform you that no reciprocity treaty has recently been negotiated between this government and Canada."

CABLE FLASHES.

Karl Richard Lepsius, the celebrated orientalist, is dead.

The national fete on July 14, in celebration of the fall of the Bastile, has been virtually abandoned by the Parisians.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, of Berlin, affirms that France is disposed to join Germany in recognizing the independent states of the Congo.

The anarchist Hanisch has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor for attempting to murder a Vienna policeman.

Mlle. Judic has signed an agreement with Maurice Grau to make a tour of America in 1885. Mr. Grau guarantees her £200 for each of 210 performances, and agrees to pay the expenses of the voyage for herself and suite.

A London cable says that the committee engaged in the work of revising the Old Testament have finished their labors. After submission to the convocation the Testament will be issued to the public. Twelve of the twenty-seven members have died during the revision.

Lord Randolph Churchill in a speech yesterday charged Mr. Gladstone with having used private communications with which to traduce his opponents. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, home secretary, defended Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone repelled the charge that he had traduced his opponents. It was a disgraceful imputation. Lord Churchill stated that he deeply regretted having spoken as he did. He had done so under the influence of vexation. Mr. Gladstone said he was satisfied with Lord Churchill's explanation.