THE CHANCES AT CHICAGO.

PRELIMINARY CONJECTURES OF THE PRESS WRITERS

Straws from Which the Politicians Can Draw for Their Favorites.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The length of the convention will depend on the strength of the cohesive forces in the opposing bands of the two leading candidates. Our politicians do not agree in their opinions on this subject. Some predict that there will not be more than four ballots. "If Arthur and Blaine are to be beaten," they say, "the work must be done on the second or third ballot, for unless there shall be in one of those ballots a formidable movement toward some other man, one of these two leaders will surely secure the nomination by drawing votes from the other and from Logan and Edmunds." On the other hand, those who believe that Arthur's men will stand by him and that Blaine's men will not desert their favorite say that this will be the longest convention on record. They are probably in error.

THE COLORED CONTINGENT.

The early appearance of a few colored delegates from the South has excited strange comments. The Arthur men, for reasons that have been frequently alluded to, are not over-confident that these colored men will stick, although most of them are officeholders. It is sometimes suggested that the only way to secure them will be to lock them up in a hotel and feed them until convention day, keeping guard over the property until it is needed for voting purposes. The Blaine men, who have been quoted as scouring the South for recruits, say they will not deal with the negroes, and cannot undertake to meet their requests for "material aid." They do not appear to have grounds for the boasts heard from Washington that Blaine has captured many delegates from Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. A delegate from Vermont and a strong Edmunds man says that he has inquired among the colored delegates and finds that there is no disposition among them to go to Blaine. The Southern negroes have obtained the impression that the Blaine faction is supremely indifferent to the negro, and that Blaine will be friendly to them only to the extent that it may serve him in getting votes in the convention.

Already there are stories about concerning the colored delegates that they will do well to disprove by adopting a right course and following it. It is asserted that they are all "on the make," that they are for sale to the highest bidder, and they will vote for the men who buy them last. The Blaine men deny the story that these colored delegates, mostly officeholders under the Federal Government, who have come here thinly clad and who are perishing with the thermometer at fifty degrees, are to be purchased with overcoats, deliverable after the first or second ballot has been cast. It should be said in behalf of this insulted class that they are apparently a better lot of delegates than were sent to the last convention from the Southern States, and that they have generally not even an open desire to be tempted by gifts or improper considerations.

BLAINE'S CHANCES.

As between Blaine and Arthur, the former's friends say that not only will Blaine lead on the first ballot, but will more likely rise. They say not one in a dozen of his adherents could be induced to go to Arthur, even though he might be willing to desert Blaine. On the other hand, say they, the President's large following from the South might be changed by sections to the man from Maine. Blaine's following is largely sentimental and disinterested, Arthur's is practical and mercenary. The sentimental fellows are not going to Arthur, as they have nothing to ask for. The mercenaries can be turned to Blaine by brass and bargaining. It is said the Blaine managers have determined to make strong efforts to secure some of Arthur's Southern votes by convincing them that Arthur's nomination is impossible, and that since they care only to be for the man who wins, they can secure that end by flopping in a body to Blaine. A prominent Blaine man is authority for the claim that this plan will succeed.

There has been a great deal of talk in the hotels to-night about Gresham. There seems to be a general impression that he has been agreed upon as the last to all that Arthur has. To offset this there is an apparent effort in the Blaine camp to hold on the boom for Ben Harrison.

ARTHUR'S COUP D'ETAT.

The greatest activity seems to prevail in the Arthur camp. The President's friends say he will be prepared for a coup d'etat Monday or Tuesday. It is understood here, among other things, that the Arthur organs are preparing an elaborate refiash of Blaine's past record. They will go for his relations with Mr. Mulligan, his connection with the Little Rock Railway and into everything that has been charged against the man from Maine since he became an important factor in American politics. This will be sprung upon the delegates just on the eve of battle and the evidence against Blaine will be arranged in such a circumstantial and plausible manner as to carry conviction with it, they think, to the minds of the timid and wavering. These articles will paint Mr. Blaine as a corruptionist, a bribe-taker and a thief. Another move to be made will be the displaying of autograph letters from Secretary Lincoln and Postmaster-General Gresham.

LINCOLN AND GRESHAM FOR ARTHUR.

Lincoln in one of his letters says that he has done nothing to deserve the honor of a nomination, and that if it came to him he could not help feeling that it was meant more as a tribute to the memory of his father than in recognition of anything he (the Secretary) has ever done. He says that his best friends cannot do anything for him which he will value more highly than to use their influence, and, if they be delegates, to cast their influence for Chester A. Arthur. He considers that Arthur has earned the nomination. He has been a good President, Mr. Lincoln says, harmonizing the Republican party as no other man could have done it.

Postmaster General Gresham says he does not want the Presidency. He would rather not have it. His friends can do him no greater favor than to work and vote for Arthur, whom he considers one of the best Presidents the country has ever had. These letters, together with the Blaine exposé, are expected to kill off the man from Maine and at the same time improve the cause which the Arthur men have in hand. The Arthur men are evidently determined to make as much noise as they can.

A TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE.

Talk about the convention probabilities is the only thing heard on all sides but while the partisans of each would-be nominee are hurrahing more noisily than ever, the evidence accumulates that none of them feel at all sure of the strength they are claiming. The topic most harped upon to-day has been the story of a Blaine-Sherman combination, which refuses to allow itself to be talked to death. The politicians have added Logan to the combination, making it a triple alliance, and are giving all sorts of reasons why such an arrangement may have been made. Starting with the accepted fact that Logan cannot hope to be nominated for President, they conclude that he would transfer his supporters to Blaine in return for the latter's help to the nomination for Vice-President, or, failing in that, for the office of Secretary of War under the Blaine Administration. The authors of this pretty theory profess to believe that bait of this kind has been held out to the Illinois Senator by Blaine's managers. They add that Illinois has so many ambitious citizens who would like to succeed Logan in the Senate that he would have a hard and uncertain struggle to be re-elected and, therefore, he would be willing to consider the question of another position after next March.

Senator Sherman's presence in the alleged alliance is accounted for by the political gossips by stating him for his old place at the head of the Treasury Department. The Senator, they say, loves to wield power and influence, and has not been gratified in this respect by the Arthur administration. He is represented as tired of an administration which does not rely upon him for guidance, and is therefore in a proper frame of mind to treat with men who promise better things. The earnest efforts which the Sherman men are making, with his consent and help, to induce delegates to give him their support as against Blaine, Arthur, or any other candidate, are not calculated to create a belief that the Senator has locked arms with the man from Maine. Sherman is hard at work, especially among Southern delegates, and reports of accessions to his ranks are frequent, and he is steadily going to the front among the dark horses, in the opinion of many close observers in Washington. A delegation of the Senator's friends left here to-day to intercept such of the Southern delegates as go to Chicago without calling at the capital. They will meet these delegates at various points, travel on the same trains with them to Chicago, and will endeavor properly to impress them with the desirability of nominating Sherman before they are approached by the wire-pullers in Chicago.

A Blaine estimate of the first ballot at the convention, which is being circulated to-night, gives the Maine statesman 377 votes. Virginia is excluded from the list, because of the doubt as to which delegation will be admitted, and Vermont, New Hampshire, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi are put down as not likely to give Blaine any votes. The accuracy of these figures is emphatically denied by the Arthur henchmen, who sneer at the claim of 57 votes for Blaine in the Southern States not named above. In the list Blaine is given 30 from New York, 46 from Pennsylvania, 4 from Connecticut, 6 from Massachusetts, 30 from Ohio, 2 from Illinois, 26 from Iowa and 18 from Michigan.

Blaine Seems Bent on Winning With a Whoop.

CHICAGO, June 1.—To-day was not prolific of results in the preliminary work of the coming National Republican Convention. The Blaine men made more demonstration than others, paying visits in entire delegations, and moving their headquarters from the two small rooms heretofore occupied to the large ladies' ordinary at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Colorado's full delegation arrived in a body this afternoon, openly declaring for Blaine. They bore at their head as they moved from the depot a live eagle, which was deposited in the Blaine headquarters. Maine's quota came in during the early hours and were met at the depot by the California delegation and escorted to their quarters. The Pacific Coast people refrained from taking a band of music with them owing to the character of the day, but they carried with them on their march a banner presented to them by the people of Marshalltown, Iowa, bearing the motto "From California to Maine, through Iowa, for Blaine." The remaining noteworthy contingent in the interest of the Maine statesman to arrive during the day was that from Kansas. The entire delegation from that State came in during the afternoon. They were permitted to arrive without any unusual demonstration on their behalf. The delegates declare that they will vote as a unit for Blaine. The Illinois delegation were quiescent to-day, with the exception of an early morning visit of a portion of them to the California headquarters. Col. Clarke Carr headed the Illinois party, and after presenting them to the Californians made a short address, in which he stated that while Illinois sympathized with California in her local (Chinese) issue she was following the fortunes of a leader other than the man whose cause California had espoused in the present contest. He closed by expressing the belief that California would see it to her interest to come over and join Illinois before the present fight ended. Col. Morrow replied on behalf of his State. He said, that the slope people had come with their wives and children and were provisioned for a siege. They proposed to remain on the ground and fight it out to the finish, whether their leader conquered or fell.

A prominent member of the Vermont delegation, who has been here two days, assured an Associated Press correspondent to-day that Edmunds was fast gaining ground and would have at least one hundred votes on the first ballot. Secretary Martin, of the National Committee, sent to all the delegations to-day a request that they all be prepared to report to the Convention, upon its temporary organization on Tuesday, their officers and committee men, and that the names of chairmen of State and Territorial delegations be sent to the National Committee before the Convention assembles.

Postoffice Stealing.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Col. J. O. P. Burnside, Distributing Clerk of the Postoffice Department, has been removed upon the charge of having embezzled $45,000. It is said that a warrant is out for his arrest.

This afternoon Colonel Burnside was formally arrested upon a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of $15,000 and was brought into Police Court for examination. After a short consultation between his counsel, Jere Wilson, and the District Attorney, the latter stated that the defendent would waive examination and give bail for his appearance before the Criminal Court, and that the Government would ask for bail to be fixed at $45,000, the amount of the defalcation. Wilson contended that the bail demanded was excessive, but after some argument the Court decided on the amount named by the District Attorney and said that counsel could petition the Criminal Court for an abatement.

Samson' Legs and Locks.

When Delilah clipped off Samson's locks that mighty athlete at once became "as other men." If it could be proved that the possession of luxuriant hair would enable men to tear open lions' jaws, Hiscox & Co. would be driven wild in the effort to supply enough of Parker's Hair Balsam to meet the demand. As it is the Balsam prevents your hair from falling out, and restores the original color if faded or gray. Besides it is a great addition to the toilet table simply as a dressing.

An English Superstition.

Police magistrates, among other strange experiences that fall to their lot, must get frequent glimpses of a number of odd superstitions which still survive among the classes not frequently brought into contact with the magisterial dignity. Such an instance was presented at the Southwark police court yesterday in the case of a gentleman of whom it was stated that he had intermarried with one lady and subsequently loved another too well for his happiness and his fair fame. In the ardor of his passion he is said to have married the latter, neglected to make known to her the fact that his first wife was alive. When it was pointed out to him that he had committed the offense called bigamy, he seems to have set up the defense that his former marriage was illegal, since the ring used at the wedding ceremony was made of brass; and this view of the case appears to have been taken by the first wife herself, as well as her brother, who appeared to testify in the court. Whether or not Frederick (such is the too ardent lover's name) really acted in good faith remains to be investigated at the next Old Bailey sessions, where his proceedings will form the subject of some further inquiry. But the belief to which he referred—that a marriage ceremony is illegal if a gold ring is not used—is probably not at all uncommon. No doubt there are many worthy matrons within the metropolitan area who would feel a far deeper pang at discovering that their wedding rings were of brass than if they had no one and the same day spilt the salt, left the knives crossed on the table, neglected to throw a severed lock of hair into the fire, sneezed without saying "God bless you," or looked at the full moon through glass.—*St. James's Gazette.*

What Science is Doing for Us.

"Clearin' up?" replied the Old Settler. "I hain't ben able to see no sign o' any clearin' up yit. It uscty be, b'gosh, that yo could go a little by the moon in makin' yer calc'lations 'bout things; but fur all the use the moon is now fur that, ye mowt jest ez well scoop the in ards out'n a skim-milk cheese, light a taller dip, an' put it in it, an' hang it up on a flag pole. I ben sayin' along during this damp spell, 'Wait till the moon changes, an' this 'eather'll flop 'round with a jerk, an' we'll have it dryer'n a temper'nce picnic, an' colder'n an icicle off'n the North Pole.' Wal, the moon changed t'other day, but 'stid o' the weather fetchen' up with a short jirk, an' takin' the back track, it just tuck to rainin' all the harder, and gives me a durn nice record fur knowin' a thing or two. I tell ye, b'gosh, that those gastrominers that's a settin' up nights all over the country, pokin' their spyglasses 'round drawin' bead on a comet ev'ry little spell, an' wingin' a new star now an' then, an' gossipin' 'bout what they imagine they've foun' out, like a lot o' ole women at a tea party, is a playin' hoo with things in this mundone spear. 'Fore we know'd that they was mountains on the moon things worked all right. We know'd jist w'en to pole our beans an' stick our peas; w'en to 'spect wet weather an' w'en we was gointer hev a drout; w'en to go a fishin' an' w'en to kill our pigs. But now we're gittin too smart, an' we don't know nothin'. 'Twon't s'prise me a durn bit to wake up some fine mornin' an' find ev'rything drowned out, or burnt up, or knocked pizzle-jee-whang, by a comet gettin' on its ear. 'Twon't, b'gosh!"—*New York Sun.*

Drinking With a Southern Man.

I don't say that a true Southerner would be mortally offended if you refused to drink with him, yet when he invites you to you somehow feel that the invitation comes right from his heart, and you would feel mean not to accept. Don't imagine that he walks around hunting for somebody to swallow liquids in chorus with him. His invitation comes only after you have sat down with him and had a chat on old times and future prospects. He is shy of you at first. You can feel that he is sounding you and trying to make an estimate of whether you will do to tie to. By and by he warms up and does two-thirds of the talking. Further on he hitches his chair a little closer. Then he grows more confidential, and first you know he taps your arm or your leg with his finger to emphasize his remarks. An invitation to drink is not far off. I have watched it in 100 cases, and I never knew it to fail once."

"Yes, sir," he says—"yes, sir, I was in that very fight you speak of, and my brigade was on our left flank. I tell you, it was hot. You Yanks were down behind a ridge, and it seemed as if every one of you had a sixteen-shooter. Along about four ——. Say, let's have something."

But I started out to tell you how a Southern man drinks. Almost invariably he takes a straight whisky. Your beer is waiting while he pours out his hair-lifter. He raises his glass, surveys the contents for five seconds, and then with a nod and a mumble in which you catch the word luck he seems to throw the whisky down his throat in a lump. He never stops to taste nor smack nor dilute, but down it goes as if he hadn't a minute to spare, and you are left with two-thirds of a glass of beer in your hand. He'll settle the score, wipe off his mouth, chew up three or four kernels of coffee, and consult his watch before the last of your glass is gone, and you can't help but feel that you are trespassing upon his valuable time.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The *Lancet* reports a lecture on tea and coffee, in which people are advised to put the coffee for breakfast in an earthenware vessel, pour cold water over it, let it stand over night, and bring it to the boiling point by putting it in a water bath or double boiler in the morning, thus preserving all the aroma. As the editor pronounces the lecture as being "perhaps the most brilliant since its series was begun," the writer has no doubt tried the plan.

The *Western Magazine*, one of the editors of which is a lady, declares in all seriousness that, as a rule, women never—or hardly ever—shut the door behind them when entering or leaving a railroad car. It declares that its statement is the result of acute personal observation, and that railroad brakemen and conductors corroborate the fact, vowing, furthermore, that not one woman in a hundred "knows enough to know" what a car door is made for. *Vanity Fair* is disposed to take the side of the women, declaring that all those who are real ladies "by instinct and education" do shut doors behind them habitually. We are inclined to side with the *V. F.*

England is quietly drifting toward a republican form of government. The goal is distant, but the tendency is unmistakable. The movement is only the more significant because it makes so little noise. Mr. Gladstone shows his statesmanship by grasping the situation and anticipating results which appear inevitable. His new franchise bill opens wide another door for the people. To the present 3,000,000 legal voters he would add 2,000,000—in round numbers 1,800,000 for England and Wales, 200,000 for Scotland and 400,000 for Ireland. He would do this by merely carrying out the essential principles of the present franchise laws.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

It is said that Harriet Beecher Stowe gathers, on an average, 50,000 oranges per year from her little grove in Florida.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

CERTAINTY OF A BOLT IN CASE OF BLAINE'S NOMINATION AT CHICAGO

Carl Schurz's Views on the General Situation—He Says the Democrats Will Be Defeated, "Old Ticket" or some Other Ticket.

NEW YORK, May 26.—"It seems to me from latest indications," said Mr. Carl Schurz to a *Herald* reporter yesterday, "that the Blaine bubble has nearly burst. I now think it quite improbable that he can be nominated at Chicago. The reaction from an overestimate of his strength has already set in. The power he was supposed to wield in Pennsylvania two weeks ago is slowly disappearing and a number of Western props are giving way. The inflation period is over and and we are getting down now to a solid basis."

"How do you account for this?"

"Chiefly because the sagacity of the party has been coming to the front. It is now being recognized as an actual fact that the nomination of Blaine would be disastrously obnoxious to quite a large and strong element in the party which it would be simply folly to ignore in a probably close canvass. The State of New York, which is conceded to be of vital importance to each side, contains 12,000 school districts. Suppose now that in each one of these districts it could be shown that one republican would refuse to vote for Blaine if he were nominated. In a battle ground State this would be a hazardous risk to run. But the average is so far above this, as reported to the independent Club that it would be idle to count on placing New York in the republican column. This point is derided by the Blaine organs, but they will find out the melancholy truth when it is too late.

STRENGTH OF THE INDEPENDENTS.

"What regular organization have the independents?"

"None whatever outside of New York and Massachusetts, but it is determined and vigorous, and their opposition in these States would be quite enough to insure defeat. Then it must be considered that any influence of this kind radiating from Massachusetts would be certain to have its weight in New Hampshire, where the republican majority is never large, while the influence from New York would, to an equal extent, pervade Connecticut and New Jersey. We have the most reliable advices from Massachusetts about the growth of an independent sentiment in every direction over the State. The simple truth is that party shackles are loosely worn by a vast number of so-called republicans, whose prejudices lead them into the republican camp if they find the right sort of a commander and the right principles of welfare, but who care so little for the regular stock slogans of the republican party that they are ready at any minute to fight under another flag in order to obtain what they demand in the shape of reform.

"These men will all argue that if the republican party in Convention assembled can nominate for the Presidency a man of Blaine's antecedents it is no longer safe to be intrusted with the control of the government. It should also be borne in mind that a democratic victory in this campaign will not only mean the defeat, but the utter disintegration of what is now known as the republican party. The ranks one broken by such a national disaster it will be impossible to reform them."

BLAINE MUST NOT BE NOMINATED.

"Will the independents take any further step before the Chicago Convention?"

"No. It would be decidedly bad taste. All of us who are in this movement sincerely desire to co-operate for the success of the republican party. We have no special candidate to urge or suggest. The Blaine following have studied nothing and cared to know nothing beyond the Blaine side of the story. We, on the other hand, have made it our business to study the case of the enemy, and are alarmed at the outlook. We meant our recent manifesto as a respectful notice as to our independent convictions, which the delegates might use as parts of the situation. If they will give us an acceptable nominee they will be spared the inconvenience of learning wisdom by experience. If, as we now believe, the nomination of Blaine will be found impolitic and impossible and the Convention gives us a strong compromise nominee, nothing more will be heard of this independent movement, and the party will go into the campaign with the best possible prospects of success."

THE DEMOCRATS' WILY POLICY.

"There is another important circumstance," Mr. Schurz continued, "which does not seem to strike the Blaine cohorts with sufficient force. I refer to the warmth and unanimity of the democratic press in urging the cause of Blaine. They ring the changes on his popularity and the poetic justice of his claims. What does all this mean to any rational mind? Why, they want him nominated, because they believe he would be the easiest candidate to unhorse."

"Do you think the Blaine strength at Chicago will be weakened by the recent upheavals in Wall street?"

BAD FOR THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

"Most certainly. They have all resulted in the natural order of things, from wild and excessive speculation and the disaster has aroused the sensible commercial spirit of the country against the application of such principles in the routine of business life. This feeling will naturally be reflected in political sentiment when the time comes to select a nominee for the head of the ticket. Large commercial interests which have realized the folly of distorting and inflating and disturbing the normal condition of securities will not be likely to want a President whose public career has been notorious for a display of the same adventurous and speculative traits from which the public now demands a rest."

NO BOLT AGAINST ARTHUR IF HE IS NOMINATED.

"Suppose Arthur should be nominee, what about the attitude of your independent organization in New York and New England?"

"In answer to that I can say that the chief purpose in view when this movement started was to defeat, if possible, the nomination of Mr. Blaine. That, we believe now, is just as good as accomplished. The nomination of Mr. Arthur would provoke much less opposition. While the bolt from Blaine would be very strong and determined I doubt whether it would be possible to hold the independents firmly in rank against Arthur in event of his nomination. Compared with the support for Edmunds, for instance I believe the support for Arthur among the independents would be lukewarm, which is not exactly what this campaign will require, but an organized bolt against him would, it strikes us, be improbable."

"Has Wayne MacVeagh's letter done any damage?"

"It has simply called attention to the fact that the old Garfield feeling is not yet dead. If it still exists in Pennsylvania the inference would be that it is much better in Ohio. I can see much malice in MacVeagh's letter but he is under the influence of strong impulses all the time and allows himself too much latitude in his sarcastic mood."

"What of Sherman?"

"A very strong and acceptable candidate and liable to grow; but Edmunds should not be deserted while there is any chance of his nomination."

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

"What of the democratic outlook?"

"I have no doubt whatever that the revenue reform plank will be adopted at Chicago by substantially the same relative majority it had among the democrats in the House. But, then, it is hard to say how much vantage ground this would give the democracy in the campaign. Their promises and platforms are utterly worthless. Their present majority in the House was gained on the strength of a tidal wave demand for tariff changes; but they have shown themselves unfit to enter into any obligations and unable to carry out any pledge to the people. Suppose, then, that they do insert a revenue platform at Chicago, who will trust them? They were trusted a year ago, but failed to meet their promissory note."

"But," was asked, "will not this element now demanding reductions be as likely to trust the plank they find in the democratic platform as to trust the republican platform that has no such plank at all?"

"That is an open question. I have always been in favor of a moderate tariff and am now. It is bound to come. Only a question of time, and with this discontent in the Northwest may come much sooner than we expect. Congress will be forced by the condition of the people to pass reduction measures. But I believe this will be done eventually and unite in furnishing relief when the demand for it is too imperative to be resisted. It can't be accomplished by the democracy, for there is no cohesive strength in their organization."

"Does it look like Tilden?"

"I suppose the old ticket will be run again, but it will not be as strong as in 1876, for the reason that a vote for Tilden would practically mean a vote for Hendricks as President, and, furthermore, because the cipher developments have ruined the reform feature in Mr. Tilden's canvass."

THE COPIAH TROUBLE

The Minority Report of the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The minority report on the Copiah investigation was submitted to the Senate to-day. It is signed by Senators Saulsbury, Jones, Vance and Pugh. It starts out with the assertion that the minority dissent entirely from the statements and conclusions contained in the report of the majority, and prevent their own views of the affairs in Copiah county, formed from the testimony of the reputable and credible witnesses examined by the committee. They say: "We fully concur in the assertion of the majority, that nothing can be more justly odious than to use such investigations and disclosures (as this) as political instruments; and this especially true when such investigations are incepted and conducted, not to ascertain and establish truth, but by the distortion of facts, to mislead the public mind and excite the popular prejudice in order to advance the supposed interests of a political organization." They say that they would gladly, if they could, exonerate this investigation from the taint or suspicion of a partisan purpose and design, and give justice to truth and compel them to declare their conviction that it was originated and conducted for the purpose of aiding the Republican party in the approaching Presidential canvass by reviving the stories of outrage and crime, which, they say, were so effectually used in former campaigns, and perhaps, they add, to furnish an excuse, if necessary, for reflecting the vote of Mississippi in the electoral college, and "thereby defeating, as was done in 1879, the clearly expressed will of the American people in the choice of a President." They say they are fully aware of the responsibility they assume in making these statements, and assert they are made from convictions forced upon them in every step in the inquiry. Referring to the origin of the investigation they say that the resolutions adopted by the Senate charged "upon the Democratic party of Copiah county every species of crime known to the vocabulary of unscrupulous politicians, and upon the authorities of the State neglect and failure to do their duty." These charges, they say, were based upon the statements of an adventurer (Barnett) who sought to secure a federal office by proclaiming himself a martyr. They make the charge that this is following a practice in conformity with which at every recurring Presidential election since the civil war, attempts have been made to excite the prejudices of the people of the Northern States by accusations of outrage and wrong in the South and they refer to the Eliza Pinkston case and give their views as to the part it played in the throwing out of votes cast for Tilden in Louisiana in 1879. They ask who believes the Pinkston story to-day and assert that this and other such tales having lost their potency, the Danville and Copiah investigations were conceived and brought forth. Of the investigation on which the report is based they say "If the origin of the investigation had left any doubt as to the purpose for which it was instigated that doubt would have been removed by the manner in which it was conducted." They say that the fact that the investigation was held outside of Copiah county and outside of the State of Mississippi, is evidence that the reputation of the slanders against the people of that county and State was sought to be avoided, and, alluding to what they call the "garbled" reports of the inquiry which were sent North to the Republican newspapers by the clerk of the committee, they say "The members of the committee responsible for his appointment would certainly have permitted no such breach of decorum unless it met their approval and aided the general purposes and designs of the investigation Speaking of the report of the majority they say: "It furnishes most indubitable evidence not only of the partisan purpose of the investigation, but of the unreliability of the statements and conclusions reached even by a Senatorial committee when party interests are to be served by an investigation committee to its charge, and they say further that in their opinion an impartial jury of intelligent men hearing the testimony taken by the committee and giving due weight to the evidence would unhesitatingly arrive at conclusions directly opposite of those submitted by the majority. They say that the majority report evidently ignored and purposely disregarded the sworn testimony of the most intelligent, trustworthy and reliable citizens of Copiah county and gave full credence and belief to the statements of persons some of whom were shown to be destitute of character of veracity and apparently too ignorant to understand and regard the obligation of the oaths taken by them.

They quote from the testimony taken by the commission in support of the position taken by them (the minority,) that the people of Copiah country are as law-abiding as those of any community, and add that while there are in that county, as in other communities, persons unmindful of their duties as citizens, and reckless alike of their own interests and of the rights of others, they (the minority) do not hesitate to say that the percentage of such persons is not in excess of that in most other localities and far less than in many other places, and that the number of crimes and violations of the law, committed by the white people of that county, are less in number and less aggravated in character than in many portions of New England and other Northern States that boast of their educational advantages and superior civilization." The minority quote from the testimony before the committee to show the condition of affairs in Copiah at the time of the occurrences under investigation. They say that the alleged cases of lawlessness in that county have been greatly magnified in number and exaggerated in character in the report of the acts of violence were wholly unconnected with politics. They charge the majority of the committee with having "in their anxiety to convict the Democratic party of Copiah county of conspiracy in the commission of murder, arson and other crimes," forgotten the obligation which their position as Senators and members of the committee charged with the investigation imposed upon them to state fairly the facts established by the proof. They analyze the testimony before the commission to show that the killing of Wallis, the whipping of Frostryner, the shooting of Barnett, and other crimes instigated were not political crimes. With regard to the killing of Matthews, the minority quote from the testimony to show that it resulted from a quarrel between Matthews and Wheeler about politics, and that Wheeler was acquitted on a plea of self-defence. Of Matthews, they say "he carried arms upon his person, and was regarded by many as ready, even eager for a fray. He was just such a person as would be likely to come into collision with others, sooner or later, that would end seriously if not fatally." Coming to the remedies proposed by the majority—the publication of the testimony, the passage of the Edmunds bill and an investigation into the conduct of the next election in Mississippi—the minority say of the first that it will not give to the American people any valuable information. Of the second, they say they do not propose to discuss the Edmunds bill until it comes before the Senate. Of the third, that it is a threat to disfranchise the people of the State of Mississippi in the coming Presidential election, made with a view to deterring the citizens of that State from casting its electoral vote contrary to the party in power, and that a more flagrant and abhorrent attempt to bulldoze an entire State by threatening to disfranchise its people and destroy its autonomy cannot be found in the annals of constitutional government." In conclusion the minority say: "The duty of the undersigned is perhaps discharged by exposing the animus of the recommendations, but they feel justified in saying that they little understand the spirit or temper of those who suppose that the American people will again submit to the defeat of their will in the choice of President, as was the case in 1877. Neither an electoral campaign nor armed soldiers around the capital will prevent the installation in the presidential office of the man elevated to that position by the vote of his countrymen. The reproach brought upon our system of government by the occurrences which placed in the chief executive office of the government a man who had been defeated at the polls, is too keenly felt by the people of the country to justify the belief that they will tolerate for a moment a suggestion of their repitition, and the undersigned can but express their surprise at the termerity that volunteers, however covertly to avow a purpose so destructive to the hopes and honor of the country."

Mail Coach Robbery.

HELENA, MONT., May 28.—Two masked men, mounted and armed with Winchester rifles, robbed the Benton coach yesterday, twenty-five miles from Helena. They rifled the mail bags and robbed the passengers. The treasure box was also sacked, but it contained nothing of value. The spot where the robbery took place was in a canyon at the mountains. The robbers rode suddenly out of the timber at the side of the road, and with leveled guns compelled the driver to stop. The passengers, C. W. Cooper, C. E. Dubley and T. L. Bradly, were ordered out the coach and placed in line. Cooper had $75 and a silver watch, Dudley $140, and Bradley a small amount of money and jewelry. It is not known what valuables were in the mail. The sheriff and two others are in pursuit.

HANOVER, O., Feb. 13, 1884.—After having lung fever and pneumonia I had a dreadful cough and could not sleep at night. The doctors told me I had consumption and would die. I have taken six bottles of Piso's Cure and my cough is entirely gone and I am well as ever.
EMELINE FORD.

A Disgusted Clergyman.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Quincy, Ill., was a delegate to the Methodist Episcopal Conference. For the sake of convenience he carried a draft on the Marine Bank of New York. However, before his cash in pocket was exhausted the Marine Bank closed its doors. He then returned the draft to Quincy to be changed and received a check on the Metropolitan Bank of New York, but on the day of its arrival the Metropolitan suspended. Not discouraged Dr. Goodwin again returned this check to the Quincy Bank, but by the time it arrived the Quincy concern had collapsed and the minister found himself penniless in a strange city. He borrowed money enough to take him home and departed in a very unhappy frame of mind.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are sufficiently powerful for the most robust, yet the safest for children and weak constitutions; the action in any disease is uniform, certain and safe, painless and effective. Druggists—15 cents. *

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For several years I have been afflicted with a pronounced incurable case of Blood Poison, attended with ugly running sores in my nose, on my arms and body. I spent $500 in gold for slow remedies of renown, and experienced physicians, without benefit. The use of 3 bottles of B. B. B. restored my appetite, healed all ulcers, imparted strength. I gained 21 pounds of flesh in one month, and was pronounced cured. Z. A. CLARE,
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AN EDITOR.

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