AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Official Journal City of Canton.

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THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

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VOLUME XXX. CANTON, MISS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880. NUMBER 48.

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

Compiled from Various Sources.

GOV. WILTZ, of Louisiana, has appointed Hon. T. C. Manning United States Senator, vice Spofford, deceased.

JAY GOULD has purchased the Denver and South Park Railroad, paying therefor about $2,500,000.

SERIOUS differences are reported to exist in the British Cabinet regarding the treatment of the Irish land-labor question. It is said that Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain have pronounced absolutely against any coercive measures.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL WHARTON says the Republicans will contest the seats of Democrats returned to Congress from the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Louisiana, and perhaps likewise those of the First and Second Districts.

THE National Grange Patrons of Husbandry assembled in Washington, D. C., on the 17th. The attendance is said to be larger than ever before, thirty States being represented. The reports of officers show the Grange organization increasing.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT and a party of prominent railway officials have been making a tour of inspection over the Texas and Pacific and New Orleans Pacific roads. They were hospitably entertained at most of the various cities and towns they visited.

JAMES MCFERRON, son of the Rev. Dr. J. B. McFerron, agent of the Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, was instantly killed on the 16th, by an accident on the Alabama and Great Southern Railway near Elyton, Ala.

REV. JAMES B. CORRINGTON, D. D., for 50 years a Methodist minister, a cotemporary of and co-worker with Peter Cartwright, and a quarter of a century ago hardly less famous than that great preacher, died at the residence of his son, Rev. James F. Corrington, in St. Louis, on the 16th.

COL. A. B. MEACHAM has left Washington for Denver, where he will attend the trial of Agent Berry and proceed to Los Pinos Agency in company with his colleagues of the Ute Commission under escort of a body of troops, for the purpose of paying the Northern Utes money due them under treaty.

AN appeal has been issued for aid for the destitute families of the workmen killed by the Stellarton (N. S.) mine accident. There are 83 widows and 110 orphans to be provided for, in addition to which some 700 men are thrown out of employment by the closing of the mine. The entire population of the town is about 2,000.

A SEVERE snow-storm, accompanied by unusually cold weather, prevailed generally on the 16th west of the Mississippi, extending to the Gulf. At Leadville a foot of snow fell and the mercury went down to 20 deg. below zero. In Southern Texas the sugar crop has been badly injured. Many sheep are reported to have perished.

THE wing of the Minnesota Insane Asylum destroyed by fire was occupied exclusively by male patients. All the records were destroyed and the work of identification of patients is necessarily somewhat difficult. Up to the 18th the remains of 18 bodies had been found in the ruins, in addition to which 20 others were known to be missing.

A LARGE amount of counterfeit notes on the Spanish Bank of Havana, Cuba, was captured in New York City, on the 18th, in the possession of Stephen C. Bradwell, who was trapped by the detectives in an attempt to negotiate the notes. Bradwell was taken into custody. His ostensible business is that of a commercial traveler, but he is known to have been previously engaged in several enterprises of a questionable character.

THE Mississippi Valley Inter-State Convention met at the State House in New Orleans on the 16th. The following officers were chosen: President, ex-Chief Justice M. F. Simrall, of Mississippi; Vice-Presidents, Tobias Gibson, Louisiana; Gen. Frank Troutman, Kentucky; W. Gould, Missouri; Alex. Campbell, West Virginia; D. B. Woods, Pennsylvania; L. C. Keever, Ohio; Benj. Riger, Mississippi. Secretary, John C. Henderson, Louisiana.

A RECENT New York dispatch says: The action of the Supreme Court of the United States, dissolving the receivership of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, removes obstacles that have stood in the way of a consolidation of that company with the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. Negotiations for a consolidation of these companies have been in progress for some time, and now the union is likely to be accomplished. Jay Gould is President of both companies, largely interested in both, and he favors their union.

WITHIN the past twenty months 400 deaths have occurred from diphtheria in the Upper Gatineau, near Desert, Ontario. The disease commenced its ravages two years ago in that district, and is now traveling downward. It attacks young and old alike. A woman who had been called on to nurse a patient contracted the disease and died two days afterward. There is something very strange about the prevalence of the disease in that locality. Land is high and dry, being well drained, and it is about the last place one would expect to breed disease.

THE following statement of the condition of the cotton, wheat and oat crops was issued by the Department of Agriculture on the 15th: Cotton reports from the cotton belt were more favorable this month than last in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The weather has been good and the prospects are for an increase of products of from 7 to 15 per cent. In Alabama and all States bordering on the Mississippi River there is reported too much rain and damage from wet and both warm, indicating a decrease in the product since a year ago. In Texas the weather has been generally favorable, and the crop promises an increase of 18 to 20 per cent. The principal complaint there is scarcity of labor. Frosts are generally reported, but, except in few localities, the damage has been slight. The area planted in oats, as reported to this department last spring, was 7 per cent. more than last year. Wheat returns of November show an increase in the wheat crop of the United States of 31,000,000 bushels since 1879. The yield per acre is somewhat less, but the increase in area sown more than counterbalanced the loss of yield. In the States of Maine and California the yield per acre, as well as acreage, shows an increase. The oat crop shows a slight decline as compared with the crop of 1879. The area sown was one per cent. more than the previous year, but the yield per acre is less. In the North Atlantic States the crop is better than last year, but in all States south of Delaware there is a great decline. In Kansas and Nebraska the crop is very poor; in Iowa and Minnesota very good, and about the average in other Western States.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

THE Chilian forces under Commander Lynch are relentlessly raiding the towns and valleys of Northern Peru, levying contributions right and left. The people seem to be panic-stricken, and are fleeing to the interior towns.

THE town of Newport, Ark., was almost wiped out by fire on the night of the 15th. Two-thirds of all the houses are in ashes and some 200 families were rendered homeless and many are in great distress.

THORNHILL and Fields, horse-thieves, were taken from the Sabine Parish (La.) Jail by a party of armed men and riddled with bullets.

COMPTROLLER LAWRENCE, of the Treasury Department, has ruled that the Government is not responsible for injury done by one of its agents. The application for justice was the owner of a horse which was fatally maltreated by a messenger.

TWO young men, well armed, and mounted, entered upon the career of highwaymen near Dallas, Tex., the other day. They were tolerably successful for the greater part of a day, and secured considerable booty from the numerous passers-by on the Denton road. Toward night, however, the Sheriff organized a posse and came down upon the youthful Jack sheppards, at which they broke and run, and, refusing to halt at the Sheriff's command, they were liberally punctured with buckshot. One of them, Otis Conly, fell from his horse, dead; the other escaped, but was thought to be wounded, and could hardly avoid ultimate capture.

THE prospectus of the Panama Canal Company has been issued in Paris. The capital stock is fixed at 300,000,000 francs and the total cost of the work is estimated at 600,000,000 francs, the difference to be raised by the issue of bonds.

THE Chicago *Tribune* has correspondence, apparently reliable, from Wood Mountain, on the Northwestern border, in which it is stated that Sitting Bull has announced his determination never to surrender to the United States authorities, and to fight them to the death; also that Gen. Miles has organized such a campaign against them that the Sioux will doubtless be captured this winter.

THE following statement of the condition of the corn, tobacco and potato crops has been issued by the Department of Agriculture: Corn—The corn crop shows no increase over that of last year, but a rather slight decline for the whole country. The Atlantic States all show an increase, particularly the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The Gulf States suffered from drought in the spring and too much rain during the summer, except the State of Texas, which almost doubles her product. In States north of the Ohio River, Ohio and Michigan increased their yield, while Indiana and Illinois decreased; west of the Mississippi River, Iowa alone increased her yield; on the Pacific slope California shows an increase. Tobacco—There was less land planted in tobacco this year than last. The decrease was principally in the States of Maryland and Virginia. In Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin there was a decided increase. Early in the season weather was not propitious, but in August and September it was very favorable. The average yield per acre as reported November 1, is 740 pounds, against 975 last year. Potatoes—The area planted in potatoes was, this year, about equal to that planted in 1879, but in total crop there is quite a decline. The yield per acre is reported this year at an average of ninety-one bushels, against ninety-eight in 1879, and 69 in 1878. Only three States, Texas, Arkansas and California, report an increase in yield. All others report a decline, more or less. Insect injuries are not of general complaint, but drought is almost universally mentioned.

JAMES B. FERGUSON, a well-to-do farmer residing near Bedford, Ind., hanged himself on account of his daughter having been betrayed by a young man named Kerne.

DANIEL TROUTMAN, a well-to-do farmer of Dauphin County, Pa., was shot and killed by one of two burglars who had effected an entrance to his house and demanded his money at the muzzle of a revolver. Troutman, under pretense of getting the money, secured a double-barreled shot-gun, with which he fired at one of them, but missed him. The other at the same time fire at Troutman, hitting him in the breast and inflicting a mortal wound. The robbers then fled. Troutman, before he died, identified the man who shot him as Henry Rumberger, a man of not very good character, employed on a neighboring estate of which Troutman was the executor. Rumberger was arrested. He denies the crime, but the neighbors generally believe him guilty.

A SPECIAL train on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, conveying four companies of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, en route from Fort Riley, Kans., to San Antonio, was thrown from the track near Corsicana, on the 17th. Privates Mathew Smith, Ed. Lewis and James Riley were killed; eight others were injured, two at least fatally.

THREE masked men entered the residence of William Melton, eight miles west of Meadville, Penn., the other night, and while one held a revolver at Melton's head the others bound and gagged him and his sister, who is his housekeeper. The burglars then searched the house and carried away over $100 and a gold watch.

THE entire family of Daniel Burr, watchman in a Cleveland rail mill, were asphyxiated with gas from a coal stove on the night of the 16th. When Burr returned home in the morning from his work he found the house tightly closed, and forcing an entrance through a window he discovered his wife and three children and two other young women, friends of the family, all lying in an unconscious condition, while a strong odor of coal gas pervaded the house. Prompt efforts at resuscitation were effectual in saving the lives of all but one of the number.

MAMMOTH CITY, Cal., 60 miles from Bodie, has been almost destroyed by fire.

AT Logan, O., Carmi Call emptied a package containing seven pounds of blasting powder into a flour sack. His wife held the sack. He carelessly threw the wrapping-paper that had contained the powder into the stove. The remnant of powder adhering to the paper caused a flash which ignited the entire mass contained in the sack. Mrs. Call's clothing was set on fire and she was otherwise so badly injured that she died within a short time; Call's injuries were severe, but not necessarily fatal. Three children in another part of the room were not injured in the least.

CHARLES S. FISHER, a prominent young lawyer of Cincinnati, and an active Republican politician, is under arrest charged with an attempted fraud upon the ballot-box at the October election.

Two leading Nihilist organizers were hanged at St. Petersburg on the 18th.

SITKA, Alaska, has had a cyclone, followed by an earthquake. Many houses were demolished.

GEN. MILES informs the War Department that Lieut. Kislingbury and his small command were attacked by the Indians near the mouth of Muscleshell Creek, Montana, on the 7th, and forced to retire into the stockade for protection. Additional troops have been sent to their relief.

A NUMBER of indictments have been brought in by the United States Grand Jury at Yankton, D. T., against parties engaged in making fraudulent homestead entries.

THE schooner Abraham Lincoln has been lost off the coast of Liberia, with all on board, 30 in number. Among them was James B. McGill, grandson of a well known colored resident of Baltimore.

MISS SARAH COX, living in Johnston County, N. C., committed suicide by hanging herself with a plow-line. She was a daughter of W. T. Cox., a recently defeated candidate for the Legislature, and was so mortified at her father's failure to be elected that she didn't want to live any longer.

WM. MATTOCKS, an inoffensive old white man, was brutally murdered near Donald's Depot, S. C., the other night. Two men asked for lodgings, and, being denied, entered the house and demanded his money. Mattocks resisting, they killed him and took $700.

EIGHT hundred and fifty Chinamen left San Francisco, on the 18th, in the steamer Oceanic for Hong Kong.

REVISED ELECTION RETURNS.

Connecticut—Official: Garfield's plurality, 2,656; majority, 1,283.

Iowa—Official: Garfield, 183,954; Hancock, 105,928; Weaver, 33,590. Garfield's plurality, 78,126.

Kansas—The following is the official vote in the three Congressional districts of the State: First District—Anderson, Republican, 48,070; Burnes, Democrat, 22,654; Davis, Greenbacker, 7,113; total, 77,837; Anderson's plurality, 25,416; majority, 18,303. Second District—Haskell, Republican, 30,758; Green, Fusion, 23,737; total vote, 54,495; Haskell's majority, 7,021. Third District—Ryan, Republican, 41,094; McDonald, Democrat, 16,976; Mitchell, Greenbacker, 9,396; total vote, 67,466; Ryan's plurality, 24,118; majority, 14,722. Total vote on members of Congress, 199,798. The vote on the Constitutional amendment was—prohibition, for, 91,746; against, 83,968; majority for, 7,775; total vote, 175,711. Constitutional Convention—for, 22,771; against, 144,470; majority against, 121,697. The total vote on State officers was a little over 201,000.

Minnesota—Garfield's plurality is 23,073.

Nebraska—Complete returns show Republican majorities ranging from 22,616 to 24,955; Greenback vote, 3,800. The total vote of the State is 87,500; total vote in 1876, 49,470.

New York—Garfield's plurality, 20,842.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

GOVERNOR JAMES D. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, died at Indianapolis on the 20th, after a few weeks' illness, of inflammation of the bladder, a complaint to which he had been subject for some years past. Deceased was born in Pickaway County, O., June 16, 1808, but since his youth had resided in Knox County, Ind., where his father settled at an early day. In 1843 he was elected to the State Legislature and since then has been almost constantly in public life. In 1874 he was elected to Congress, and in 1876 Governor of the State, his term not having yet expired. His funeral was appointed to take place at his old home, near Wheatland, on the 24th, the body to lie in state at Indianapolis on the 22d and at Vincennes on the 23d. The usual public manifestations of mourning were observed.

AT St. Louis, on the night of the 20th, a man known as Michael H. Donley shot twice a girl named Annie Greaser, and then shot himself, dying instantly. The girl will recover. The shooting took place in a disreputable house of which the girl was an inmate, and was the result of jealousy. Donley was until recently a soldier, belonging to the Frst Cavalry. His real name is said to have been Rehaeck, his parents being Bohemians and residents of St. Louis.

AN express train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, when near Ewing, Ind., on the 20th, struck a wagon in which four men were riding and killed them all. The names of the victims are John McAsker, John L. Robertson, Freeman, and Beverly Richardson. The three former were killed instantly, but Richardson lived several hours. The parties were returning from a funeral. They attempted to cross before the train, the horses balked, and the wagon was struck before the men could make their escape.

THE wholesale drug house of Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., 86 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, was destroyed by fire, together with its entire contents, on the 20th. One girl, an employee, was probably fatally burned. The fire originated in the chemical department, and was caused by the explosion of a bottle of sulphuric ether. Total loss about $220,000; insurance, $160,000.

COL. A. B. MEACHAM, the Ute Commissioner, was arrested in Denver upon his arrival from Washington, as an accessory to the murder of A. D. Jackson, who was killed by the Utes in September.

THE St. Louis Smelting and Refining Works, located at Cheitenham, in the southwestern suburbs, were entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th. John Williams, engineer of the works, lost his life. Property loss, about $100,000; insurance, $48,700. Some 50 hands were employed. The work of rebuilding will begin immediately.

River Improvement Convention—Resolutions Adopted.

IN the Mississippi Valley Inter-State River Improvement Convention held recently at New Orleans, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, by an act passed and approved by the President June 26, 1876, created the Mississippi River Commission, composed of engineers and scientific experts, whose duty it was to make, take in consideration and mature such plan or plans as will connect, permanently locate and deepen the channel and protect the banks of the Mississippi River, improve and give safety and ease to the navigation thereof, and for other purposes; and,

WHEREAS, Said Commission, after a careful survey, have made a detailed report as to the most practicable, feasible and economic method of improving the navigation and commerce of the Mississippi River; and

WHEREAS, A bill, No. 6,326, has been introduced and is now pending in Congress, framed in accordance with plans, estimates and specifications, and drawn in accordance with the report of said Commission; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approve the report of said Commission and earnestly request Senators and Members of Congress from the States included in the Mississippi Valley to use their best efforts to secure the passage of said bill.

Resolved, That we recognize the improvement of tributary streams as second only in importance to the main stream, and that it is the duty and interest of the Government to inaugurate a general system of river improvement embracing the whole system of rivers in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Resolved, That the Legislatures of States, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and other commercial and municipal bodies in every city and town on the banks of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, be and they are hereby requested to take such action as may aid in the passage of Bill No. 6,326, and now pending before Congress, for the improvement of the Mississippi River.

Resolved, That the Department of Government having charge of snag-boats in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers shall, as far as practicable in short crossings, remove snags and wrecks so as to make a clear channel of at least 300 feet.

Resolved, That with a view of facilitating and extending commerce between the States of the Mississippi Valley, West Indies, Mexico, Central and other South American States and Brazil, this Convention do recommend to Congress such legislation as shall establish and maintain regular and continuous mail service between New Orleans and such ports and foreign countries herein named as the Postmaster-General may deem best suited to the interests of trade and commerce.

Report of General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, November 15.

The annual report of General Sherman to the Secretary of War is given to the public to-day. After calling attention to various subordinate reports, the General says:

"I agree with General Sheridan that the army is too small in enlisted men to fulfill the heavy duties now imposed on it, and is overworked. I, therefore, renew my recommendation of last year that Congress be asked to give 25,000 enlisted men specifically to the troops of the line of the army, and to make a separate provision for detachments 'of advance men,' 'engineer battalion,' 'hospital stewards,' 'commissary sergeants,' 'West Point detachments,' 'detailed clerks,' etc., in the same manner as has already been done for the Signal Corps. In this connection I will venture to call your attention to the fact that the Revised Statutes, edition of 1878, Sec. 1,115, defining the organization of the army, limits the strength to 'not more than 30,000 enlisted men,' but subsequent appropriation bills by provisos have limited the expenditures to 25,000 enlisted men. Still the legal strength is 30,000 enlisted men, and that number is the least possible at which we can maintain the present organization of forty regiments in anything like good order, discipline and economy, and I infer this end can be reached by simply omitting the provisos in the next appropriation bill.

"The prosperous times and easy financial condition of the Treasury may now enable Congress to provide suitable armaments for the forts which guard the chief harbors of the country."

Speaking of the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, General Sherman says:

"These railroads have completely revolutionized our country in the past few years, and impose on the military an entire change of policy. Hitherto we have been compelled to maintain small posts along our wagon and stage routes of travel. These are no longer needed, because no longer used, and the settlements which grow up specially along the new railroads afford the security necessary, and the regular stations built for storage at convenient distances afford the necessary shelter for stores, and for the men when operating in the neighborhood. We should now absolutely abandon many of the smaller posts hitherto necessary, and concentrate at strategic points, generally near the National frontier or where railroads intersect, so as to send out detachments promptly to districts where needed.

"In my judgment the time has now come for the military authorities to select a suitable strategic point for permanent occupation and improvement, whence detachments can be sent out for special service. As long as we possess and must care for these small posts it is impossible to abandon them to waste, and we are forced to build them, but if Congress will designate to the President, the Secretary of War and a Board of Officers the right to sell those posts and appropriate the proceeds of sale to strategic points, I am certain it will result in great economy and enable us to maintain large garrisons with increased discipline and better service. For similar reasons and because the commerce on our lakes has grown on in ships of 3,000 tons and over, and because of the heavy draft of war vessels, most of our sea-coast defenses are superfluous. We now have 50,000,000 people, and the idea of any hostile force landing on our coast is preposterous; yet our great commercial ports should be made so safe that even an approximation of danger would not be felt. Portland, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Hampton Roads, Port Royal, Key West, Pensacola, New Orleans, San Diego, San Francisco and Port Townsend should all be properly fortified and garrisoned. All minor forts should be sold or abandoned. An annual appropriation of $1,000,000 would in ten years put these forts in good order, and another million a year would properly arm them, and the Secretary of War and President should have discretion in the disbursement of this money. Artillery officers should also be associated with engineers in constructing, altering and repairing sea-coast defenses, because the men who have to fight these batteries should have something to do in their construction."

Referring to the reports of General Schofield and Colonel Getty relative to West Point and the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, General Sherman says:

"In my judgment both those institutions are in as good order as possible, and both are an honor to the country. Education must always be the surest basis of National security and honor. The education and manly training imparted to young men at West Point have repaid the United States a thousand times their cost, and have more than verified the predictions of General Washington. From time to time periodical complaints have arisen to its prejudice, such as occurred last year in regard to the colored cadet, Whittaker. A thorough, patient, close investigation and the proof of a tumult of abuse resulted in the perfect vindication of the authorities of that Academy. Every cadet at West Point is an appointee of a member of Congress, each member having a cadet of his own nomination there, with only ten appointed by the President at large. The corps of cadets is therefore a yearly counterpart of our National House of Representatives. The same laws, the same regulations, the same instruction books, clothing and food are common to all, and a more democratic body never existed on earth than is the corps of cadets. Prejudice is alleged against colored cadets. Prejudice of race is the most difficult to contend against of any in this world. There is no more such prejudice at West Point than in the country at large, and the practice of equality at West Point is in advance of the rest of the country. The authorities at the Academy have no voice in the selection of candidates and must receive, train and educate such as are there, regardless of nationality, color, or previous condition. To discriminate in favor of a colored boy by reason of his color is as much a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution as to discriminate against him, perfect impartiality being the rule, and that, I believe, the authorities at West Point have endeavored to follow. In this connection I desire to state that in my judgment the requirement that all enlisted men of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry shall be colored men, while the officers are white, is not consistent with the amendment of the Constitution referred to. All men should be enlisted who are qualified, and assigned to regiments regardless of color or previous condition. Such has been the rule and usage in the navy for years, and the army would soon grow accustomed to it. No body of men on earth has more reverence for the Constitution and laws than the army, and I pledge my own and the good faith of all in the service to enforce faithfully every part of the Constitution of the United States, and every law made in pursuance thereof. General Schofield is abundantly able to enforce the laws and regulations of the academy.

"The education at Fort Monroe, under the supervision of Colonel Getty, is purely professional, and limited chiefly to the artillery arm of the service. This education cannot be found in another college in America, and is valuable because the use of artillery is limited to war on a large scale, and cannot be learned in our Indian wars or in common life. When the necessity arises for artillery officers, as in our Mexican war and also our civil war, it is sudden and immediate. This school costs nothing but the ordinary garrison expenses. I still desire to establish a similar school for infantry and cavalry at Leavenworth as soon as the condition of Indian affairs will admit of the sure release of some good infantry regiment from the distant frontier, which I hope will occur within the next year."

The report concludes as follows:

"In conclusion, I beg to state that the entire army is, in my opinion, as patriotic, as patient, as willing to encounter danger and hard service, as at any former period of our history. The rapid extension of railroads and mails has much improved the general condition and contentment of the officers and men, and they simply suffer the usual fate of peace in slow promotion and the apprehension of changes which never come. The country is so large that regimental transfers and changes are costly, and the consequence has been many regiments have remained longer in remote quarters than seemed fair; but I have endeavored to make the regimental changes as fast as possible, consistent with the annual appropriations."

THE INSANE ASYLUM HORROR.

Particulars of the Burning of a Portion of the Minnesota Insane Asylum at St. Peter—Several Lives Lost by Burning and Freezing.

ST. PAUL, Minn., November 18.

A bulletin to the *Pioneer Press*, from St. Peter, says:

The number of lives lost by burning and freezing in the Insane Asylum are variously estimated from twenty to fifty. Loss on building, $300,000.

A special dated at four a. m., says: "The scenes at the burning of the south wing of the hospital were heartrending in the extreme. So appalling a sight has rarely been witnessed, and, I trust in God, may never be again. The patients in the annex wing were males. Many of them refused to leave the building at all. They ran up and down the halls screaming and crying and acting like the Bedlamites they were. Of course those who could not be coaxed nor forced out of the building became the unhappy victims of the flames and suffered a horrible death in the pit of fire, others were saved by ladders, and some by leaping from the windows; some were nearly nude, some shoeless and hatless, and all were exposed to the exceeding cold of the night. Many of the poor, demented and crazed inmates fled as if for their lives, and could not be overtaken or confined. Their sufferings in this frightful condition can better be imagined than described. The whole catastrophe is a fearful one to contemplate, and one impossible to describe. The poor, dazed inmates of the asylum who had escaped the flames were at large half clothed, and were to be seen in all directions flying in wild fright from those who attempted to save them. The air was bitter cold, and the poor wretches with half naked bodies and bleeding feet were flying about hiding in alleys and dark corners. It was a sight once seen never to be forgotten.

"For some time the capacity of the building has been tried to its utmost. There were about 600 patients, and every inch of space was utilized. What will be done with these poor creatures turned out in the cold, and their malady increased by the excitement of the occasion, is a serious question. There are two other buildings situated in the town which are used, but they are already crowded to their full capacity. The asylum at Rochester is full, and will doubtless be unable to provide accommodations for any of the inmates at St. Peter, turned out in the cold by the terrible catastrophe."

Another special says: "While the flames were steadily progressing the Matron of the female department made all haste to get the inmates out, many of them ran shrieking in their nights clothes in the snow drifts, even burying themselves in the snow, and had to be dragged into the barns and sheds, while those near by wrapped blankets and shawls around them. Hence, intense suffering could not be avoided, as they had to be taken about fifteen or twenty rods through the snow to the nearest shelter, which was on the hill immediately in the rear of the south wing. Yet when we turn to the main apartments our blood runs cold as we gaze into those burning walls and realize what was the doom of more than one poor demented man to-night. Those who crowded into the long corridors of the south wing stood around there moaning and shivering like poor dumb brutes. The actual number burned cannot be gotten at in any way at the present time, as many are known to have wandered away in the intense excitement that prevailed throughout the whole premises. Several bodies were taken out of some of the rooms and halls, and several persons taken out into the halls seemed determined to return to the fire, like a horse that is being led from the flames. One room, occupied by two, was broken into, and while one was dragged out the other was determined to remain in his warm bed, and when dragged out insisted on waiting to be dressed.

"The principal cause of delay in getting a stream of water on the fire from the hospital hose was the almost utter uselessness of the hose, from the fact that it had not been in use for so long that it required to be wet from the end with hot water poured on the outside of the hose. Meantime the flames spread very rapidly from the casement, filling the halls completely full of smoke, and making it impossible to do anything at saving the inmates of the north wing, only by putting up ladders and prying off the fire screens from the doors, taking them out, and actually bringing them down in their arms, without clothing, in many cases. At the other windows there were three or four begging to be saved from death, while the flames were bursting from the adjoining windows at them."

A special from St. Peter at 3 p. m. says: "It is still difficult to get at the names and particulars of the awful calamity that came upon us last night, as all is terror and excitement, and the grim ruin and slowly rising smoke strike the heart as sullen reminders of the shocking fire. To get at a complete list of those killed and hurt is not now among the possibilities. I have just seen Dr. Bartlett, of the asylum, and he says there are not more than twelve lives lost, and probably as many more hurt and suffering from the bitter cold of last night; indeed, more people are believed to be hurt and dying from exposure to the weather than from burns received. Other people say that as many as twenty insane people either perished in the flames or died on the cold hills during the night. So many of the patients have disappeared that it cannot be told who are dead and who ran away.

"The suffering has been terrible, and no pen can describe it or human mind realize it. Hundreds of the patients are as helpless as children, and are seemingly shocked and dazed so as to render them almost insensible.

"The real damage to the hospital building will amount to $200,000. The center building and south wing have been preserved and the ruins of the other portions of the building are being overhauled as fast as possible in the search for the dead. The officers of the institution are making every effort to discover the whereabouts of missing patients and take care of those still here. Arrangements will be perfected before night closes by which all will be comfortably cared for."

THE Corean Government has forbidden the sale of any native maps of the country to Europeans and even to Japanese. The latter however, have for some time past been very active in surveying the coast, and, when opportunity offered, the interior of Corea, and their map, when published, will no doubt prove very useful, as they have a deservedly good reputation for accuracy in their cartographical work.

THE telegraph tells us "the Kurds have fallen back,' which, perhaps, indicates that the whey is clear

Abram Hewitt Pays His Respects to Judge Davis.

In his opinion in the case of Kenward Philp, charged with having forged the Garfield-Morey letter and thus criminally libeling General Garfield, Judge Davis characterized the conduct of Mr. Hewitt in severe and unjudicial and partisan terms. Mr. Hewitt makes the following reply:

The Judge who sits upon the bench is supposed to know the evidence which has been given by a witness. Certainly he should examine it before he undertakes to make statements as to its nature and to draw conclusions from it. That Judge Davis has not performed this duty the following comparison of his statement with my testimony will serve to prove:

The passage is quoted from the opinion in which it is made to appear that the Morey letter was not published until after Mr. Hart had it examined by Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt makes this rejoinder:

Now, the simple and unanswerable reply to all this statement, the extraordinary comments in which Judge Davis has seen fit to indulge, is that the letter had already been published in *Truth* before I had ever seen Mr. Hart or the original letter, or any copy of it. This fact Judge Davis must have known when he penned the above lines, because I had sworn, in his presence, and after the cross-examination by Mr. Stoughton, in which Mr. Bliss intervened to verify the dates, that the interview with Mr. Hart and the examination of the letter took place on the 20th of October, after its publication in *Truth*, and not before. I do not know whether Mr. Hart made a mistake in his testimony as to date, but if he did there is no possible justification for Judge Davis to base a statement on this mistake in order to attack from the Bench the character of a citizen after the date had been fixed beyond the possibility of all controversy.

While writing this statement I sent a messenger to Mr. Hart to ascertain whether he had ever made any declaration at variance with the facts as I have stated them. Mr. Hart replies he never said, testified, or thought that Mr. Hewitt, or any one connected with the National Committee, saw the letter in advance of the publication of the text of the letter in *Truth* on the 20th of October. I never pronounced the body and signature of the letter to be in the handwriting of General Garfield. On the contrary, in the presence of Mr. Hart, and all the gentlemen present, I declared the body of the letter not to be in the handwriting of General Garfield, but that I believed the signature to be his autograph. As to the second interview in the evening, it took place after my speech at Chickering Hall, when I was exhausted, and took no other part in the discussion but to reaffirm my belief in the genuineness of the signature. I did not tell Mr. Hart that I would have made it a forgery if I could, nor has he or any one else testified I ever used the expression.

To Judge Davis' assertion that Hewitt "went on with his associates scattering the forgery broadcast throughout the country," Hewitt replies:

So far as I am concerned, it would, perhaps, be sufficient answer to say that I never circulated any lithographs or fac-similes of either kind, but, in order to show with what reckless eagerness the charge is made, I state that I am assured by the person who did send out the fac-similes that only the first or accurate ones were circulated, and that the second or amended fac-similes were only published in *Truth*, over which it is not pretended the committee had any control. I forbear to make any commentary whatever upon the extraordinary character of the opinion produced by Judge Davis. It is enough for me to point out that the foundation upon which he has built up an attack upon my character is false in fact, and with this demonstration the consequences can only be damaging to himself. I was prepared for this attack by the evidently premeditated preliminary statement of Mr. Stoughton in the *Times* of yesterday, and I am now forced to believe that there is a concerted scheme to attempt to break me down in this community where I have lived for fifty years, and to which I can more safely trust for just judgment than to a Judge of the Supreme Court who forgets that when he becomes a Judge he should cease to be a partisan.

The Late Democratic Presidential Candidate.

General Hancock is General Hancock still, but he is none the worse for that. The campaign in which he has been defeated has not hurt him. On the contrary, the country knows him much better than it ever knew him before, and its enlarged information concerning him is all to his advantage. The ordeal through which he has passed has been no ordinary one. He has had to meet in one way or another misconception and misrepresentation, but all that he has done so admirably that it might be difficult to say in which party he had the most admirers. He has proved himself invulnerable to the shafts of party slander and malignity. The keenest points have been turned against the impenetrable armor of character by which he has been protected, and this element of strength was long ago confessed by his party opponents, who desired a campaign free from personalities, because they could not match our Achilles, who, if vulnerable in his heel, has given his enemies no chance to know it, as he never turns his heels toward them. The campaign has resulted in the temporary defeat of the Democratic party, but General Hancock is not to blame for it. Personally, he is as grand in defeat as he ever was in victory. He has a clear conscience, and in all the opportunity that a hot canvass opens for mistakes in a Presidential contest he has done nothing to lower his self-respect or lower the standard of manliness which the world has associated with him. He has no reason to be sorry that he accepted the leadership to which he was assigned by the action of the Democratic party. It was a patriotic act on their part, and on his. He is a man eminently worthy the confidence of any party, and, as we have already stated, the broader acquaintance with his character and abilities that has resulted from his candidacy is of value to the country. His motives have stood the test of analysis. His patriotism at every point has been found without speck or flaw. His knowledge of the principles upon which our system of government rests, and his appreciation of the considerations that should rule in every department of that Government, are remarkable in a military man, and won't have been of great value to the country. But the decision of the people has been averse to that and General Hancock can stand it quite as well as they can. He has accepted the result like a soldier, a philosopher and a gentleman. He has grown in the love and respect of the people from the time he was nominated until the present, and his name will always be among those to be wreathed with the tokens of honor and popular regard. There are only kind words and kind thoughts for him, however much others may be criticised.—*Boston Post.*

—The President has resumed business at the White House. His attention is called to the violation of C——l S——e O——r N——r 1 during his prolonged absence.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—What a splendid chance the Democratic party has for growth. The seed corn is still good. Splendid crops by-and-by.—*Boston Statesman.*

What Has the Country Gained?

The country will have time enough, and we fear reason enough, to reflect on the causes of the defeat of General Hancock. It is sufficient to-day to point out some of them.

The tariff issue which the Republican orators and journalists, without knowing or caring what it meant, imagined would be useful to them as a means of frightening business men equally ignorant, to a great extent superseded the sectional issue in the manufacturing districts of the Eastern States. But taking the country through, it is evident that "the solid South" was still the bugbear upon which the Republicans most successfully relied. Their appeal was to sectional hate and fear—to hatred of a section which had been fairly beaten in battle, and to fear of a section which Senator Conkling, the most conspicuous advocate of the Republican cause, devoted his speech to showing is too weak to be in any way formidable! That Americans should have been moved to vote for a candidate like Garfield by appeal of this kind does not speak well either for their magnanimity or for their intelligence.

The cry of "the solid South" is the more curious since, practically, the sectional "issue" is not an issue at all in a political sense. A political issue is raised when one party proposes a policy or a system of laws which the other party opposes, or when one party proposes the repeal of legislation by which the other party stands. What issue of that kind was raised by the Republican campaign orators? The laws providing for the Federal control of elections will undoubtedly be repealed by the Democrats if the Democrats ever have power to repeal them, but these laws are not sectional. They are simply devices to enable the party in control of the Administration to swindle the opposition in communities in which the opposition has a majority of voters. This is perfectly well understood, and, except publicly, is not denied. These laws are simply part of the party machine and have nothing to do with the purposes which parties are organized to promote. They will be used against the East or the West, just as they have been used against the South, whenever the occasion arises. One would have imagined, to hear the Republican speakers talk, that they seriously proposed to do something about the South, but they do not. The logical consequence of their position is that the reconstruction laws should be revived and the South remanded to a condition of tutelage and of government by Major-Generals, such as it was subjected to in 1867. But in point of fact no measure looking to that end has been advocated or so much as introduced by any Republican in Congress or elsewhere. The collapse of the reconstruction laws in 1877 was final and complete. Mr. Hayes withdrew the troops from the South with the acquiescence of the whole of his own party, the leaders of which were alienated, not by that action in which he plainly had no alternative, but by the spasmodic and somewhat ridiculous attacks he made upon their own power. General Grant would equally have been compelled to withdraw the tro