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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1877.

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DOMESTIC NEWS.

A Gang of Forgers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A man named Stevens, alias Henderson, a man of wealth and respectability, known here as a speculator in grain and stocks, was arrested yesterday near Grand Haven as the leader of a gang of forgers, who have been operating with success throughout the country, having, it is estimated, swindled various banks out of millions of dollars. Among his accomplices, also under arrest, are Nelson A. Gosner, a wealthy man of Minnesota, and formerly member of the Legislature of that State, and one E. B. Weston, of this city, formerly a real estate agent.

The President's Tour.

WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 20.—The President and party left at 8:30 a. m. for the White Mountains. From Plymouth the party will go to Concord on Thursday morning on a special train, reaching there about noon the same day, where a levee will be given in honor of the President at the Opera House. The President will be in Washington on Saturday evening.

The Bannocks Eager to Fight the Nez Perces.

FORT HALL AGENCY, Idaho, Aug. 20.—Capt. Bainbridge, with a company of scouts enlisted from the Bannocks and Shoshones, left here yesterday to look after the hostiles camped at the Hole-in-the-Rock, about ninety miles north of here. According to accounts received yesterday, the hostiles had possession of the station and would allow no one to pass either way. They told those who made an attempt to pass to turn back, and they would not be molested.

The telegraph line is down and strung in different directions. All the young Bannocks and Shoshones at this agency who could raise guns left this morning to fight the hostiles.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—The first race for the purse of \$300 for maiden three-year olds, two-quarters of a mile, was won by Eugene N. Robinson in 1:19. The second race, purse of \$300, one mile, was won by Madge. Time, 1:45. The third race for a purse of \$350, one mile and a quarter, was won by Bombast in 2:15. The last race for a purse of \$350, one mile and five furlongs, was won by Rappahannock in 2:56.

Embezzlement of Government Funds.

RICHMOND, Aug. 20.—Deputy Collector Charles B. Vaden, charged with embezzlement of government funds, has been held in \$5000 bail. He states that he lost the money gambling.

New England Ancestry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A succession of pleasant incidents continue in the New England progress. The entire Executive party, except Key, seem to have had maternal or paternal source, and perhaps both, in Yankee land.

When President Hayes claimed that he was the "get," some three generations removed, of a Puritan blacksmith, it is reported that the band played the "Anvil Chorus," from "Il Trovatore."

Probable District Attorney for Alabama.—**WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.**—Persons is the probable District Attorney for Alabama.

A Mexican Revolution Prevented.—**SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.**—Guaymas advices of the 19th, report that Gen. Huerta has recognized the late election as valid, and has resigned as constitutional Governor. This will prevent revolution.

WAR NOTES.

A Fight With Mukhtar Pasha.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—On Saturday the Russians, numbering 35,000 infantry, ten regiments of cavalry and 110 guns, attacked Mukhtar Pasha along the line extending from Magarajik to Yokinar. The fight commenced at 7 o'clock a. m., and at 6 o'clock p. m. the Russians retreated in good order to their encampment, pursued by the Turks.

The Decisive Battle of the War Soon to be Fought.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—It is calculated that 180,000 men are now actually on march to reinforce the Russian army, and that the next battle about Plevna is meant to be decisive; hence the delay for the sake of insuring success.

Servia and Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—The Servian diplomatic agent here denies that troops have been sent to the frontier, and that Servia has resolved to participate in the war, and declares that Servia has no knowledge of any intention on the part of Russia to send an army through Servia.

Greece's War Preparations.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A telegram from Athens states that the Ministry have ordered the speedy fortification of the chief ports so as to have them completed by the last of October. Similar orders have been issued respecting the preparation of men-of-war. Still nobody in Athens believes in the immediate outbreak of war.

Germany Appeals to the Geneva Convention.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Germany's representations to the Porte in reference to the atrocities committed by the Turkish troops are based on the Geneva Convention, which, to the German view, not only binds belligerents to observe its provisions toward each other, but gives to a neutral the right to insist on its faithful observance.

A Cavalry Expedition of the Russians.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The *News'* correspondent at St. Nicolai, the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, referring to the dispatch of the Fourth Cavalry Division on an independent expedition for the purpose of stopping the

Turkish communication with Sophia by blocking Ochodik Pass, telegraphs as follows: It is felt here that this should have been done earlier, but if successful now it will still have a good result. In the event of a Turkish defeat at Plevna it would go far toward making it another Sedan. The expedition is obviously hazardous.

The Turks Taking the Offensive.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The *News'* correspondent says that the activity of the Turks at Plevna in sending out cavalry reconnaissance seems as though they had some intention of taking the offensive. The weather is now fine again and the roads are rapidly changing from mud to dust.

The Turks Advancing.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—A Galatz telegram reports that 7000 Turkish or Egyptian troops, having disembarked at Salina and are marching to Taltzcha, which is weakly garrisoned. The Turks from Silistria are reported marching against Tehernavoda, and the Russians hurrying to Ismail, where reinforcements are expected.

The Montenegrins Before Nieska.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Advices from Sara and Cetinje state that yesterday the Montenegrins carried the last outwork of Niosos and are pushing through the town toward the fortress. Strong Turkish reinforcements, estimated at ten thousand, mostly irregulars, are hastening to relieve the besieged town. Five thousand Montenegrins have started in the direction of Restac to oppose the Turkish advances.

Suleiman Pasha and Mehmet Ali Join Forces.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The *Times'* dispatch, dated Shumla, August 18, says: The junction of Suleiman Pasha with Mehmet Ali may be regarded as beyond doubt.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Crops in India.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the prospects for autumn crops in Southern India may be regarded as hopeless. The most critical condition of affairs is in Western, Central and Northern India. Crops are fairly good in Eastern India.

Peace in Darfur.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 20.—The reported suppression of the insurrection in Darfur by Col. Gordon, without bloodshed, is confirmed from Massowah. Col. Gordon is expected at Sennait soon to negotiate peace with Abyssinia. The king has sent an amicable letter, consenting to an interview.

A Panic at Corea.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Corea reports a panic there. Two Turks having been murdered, their compatriots have armed themselves and demand revenge. The situation is considered critical.

The German Cabinet on Russian Outrages.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The North German *Gazette* confirms the report that the representations by the Turkish Ambassador of alleged Russian outrages have met with unfavorable reception from the German Cabinet.

Death of a Doctor.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Dr. Henri Conneau, physician to the late Emperor Napoleon, is dead.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Gold 105. U. S. 6's of 1881, 111 1/2; do coupons 112 1/2 @ 113 1/2; 4 1/2's coupons 107 1/2; do 1865, new issue, 107 1/2; do 1867, 108 1/2 @ 109 1/2; do 1868, coupons, 111 1/2 @ 112 1/2; do 1869, 109 1/2 @ 110 1/2; new 5's, 108 1/2; 113; currency 6's, 124 1/2 @ 125 1/2; new 5's, 108 1/2; 10-40's, 108 1/2; new 5's 107 1/2; Erie 11.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Flour very dull. Wheat lower; No. 2 red, \$1.20 bid cash; No. 3, \$1.14 cash, \$1.13 for August, \$1.04 @ 1.05 for September; Corn lower at 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2 for cash, 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2 for September; Oats quiet, 25 1/2 cash and October. Whisky firm at \$1.00. Pork higher, \$12 asked, \$11.50 bid cash and August. Bulk meats, no sales. Bacon lower, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, lard nominal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Corn steady, 41 1/2 @ 41 3/4, September, 41 1/2 @ 41 3/4, October, 41 1/2 @ 41 3/4, November, 41 1/2 @ 41 3/4, December, 41 1/2 @ 41 3/4. Flour dull, buyers' favor; wheat, spot quiet and short clear, 45 @ 46, long clear, 45 1/2 @ 46 1/2, steady, \$1.20 steady or October, \$1.17 1/2 seller year. Lard steady and quiet, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4, September, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4, October, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Flour quiet. Wheat lower to sell, white \$1.20 @ 30. Corn steady, 45 @ 50. Oats firm, 25 @ 31. Whisky firm, \$1.00. Pork nominal. Lard in fair demand, 8 1/2 bid. Bulk meats steady, 4.80 @ 6 1/2. Bacon steady, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Cotton easy, Uplands 11 7-16, Orleans 11 9-16, sales 5791 bales. Futures easy; August 11.40 @ 11.45, September 11.10 @ 11.21, October 10.78 @ 10.81, November 10.68 @ 10.72, December 10.70 @ 10.75. Flour dull, buyers' favor; wheat, spot quiet and short clear, 45 @ 46, long clear, 45 1/2 @ 46 1/2, steady, \$1.20 steady or October, \$1.17 1/2 seller year. Lard steady and quiet, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4, September, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4, October, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—Uplands, Low Middling clause, August delivery, 5 31-32; prime mess beef 95 1/2-; American lard 48 5/8; tallow 41 3/4. Sales of American 4300; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 5 31-32.

MARINE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Arrived: Alps, Somerset, Wisconsin. Arrived out: Gregario, Yna. Homeward: Francis Herbert, for Hampton Roads; Ranger, for Tybee; Octavia, for New Orleans.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—Departed: Julia and Alice, for New Orleans.

HARD TIMES IN THE NORTH.

THE GENERAL BANKRUPTCY OF NORTHERN MERCHANTS AND CORPORATIONS.

The South Appealed to to Aid Them in Tiding Over These Difficulties—The Impossibility of Doing This.

[Special Correspondence N. O. Democrat.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 16, 1877.

Some time ago, in a letter devoted to a review of the hard times prevailing all over the North, I asserted that several of the staunchest insurance companies were amending their securities and reorganizing their systems of investment. This assertion, with others in the same letter, was roughly handled by several Northern newspapers, which charged me with feeding the reading public of the South upon sensational trash, and with a design to appeal to sectional animosity by traducing the Northern community. In reply to all these critics I would respectfully offer the following, which I clip from the *New York Times* of to-day:

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Special Dispatch to the *New York Times*.] **HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15.**—The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, finding that its current income is not sufficient to meet maturing death claims and endowment and other payments falling due, has begun borrowing on its Western mortgages. It has just negotiated a loan of \$100,000 with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company on mortgages on property located in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Toledo and Chicago. The Connecticut Mutual officers have had all the real estate covered by these mortgages examined and reappraised, and will loan not to exceed 50 per cent of the appraisal, and not exceeding 75 per cent of the amount of notes secured by the mortgages. As the negotiable securities owned by the company are all hypothecated, and its building in Hartford is mortgaged for \$200,000 to the Etna Life Company, the only resource left is to raise money on its mortgages. But it is hoped that this necessity will not long continue, and there is an expectation on the part of the managers of the company that it will not. It would destroy all hopes of successful recuperation in the interest of policy-holders, as insurance men here look at it, should there be a long continuance in the disturbance of invested assets.

This is simply a case which has passed beyond the power of the Northern press to conceal, and so we discover the facts. But you must know that is to conceal or ignore the true state of affairs in the hope of averting a panic. I must be permitted to say that this policy is as pernicious as has been the financial and commercial practices that have, for years past, been leading to the present condition of things. If the situation here were merely the result of a temporary stagnation, or if it were any rational ground for hope that it could be "tided over," the policy of whistling to keep the courage up would not be reprehensible. But there is no ground for any such hope and my philosophy has always taught me to face the worst first and have done with it. Therefore I shall continue to exhaust my faculties for advising the Southern people of the true state of affairs in the North, and shall counsel them to steer altogether clear of investing any money or risking any interests in any Northern institutions whatsoever until the existing condition of things shall have been rectified.

Say what may be said about the wrongfulness of purveying to sectionalism, the fact stands and always will stand so long as climate affects the temperaments and characters of men, that the North and the South are divided upon lines of business method, social custom and industrial habit; whereby are produced distinctions and diversities, if not antagonisms of interest, which at best can only be mitigated by political unity and which are often aggravated by circumstances arising from that fact. Discussing this subject a day or two ago with an eminent financier, I was told that the two great sections should be mutually helpful to each other; my friend admitted the diversity of interests which I claimed to exist, but he said that they were local interests and subordinate to those of the nation at large, which regulated all local interests.

So, said I, you would have Southern men go on insuring in Northern companies and sending their produce to Northern commission houses, would you, when you know that there is no telling what day the insurance companies may go into liquidation and the commission houses into bankruptcy, carrying with them the policies and balances of their Southern patrons?

Certainly, he replied; do not try to stop the wheels of business. Large consignments of cotton, sugar and rice may save many a commission house that would otherwise go under, and active business in the South this fall may rescue many an insurance company, which the stagnation in business and the collapse of securities in the North might otherwise force into liquidation. I rejoined that this would be sound reasoning but for the all-important fact that

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE NORTH

was past all help; that it proceeded from radical causes, and hence was incurable by superficial remedies; that it was the natural and inevitable result of spending ten dollars for every eight earned or produced; that there was no way out of the present situation except through the general bankrupt law, and that sooner or later the whole Northern community must go into bankruptcy, settle up its debts at ten, twenty-five or fifty cents on the dollar, as the case might be, wipe out the old accounts, abandon the old scale of doing business and of living, take a new start, practice economy, be virtuous, and thus ultimately be happy. Holding to these as fixed opinions, founded upon the calmest and most dispassionate observation, I assured my friend that I should strenuously advise the Southern people to deal with the North strictly for cash and to

reaching the Southern people, and that I should use them to the utmost. I deem it the strict duty of every Southern editor to advise his readers of the hollowness and rottenness of all the financial and commercial institutions of the North; that they may not be led to embark any of the effects they have saved from the rapine of carpet-baggers or any of the profits that may accrue from their lately liberated industries, in the sinking fortunes of the North; which inflated itself to bursting in the madness of exulting conquest whereof they were the victims.

I can go to-morrow and buy the first mortgage bonds of a railroad, which is the shortest line from New York city to the great lakes, for thirty-five cents on the dollar! Within two weeks I have seen

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE which four years ago cost \$60,000, sold for \$12,500—and when I say "cost \$60,000" I mean that that was the price of the bricks and mortar and the labor that joined them in an edifice; I leave the ground and its real or supposed value out of the question utterly. I could fill this page of the *Democrat* with an abstract of mortgages which could not be realized upon to-day for sixty per cent of their face, and which were taken within the last six years at seventy-five per cent of the ratable value of the property, without going off Broadway in this city; and you know that real estate fluctuates less upon Broadway than on any other thoroughfare in the United States!

Within two weeks I have seen a first mortgage of \$80,000 on Dearborn street property in Chicago, refused as collateral security for a loan of \$22,000 and subsequently sold for \$20,000 cash!

Something like five years ago a friend of mine invested \$40,000 in an elegant residence in one of the interior towns of this State. He laid out \$25,000 in embellishing it and improving his grounds. Two years ago he mortgaged it for \$15,000 to "tide over" a rough deal in his business. Last year he put a second mortgage for \$6000 on it, to "tide" a little further. And week before last the sheriff finished up the "tiding" process by knocking the property down to the holder of the first mortgage for his face. I asked the holder of the second mortgage why he did not bid it in and save his \$6000. His reply was to the point: "I'd rather lose \$6000 than \$10,000!" he said. To get the property he would have had to pay the face of the first mortgage in cash, which would have made the property cost him \$21,000. But he assured me that it was not actually worth, at ruling prices, above \$10,000 or \$11,000, because it "belonged to

A CLASS OF PROPERTY ALREADY TOO PLENTY FOR THE GOOD OF THE COUNTRY.

That is to say, elegant residences which no one is able to buy, and which cannot be rented at suitable rates to proper persons. I might add that my friend's bankruptcy was superinduced by over confidence in his fellow men, and hastened by the refusal of his family, or rather the "young lady" portion thereof, to make their style of living conform to their rapidly declining fortunes after the panic of '73. I saw one of the girls the day of the sale. She was chiefly grieved because she had been suddenly called home from Newport, where she "was just having the most splendid time of the season!"

Crusty old bachelors like myself, or my valued friend the head of the proprietorship of the *Democrat*, might observe that a community which breeds a race of women whereof the "above girl" is a fair sample, does not deserve any better luck.

It is not pleasant to write these things, but they are solemn facts, and I think the readers of the *Democrat* are entitled to full knowledge of them. I shall be satisfied, and rest in the serene consciousness of duty performed, if what I have written shall be the means of causing one Southern man to halt and desist from any contemplated involvement of himself and his possessions in any hollow institution of Northern trade or finance.

I notice that the Northern newspapers, commenting on the situation, lay stress on the stiffness of government bonds, even at the low rates of interest current in the new series; instancing that fact as an indication that the times are not so bad as they seem to be! Great God! is such talk the gibbering of idiots, or is it the device of knaves to conceal facts and delude the public? I suspect it is the latter; for surely no such idiot could be at the head of a newspaper as a man unable to comprehend that the inquiry for government bonds at four per cent is due to the fact that there is

NO OTHER SECURITY REALLY SAFE TO TOUCH AT ANY PRICE OR ANY RATE OF INTEREST. Let us look at the facts: The Treasury officials report a demand for these bonds in small quantities vastly beyond their wildest expectations. Well, upon examination I find that the bulk of this demand is by executors, trustees of funds, guardians, etc., etc., who are under bonds for the proper management of express trusts. If anything on the face of the earth is "a security," strictly speaking, it is a United States bond; so that the unexampled call for them at any rate of interest, so far from being an indication that the times are not so bad as they seem, is a most appalling symptom of times that are harder than the superficial observer can comprehend.

I have a particular object in view in impressing these facts upon the Southern mind. I have observed that, despite the ravages of the war and the subsequent deprivations of the carpet-bag and nigger regime, now happily extinct, root and branch, there is yet

A GOOD DEAL OF WEALTH IN THE SOUTH. It is not piled up in heaps as at the North, but is distributed in small parcels over a large area and among a great many individuals. It is the result, not of lucky speculation, but of earnest application and close economy during a period of rapine, fraud and oppression that would have maddened or disheartened any people less elastic, good natured and hopeful than the Southern people. As such it has a double value, because it may be called the wages of great tribulation. Lately the hopes and aspirations of the Southern people have been astonishingly promoted by political occurrences in their favor, and I know them too well not to realize that their proverbial generosity and confidence in the honor of others has been quickened by what they mostly regard as an act of "magnanimity" or kindness on the part of the North. They are apt, therefore, to listen to the appeals to their

generosity that will undoubtedly be made from the North for the support of Northern enterprises and investment in Northern undertakings. Let the people of the South be ware of all of these as wholly bankrupt; they will only sink what little money they possess in them. Let the South steer clear of the general bankruptcy threatening the North.

A. C. B.

A BUREAU OF INDUSTRY.

The Bureau Created by the Last Ohio Legislature.

[Cincinnati Commercial.] **COLUMBUS, Aug. 13.**—The Cleveland Convention resolved that "We recommend, first, that Congress establish a National Bureau of Industry."

The project "recommended" is not novel. It has been a favorite for some years with organizations formed for the discussion of what is known as "the labor problem." Not only this, but the project has been adopted by several States as a part of their local system of gathering and disseminating statistical information. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have each a "Bureau of Industry," and a recent report from the Pennsylvania office is before me. It is a heavy volume of over a thousand pages, consisting in great part of statistics of various industries in the Commonwealth—not so well digested and not so systematically arranged as the census reports issued by the national government. It is also lacking in that feature which gives the chief value to statistics—comparison.

"The labor reformers" in Ohio had a Representative in the last Legislature in the person of Mr. John Fehrenbach, of Cleveland. Mr. Fehrenbach introduced a bill to create a bureau of labor, with headquarters in the State House, and it was passed and on the very last night of the session became a law. Mr. Stanley Mathews, the author of the resolution adopted by the Republican State Convention, might, if he had thought of it, have "pointed proudly to the fact" in the platform style of literature—that a Republican Legislature in this State had listened to the cry of labor reformers, and given them a bureau—a convenient piece of furniture wherein to file all their grievances for the paternal eye of the State government, so to speak.

When the Bureau Bill passed the appropriation bills were already through, and so no one noticed that no appropriation had been made for the salary of a laborer in the bureau. Gray, Young, took counsel of the friends of the measure, and sent into the Senate the appointment of Mr. H. J. Walls, of Cincinnati, as commissioner, and the appointment was unanimously confirmed. Pending the question of advising and consenting to the appointment, Senator Ransom gave Mr. Walls a flattering endorsement to the Senate, saying that the latter was in no sense a politician, what he thought of the salary of a laborer in the bureau. Gray, Young, a student of the questions involved in various departments of labor, and one who, as editor of a journal devoted to the discussion of such questions, had achieved something already in the direction to which his proposed official work pointed.

Your correspondent interviewed Mr. Walls recently, at his office in the State House, for the purpose of ascertaining what he thought of the labor plank in the Republican platform, and also what progress the Ohio commissioner was making. "I regard the proposed bureau in Washington," said Mr. Walls, "not as some of the papers seem to think we look upon it—not as a means by which the government shall take charge of any of the industries of the country and run them, or anything of that sort. Its value will be to labor that of an indicator—just as the weather indications are of value."

"How is it to help the laborer then?" "It will disseminate information as to what places are crowded already with laborers in any department; it will show at what centres the markets of labor are glutted; it will tend to bring about an equalization of the distribution of laborers, and will prevent this rush upon particular labor centres which causes so much trouble."

"Have you collected any facts yet that are of interest for publication?" "We have not been at work long enough for that. A large number of blanks have been sent out, and we are sending them out now for the purpose of collecting statistics."

"When you get them I don't see how you can expect to reach the majority of the people. This Pennsylvania volume, for instance—the State will hardly go into the printing business to the extent of circulating such a volume as this to everybody."

"That isn't needed. The greatest advantage will come through the circulation of facts gathered here by the public press. The facts alone are less important than the comparison of facts which an intelligent officer may embody in his reports."

As showing the scope of the work undertaken in his office, Mr. Walls handed us copies of four circulars which he sends out to the various centres of industrial occupation. The first of these is a general blank for employers. It contains thirty-four questions, covering the name of the firm or company, location, article manufactured, number employed and classification of employees; number of weeks establishment was run full time or half time; number run in 1872, reduction of wages during the year 1872, etc.

HOW TO GET THE TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.

[Shreveport Times.]

Capt. Jas. E. Phelps, who has been traveling in Texas for some time past in the interest of the Red River Transportation Company, returned home from San Antonio. The captain's health, we are pleased to state, has greatly improved within the last few months. Capt. Phelps states that if the wash around the dam at Tone's bay was closed it would be worth over \$125,000 to this place during the balance of this season, as the entire cattle trade of Western Texas and shipment of grain has been turned this way.

At the Theatre Francaise, last month, the Duc de Broglie had to draw back in his box to avoid the hostile demonstrations of the pit as soon as he showed himself.

COLONIZATION FOR WORKINGMEN.

[Missouri Republican.]

Twenty-five workingmen in Baltimore have organized themselves into an association for the purpose of removing to Kansas and settling in that State as a colony. They are generally mechanics and railroad men, the leader being a plasterer, who was raised on a farm and supposed, therefore, to know something about what the colonists will need in their new home. All have families except one. They propose to settle near Kingsley station in Edwards county, Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, where they will buy land enough for a small farm for each family. Some of the party are ex-soldiers and entitled to 160 acres of land; the others will be content with small tracts of ten, twenty or forty acres until they are able to buy more. In explanation of their enterprise they say there are too many workingmen in the cities to make a living on the limited amount of work which the depressed industries afford, and it is clearly impossible for the city authorities to provide employment for the increasing number of idle persons claiming assistance. They, therefore, propose to leave the city and go where they can earn their own bread by tilling the soil.

Here is an example that ought to have ten thousand imitations. In every city in the Union where trade work is scarce the unemployed workingmen ought to organize themselves into colonies by kinemen or acquaintances and seek the soil as the source of a living. As a rule they would migrate to the West, but this is not necessary; there are cheap and desirable lands in Virginia and North Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas and other Southern States, and there are good lands in Southeastern and Southwestern Missouri which might be preferable to the government lands in the remote West, since these States are more accessible than Kansas, Nebraska or Colorado, and possess advantages in the shape of schools, churches and markets that the distant States do not.

There is little prospect of any improvement of trade and industry that will give employment to the thousands of idle persons thronging the cities. The depression has lasted three years, and will last probably as much longer, and even when a restoration of business comes it will be marked by low wages. It is not advisable, therefore, for idle workingmen to wait for better times—far better for those who possess a little means to organize communities in imitation of the Baltimore example and seek a livelihood in the cultivation of the soil. It will secure them an humble independence, place them beyond the imagined necessity and undeniable hardship of strikes and rescue their children from the poverty which is the lot of laboring men's children in cities in times like the present.

HYMNICAL.

The following, from the *Pittsburg Commercial and Gazette*, will doubtless be read with considerable zest by those who indulge in coal here:

The marriages of Capt. B. D. Wood, of New Orleans, to Miss Emma Phillips, of this city, took place last evening at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. W. K. Boggs, in Allegheny. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. H. Long, of Ohio, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, consisting mainly of the immediate relatives of both families. The presence was numerous and elegant: Capt. John A. Wood, a complete set; Capt. James O. Wood, a complete set of silver spoons and forks; Capt. James B. Eads, fine set of pearl-handled knives; Mrs. Samuel L. Wood, a silver water set; Prof. D. D. Wood, an elegant Morocco-bound Bible. A magnificent supper was provided, of which the guests partook with a zest that indicated due appreciation, and the occasion altogether was most pleasant and agreeable, and will long be remembered by those who were present.

OHIO'S ANTI-HAYES REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Gen. Beatty in Receipt of Letters Extending Encouragement.

[N. Y. Tribune.] **COLUMBUS, Aug. 15.**—The Anti-Hayes Republican Committee are in receipt of a vast number of letters from nearly every county in the State commending the movement begun here one week ago. Several of the letters are from men heretofore active workers in the Republican ranks, who stood prominent in their counties. Stanley Mathews seems to be the most severely censured after President Hayes. One as a Communist, denounced Judge West as a man to own a government bond. He added, "Does the State of Ohio want a dreamer for its Governor?" Gen. Beatty is enthusiastic over what he considers the success of the revolt. He states that he is informed by temperance people that the Prohibition ticket will receive a larger vote this year than ever before; that heretofore, where principle was at stake, the party had cast their vote nearly solid for the Republican candidates, but now they have a reason for doing so. The General is firm in the conviction that at least twenty thousand Republicans in Ohio will refuse to vote the State ticket. He says the Republican party in this State is sadly demoralized; that never before in its history did its candidate for Governor put himself and party out of the defensive from the plain and smoothed over. He says also that while the workingmen's movement may take some votes from