THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

VOL. II---NO. 265. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE BAY ST. LOUIS MATCH.

The Adelia Beats the Maggie by Three Minutes and Fifty-one Seconds.

[Special to the Democrat.]

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss., Sept. 21.—The match race between the yachts Maggie and Adelia for $500 a side, two races, fifteen miles each, was postponed until Friday and Saturday, which days were fixed, rain or shine.

To-day the first gun was fired at 11:50 a. m., the second gun at 12:10 p. m. and the third gun at 12:40 p. m. With a good wholesale breeze from the north both boats got off well together, and passed the first stake as follows: Adelia at 12:59 p. m., Maggie at 12:59:15 p. m.

The Adelia passed the second stake at 1:22:15 p. m., the Maggie at 1:22:20 p. m. The home stake was reached by the Adelia at 2:00:53 p. m. and by the Maggie at 2:02:06 p. m. In the second round the first stake was passed by the Adelia at 2:19:11 p. m. and by the Maggie at 2:20:20 p. m. The second stake was passed by the Adelia at 2:42 p. m. and by the Maggie at 2:42:30 p. m. The home stake was reached by the Adelia at 3:17:37 p. m. and by the Maggie 3:21:28 p. m., the Adelia beating the Maggie three minutes and fifty-one seconds.

This, however, does not terminate the match, as another race will have to be run tomorrow before the match is determined.

The President's Message.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The *Graphic's* special from Washington says it is understood that the President has not written his message, nor is he likely to until Congress comes together at the extra session, and then it will be a brief communication to Congress on the necessity of passing the army appropriation bill; but the formal presentation of documents being reserved for the regular session in December, the President will probably not write his message until the middle of November.

The New York Custom-House.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The *Post's* Washington special says that the Treasury officers say that neither Collector Arthur nor Naval Officer Cornell have forwarded their resignations, as requested on the day following the decision of the Cabinet to make changes in the three principal customs offices in New York.

Collector Arthur had previously indicated to Secretary Sherman that his resignation could be had at any time.

If these officers send in their resignations the President can make new appointments, and will not be under the necessity of suspending them from office and sending notice of this act to the Senate.

It is believed at the Treasury Department that Collector Arthur will resign, but the same opinion does not prevail as to Cornell.

Assistant Secretary McCormick.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Assistant Secretary McCormick will not retire on the 4th of October as he intended doing, but will remain on duty some time longer at the request of Secretary Sherman and the President. The latter desires that McCormick should remain through the extra session of Congress, but this he probably will not consent to do.

Sherman a Candidate for the Senate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Another Washington special says that Secretary Sherman asserts that, in the event of the Republicans obtaining a majority in the Ohio Legislature, he will be the candidate for the United States Senate.

Archbishop Bailey's Health.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 21.—Archbishop Bailey, of Baltimore, has so far rallied from the relapse he suffered Monday that he is able to ride out in Newark.

Vicar General Doane is in almost constant attendance upon the Archbishop.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—T. A. Hays, president of the U. S. Dairy Company, has accepted the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, and will enter upon the active discharge of the duties of the office at an early date, in the place of J. K. Smith, the present commissioner.

Hendricks Coming Home.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Ex-Gov. Hendricks is expected to arrive in this city next Tuesday on board the steamer Russia. On his arrival here he will go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and remain here a week.

Several tugs, containing John F. Agnew, Mayor Ely, Commissioner Forrest and others, will go down to Sandy Hook to meet the steamer.

The day after Hendricks arrives, a reception will be given him by John F. Agnew. The remaining days of his stay here will be occupied in visiting the various institutions of the city.

Nearly every theatre in the city sent him invitations.

Men-of-War in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Nine men-of-war are in the harbor at the present time, possibly the largest number since the Russian fleet was with us during the war.

Hanged.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Sept. 21.—The negro John Rhode, who murdered the negro Jas. Temple, at the causeway near Wilmington, Delaware, in October last, was hanged here this morning. The execution was witnessed by about two hundred people, to whom the condemned man bade farewell, saying that he was going home. He met his fate with great courage, and died with scarcely a struggle.

The murder resulted from rivalry between the two men for the affections of a colored woman named Duckey. Rhode admitted killing Temple, but claimed he acted in self-defense.

A Small Fire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A fire this morning in the upper part of Knox's hat store, corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, caused a damage of $12,000. Fully insured.

A Lunatic's Suicide.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 21.—A lunatic named Thomas Cook, after several vain attempts at suicide, succeeded by shooting himself at Braddock's this morning.

A Pennsylvania Fire.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 21.—A fire, supposed to be incendiary, occurred at McKeesport this morning, originating in Logan Mains' butcher-shop. It consumed five buildings before it could be squelched.

Tweed's Examination.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The investigation of the operations of the Tweed ring was resumed this evening by the committee of Aldermen. Tweed was driven to the City Hall at 11 o'clock under the impression that the examination was to begin at that hour.

He occupied the interval of time until his examination opened in looking over the municipal records. While he was thus engaged, John Morrissey was wandering around the corridors and John Fox was in an office near by.

At 2 o'clock the members of the committee took their seats. Tweed took his accustomed seat and began to read the evidence taken at the meeting before last, and corrected some errors found in the stenographer's report of the meeting. The most important was that he did not mention James O'Brien's name as receiving money in connection with Monheim and others. Tweed then replied to the inquiries of the committee.

The Third Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Gen. Hancock has telegraphed the War Department that the Third United States Infantry left Wilkesbarre at 2 o'clock this morning. Gen. Terry has issued orders that on the arrival of this regiment at their headquarters in his department, the colonel, major and six companies will take post at Virginia City, and the lieutenant colonel and four companies will be stationed at the new post at Missoula.

Failed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Ponvert & Co., 45 South street, one of the oldest and largest sugar importing houses in this city, have made an assignment.

Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 20.—Two miles and one-eighth. Tenbrock won, Fairplay second. Time, 3:56¼.

Loss of a Steamer.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch from Montreal says: Intelligence has been received here from Salamonica, N. F., that the British steamship Rowland, Capt. Swaiffer, which sailed from Montreal on the 11th inst., for Queenstown, with a valuable cargo of grain, was stranded on Holyrood beach.

The captain thinks she will be a total loss, but part of the cargo may be saved. She had on board 60,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000 of which were in bags. The vessel is insured in England and the cargo in American offices.

CAPITAL NEWS.

Schurz and the Sioux.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Secretary Schurz will have the first interview with the Sioux chiefs on Monday. They will be detained until President Hayes returns.

The End of the Cyclone.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Signal officer reports the cyclone in the South Atlantic States nearly dissipated. An extensive area of low barometer is entering the Northwest.

The Presidential Party.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The presidential party are at Knoxville to-day. They go thence to Atlanta. Gov. Hampton left the party for home last night.

Stanley Matthews.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The following special to the Baltimore *Sun* is wonderfully truthful: Mr. Stanley Matthews is evidently going a little too far when he makes, as in his discussion with Gen. Ewing, so plump and comprehensive a denial of the fact of his negotiations last winter with prominent Southern leaders.

There are hundreds of witnesses to the fact that Mr. Matthews repeatedly sought out Southern Congressmen and others, at the capital and at the hotels, urging them to allow the electoral count to proceed, and assured them that everything would be made right for the South.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Indications for Saturday: For New England, rising barometer, brisk northerly winds, stationary or lower temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lake region and Middle Atlantic States, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer, cold northerly shifting to warmer southeasterly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, stationary or higher pressure and temperature, variable winds, mostly from the north, and clearing weather.

For the Western Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure, variable winds, shifting to southerly, and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising followed by falling barometer; northeasterly winds, veering to southerly, and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Upper Mississippi and Lower Ohio valleys and Upper Lake regions, falling barometer, increasing southerly winds and rising temperature, increasing cloudiness and rain areas, followed in the Northwest by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Woodhall, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, East Portland, Duluth, Marquette and Canaba, Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

CASSAGNAC ON THIERS.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

When Thiers died Paul de Cassagnac was out of Paris, but with characteristic bad taste he hurried back to attack the statesman's memory. In the *Pays* he charged the veteran Republican with having killed the Orleans royalty, and with killing and poisoning the empire by approaching it just near enough to do so; and styled him a renegade who concealed under his coat the corner of the republic, where there are dreams of arson, pillage and assassination. Louis Veuillott, in the *Univers*, went as far as savage bluntness could go over a dead leader. "Thiers is a celebrity for the moment; he was busier than anybody, but about nothing, bringing down everything to his own level. This is a poor way of filling a coffin. He had not time to know himself; God did not leave him time to die. Now see him, perhaps, among those who wished they had never lived!"

WAR NOTES.

BEFORE PLEVNA.

The Positions Occupied By the Russian Army.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Times'* military correspondent at Gorny Studen telegraphs that he has personally inspected the position before Plevna, which he describes as follows: The Russo-Roumanian army occupies a line extending from Gravitza to Tachenitza. At Gravitza the Roumanians have advanced by sap to within twenty-five yards of the second redoubt, which will probably fall in a few days. Further to the left from Gravitza stands Krudener's corps, which has been reinforced since the battle by parts of two divisions from Russia. Next stands Zatoff's corps, fearfully reduced in numbers, battalions being brought down to 300 men. On the extreme left, near Tachenitza, is Imretinsky's detachment, namely, the Second Division and the Fourth Rifle Brigade, the latter diminished from four to two weak battalions. There are also the remains of Skabeloff's detachment. The spirit and temper of the Russian soldiers are admirable. The Russians have upwards of 320 guns, and are constantly firing on the Turkish works, which scarcely ever reply. It is said the ammunition of the Turks is failing, but there are no means of verifying this. They walk about the redoubts most unconcernedly. The Russians are strongly intrenched all along their front with shelter rille pits and redoubts. Twelve to sixteen regiments of Russian and Roumanian cavalry are hovering about the Sofia road, to impede, if they do not wholly, stop communication.

No Burial for the Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Turks refused Zatoff leave to bury his dead, which is within three hundred yards of the Russian positions, and must breed disease.

Force of the Russians.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Times'* correspondence at Gorny Studen, after inspecting the positions before Plevna, estimates that the Russians, with the reinforcements received since the battle, must number nearly 50,000.

Schipka Pass.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Daily News'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphing Thursday says: It is confessed that the Russian position in Schipka Pass is precarious, both because of the force threatening it and of impending trouble to its communications.

The Turkish Loss at Fort Nicholas.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Times'* correspondent at Gorny Studen says: It is estimated at Russian headquarters that the Turks lost 2000 men in the late attempt to capture Fort Nicholas.

Movements of the Montenegrins.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A correspondent at Evans Ostray telegraphs that the Montenegrins have captured three Krupp guns in Belkia. Prince Nicholas' army has turned north, preparing to bombard Galseka, in order to be prepared for a possible contingency on the Dalmatian side. The Prince moved his headquarters to Nicsic yesterday

FOREIGN NEWS.

Stanley's Explorations.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Commander Cameron, the famous African explorer, writes from Grounck a letter on the subject of Stanley's successful expedition and his safe arrival on the Atlantic coast, in which he speaks in the highest terms of praise of the African explorer. Among other complimentary allusions to the great explorer, the following passage occurs: "I congratulate Stanley most warmly on his unprecedented success, and assure him of my hearty good wishes."

The English and French press both speak in laudatory terms of Stanley's success.

The Response to MacMahon's Manifesto.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—An address to the nation, signed by a number of Parisians and provincial candidates for the Chamber of Deputies, representative of all shades of Republicanism, is published. It replies point to point to President MacMahon's manifesto. The following is the concluding passage:

"Your duty will increase with the audacity of those who presume to impose themselves on France. You cannot become the instrument of Clericalism. The Republic must have Republican functionaries, and the country expects order, peace and stability through the Republic."

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, Wall street.—Money opened at 4@5 per cent; advanced up to 7 per cent. Foreign Exchange quiet and unchanged. Gold ruled at 103¼ throughout the day. Government bonds closed dull at the following quotations: Currency 6's 121@124. The stock market was depressed this evening, with a decline in prices ranging from 13 @14 per cent from highest point to-day. Shortly before the close there was a recovery of ½ to ½ per cent in some instances; New York Central declined to 104⅝, Lakeshore to 63¼, Northwestern to 35⅝, Northwestern preferred to 69½, Ohio to 61½, Michigan Central to 59½, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 50⅝, Pacific Mail to 23⅝ and Western Union to 79½.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The following were the closing quotations for Pacific Railroad bonds: Union Pacific firsts 104½; Union land grants 109; Union Pacific sinking funds 94¼ @94¼; Central 105¼@106. In railroad bonds this p. m. Canada firsts coupons sold 62½; Erie thirds 102; C. and N. W. 90; gold coupons 92; Toledo W. and W., St. Louis division, 80½; do ex-featured coupons M. and R. S. 6's 105¼.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21, 3:05 p. m.—Wheat—September $1 12⅛, October $1 05⅞. Corn steady; September nominal, October 43⅛ bid.

3:10 p. m.—Wheat—September $1 12¾, October $1 06⅛ bid. Corn—September nominal, October 43¼. Pork and lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Wheat—No. 2—cash, $1 31; September, $1 31; No. 3—cash, $1 23; September, $1 23; October, $1 06½; November, $1 18¼. Corn—cash, 43¼; September, 43¼; October, 42¼@42⅝; November 41¾; year 39¾@40. Oats—cash, 29½; September, 26½; October, 26¼@27¼. Whisky $1 09. Pork—cash September $13 bid; October $12 75 bid; year $12 40@12 50.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Hogs quiet and steady; selling, common $4 50@4 55; fair to good light $5 20@5 45; fair to good packing $5 15@5 40, and select butchers $5 40@5 50 per cental gross. Mess pork quiet at $12 75 for city. Lard steady and demand moderate; 8¾ for prime steam and 8⅛@8⅝ for current make. Oats quiet at 29@32 for white, and 26@29 for mixed. Rye steady and quiet at 62@63 for No. 2 in elevator, and 60@62 for good to prime on arrival. Barley dull at 65@75 for good to choice spring. Corn steady and quiet, mixed ear selling at 49; shelled held at 49@50 for mixed and 51@52 for white. Wheat in fair demand; white $1 30@1 40; good to choice and red $1 25@1 35 per bushel. Whisky in fair demand and steady, and selling to-day at $1 08 per gallon.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Flour generally stronger in sympathy with wheat, especially on red winter wheat flour, which is getting scarce; Southern flour firm. Wheat opened excited and 1@2c off in consequence of a decline in Chicago, Milwaukee and Liverpool; afterwards the market became stronger for futures; spots were quiet; No. 2 red, spot, was held from $1 50 yesterday up to $1 85, with $2 asked; amid intense excitement finally $1 60 was fixed as the selling price, at which 24,000 bushels spot red were sold to deliver on defaulted contracts by shippers, and six cars for the same price.

White winter was 10c higher on spot than yesterday, spring 2c lower on last call; market was stronger, especially on October deliveries both of winter and spring white; No. 2 red September was not so active, closing at $1 49½@1 50, October $1 30, November $1 36@1 38; No. 2 spring September $1 37, October $1 30@1 31, November $1 16@1 27½. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 58¼, ungraded 57 @58, steamer 58⅛@58⅝, October 58@59, November 56⅛@60; No. 2 September 56⅛, October 58⅜@59, November 59@60. Oats steady; No. 2 Western 34@37, white 39@44. Rye 70@72. Barley quiet; lakeshore 82½. Pork firm; cash and September 91½.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—Breadstuffs weaker. Red Western spring wheat 10s 3d@12, red winter 11s 9d@12s, California club 12s 10d@ 13s 3d, do. averages 12s 8d@12s 11d. Corn—new 27s 9d@28. Beef 94s 6d. Bacon—long clear 35s. Lard 46s.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 4:30 p. m.—Consol for money or account 95¾.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following is the "temperature" at the various points named, as reported by the Signal Service telegrams furnished by Sergeant Brown, of the Signal Bureau, and indicating the state of the temperature at the points named, at 3 p. m. yesterday:

Cairo 78 degrees, Cincinnati 70, Galveston 79, Keokuk 74, LaCrosse 71, Leavenworth 81, Louisville 74, Memphis 79, Nashville 77, Omaha 79, Pittsburg 66, Shreveport 83, St. Louis 78, St. Paul 75, Vicksburg 78, Yankton (D. T.) 85, Augusta (Ga.) 72, Corsicana (Tex.) 88, Mobile 77, Montgomery 75, Savannah 73, New Orleans 80, and Key West 88.

The following were the variations of temperature, according to the thermometer (Fahrenheit) at Duhamel's store, on Canal street, yesterday:

6 a. m., 67; 12 noon, 79; 3 p. m., 87; 6 p. m., 77.

Signal service reports, dated at 5:45 p. m. yesterday, noted clear weather at all points, except Corsicana, Texas, where a light rain fell.

The most rapid velocity attained by the wind was at Yankton, D. T., where the rate was 28 miles per hour and at St. Paul it was 25 miles per hour. At Omaha it was 16, Leavenworth 12, Louisville 12, and at other Western points about the same.

STATE REGATTA OF '77.

Official Entries to all Races As Closed Last Night.

The official entries for the State Amateur Rowing Regatta, which takes place on the 24th and 25th, were not completed until last evening, and are as follows:

First Day—Monday, September 24.

FIRST RACE—ONE MILE AND RETURN—SINGLE SCULL SHELLS.

Atlantic Club enters Ed. Foley, boat Charlie. Colors—White and blue.

Musgrove enters R. G. Musgrove, boat Rose. Colors—White and blue.

Hope Club enters Jas. O'Donnell, boat A. P. Kip. Colors—Red and blue.

Orleans Club enters John La Fonda, boat ——. Colors—Blue and white.

Orleans Club enters O. Reilley, boat Johnny L. Colors—Blue and white.

SECOND RACE—DOUBLE SCULL SHELL—MILE AND RETURN.

Howard Club enters boat L. McElroy. George Gay stroke, J. R. Fitze bow. Colors——.

Perseverance Club enters boat ——. W. Graham stroke, Jas. Keegan bow. Colors——.

Hope Club enters boat Joe Harris, M. Powers bow, and P. Powers stroke. Colors—Red and blue.

THIRD RACE—FOUR-OARED GIG, ONE MILE AND RETURN.

Magnolia Club enters boat Cora V. James Walsh bow, E. J. Donnelly No. 2, P. J. Stuttlefield No. 3, J. Mumford stroke, J. McGill coxswain. Colors—White, blue stripe.

Perseverance Club enters boat Katie F. E. C. Zeigler bow, John E. Kennedy stroke, H. Bland No. 2, John E. Sullivan No. 3, P. Sillon coxswain. Colors—White and blue.

Hope Club enters boat Nettie Norton. C. Wilson bow, James Redmond No. 2, J. Young No. 3, M. Lightly stroke, P. Bradbury coxswain. Colors—Red and blue.

Riverside Club enters boat Ida Edith. P. Gallagher No. 1, J. Gleason No. 2, M. Ridge No. 3, T. O'Hara stroke, W. McNally coxswain; substitutes, R. E. Diamond and H. Murphy.

Howard Club enters boat C. T. Howard. J. Eagan stroke, J. O'Hara No. 3, A. Stern No. 2, McLean bow, ——— coxswain. Colors—Red and blue.

Second Day—Tuesday, September 25.

FIRST RACE—ONE MILE AND RETURN—SINGLE SCULL WORKING BOAT.

Howard Club enters W. Raffetty, boat A. Dumont.

Pickwick Club enters L. Favares, boat Fron Fron. Colors—White and red.

Hope Club enters John Canovan, boat Bella B. Colors—Red and blue.

Riverside Club enters Thos. Gleason, boat Blanche M.

Orleans Club enters Owen Reilly, boat Bertha. Colors—Blue and white.

SECOND RACE—ONE MILE AND RETURN—FOUR-OARED BARGE.

Atlantic Club enters boat Wm. McKee. Jas. Foley No. 1, Thos. Higgins No. 2, P. Malcare No. 3, Wm Heath stroke, Richard Cogan coxswain. Colors—Blue and white.

R. E. Lee Club enters boat Lily Johnson. M. Powers bow, A. Miller No. 2, Thos. White No. 3, J. Fender stroke, ——— coxswain. Colors—Gray and white.

Perseverance Club enters boat Katie J. M. Casey bow, Charles Dechman No. 2, Charles Rudolph No. 3, Wm. Ahern stroke, H. Sellen coxswain. Colors—White and blue.

Hope Club enters Minnie Kelt. Pat. Walsh No. 1, Thos. McGrath No. 2, A. Johnson No. 3, Jas. Tully stroke, John Carey coxswain. Colors—Red and Blue.

Riverside Club enters ——. Jas. Roberson No. 1, L. Stelly No. 2, Steve O'Leary No. 3, Thos. O'Hara stroke, Ed. Kline coxswain. Colors——.

THIRD RACE—ONE MILE AND A HALF AND RETURN—FOUR OARED SHELL.

Hope Club enters boat J. Wolkart. Jas. Lusk No. 1, John McNulty No. 2, W. Tanzley No. 3, M. Carey stroke, P. Bradley coxswain. Colors—Red and blue.

Riverside Club enters ——. P. Gallagher No. 1, H. Murphy No. 2, M. Ridge No. 3, R. E. Diamond stroke, W. McNally coxswain. Colors—Red, white and red.

The first race will start each day at 3 p. m. sharp.

The official pools will be sold to-night at Hawkins' club room at 7:30.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that while this year's yield of grapes in California will not probably be as large as that of last year, owing to the dry season, the quality will be much better, and it predicts the finest crop of raisins yet produced in the State.

CARPET-BAG SPENCER.

HOW HE HATES HAYES, SHERMAN, BLAINE AND EVERYBODY.

He Has Had Enough of Politics, and will Devote Himself to Mining.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1877.

* * * "Senator, your term expires in 1879. What are you going to do?"

"I am already doing. I have bought mining property in the Black Hills, and have been there all summer—for three months. I go out to the mine (two miles) every day, and have no doubt I shall make a fortune. I have mined in Colorado, and know something of the business."

"Isn't it pretty hard exposure to leave the Senate and buckle down in that way?"

"No. I get at least no exposure in the mines that I can't provide against. In politics it is all backbiting and treachery. The Republican party has sold us out, and after we are gone will begin to make capital of our injuries."

"Have you been to see Hayes since he has been President?"

"I made but one call; it was on the 9th of March, I think, just after Hayes' inauguration. I had a Judge to introduce from Alabama. While waiting for the President to come out from an interview with one of his Cabinet, Schurz, I think, I observed Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, to present a negro by the name of Lewis. As soon as he appeared from his private room, Lewis—I think that is the name—was presented. Hayes shook the negro by the hand and asked: 'What State are you a native of?' 'Louisiana,' answered the negro. Hayes then shook his hand very warmly a second time, and said: 'Mr. Lewis, I am so glad to hear that you are a native of Louisiana!' I was some distance off, and many people were there. I took my hat and left the Executive Mansion, not caring to wait my turn for any such discourteous innuendo."

"Do you think Hayes said it with an agressive spirit?"

"I don't know; if he did, he was no gentleman. If he did not mean it he was a boor, and incapable of delicate forethought."

"How is it you are not a Blaine man? Blaine is awakening the Southern issue again."

"I told you the Southern issue was dead. But the country has no respect for Blaine's demagoguing with it. Everything he takes up—that Mexican boundary matter, for instance—wears the look of trickery in his hands. The people see through all his maneuvers."

"What is your estimate of John Sherman?"

"He is a cold, unawakening man. His ability I never thought very highly of until I read his Mansfield speech the other day. That was well put together, and was the best support Hayes has had. But I don't believe that John Sherman, who is habitually radical and narrow, has any liking for Hayes' principles. He never relented on any occasion when there was any act of party tyranny to be done. His abuse of the patronage has been conspicuous. Ask Ohio Republicans about it. The Sherman family has a judge appointed up in Cleveland, whose decline is less a matter of record than his fate. Dick Parson, and the Sherman *coterie* generally, have been regarded as 'trading men,' haven't they? Well, now, if he is a Civil Service Reformer and a Southern sympathizer, it must be one of those sudden changes, not of the heart but of the interest. I would prefer to be a carpet-bagger to any such changeling! I might go higher, and say that, as the chairman of the Finance Committee, John Sherman has done more truckling on greenback, inflation, silver and other isms, than any living financier of any responsibility whatever. I may not attend the Senate at all this session. I suppose I will, but on Thursday I return to the Black Hills again. Will there be an extra session?"

"I think so."

"This man Hayes is so unstable that nobody can tell. I think if he knew himself you and I might guess. I haven't much respect for men with convictions but without a mind."

"Who will lead the President's policy in the Senate?"

"I suppose Lamar, and, of course, Stanley Matthews will chip in. If I wanted anything out of this Administration I should go to some rebel Senator, like Gordon or Hill, to have it done. No Northern Senator that I have seen, unless it be Matthews, wants to champion this policy."

"Will Butler, of South Carolina, get his seat in the Senate?"

"The chances are that he will. I don't think Kellogg has any chance for his seat. I told him that he had better not try. Two years from this time the Democrats will have a majority of the Senate. Nobody will be left then but Bruce, and they will expell him on some charges of buying his seat, or something else."

"After all, will not the elections this fall show that Hayes' policy is popular with the people?"

"I think not. Ohio will probably go 40,000 Democratic. New York may elect the Democratic State ticket by 100,000 majority. The Republicans will save the State Senate probably. I should vote the Democratic ticket if I was an Ohio Radical."

This was climatic, and I withdrew like one of the disciples, much marveling on these things, for he talked, not as one having authority, but not as the Scribes.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Energetic Campaign That is Being Carried on in Colorado.

[New York World.]

DENVER, Sept. 9.—The advocates of woman's suffrage are taking the advice of Horace Greeley and coming "West to grow up with the country." When the State of Kansas was in its infancy an effort was made to have a law drafted in its constitution giving women and men the same privileges at the ballot-box. Kansas refused to take the responsibility. So did Michigan. Not so Wyoming, where the women have had access to the ballot for seven years. Having gained a foothold, the women proceeded to concentrate their forces in Colorado, and are working with a will to enroll the Centennial State under their banner.

A clause of the constitution requires the first Legislature of the State of Colorado to enact a law submitting the question of woman's suffrage to the legal voters of the State at the first general election following the adjournment of the Legislature. That election occurs in October, and the question necessarily intensifies the interest usually manifested in contests when the question of spoils is the main one at issue. The campaign has already begun, and the farthest limits of the State have been reached by the argumentative documents of the women. Speakers, whose text is "women's rights and women's wrongs," are canvassing the small towns and mining camps, preaching their peculiar doctrine with vigor and effect. In the management of the campaign the Woman's Suffrage Association, which has charge of the affair, has manifested great ability, and if the question does not carry, it will not be for want of concentrated action and ability to manipulate the wires usually brought into requisition by politicians.

The women are anxious to have the question submitted in a favorable aspect—devoid of any partisan feeling, and in order to have it free from all bias and to get a vote on its merits alone, the managers have spared no pains in enlisting the leading men in each political party in this State, carrying this course of action into the smallest details and politically balancing the most unimportant committees to a nicety.

The result of this management is apparent in the fact that it is next to impossible to get a man of any prominence to give you his candid views on the subject. One is necessarily driven to the women themselves for information. They point with pride to the success of the law in Wyoming, where they love it so well that they won't part with it for anything.

The anti side of the question has no public representation and no organization. Every one who does not favor the cause has his or her own views as to why the measure will not prove one of success. Many think that the indifference now manifested by the opposition will develop into something formidable before the dawn of election day.

Others declare that a majority of those who are giving it their support now are doing so merely for prudential reasons, and that the support will be lacking when it comes time to strike.

A third class are willing to leave it to the women themselves. They argue, and not without reason, that the most outward opposition to the movement is from those women who, not content with refusing to identify themselves with a cause that would give them an equal show at the polls with their husbands, fathers and brothers, are determined to defeat the measure so far as their influence with their male kin will permit. There is a probability that this movement will develop into an organization to be known as the Anti-Woman's Suffrage Association, and it only lacks organization already because of the reluctance of any of those who are opposed to it to come to the front in a matter that has already assumed such a public attitude.

This latter movement, in my opinion, is the most formidable that the suffragists have to encounter.

The campaign has been begun in this city by a series of meetings which have been well attended by ladies, but which have been devoid of any great amount of enthusiasm. The leading spirits for the women here are Lucy Stone, Margaret Campbell, Drs. Adela Gleason and Alvia C. Avery, the latter two being engaged in the practice of medicine in this city, and Dr. H. B. Blackwell, the husband of Lucy Stone. Add to these a small coterie of males who are identified with the movement, and you have the entire number to whom the passage of the suffrage bill appears to be a matter of any moment.

IMMIGRATION.

The Centennial Buildings Used to Foster Immigration.

We have been furnished by Mr. W. P. Freret, of Commercial Alley, the following circular, which we commend to the readers of the DEMOCRAT:

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION BUREAU,
Machinery Hall, Fairmount Park, Phil'a.

The undersigned invites the attention of the authorities in the several States and Territories to the following facts and suggestions:

The Fairmount Park Commissioners, who represent the city of Philadelphia, have given me the use of Machinery Hall, in Fairmount Park—a building which covers fourteen acres—for the establishment of a

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

In this building there will be exhibited, free of charge, all contributions the different States and Territories may see fit to make. These are expected to embrace specimens of minerals, vegetable products, manufactures, works of art; the laws, statistics and rates of taxation of the different States; maps, charts and full descriptions of lands for sale; together with an abstract of titles and specimens of all kinds that will represent the resources of each State and Territory, so as to enable the manager of the bureau to answer any question emigrants may want to ask. Everything contributed will be thoroughly exhibited free of charge, and without partiality or favoritism.

The object of this bureau is to foster and encourage immigration in all the States and Territories that desire it. Hence they should all be represented. Specimens of their resources should be on exhibition for the enlightenment of emigrants who are selecting new homes.

Every route, by sea and by land, to and from all the States, individually and collectively, will here be presented to view as fast as received, and the rates of fare and other particulars given when required.

Parties having inducements to offer immigrants should be full and explicit in their descriptions, so as to be readily comprehended. Those who have lands to offer cannot be too particular in giving locations, descriptions, titles, prices, character of soil, etc.

The authorities in all the States and Territories will readily see the importance of being represented in this bureau, and of placing on exhibition specimens of their resources. There is abundant room for all exhibits, and all will be shown to the best advantage.

Newspapers and periodicals, when received, are carefully filed for inspection.

LEE CRANDALL.

The Grand Duke Nicholas allows no pilfering by the troops under his command. Any offender detected is tried by court martial and shot. So strictly is the order obeyed that Gen. Zotoff himself had to do without chicken for some days because the Bulgarians refused to sell him a fowl for his private table.