THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. III—NO. 281. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1878. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

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THE YELLOW FEVER.

GRADUAL SPREAD OF THE DISEASE IN SMALL TOWNS.

Forty-Nine Deaths in Memphis—The Weather Unfavorable.

[Special to the Democrat.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.—Forty-nine deaths, including some not reported yesterday; eleven colored. Dr. Paul Otey is reported dying. John G. Lonsdale, Sr., treasurer Howard Association, is very ill. He has already lost his wife and son. Rev. Dr. White, reported sick yesterday, has no yellow fever. The weather is still warm. W. T. W.

Twenty-one New Cases and One Death at Canton—The New Orleans Physicians and Nurses.

[Special to the Democrat.]

CANTON, Sept. 28.—Twenty-one new cases and one death, Mrs. Smith, for the past twenty-four hours. A. P. Lusk, express agent, and one of our most active Howards, was taken down yesterday, and is quite ill. Dr. Lyons and the New Orleans nurses have done heroic work here. Our local physicians, Drs. Sommes, Prietly and Galloway, have been unremitting in their attention to the sick, except when prostrated themselves by the fever. Dr. Sommes is now suffering from a severe attack. Mr. Devine, Mr. Mosby and your correspondent are the only Howards who have escaped. We hope a kind Providence will carry us safely through now that the end is so near.

EMMET L. ROSS.

Three Deaths and Twenty-four New Cases at Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 28.—Fever report ending at 9 o'clock this morning for twenty-four hours: Deaths 3; new cases 53. W. T. C.

No Improvement in the Situation—Unfounded Reports of Fever at Louisville—$400,000 Raised in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The latest dispatches from the yellow fever districts show no improvement in the situation. The disease is spreading in Southern towns.

Dispatches from Cincinnati reporting a large number of yellow fever cases in Louisville are denounced as sensational and malicious. Louisville has had a frost, and enjoys freedom from epidemic. The place was never healthier, and the district reported from Cincinnati as infected has a population of 10,000. Out of this number there have been only eight deaths for the past week from normal causes—consumption, convulsions, teething, etc. The utterly false reports sent from Cincinnati caused great indignation in Louisville, and the merchants there hold a meeting to-day to demand the removal of the Associated Press agent at Cincinnati who forwarded the sensational dispatch.

Money subscriptions through New York for the Southern relief fund now amount to about $400,000. Clothing is now being called for and will be furnished.

False Reports Concerning Louisville—An Emphatic Denial by the Board of Health.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—It was well known in Louisville at the time the city proclaimed its gates wide open to Southern refugees that a rumor of original fever here might be circulated and find believers. Thousands of refugees have been sheltered, and two commodious hospitals were erected and offered to all sick persons who might care to come here. Of these almost one-third died, one-half recovered, and the others are convalescent. The treatment of the hospitals was singularly successful, and at the moment Louisville was congratulating herself upon the good result of her efforts, the report that the plague prevails here in an epidemic form finds an outlet through the Associated Press at Cincinnati. It is malicious, utterly uncalled for and untrue.

The fact that a sister city could be guilty of giving widespread publicity to such a perversion of facts in so grave a matter, is causing unqualified indignation and universal denunciation of the author. It is true that a pernicious type of remittent autumn fever shows itself in one locality and that a half dozen deaths were the result. Such an event might occur at any other time and occasion no scare. Just now it has been attended with fright and a few families went away. These are the facts in the matter, and at the present writing Louisville is becoming healthier, sensational yellow fever reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The thermometer now registers 62 degrees.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following was adopted:

To the People of the United States:

Rumors of a nature highly exciting and prejudical to our city having spread all over the country as to yellow fever being in an epidemic form in Louisville, we deem it our duty to announce, in the most emphatic manner, that such statements are false and unchristian attempts to injure, commercially, a people who have tried to do their full duty to our suffering Southern brethren. As public custodians of the health of the city of Louisville, and with a conscientious sense of our responsibility, we affirm sacredly that while there may have been several instances of yellow fever of an indigenous character, even upon this there has been the greatest diversity of opinion among our most prominent and able physicians, nor has there been any new case since Monday.

We have already had several frosts, and with our city in never so exceptionally healthy a condition, we have no hesitation in assuring our friends who may be absent, and the people of the country at large, that there has not been, nor is there now, an epidemic of any character whatever. With a population of 160,000 souls there have been only 47 deaths for the week ending to-day at 12 o'clock from all causes, while last year there were 51, and for the same week in 1876 there were 48 deaths.

Louisville, when she opened her doors and her hearts to the afflicted of the South, did so with a full consciousness of the danger thereby incurred, but, influenced purely by motives the most Christian and humane, has prayed and shall continue to pray to a merciful God for his further benignant providence.

Report of the Surgeon General for the Week Ending Friday Night.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Office Surgeon General U. S. M. H. S., Washington, September 28. List of sanitary reports received the past week, under the national quarantine act:

South Pass, La.—There have occurred to the twenty-sixth instant 42 cases of yellow and 2 deaths.

Morgan City, La.—For the week ended yesterday evening there were 79 cases of yellow fever and 12 deaths. Total cases 145, deaths 30.

Baton Rouge, La.—From September 20 to 9 a. m. on the twenty-sixth there were 221 cases of yellow fever and 7 deaths. Total cases 893, deaths 46.

Plaquemines.—During the week ended September 15, there were 16 deaths from yellow fever; 130 cases were still under treatment. The first case occurred August 1. Total cases to September 15, 305; deaths 53.

Pass Christian.—Twelve cases of yellow fever and 2 deaths occurred during the week ended yesterday evening. Total cases 33; deaths 3.

Biloxi.—There were 5 cases of yellow fever and 1 death during the last week. Total cases 25; deaths 8.

Mississippi City.—Eight cases of yellow fever and 1 death occurred last week.

Ocean Springs, Miss.—During the week ending yesterday evening 9 cases of yellow fever and 5 deaths. Total cases 60, deaths 17.

Pay St. Louis, Miss.—There were 53 cases of yellow fever and 15 deaths during the week ending yesterday evening. Total cases 78, deaths 20.

Water Valley, Miss.—During eight days ending September 21, there were 18 cases of yellow fever and 5 deaths. Total cases to that date 21, deaths 7.

Vicksburg.—Fifty-eight deaths from yellow fever during the week ended yesterday evening, 14 of which occurred in the last twenty-four hours. Total deaths to date 779. Assistant Surgeon Keys reports the epidemic over, save a few sporadic cases.

Grenada, Miss.—Out of the remaining population of 450, 227 have died of yellow fever. Sixty persons are now sick with the fever, mostly convalescent, and material for new cases is exhausted. Since last report there have been 10 new cases of yellow fever and 3 deaths. Total deaths to yesterday evening 274.

Port Gibson, Miss.—Total cases of yellow fever to last evening, 620; total deaths, 110.

Memphis.—Deaths from yellow fever during the week ended September 26, 297; total deaths, 2428.

Brownsville, Tenn.—During the week ended last evening 67 cases of yellow fever and 22 deaths occurred. Total cases 197, deaths 46.

St. Louis.—During the past week 4 deaths from yellow fever occurred at quarantine, none in the city. Only 2 cases are now under treatment at quarantine.

Cairo.—During the last week there were 2 cases of yellow fever, one of them a refugee. Total cases 14, and 6 deaths.

Louisville.—Eighteen cases and 10 deaths from yellow fever occurred during the week ended September 27. Nine cases and 5 deaths were among the inhabitants living within two or three squares of Louisville and Nashville depot, where some unclaimed baggage of refugees had been stored. The first case among the inhabitants occurred September 23. Total cases 195, deaths 36.

Cincinnati.—No new cases nor deaths from yellow fever within the last week.

Gallipolis, O.—Since the last report to September 24, 3 new cases of yellow fever and 5 deaths have occurred. Two of the new cases are not traceable to the steamer Porter. Total number of cases 91, total deaths, including 6 on the Porter, 17.

Chattanooga.—A refugee was taken with yellow fever August 1, and another September 6. The first case among the inhabitants occurred on the seventeenth. Total cases to last evening 41, deaths 26.

Mobile, Ala.—From September 20 to the evening of the twenty-fourth there were reported to the board of health as yellow fever 11 cases and 7 deaths.

Key West, Fla.—No new cases of yellow fever for the past week.

One refugee died of fever in Dayton, O., September 28. One case of yellow fever occurred in Philadelphia and one in Richmond during the same week, both refugees from the South. Yellow fever prevails in a number of small towns in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, from which definite information of the number of cases and deaths has not been received. The fever is reported as spreading to plantations.

Havana, Cuba.—For the week ending September 21, 31 deaths from yellow fever and 9 from small-pox.

Rio de Janeiro.—From 14 to 22 deaths from small-pox occurred daily.

Morocco, Africa.—Advices from Fez and Mequinez to August 24 are to the effect that cholera is decreasing. Small-pox prevails in parts of Mazagan and Sofai. In the latter port about 15 deaths occur dai y from that disease.

Calcutta.—Ten deaths from cholera and 17 from small-pox for the week ended July 27.

Bombay.—Thirty-two deaths from cholera for the week ended August 6.

JOHN M. WOODWORTH,
Surgeon General United States Marine Hospital Service.

Alarm Among Louisville People—Later Reports Calm the Excitement—New York's Noble Work of Charity.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—There are a large number of persons here from Louisville, Ky. Most of them are on a business visit and have been purchasing supplies of goods. Many, however, are on a pleasure trip. Some of these people were considerably alarmed at the rumors of the prevalence of yellow fever in an epidemic form in the beloved city, but the majority would not believe the sensational and perjured reports from Cincinnati.

No little uneasiness was experienced though, until the reports were ascertained to be falsehoods. The fact that a rival city gave publicity to the startling rumors is looked upon by some of the Louisville people as a very mean attempt to injure Louisville in her commercial prosperity. The general opinion, however, among Kentuckians is that the sensational falsehood was gotten up by a thoughtless, unscrupulous reporter, who was too anxious to furnish a striking article for the press.

Latest advices from Louisville are to the effect that there have already been several frosts there, that the fever has entirely died out and that the city is in an excellent condition.

The subscriptions through the Chamber of Commerce and various business exchanges amount to nearly $200,000, being almost half of the total gifts.

Besides the pecuniary relief New York has been desirous of rendering other help, and has had a larger number of physicians and nurses ready to go South than has been called for. Medicines and food have been forwarded in considerable quantities. Clothing is now being called for and will be supplied. All classes of persons are doing their respective shares in the good work of relief.

The National Fever Commission—Contributions to Its Objects.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The National Yellow Fever Commission to-day appointed Gov. A. R. Sheppard and John T. Mitchell a sub-committee to proceed to St. Louis to supervise the purchase of proper supplies and the shipping of them by a government steamer to points on the Mississippi river where they are most required.

Gov. Sheppard and Mr. Mitchell left to-night for St. Louis, where they will arrive on Monday, and there will have the boat loaded and on its charitable mission on Tuesday. Contributions towards this project were received today as follows: From Secretary Evarts, $1000; San Francisco, $1000; Providence, R. I., $1000.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Opening of the Campaign in Ouachita—An Enthusiastic Meeting.

[Special to the Democrat.]

TRENTON, La., Sept. 28.—The campaign was opened by a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting here last night. Fifty colored men joined the Democratic club. Addresses were made by Gen. J. Floyd King and Col. R. Richardson. The latter was earnest in his advocation of all the Democratic nominees, and particularly of Major E. A. Burke, whose service to our party he commended in the highest terms. Look for an increased Democratic majority from old Ouachita. TRENTON.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Sept. 28, 6 p. m.—Barometer 29.70. Wind east-northeast, light. Weather cloudy, hazy and warm.

The ship Robt. Kerr, Pitts master, 31 days from Boston, for orders, arrived at the bar and sailed for Galveston.

PORT EADS, Sept. 28, 6 p. m.—Wind northeast, fresh. Weather hazy.

Arrived: Steamship New Orleans at 4:15 p. m., Halsey master, from New York to A. Moulton.

French bark Angelique, Burel master, 56 days from Bordeaux, to Felix Larue, for orders.

Spanish barks Flora, Manuel and Maria M., from Havana, (no reports).

No departures.

One of the pleasantest recollections of the Centennial trip to Philadelphia thousands of people will connect with their pleasant quarters and agreeable treatment at the Colonnade Hotel.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND.

The Cotton Market at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 28.—The *Guardian* commercial article says: In consequence of the excessive supply and deficient demand, the market is again dull and lifeless. The declaration of the actual stock of cotton at Liverpool has not been received with universal confidence. Many are of opinion that there is good ground for the belief that the supply of American is larger than was returned.

The Afghanistan Affair—Russia Will Refuse to Give a Categorical Reply—A Divided Opinion in India.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The course of financial and commercial affairs during the week has not been encouraging. The improvement that was observable a short time since has died away and there is not seen in any quarter a reasonable hope for a revival of activity unless it should come from a declaration of war with Russia on account of Afghanistan—an event that is not considered very probable.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Czar will not be hurried into the indiscretion of giving a categorical reply to the questions which have been addressed to him by the English government respecting the designs of Russia in Afghanistan. The draft of a reply is said to have been drawn up, which sets forth that in the interests of science, commerce and religion Russia has sent and will continue to send exploring parties of geographers, surveyors and other scientific men to penetrate into the comparatively unknown regions of Central and South Central Asia.

Advices from British India indicate the existence of a divided state of public feeling there on the Afghanistan business. It is pointed out in certain quarters that a mistake was made by the government in past years, acting upon the presumption that the ruler of Afghanistan could never be won even as an ally by Russia's friendship, and that he would always be strong enough to repel a Russian attack. Now it turns out that the Ameer has been won over by Russia and that Afghanistan will probably become a Russian camp within the next four months. But still it is contended in other quarters in India that all this may be set right without actual hostilities with either the Ameer or with Russia. The war party, however, both here and in India, is in the ascendant.

FRANCE.

Political Capital Made of Gambetta's Romans Speech.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—In France the Bonapartists and Legitimists continue to make the most of M. Gambetta's speech at Romans, and to claim that taking it in connection with the threatened election of Henri Rochefort, at Lyons, no conservative can any longer support the republic save as a tentative measure.

ITALY.

The Garibaldi Excitement Subsiding.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The excitement in Italy fomented by Garibaldi and his party has almost died away. The government party claim that it had no substantial foundation and only required freedom of expression to exhaust itself in words.

TURKEY.

Greece to Get Nothing—Reforms Progressing in Asia Minor—What the Sultan's Advisers Say.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The feeling respecting Turkish affairs is rather improved. It is deemed quite certain that Greece is to have nothing. The firm refusal of England to join with Germany, Russia and France in compelling the Sultan to hand over to Greece provinces inhabited by a populace of which one-half or more hate the name of a Greek, has apparently put an end to the Hellenic agitation. The circular letter addressed to the powers a few days ago has produced a good effect.

In Asia Minor the work of arranging the reforms which the English government deem necessary is progressing, and results of some importance will soon be developed. The Sultan's sovereignty is not at all to be limited or interfered with. He is to take the initiative ostensibly in ordering all reforms, and is behaving very well in the matter, but he is surrounded by insidious advisers who occasionally tell him that England means to reduce him to the position of a mere vassal, as she has done with the native princes of India.

AUSTRIA.

The Bosnian Army to go into Winter Quarters—Hopes of an Amicable Settlement by Spring.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Dispatches from Vienna, Berlin and Paris agree in stating that the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia will soon go into winter quarters, and remain on the defensive so far as the still dissatisfied inhabitants are concerned until next spring, by which time it is hoped there will be no occasion for further fighting. It is represented that had not the Austrian government been in such haste to occupy Bosnia and Herzgovina, and had sent a peace commission into the provinces to explain to the people what it wished to accomplish, there would have been no resistance. It is now hoped that within the next four months an amicable understanding may be reached with the people.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

Boiler Explosion at Norwalk, Conn—Loss of Life—A List of the Dead and Wounded.

FIRST DISPATCH.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 28.—The steamer Adelphi, from Norwalk to New York, burst her boiler when about one mile from her dock at 8 o'clock this morning. The starboard side of the vessel was blown out. Six people are known to have been killed and some twenty injured. It is thought the loss of life will be found greater after an examination is made, as several persons were blown into the water.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NORWALK, Sept. 28.—Sixteen bodies have thus far been recovered. There is great excitement over the disaster and much confusion.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NORWALK, Ct., Sept. 28.—The following are the names of those killed and wounded by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Adelphi:

Killed—Mrs. Boole, of South Norwalk; Charles W. Lord and wife, Newburyport, Mass.; Henry Allen, Norwalk; Elijah Bell, Wilton, Ct.; G. Hoyt, of Harlem, N. Y.; C. R. Ford, of Ohio, and an unknown woman.

Wounded, seriously—Mrs. Ada Bradley, Greenfield Hill, Mabel Wood, N. Y.; also a servant girl from Bridgeport, Ct.

Wounded, slightly—H. Connell, Springfield; Dr. Crane, Danbury, Ct.; Henry Lenenran, of Saugatuck, Ct.; Miss Libbie Sellick, of Norwalk; G. T. Osborn, D. P. Osborn, Georgetown Ct.; J. F. Geyer, of West Point, Ct.; Kate Halpin, Bridgeport, Ct.; Fred. Metz, Newark, N. J.; F. Hoffman, N. Y., and Horace E. Dawn, of Norwalk, Ct.

Parties are still engaged in dragging, as it is expected several more bodies may be found. The citizens and physicians of Norwalk are rendering all aid in their power to the injured. The captain and a number of the passengers proceeded to New York by train.

The boiler blew out the starboard side, breaking in pieces her sheet along the fire-box. The machinery and hull are slightly damaged. The cause of explosion is yet unknown.

There were about 200 passengers on board at the time of the explosion, and it is because the explosion was outward at the side instead of forward or aft, that the accident did not result more terribly. Had the boat been out in the open sound the loss of life would have been appalling.

Capt. Holten on being interviewed said: I was aft on the office and heard a grating noise as if we had run into something, and instantly saw a volume of steam and divined the nature of the accident. I never had reason to suppose the boiler was weak.

DESCRIPTIVE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Steamer Adelphi which exploded near South Norwalk this morning is an old steamboat of 641 tons burden, and has been plying between this city and Norwalk for the past two years. Capt. George Holten was in command and the engineer is named Augustus Howland. The captain, nearly all uninjured passengers and a few of those slightly injured reached this city at noon by train.

NORWALK, Sept. 28.—The last account gives the total number of killed as eleven and wounded twenty-seven. The steamer was well officered and carried certificates dated June 2, 1878, signed by the examining officials, who rated her A No. 1. An inquest was held on the bodies of those killed, but adjourned without a verdict, to await a professional inspection of the boiler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ineffectual Search After That Missing Book.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A report spread yesterday that the books of the New York Iron Mine Company, in the suit of the government against S. J. Tilden, which were recently stolen in the West, would reach New York on the 7 o'clock train from Chicago last night in charge of a passenger; who that passenger was could not be learned. At the instance of counsel Justice Flammer issued a search warrant for the examination of trunks wherein the books were supposed to be stored, and several detectives awaited the train. Whoever was the expected stranger, he did not come, and after a close scrutiny of the baggage from Chicago the officers were compelled to give up the search.

On the Trail of Escaped Indians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1878.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

The following telegram from Gen. Pope is forwarded:

P. H. Sheridan, Lieutenant General:

Col. Davis, of the Twenty-third Infantry, goes from here to-morrow morning to Fort Wallace to assume general charge of operations against the escaped Indians. Rendleblock came up with them on the twenty-second and skirmished all day. During the night they left, going north. Rendleblock reports that he would follow the trail on the twenty fourth. Lewis cannot fail to make a junction with him, and their combined forces should be ample to end the matter. At the worst it is scarcely possible that the Indians will come across the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Reports from the agency show that all is going on well there, and no Indians have escaped since the party left. JOHN POPE,
Brevet General Commanding.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The treasury now holds $349,360,059 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $3,758,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits; in United States bonds deposited to secure subscription to 4 per cent bonds, $5,858,450; United States bonds deposited for circulation ending to-day, $750,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $897,000.

National bank circulation—outstanding currency notes, $321,782,836; gold notes, $14,529,220; internal revenue, $35,240,256; customs, $53,707,111; national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period of last year: New York—1877, $1,012,000; 1878, $1,276,000. Boston—1877, $1,755,000; 1878, $1,893,000. Philadelphia—1877, $114,000; 1878, $294,000. Miscellaneous—1877, $960,000; 1878, $752,000. Total—1877, $3,086,100; 1878, $4,201,000. Receipts to-day, $1,085,000.

Convention of Railroad Conductors.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Mr. Wm. Collins, of Hornellsville, N. Y., grand chief conductor of the railroad brotherhood, arrived in this city yesterday, accompanied by his wife.

The annual convention of the grand division of the Railroad Conductors' Brotherhood begins its session at the Fremont House Monday morning, lasting about a week. On Monday, the seventh of October, the Railroad Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit Association will hold its annual convention at the same hotel, the session extending through the greater part of the week. Members of the first named association will remain to attend the session of the latter. On Tuesday, October 8, the two associations will join in a grand ball and banquet.

Base Ball.

EAST ALBANY, Sept. 28.—Albanys 3, Buffalos 0.

LANSINGBURG, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Haymakers 6, Springfields 13.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Chicagos 8, Stars 18.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 28.—New Bedfords 10, Holyokes 4.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Bostons 3, Providences 4.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Uticas 7, Lowells 3.

POLITICAL WAIFS.

Republicanism in Ohio means war. The sutlers have already buckled on their canteens.—[Augusta Constitution.

Hayes passed into the smoky atmosphere of Pittsburg, but the brand of fraud upon his brow defied obscuration.—[New York Sun.

Secretary Thompson made a speech in favor of hard money, national banks and Republicanism at Terre Haute, Ind., Tuesday night.

It was a Vermont idea that originally conceived Rutherford B. Hayes. We beg pardon of Vermont for alluding to this.—[Boston Post.

"Bounding Ben—The Cock-Eyed Child of Destiny," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. "The Widow's Might," observes the New Haven *Register*.

Senator Kirkwood is said to have made the astonishing admission that the Greenbackers will surely elect four members of the House from Iowa.

Kentucky Democrats will continue to whoop up their Democratic neighbors during the entire campaign, both across the river and on this side.—[Courier-Journal.

Perhaps the best place to look for a lost citizen of distinction like Stanley Matthews may be in the pickling vat of the Cleveland Homeopathic college. Three distinguished corpses have already been found there.—[Washington Post.

A well posted Virginia Republican says the next congressional delegation from that State will without doubt be solidly Democratic. The Democrats express a similar opinion, with a slight reservation, however, as to the fourth district.

Eugene Hale believes the only sure way to defeat Butler in Massachusetts is for the hard-money Democrats to vote with the Republicans. Since Hale was beaten himself, he fancies that extraordinary efforts must be put forth to save anybody.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, is credited with having spoken very positively in regard to Gen. Butler at least. Being asked whether he heard Butler at Indianapolis the other night, he replied: "No; I don't want to hear him. I have the utmost disgust for the man."

Caleb Cushing claims Newburyport, Mass., as his home, and says the statement that he voted in Virginia at a recent election is an error. It is upwards of six years since he cast a ballot in that State. On his return from Spain, two years ago, he renewed his residence in Newburyport, and has since paid his personal taxes there.

Both of the old parties in Pennsylvania are fighting shy of the Nationals, who, it is admitted by the leaders on both sides, will cast at least 150,000 votes in the State in November, and elect three, and probably four, Congressmen. Speaker Randall expects, and there is every reason to think the expectation well founded, that the Nationals will hold the balance of power in the Legislature and control the election of United States Senator.—[Boston Herald.

It is stated that over $500,000 will be put into the Massachusetts campaign by the Radical State managers.

"Are you the man who killed so many people in South Carolina?" said pleasantly a "gentleman" to whom Senator Butler was recently introduced in Minnesota. "I presume you have killed more men than I have," the Senator answered lightly, and he was puzzled to know why everybody roared and his interlocutor retired in confusion, till he found out that his interlocutor was a doctor.

Stories have been circulated among the Democratic constituents of Col. Hilary A. Herbert of the Second District of Alabama, that he was guilty of duplicity toward the other candidates, and used "arts and devices" to secure his renomination, but the Democratic district committee has investigated the matter and declared him guiltless. Whereupon the Montgomery *Advertiser* says: "Self-respect, manliness and loyalty to the party demand that all these charges, unfounded and unjust as they have been shown to be, should now be promptly withdrawn, and all opposition at once cease."

CARL SCHURZ.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR VIOLATES THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER AND SPEAKS AT CINCINNATI.

He Favors Hard Money, the Resumption Act, National Banks and Contraction of the Currency.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—The following is a synopsis of Carl Schurz' speech on national finances, delivered in this city this evening. In opening he said his speech to-night would be supplementary to the remarks he made in his speech in Cincinnati three years ago, when he sketched the disastrous consequence which the policy of currency inflation would bring. Resumption was now within immediate reach, but the inflation mania has again broken out and many well meaning citizens, under pressure of temporary distress, are seeking relief and tending toward conclusions which he believed were fallacious and dangerous to the public welfare and national honor.

He denied that the panic of 1873 was the result of contraction of the currency by the government, and showed by official statistics that contraction of the currency was between 1865 and 1868, which was followed by several years of prosperity. There was expansion of the currency from 1869 to 1873 and a business panic followed. The moral of this would be that contraction caused prosperity, and expansion caused the collapse. He dwelt at length upon the causes and effect of the panic of 1873, which, he said, was to be attributed to wild scheming, gambling and spoliation, but he believed a new period of prosperity was now opening and business activity slowly but surely quickening.

To furnish that sound foundation, without which business can have no healthy development, three things are necessary: a good national and individual credit, a sound currency of real and stable value and a safe and reliable banking system. A great cry had been raised against what are called "bloated bondholders," while the fact was the parties who took these bonds bought them when the nation was in great peril and the purchaser risked his money for the country just as much as the soldier risked his life. Besides, the present holders of bonds had purchased them at high figures from the original holders. Most of these bonds are now held in this country, scattered all over, many being held in the West.

In thirteen years we have paid off one-fourth our national debt. This has shown our ability and willingness and strengthened our credit. He discoursed at considerable length the "flat" money question and the advantages of gold and silver over irredeemable paper money. Now, when resumption was at hand, it was proposed to replace the money based upon precious metals by so-called fiat money. He pointed to the failing of the schemes of these advocates of flat money. It was no new discovery. Such money had been introduced in China a thousand years ago. It had been used in France, also in this country, and was always in all essential features virtually the same—a paper money based in some indifferent way upon an indefinite something, and always resulted in depreciation and issuing of more money, until, when everybody believed himself rich, the whole fabric broke down in general confusion, bankruptcy and ruin.

He would now turn his attention to his Democrat friends, who are possessed with the idea which, if he understood it correctly, as put forth in the Democratic convention of this State and several conventions in other parts of the country was: The resumption act to be repealed; the reduction of paper currency to cease; greenbacks to be the legal tender for duties on imports; all restrictions to unlimited coinage of silver to be removed; national bank notes to be withdrawn and greenbacks issued in their stead; sale of bonds for the purchase of coin for resumption purposes to be stopped; the volume of greenback currency to be determined upon by legislation or constitutional amendment, so as to insure the stability of their value as well as volume. It was incomprehensible to him how a man who thinks resumption of specie payments at all desirable could adopt such a platform. The government announces its readiness to fulfill its promise to redeem treasury notes on demand in coin, provided it is permitted to execute the law which provides for the redemption of $324,500,000 of national bank notes in greenbacks, and thus relieving the United States of direct responsibility for about half its paper currency would enable it to begin and maintain specie payments. If directly responsible for the whole mass of paper money its coin resources would not be sufficient to resume, when upon the Democrats' demand that national bank currency be withdrawn and greenbacks, for which the government is directly responsible, be put in its place. The demand to have import duties payable in greenbacks is also absurd, because to resume the government must have considerable coin reserved, and it is all the more necessary to maintain the payment of duties in coin. To defeat resumption now would be to question the good faith of the nation. Confidence would be more shaken than ever. When a policy so insane as to run away from specie payments can be adopted, every imaginable nonsense will henceforth appear possible. The proposition to regulate paper issues by legislation was so childishly preposterous, that he wondered how serious men could have ever entertained it. That the proposition that Congress, by legislation, is to be the permanent authority to regulate the volume of currency, and, consequently, the value, is scarcely less astonishing, coming, as it does, from Democrats who pretend to be so faithful to their time honored principles. No government, he argued, should be intrusted with so tremendous, far-reaching and tyrannical an authority. No Congress should know how much money the business of the country needs. Business itself feels and determines it with certainty. The government has nothing to do with the question, but to see that the coin struck in its mints be of the prescribed standard of values, prevent and punish counterfeiting, regulate the bank system so as to make it safe, and then let the currency and trade in their relations take care of themselves without assuming any arbitrary control over their volume and value. It was claimed that contraction, with all its concomitant evils, was one of the infernal effects of the resumption act. It was true that under resumption since 1875 the currency has been contracted, but it had not depressed business and was not the result of forced operation but a natural process.

He controverted the argument that greenbacks are part of the wealth of the country, and said we should all be better for it had we never seen the glorious greenback. Silver coin, he said, might be largely and conveniently used in retail traffic, but would never be able to maintain itself anywhere in the civilized world as a standard of value and unlimited legal tender in the great transactions of business.

Referring to the coinage of silver dollars, he said the effect was neither good nor evil. The mints had steadily coined 3,000,000, but nobody seems anxious for the dollar. The bullion value of the silver dollar is eighty-seven cents in gold, with a downward tendency. The result of coining so much silver money would be to drive gold from the country and silver would remain our only metallic currency. He, however, did not doubt that with the resumption of specie payments and the revival of prosperity the American people would be disposed to dispose of this question also with more dispassionate and clear judgment. He next took up the banking system question and the necessity of a well-regulated and safe system of banking, and enumerated the qualities which he considered must be possessed by a bank to be a good one. He compared the State bank system of before the war with its numerous failures with our national banking system. The latter has passed through the most distressing financial crisis ever experienced here, and yet not a single holder of national bank notes has lost a cent. The cry about the unpopularity of national banks comes from politicians.

He advocated at length the advantages of the national banking system, and held as an undisputed fact that it enjoys the confidence of the business community in a higher degree than any other system ever did.

He discussed at length the objections advanced by the Democrats to the national banking system, and characterized them as flimsy and without the least prospect of attaining any solid advantage, while with it specie resumption is easy, and without it resumption is impossible.

In concluding, he regretted that parties were divided on the financial question. He was not partisan enough to rejoice at the errors of the opposition if they threaten to become destructive to the public welfare. He desired both parties to be as good and patriotic as possible, so the bad tendencies of one may not encourage the faults of the other. The duty of the hour calls upon every patriotic man for an earnest effort to put an end to the senseless agitation which prevents the revival of confidence necessary for the revival of business and the return of prosperity. The restoration of the specie system must come. The question is whether it is to come now, bringing the fruitful employment of social forces, or whether it is to come after new and disastrous convulsions. We can never be better prepared for it than we are today.

LOUISIANA NEWS.

At the nominating primary election on the seventh Claiborne parish cast 2810 votes, the largest Democratic vote ever cast in that parish, not even excepting a national contest.

Natchitoches parish has done well in charity. Our relief association, societies and citizens have subscribed over $1100 to the relief of yellow fever sufferers in New Orleans.—[Vindicator.

Bienville, one of the staunchest and most reliable Democratic strongholds in North Louisiana, recently polled about 1500 Democratic votes. Her majority, with Webster, Bossier and other North Louisiana parishes will insure a general victory for our State, district and parish tickets.—[Bossier Banner.

No one knows why and wherefore our mails have been stopped, where they have been stopped, whether they leave New Orleans or not, where they are lingering, where quarantined; in fact the whole matter is a perfect mystery, and neither postmasters, contractors, drivers nor the reliable man can tell anything about them.—[Alexandria Democrat.

Certainly sugar prospects were seldom better at this season than now. Canes are so sweet that sugar can be obtained even now, and as the weather has of late been quite cool we expect to hear of a number of sugar mills in operation by two weeks from this date. Cotton planters have been more than usually fortunate this year. The cultivating season was very favorable, worms did no damage, the yield has generally been large, and the weather most favorable for picking.—[Sugar Bowl.

The time is short between now and the election, and there is much to be done in that time. The campaign will be short, and for that reason ought to be active. We will fool ourselves if we are not prepared for a show of some considerable strength on the part of the Radicals, for they own their voters, body and soul, and the rank and file of their party will servilely do the bidding of their political masters. We will have an easy victory, but by no means a walk over the track.—[Alexandria Democrat.

Gladstone Warns England.

[Nineteenth Century.]

England, which has grown so great, may easily become little; through the effeminate selfishness of luxurious living; through neglecting realities at home to amuse herself every where else in stalking phantoms; through putting again on her resources a strain like that of the great French war, which brought her people to misery and her throne to peril; through that denial of equal rights to others, which taught us so severe a lesson at the epoch of the Armed Neutrality. But she will never lose by the modesty in thought and language, which most of all becomes the greatest of mankind; never by forwardness to allow, and to assert the equal rights of all States and nations; never by refusing to be made the tool of foreign cunning for ends alien to her principles and feelings; never by keeping her engagements in due relation to her means, or by husbanding those means for the day of need and for the noble duty of defending, as occasion offers, the cause of public right and of national freedom over the broad expanse of Christendom.

Justice to Our Howards.

[Chicago Times.]

A letter received in Washington from New Orleans asserts that the Howard Association has on hand over $760,000, and that "the money which has been subscribed so freely by Northern people has been used in some instances for very bad purposes." The Howards of New Orleans have already given notice to Chicago that they do not need more money, so that the story about the amount of funds on hand may be true. As to misappropriation, it is not impossible. In the management of such a trust in the midst of the horrors of an epidemic, and compelled to trust a multitude of agents, the Howards would have needed omniscience to avoid being imposed upon in some cases.

An Invitation to Refugees.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

We earnestly invite all sufferers and refugees to make Atlanta their home while fleeing from the pestilence. They will find our city healthful and our climate invigorating. The cost of living is cheaper here than in any other Southern city, and the accommodations are ample and first class. The citizens are clever, hospitable and generous. The society is good, and the doors of our homes are open to respectable people. There are continual amusements to woo the thoughts of refugees from the scenes of desolation and death they have left behind them.

More Political Persecution.

[Washington Post.]

Every crime, misdemeanor or unpleasantness that happens in the South is set down as a "political outrage." The other day, in South Carolina, a woman chastised her husband somewhat severely for drunkenness and general worthlessness, whereupon the husband—a carpet-bagger from Pennsylvania—betook himself to a magistrate and complained that this "political persecution had been going on ever since Hayes withdrew the troops."

Are We to Have Uncle Luke Again?

[Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).]

It is not improbable that the venerable Luke P. Poland, who shone resplendent in his blue coat and brass buttons in the House for several terms, will succeed Mr. Justin S. Morrill as Senator from the Green Mountain State. Mr. Morrill would like to succeed himself, but Poland is a political sharp, and is working earnestly to secure the prize.

A Consequence of Having No Uncle Birchard.

[Chicago Times.]

The Marshal President of France sends to Minister Noyes for the benefit of sufferers by the yellow fever in the United States the sum of 5000 francs, $1000. The President of the United States of America subscribes $50 in the same good cause. And Marshal MacMahon had no Uncle Birchard.

Friendly With the Women.

[Woman's Journal