

DIXON'S DEATH.

An Eye-Witness' Story of the Killing.

The Circumstances Which Led Up to It—Bad Talk About Barksdale and His Sister—Bloody Incidents in the Career of Mr. Dixon.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.] NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A gentleman well known in railroad circles, who was in Yazoo and saw the shooting of Dixon, said to-day to a San reporter:

"Henry Dixon was a friend of mine. He was a native of Virginia. He came to Yazoo during the war as a sutler in the Union army. After the war he married a lady who owned three plantations and had \$50,000 in money. When Dixon died of these plantations was all that was left. This had a mortgage against it for all it was worth. Henry Dixon's business for years was gambling. He dealt faro in a bank in Yazoo. I don't think that Dixon ran a 'skin game,' for the reason that I don't think he knew enough. He was willing enough to take advantage of his customers at any kind of a game, but he lacked the shrewdness. He had no ability except in reckless daring and bravado. He had always been a leader in the Democratic party of Yazoo county. No one ever took a more prominent part in 'bulldozing' negroes or 'intimidating' white Republicans than he did.

"Three years ago the sheriff of the county was a Republican. A number of the gamblers of Yazoo was indicted, among them Dixon. All of the indicted parties but Dixon went to another county. A deputy sheriff named Mitchell went after the gamblers and arrested some of them. The sheriff of the county and Deputy Mitchell became very obnoxious to Dixon and others, and they determined to drive the officers out of the county or put them out of the way. At a political meeting held at that time Mitchell was present. The meeting was a hot one, and Dixon was the most prominent actor in it. During the excitement Deputy Sheriff Mitchell was shot dead. The circumstances under which he was killed had to do with a political meeting with the murder. Dixon never denied it, and no one in Yazoo believed that any one else killed Mitchell.

"At the beginning of the campaign it was James Barksdale's intention to try for the Democratic nomination for sheriff of the county. Dixon went to him, 'Jimmy,' he said, 'you don't want to be a candidate against me; go for something else, and let me get the sheriff if I can.' Barksdale consented to withdraw his name as a candidate, and accepted the nomination for chamberlain clerk. This office is almost as good as a sheriff. The canvass opened, and everything went peaceably for a time. Finally it transpired that the presence of Barksdale on the Democratic ticket was a mistake. Barksdale was shot through. Then Dixon began his tactics to weaken Barksdale. He set about many damaging stories, and capped them by charging Barksdale with maintaining illicit relations with his sister. This charge enraged Barksdale that he sent word to Dixon that he must look out for himself when he met.

"On the day of the shooting Barksdale was standing in the principal street of Yazoo. There is only one business street, and it runs clear through the place. Barksdale had a shotgun, for he was likely to meet Dixon at any time. He was talking to some friends when Dixon came down the street. When Barksdale saw him he cried out, 'Henry, defend yourself. Henry immediately drew his revolver from his pocket. Barksdale fired. Dixon ran to a hallway on the opposite side of the street. Barksdale fired his other barrel. Dixon returned the fire five times with his revolver. Barksdale's first shot had been the fatal one. Dixon fell in the hallway. From this same hallway, about three years ago, Henry M. Dixon shot and killed Samuel Harrison, an amateur detective. The county treasurer's office had been robbed, and Dixon was generally believed to have been the ring-leader in this crime. Harrison looked him self the dangerous task of shadowing Dixon for the purpose of procuring evidence against him. Dixon saw him coming one day, stepped into the hallway, and as he passed shot him down.

THE LATE STORM.

Some of the Damage Created by the Wind in Lafayette and Ascension.

[Lafayette Advertiser.] Last Sunday evening, at about 4 o'clock, a rainstorm commenced and lasted, with some few intervals, all night. About 7 o'clock Monday morning the wind freshened up, and at 9 o'clock it was blowing a gale; by 11 o'clock a storm, unprecedented almost, was raging and continued its fury until late in the afternoon. Tuesday morning the town looked wrecked. Portions of every fence were down, scattered over the sidewalk. Trees were bent and twisted, or prone on the ground, disfigured every yard.

E. L. McBride's large shop building fell all on top, smashing a buggy and slightly injuring two of his horses that happened to be there. Shortly after the Market-house lay flat. At about 2 o'clock the steeple of the Catholic church gave way, and with a crash fell, and now the handsome spire in South-western Louisiana, the pride of our village, lies an unsightly ruin. All day Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday the sound of the hammer and ax greeted the ear from every direction. No lives were lost or injuries done to persons in the village. In the country houses were blown down, cabins and houses unroofed, fences laid flat and the crops ruined. Below we give some of the particulars:

In the northern and western portions of the parish the damage done is confined almost wholly to the crops. In the eastern and southern portions of the parish the storm seems to have gathered strength. The Catholic chapel at Broussardville was seriously damaged. The school-house was lifted from its foundation and carried several feet from its place; and many small buildings in that neighborhood were unroofed and blown down. The gin-house of Mr. Lesalle, as well as Mr. Aurelien Primeaux's gin and mill, was overturned.

[Donaldsonville Chief.] In Donaldsonville the destruction of property was comparatively small. Scarcely a half-dozen fences were left standing; several roofs and gables were damaged; trees were blown down or broken on every street; a portion of the lower gable end of the Lee Hotel toppled over, crushing part of the gallery shed extending over the banquet; a cabin in the rear portion of town was demolished, the inmates barely escaping without injury; the railroad bridge was blown around across the bayou, and the ferryboat Little Minnie was beached and filled with water.

In Port Barrow, across Bayou Lafourche, several small houses were unroofed and two or three blown down. From the upper levee of the parish on the right bank of the river down to Port Barrow, the main casualties were the following: W. H. Ballard's plantation—Nearly all the porgery and part of a sugar-house chimney blown down. Dominique's Landing—One cabin blown down, a number of others unroofed and otherwise damaged. John Rous's Germania and Cuba plantations—Cane shed, one chimney and new blacksmith shop on Germania, and cane shed on Cuba down. Henry L. Duffel—Only portion of sugar-house left standing. Fortunately the loss is not very serious, as arrangements had been previously made to grind the cane crop at Yale's.

Dr. Edward Duffel's—Kettle chimney down and probably other damage. Our information relative to this place is meagre. Mrs. James Dodd's—Sugar-house blown flat. Crop will be ground at R. O. Landry's. Gen. Allen Thomas—New cane shed, portion of porgery and sugar-house down, smashing a number of carts, etc. Several

buildings on this place were injured.

Richard McCall's Place—Sugar-house chimney down and probably other damage. The crop of this place has for several years past been ground by McCall Bros. McCall Bros.—Saw mill and brick shed on front place demolished. No information concerning other damage. Dr. Legare's—Steam chimney, parts of boiler chimney and boiler shed, half of the top of the corn crib, the blacksmith shop and the gear-house down. Snook's—The only information we have is relative to the destruction of Arceonoux's warehouse and a couple of hothouses belonging to the same gentleman. Mr. Arceonoux had a finger crushed by falling timbers. From Bayou Lafourche we have obtained the following: Lemann's—Rodrigue place—Half of cane-shed, half of one porgery, old sugar-house used as a barn blown down. Lemann & Lum's Palo Alto—Half of sugar-house chimney, one steam chimney or evaporator and part of hay barn down. St. Emma—Stable back of sugar-house and one story of brick stable on front of place entirely down; balance of brick stable damaged. Martin Ours's—Stable and barn blown all to pieces; public school-house moved from its foundation. Francis Gomez, Jr.—Sugar-house partially unroofed; buggy-house smashed. Macedonian Church moved off its foundation a distance of eight feet. Below Donaldsonville, on the river, the storm seems to have been less violent and the damage was not so great as on the bayou and up the river. We have particulars from the Colled place only, where part of a gable end of the sugar-house, porgery and one shed were blown down and the hay barn flattened out. The middle portion of Mr. Colled's residence was crushed in, and several of the inmates had a narrow escape from injury.

SOME CURRENT ENGLISH WIT.

[From Punch.] Two DISTINCT CLASSES. The aristocracy and the bourgeoisie.

Books—"Eight o'clock, sir!" (Voice from the depths) "I didn't tell you that before, confound you!"

CHERRING—First artist (on a pedestrian tour): "Can you tell me which is the best inn in Baconhurst?" Rustic (bewildered): "Dunno." Second artist (tired): "But we can get beds there, I suppose? Where do travel-generally go?" Rustic: "Go to the Union mostly."

FACT—Admiring Friend—"What another picture? Why, that's the second you've finished this week!" Pictor—"The third, my boy. The admiring friend (wishing to be pleasant)—"Ah, wonderful! That's what I always say when I hear people abuse your pictures. They may be bad, I always say, but just look at the lot of them he turns out!"

A REASONED VERDICT.—The Squire (engaged in new butter)—"Well, I dare say you'll do. But look here, Kitchener, I may as well warn you that I often get out of temper with my servants, and when I do I let 'em have it hot—make use of pretty strong language, you know." New Butler (with quiet dignity)—"I'm always used to that, sir, from my Lord Bishop!"

[From Judy.] FOR THE GREAT UNACTED.—A good title for an original play—"The New Boot." It would be sure to draw!

JUST THE SAME, OR BETTER.—English Tourist—"Have you got Angus-tura here?" Scotch Innkeeper—"No, but Angus McDonald comes in about this time for his bit dram."

A GOOD ORDER.—Sneaky Gentleman (with extreme blandness)—"Mary, my love, I'll take a glass of bitter, if you have no objection, and a clean pipe and to-day's paper, a box of matches, if you've got 'em handy, and the change out of this three-penny bit; and just look slippery, will you?"

AT THE LAST PICTURE SHOW.—Mrs. Vandike Brown (esthete)—"Well, you're the last person I should have thought of meeting here, Mr. Smith! I thought you hated pictures." Smith (broccoli)—"So I do, I detest 'em. Must do 'em, though—subject for conversation. Hate music, too—must do opera, though; same reason."

[Fun.] NOT TO BE CAUGHT.—Visitor—"Well, Captain, how many fish have you caught?" Tar (who has fished for hours without success)—"Dunno, I haven't counted 'em yet."

HIGHLAND DRIVER.—Perrin Stutton (Refreshment Rooms)—"Can you give her any dinner? Quick! She will haf to catch a train." Waiter—"Yes, sir; what'll you have?" H. D.—"Bring her a loaf and a bottle of whisky."

WITH THE CHILL OFF.—Proprietress of Bathing Machines—"Going to bathe this morning, sir?" Visitor—"No; I've got such a cold in my head." P. of B. M.—"Never mind that, sir; why we've 'ad gents a-bathe with such colds in their 'eads they've reg'lar frozed the water, and still it done 'em good."

A Roll of Honor.

The following is a list, according to the Paris Globe, of the celebrated dramatists, actors and musicians who statues will ornament the new Hotel de Ville: Beaumarchais (Pierre-Augustin-Caron, dit de), 1732-1799. Haverly Jacques-Francois-Frontental-Elie), 1737-1862. Herold (Louis-Joseph-Ferdinand), 1791-1833. Larkain (Henri-Louis-Cain, dit.), 1728-1778. Marivaux (Pierre de Chamblain-dit), 1688-1763. Moliere (Jean-Baptiste Poquelin, dit.), 1622-1673. Musset (Louis-Charles-Afred), 1810-1857. Sardou (Louis-Benoit), 1819-1878. Quinault (Philippe), 1650-1688. Regnard (Jean-Francois), 1655-1709. Sand (Amantine-Lucile-Aurore Dupine Baronne Dudevant, dite George), 1804-1877. Scribe (Augustin-Eugene), 1791-1861. Sedaine (Michel-Jean), 1719-1787. Sue (Marie-Joseph, dit Eugene), 1801-1857. Taine (Francois-Joseph), 1783-1826. Voltaire (Francois-Marie Arouet de), 1694-1778. Welshem (Guillaume-Louis Boquillon, dit.), 1781-1842.

Where the Rule Has Been Enforced.

[N. Y. Sun.] The five hundred dollar bill which Mr. Hayes contributed to the Casuarine hush fund is probably the first actual cash investment in politics which he has made since November 7, 1876. The civil service reform raps against the money order holders has been strictly enforced at the White House, if nowhere else.

Senator Grover, of Oregon, is a dignified and stately individual, whose every movement seems to indicate "I am a United States Senator." Some time ago he was on route to the camp of the Nez Perces. Facing up and down a railway platform, the senatorial mind desired enlightenment, or, as the philosopher puts it, "more light, more light," and he thus addressed, with great dignity, a shock-headed boy: "My son, may I ask you how far it is to the camp of the Nez Perces?" "Yes, sir," promptly answered the boy, and then came to a full stop. "How far is it?" asked the Senator. "Well, darned if I know," replied the boy, with great gravity.

Three beautiful girls of Macon, Ga., having met at Catoosa Springs, fell into a pious strain for want of male companions, and concluded to pray for the welfare of their lovers. The first to kneel had not gone very far along in her pious path when it was discovered that they were all engaged to the same man. The religious exercises were terminated at once.

"I've a new thing—a big thing!" he said; "I'm going to get up a matrimonial agency." "The scheme is venerable," said a cold-hearted bystander. "Not on my plan," was his proud reply: "All goods not satisfactory cheerfully and promptly exchanged."—Punch.

Joe Cook is at Tlondoroga upphering out the reason why the unknown preponderance of the luminous ago causes the heterogeneous infinity of the deplorable bioplast to give way before the laughter of the lost it self.—(St. Albans Advertiser.)

CURRENT MENTION.

The annual rate of mortality in England and Wales was \$2.26 from 1840 to 1850; \$2.24 from 1850 to 1860; \$2.51 from 1860 to 1870; \$1.64 from 1870 to 1877. The wife of Lew Benedict, the negro minister, has obtained a divorce in Milwaukee. She is the daughter of a Methodist minister, and lately inherited \$40,000.

Archibald Forbes writes that "Sir Garnet is adopting the same old game, setting black men against black men, flagitious in itself but unavoidable through the necessities of the situation." The deaths by violence, through murder, accidents, etc.—are four times greater in England than in Italy, although the latter had a larger population. This is due to the number killed in mines in England.

The cost to the corporation of London of rescuing Epping Forest, a tract of several thousand acres, from encroachment and preserving it for the public was about \$100,000. Lost and few were over \$50,000. Mme. Gelyot lately brought an action against Prof. Bert of the Sorbonne for damages caused by the loss of lodgers in consequence of the howls of dogs in process of vivisection. She lost her suit, but will appeal.

As compared with 1877 there is an increase in English pauperism of 6 per cent, and as compared with 1876 of 9 per cent. The increase has been general all over the country, and is likely to be greater.

The laying of a church corner-stone drew a large crowd to Hargetown, Ind. In the evening of the same day an excursionist was murdered in a bar-room brawl. At midnight a mob burned the building in which the tragedy had taken place.

Marshal St. Arnaud spoke highly of Prince Napoleon's bravery at the battle of the Alma, and Mr. Kinglake pays him the compliment of saying that he was not inferior to his uncle in personal courage; yet French soldiers are firmly convinced that he is a coward.

Edmond About derives a handsome income from his paper, the *Nineteenth Century*. He has a sumptuous residence in Paris where he entertains most hospitably, and in summer he and his wife and seven children go to a spacious old manse surrounded by a fine park, on the Versailles road.

The well-known Paris paper, *La Presse*, has been bought by M. Phillipart, of wondrous financial fame. In 1877 he was declared bankrupt, liabilities \$9,000,000. He has now, it is asserted, paid all, and is entirely cleared by the court. He is fifty-two, and a Belgian by birth—a man of the same stamp as Straussberg.

One gas company supplies all Paris at the rate of about \$1 62 per 1000 feet, and an agitation for reduction has lately begun. Last year's dividend was equal to 31 1/2 per cent on the original price of the shares, after a sum of \$900,000 had been paid to the municipality, which, by the concession, shares in the profits.

The game played by the female base ball club in Cincinnati was marked by a fight. The left fielder went to her position with a fan in the hand. Her captain ordered her to put the fan down, but she persistently used it. The captain seized it, tore it into shreds, and was at once overpowered by the angry left fielder. The encounter was short, but vigorous.

The Belfast *Northern Whig*, the leading paper (Liberal) in Northern Ireland, thinks that the House of Lords was right to throw out, for the present, the Irish volunteer corps bill, believing that trouble would have resulted in Ulster, where, despite all precautions, Orange lodges would have been found forming themselves into district volunteer corps.

The Prince of Bulgaria is giving his new-found subjects the diversion of operatic and dramatic performances, the companies being from Vienna, which he gratifies with the bulk of his custom. His new palace—princes always think first of their palaces—will be after design by a Viennese architect, but the railroads that are projected will be built by Austrian engineers, and the household furniture, of which large loads are sent down, is purchased in Vienna.

Father Relvert, a Roman Catholic pastor, at Westphalia, Ill., spoke in a condemnatory manner in his church about a fellow priest and a young woman. A slander suit was brought by the assailed pair, and the villagers became greatly excited over the controversy. The woman died suddenly, and Father Relvert refused to conduct the funeral services for the use of the church by the other priest. That night a mob took him out of his house, and carried him out of town on a rail.

Madame Angelo, "the famous Hercules" and d'Atalle, "the man with the iron jaw," used to perform with circuses in this city and elsewhere. The woman employed a pretty little boy in her feats of strength, but he was, after awhile, taken away from her by the Anti-Cruelty Society, and put into a Philadelphia asylum. He ran away from that institution, lived a year with a New Jersey farmer, and has at last wandered to Boston. There it was learned that his name is Henry Gilbert Gratton, and that he was stolen in England from his parents, to whom he will now be restored.

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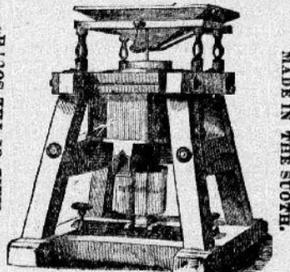
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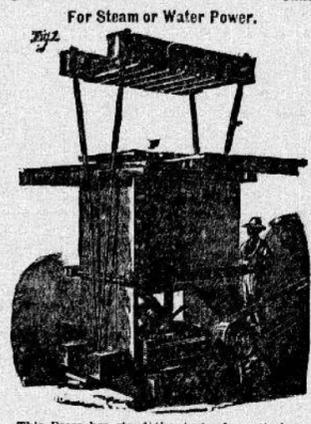
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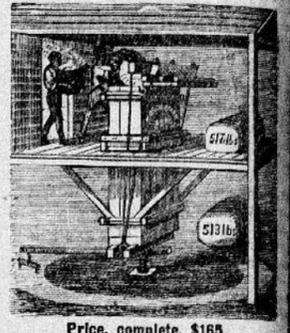
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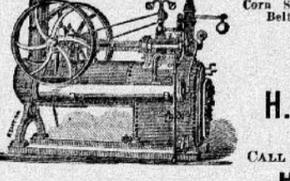


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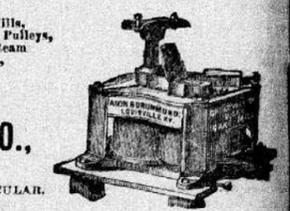
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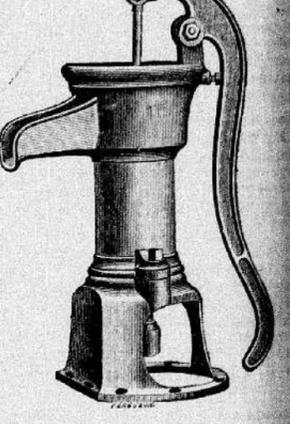
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