MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : : SEPT. 15, 1877

A HANDSOME TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS.

Judge West, the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, made a speech at Newark, on the twelfth instant, in which he contrasted the present time with the past, by saying that the metropolitan press had practically ended the days of popular oratory and of public discussion, for now the men who formerly attended the meetings of great orators and debaters for the purpose of deriving instruction from their speeches, read them at their leisure in the papers, and each became a critic to sit in judgment on their old instructors. Everybody will concede the truth of this tribute. During the past few years the progress of the press has been marvelous. The newspaper business has outstripped every other business. General Garfield and General Ewing, Stanley Matthews and Mr. Pendleton are attempting to imitate the custom of other days, but even the *prestige* of their great names will not bring out the crowds which were wild over the discussions between Corwin and Shannon, the elder Ewing and Salmon P. Chase. As late as twenty years ago it took six months to make a political canvass in Tennessee. The people flocked to the discussions between Polk and Jones, Gentry and Johnson, Bell and Grundy. This custom has been nearly abandoned, and will soon disappear among the relics of the past. Half a dozen speeches in a political campaign are all the people want. They read these speeches almost simultaneous with their delivery, and have neither the time nor the disposition to attend the hustings to be bored with the repetition of speeches that have already been read and digested. In this fast age the people have no time to waste on stale matters. They prefer to give their leisure moments to the new questions which the enterprise of the press furnishes them every day. The tribute of Judge West to the American press is well merited. Vigorous, aggressive and enterprising journalism has given a vigorous impetus to enterprise and business of every kind. As the captain leads the column in the grand army of assault, so do the newspapers lead the public in pushing forward every enterprise and in assaulting ignorance, wickedness, and public indifference. They are always in the front. The public interest in newspapers is demonstrated by the fact that the daily edition has trebled in circulation, while the weekly paper has decreased. If the newspapers of America were blotted out of existence, the public heart would become like stagnant water, impure, because not stirred by the press. Without the newspapers there would be no commotion in the political waters, and inflammation and gangrene would be superinduced. The information which the press furnishes in regard to public affairs is as essential to the health and energy of the political system and the great industrial interests of the country as circulation of the blood is to the health and energy of the natural body. The press is the instrument that stirs the placid waters, and keeps healthy the body politic and everything that concerns the social and religious world and all the substantial interests of trade. In a word, "it is the grand fulcrum and lever that moves the world." The press has not secured that utility and power which Judge West attributes to it by accident, by the voluntary change in public sentiment demanding new enterprise, but by spending money and creating a demand for newspapers, fresh each morning with news of the world's doings the previous day. As evidence of this, we have only to refer to the fact that the newspapers now pay many thousand dollars for telegrams which cost them a few years ago only a few hundred dollars, and that the printers are paid more in one week than they formerly received in five weeks, when each day's paper contained only a few columns of stale and uninteresting matter extracted from exchanges. Great as has been the progress of the American press, it will aspire to new efforts and new triumphs.

THE Chicago *Tribune* has made a suggestion in reference to the savings of the people, that meets with very general approval. It was prompted by the failure of so many life insurance companies and savings banks, and is to the effect "that the government, which has $1,700,000,000 of gold bonds outstanding, shall offer to receive the savings deposits and invest them in its own obligations. The government is paying six per cent. gold interest on $844,000,000 of bonds and five per cent. gold interest on $700,000,000 bonds. These bonds are held all over the world. The six per cents are all subject to call, and may be taken up by the government at pleasure." The *Tribune* proposes that the government shall offer to the people of the country to receive their deposits and pay thereon interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. With the money thus deposited the six per cent. bonds called in from time to time may be either purchased or paid. The government would thereby save the difference between the rates of interest, less the cost of management. The cost of management in England at present is less than one-half of one per cent. So far as the government is concerned the transaction would be merely a change of creditors, with a reduction of interest from the present rates to 3.65 per cent., and instead of a limited class of bond-holders supposed to be inimical to the interests of the masses, the people at large would carry the debt and be safe from the Spencers, who have preyed upon and robbed them of their hard earnings.

THE Baltimore *Gazette* says that when Hayes "failed to suspend Mr. Cornell, he virtually abandoned everything that gave civil-service reform value, at once stultifying himself and deceiving his followers. He stands before the country to-day a moral coward, whom it is equally impossible to respect or excuse. Unless he shall now, manfully confessing his weakness, face the issue without flinching, and at once order Mr. Cornell's suspension, he will forfeit the confidence of the country, irrespective of party."

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that "there are many men's sons and daughters who are now being educated to play the parts of 'leading lady' and 'walking gentleman' in the great drama of life, who will land in a poorhouse or a penitentiary before they have played their parts and the curtain drops." What is needed to prevent this is to bring up the rising generation to work. Teach that the square of their periodical times are very nearly in the same proportions with the cubes of their distances from the center of Mars, which evidently shows them to be governed by the same laws of gravitation that influence the other heavenly bodies."

Pittsburg *Commercial:* Mr. John Ingram, an old farmer who lived on the Big Sewickley creek, near Mitchell's mill, in Sewickley township, was gored on Friday evening by a bull which he was attempting to drive out of the yard of his house. The animal tossed him in the air six times, and tore his intestines out. His injuries were so severe that he died on Saturday evening from the effects of them. Deceased was seventy-seven years of age.

Falls City (Minn.) *Journal:* Some two weeks ago a four-year-old child of Knute O. Eggam, of St. Olaf, laid down and went to sleep in the oat-field, as is supposed, while its mother was engaged in driving the reaper. The first intimation of danger which the mother had was the horrible sight of the child's head over the cruel cutter-bar. One leg and a hand was cut off, besides other frightful injuries, and the little one died in a few minutes.

MRS. General Sherman does not approve of "round-dancing," and does not allow her daughters to participate in it. She says: "The advocates of this dance have had their own way long enough—absorbing all entertainments—sneering upon and ridiculing those who quietly decline to participate. They have been ridiculing, and scorning, and slighting every modest and obedient girl, who failed to participate with them, for these many years."

Chicago *Times:* It is announced that Tweed's daughter, whose wedding presents in 1870 amounted to sixty-nine thousand dollars, is now living in abject poverty, the presents having gone to the pawnbrokers to raise money for her father's legal expenses. Tweed made a great mistake when he engaged in stealing from the city of New York. Had he only got into the whisky ring, he might have robbed the United States revenue of all he wanted, and transferred his stealings to his son or daughter, who would never have had to pay a cent to get off to keep them.

St. Charles (Mo.) *Cosmos:* John Thomas, claiming to be a railroad man out of work, met with a singular accident last Thursday evening. In company with two companions he started from the new depot, and was aiming to reach a straw-rick in a field a few hundred yards to the east, when he rolled down the embankment, and striking against the pointed stem of some weed, it was driven about two inches into his right groin. His case was reported by a comrade to Officer Stein, who brought him to the stationhouse, where he received proper attention and got well.

Marshalltown, Iowa, September 11: W. D. Glynder, the man who was arrested at Eldora by Sheriff Boyd for outraging and then murdering Miss Martin, of Melrose township, Grundy county, an account of which has been given in the *Times*, was taken back to the place on yesterday, about ten o'clock. The sheriff of Grundy county went to Eldora and secured the prisoner, and started for Grundy Center with him for examination; but when out about ten miles he was met by about three hundred men, who took him from the hands of the sheriff and hung him to the nearest tree."—*Chicago Times.*

Jerseyville, Ill., September 12: The half-past ten o'clock accommodation train going north last night came over a number of ties near Fort Martin, who was supposed to have been sleeping on the track, and instantly killed him. His head was crushed into an unrecognizable mass, and parts of the brain, face and skull was scattered a distance of more than fifty yards along the track. He was drunk and had been ordered home by the police during the evening, and it is supposed he was lying asleep with his head on the rail. The accident was not discovered till five o'clock this morning.—*St. Louis Times.*

Pittsburg, September 11: Robert Rigg, residing in Sharpsburg, while in an intoxicated condition, got into a dispute with his wife relative to a little difficulty with her brother, a few weeks ago, and threatened to be revenged on her in case satisfaction was not obtained from the brother. She turned to leave her irate partner, when he struck her on the head with a rocking-chair, felling her to the floor senseless. The brutal assault was continued by knocking and pounding her on the head until the poor woman was almost dead. Her life is despaired of. She was confined but a few days before the terrible assault.—*Chicago Times.*

New York *Tribune:* Mr. Geo. Lee Schuyler, of this city; Mr. G. W. Schuyler, of Bathon-the-Hudson; Captain Robert Schuyler, of Troy, and Mrs. Townsend and Colonel Church, of Albany, are the direct descendants of General Philip Schuyler, now living. Captain Robert Schuyler, who was one of the officers of the civil war, was wounded and taken in a fight with Mosby's guerrillas, but when the rebel soldier found out that he was Philip Schuyler's great-grandson, he treated him with much kindness, and conveyed him to a farmhouse where he was well cared for, and recovered. The wounds Captain Schuyler received sadly interfered with his capacity in business life.

Jacksonville, Ill., September 11: A dispatch this afternoon from Sheriff Blair, of Winchester, Scott county, states that a mob took Andrew Richards from jail at ten o'clock this morning, and hung him in Miner's grove, a few miles west of Winchester. Richards was the negro who ravished Mrs. John Truit in an orchard near Winchester, on Sunday. Sheriff Blair placed Richards in jail here Sunday night, for safe-keeping, but took him to Winchester at five o'clock in the morning. The mob numbered several hundred. Sheriff Blair could not save the prisoner. A number of negro residents of Winchester left that place to-day through fear of violence.—*Chicago Times.*

New York *Tribune:* Dean Stanley, talking of Calvin and Burns, not long ago, asked who could doubt that there were lessons of evangelical truth to be derived from the wit and wisdom and generosity of the poor outcast, which we should vainly look for from the stern predestinarian teachings of Calvin? "God forbid," he said, "that I should exalt the dissolute, reckless manners of the wayward genius above the unblemished purity of the high-minded pastor; yet still it may be that many and many a secret sin of pride, of intolerance and untruthworthiness that has sprung up under the cloak of the professedly religious man and the stern, undebending dictate, may be as hateful in the sight of God as the wild excess of which the other was so mournful an example."

Hungry after Office.

New York *Post:* The recommendation of the committee which have been investigating the New Orleans customhouse that there should be a reduction of the force there, and that the position of naval officer should be abolished, has excited the colored men in that city, and they met last Friday and adopted a memorial to the President, in which they set forth that the naval officer is the only colored man who now holds a position of importance in the customhouse, and that they fear that the rights of the colored men of New Orleans are ignored. The memorialists, therefore, ask the President not to consent to the abolition of the naval office. To demand the continuance of an unnecessary office is about as discreditable an expedient for asserting their rights as colored men or any other men could adopt, and it proves pretty conclusively that the commission were correct in assuming that the sun of the New Orleans Republicans had risen and set too long in the New Orleans customhouse.

Death of Father Thomas J. Mooney.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Rev. Thomas J. Mooney, pastor of the Catholic church of St. Bridget, died yesterday in the pastoral residence attached to the church of St. Johns, Evangelist, Madison avenue, near Fiftieth street. The cause of his death was injuries received Monday night by being thrown from his carriage, while driving with a theological student. Father Mooney was one of the best-known clergymen in this section, and the fervent love with which he was regarded in his parish was shown last night, when his body was taken to his former residence. Near the church of St. Bridget the streets in the vicinity were blockaded by a mass of waiting people, who strove to enter the house to look upon the face of the dead priest. A large force of police had hard work to keep a thoroughfare open. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning. Twenty-one complete sets of vestment, used in the service of the Catholic church, have been seized by the custom officers, together with a lot of jewelry, consisting of jet and imitations of precious stones, set in gold.

Montgomery Blair.

St. Louis *Times:* We see it stated that Judge Blair is a candidate for the senate from Maryland, and we hope it is true. His election would be a good thing for that State, for the Democratic party, and for the whole country. He is one of the most indefatigable workers that ever lived, and what is still better, a thoroughly honest man. He would be a terror to the rogues and ringsters who infest the capital, for his integrity is backed up by a courage that never quails. Though a resident of Washington for over thirty years, and inside of politics all that time, no breath of scandal has ever soiled his name. He was a cabinet minister during the war, when jobbery and plunder were the order of the day, and the only criticism we ever heard passed upon him as postmaster-general was that he conducted his department with too severe an economy. He has faithfully adhered to the old traditions.

Three Persons Killed by Lightning.

GEORGETOWN, D. T., September 14.—During a thunder storm this afternoon, Gideon B. Hitchens with four sons and two daughters, took refuge under a tree in a field near here, lightning struck the tree and three of the children, two sons and one daughter, were killed.

MEXICO

And the Border—Hayes, Anxious to Preserve the Peace, wants to Give Diaz Every Possible Chance to Police and Effectively Protect the Border.

The Mission of General Benevides—His Report Nearly Ready—What he Proposes shall be Done—The People of Texas Advised to Prepare for the Worst.

Special to the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Appropos of certain statements recently published showing that our government was dissatisfied with the attitude of Diaz, and that he was not able to carry out his promises, the authorities again restate that they see nothing upon the part of the present Mexican authorities but a due diligence in setting right our grievances. The massing of a large number of Mexican regulars upon the Rio Grande is regarded still as a gratifying evidence of power and at the same time good intent. The position of the administration toward Mexico is the same as its position toward the south, namely, that of conciliation. It is the one marked feature of Hayes's rule that it his desire to place every one who by any chance is opposed to what he considers the interests of the country. His policy toward Mexico is to give Diaz to the uttermost every possible chance to make good our wrongs before even proceeding to discussing what will be done in case he fails. Congressman Schleicher, of Texas, who has been away for some time, has returned. He thinks there is a good prospect of trouble on the Rio Grande, which is being fostered by the belief on the Mexican side that we are anxious to keep out of a fight, and that we will submit to almost any wrong before using force as a means of redress. Schleicher knows the Mexican character thoroughly, and puts no faith in Diaz's ability or real desire to accomplish anything besides his recognition.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—General Benevides, the Mexican Rio Grande commissioner, reached here to-day from the border. It will be remembered that he was called from New York, where he has resided for years, by President Diaz, whose intimate friend he is, for the purpose of making an investigation on the border, because of his knowledge of American affairs and of his long and determined advocacy of the suppression of the outlaws of the Rio Grande. Having finished his investigation he has come here to prepare an exhaustive report to be sent to Diaz. He will complete it in six days, and will then proceed to Washington. The general is very liberal in his views and unsparing in his denunciation of the unnecessary turbulence of the border. It was he who urged Diaz to send fifteen hundred men to the Rio Grande, and he believes that they are already in motion. From his report it will be shown that over a number of miles above Eagle pass there is no post on either side of the river, while the Mexican side is an unexplored desert where the defiles radiate across this desert. He proposes to establish Mexican posts above Matamoras, where the cattle-thieves are herding forty thousand stolen cattle; to construct barracks to confiscate that property, and to hang them right and left until the border becomes the quietest part of Mexico. To apply this desperate remedy to this desperate disease, he recommends Diaz to declare martial law all along the border for at least a year. He became disgusted with the attempt to bring the Mexican outlaws he had caused to be arrested to punishment. The Mexican lawyers, with their technicalities, elective courts, and *habeas corpus* were too much for him. He says the restless population on both sides of the frontier want war, because business is perfectly dead and they are idle, but he has an abiding faith that the intelligent and solid classes of both nations demand peace, and that the time is at hand when the eating cancer of frontier troubles can be cured by active measures and a new extradition and commercial treaty.

Austin (Texas) *Gazette:* * * * * The crisis is being rapidly approached, and to guard against painful consequences that obviously present themselves to true statesmanship, we commend the establishment at once by Governor Hubbard of a camp of instruction of not less than five thousand men in easy access to the exposed frontier portions. Let a requisition be made for arms and ammunition on the Federal government, for this number of men suitably divided into infantry, cavalry and artillery—mainly the former, upon which we should mainly rely for efficient duty. This camp of instruction would, of course, constitute the nucleus for a more general military organization. It seems to us that the National government would not hesitate to furnish arms and supplies as stated, in view of the imminent prospect of a war with Mexico. Human life would be saved by a judicious preparation to meet the contingencies of open hostilities, and security afforded the citizens of the bleeding west. General Ord has only a small force under his command, and a portion of these are not reliable for an emergency. The first efficient aid that could be rendered to the Federal government in the event of open hostilities would come from Texas, and in view of all the surroundings of the question, it is the part of wisdom to be fully prepared for the worst.

CURRENT ITEMS.

Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, is confident that Hon. J. V. Randall, of Pennsylvania, will be made speaker of the next house of representatives, and that there will not be a southern Democratic candidate or a vote against him.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain, recently of South Carolina, will speak before the Psi Upsilon fraternity meeting at Rochester next May. Mr. Chamberlain is described as a slender, pale-faced man, with a dark mustache, a large round bald head and dark eyes somewhat sardonic in expression.

New York *Tribune:* Miss Helen Magill, daughter of the president of Swarthmore, the only young lady who has ever been educated in the Boston Latin school, and who lately received from Boston university the degree of Ph. D., has gone abroad to continue her studies in physiology.

London, Ont., September 11: On Sunday evening, while Miss Kate Snowden, seventeen years of age, was on her way home from church, she was seized and gagged by two men, dragged to a common and ravished. Randall, one of the fiends, has been arrested, and he has made a confession.—*Chicago Times.*

The pope appears to have a keen sense of humor. It is related by the London *World* that he was lately much amused by the translation of an absurd article in the *Republique Francaise* referring to him: "He ordered a subscription for five years to be taken in his own name to the *Republique Francaise.* 'We shall see,' he added, 'who will last the longer, the Gambettist paper or I.'"

Mr. William A. Stewart, Republican nominee for associate judge in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, is a colored man of good education, who has studied law and been admitted to the bar. His color, however, stood in the way of successful practice, and he has spent many years in the business of a barber. He is the only colored man ever nominated to county office in Pennsylvania, and it is said that his chance of election is good.

New York *Bulletin:* The appearance of yellow-fever at Fernandina, Florida, is creating some anxiety among merchants here doing business with that part of the south. The season is so far advanced that the spread of the disease beyond its present limits is not probable. New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston all report an unusually healthy season, and no apprehension of the fever is entertained at either of these important points.

Washington, September 12: The National Bank redemption agency has completed its annual assessments of the banks for the expenses of the agency. These expenses this year are three hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars. The assessments is one-sixth of one per cent. The difference is due to the large increase in redemption and to a slight reduction of expenses.—*St. Louis Times.*

Washington, September 12: Clerk Adams has arrived here for the purpose of making out an official roll of the next house. Since he left most of the cases which were regarded as undecided have assumed such a shape as to decide his action. His friends at the capitol say the roll, as he will probably arrange it, gives the Democrats a majority of eleven, with the chances that this will be increased.—*St. Louis Times.*

New York *Tribune:* It is said that Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt is very kind-hearted, and easily touched by a sad story. It is related by a New York correspondent of the Boston *Gazette* that he carries about in his pocket-book a crumpled newspaper copy of Mr. William Winter's poetical address to Mr. John Brougham, and that when in the mood, he will take out this scrap and read it to his friends with moved appreciation.

This is the passage in *Gulliver* descriptive of the discovery of the satellites of Mars: "They have likewise discovered two lesser stars or satellites which revolve around Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the center of the primary planet exactly three of

THE SOUTH CAROLINA

Thieves as they Stand Arraigned by Ex-State-Treasurer Parker—Summary of the Indictment against Chamberlain, Kimpton, Patterson,

Moses, Scott, Cardoza, Hurley et al.—What Governor Wade Hampton has to Say about It—More Confessions—Chamberlain Does Not Think it Much of a Horror.

New York *World:* As the South Carolina legislative and financial transactions were intentionally muddled for eight years, it becomes a matter of no slight difficulty for the unitiated to learn exactly what offenses were committed. A summary of the charges contained in the confession of the state treasurer, Niles G. Parker, published yesterday, will be found, therefore, of value.

Daniel H. Chamberlain, attorney-general of the State of South Carolina from 1868 until 1872, and governor of the same State from 1874 until 1876, is charged with the following offenses:

First—That he, in his capacity of attorney-general and legal adviser of the government, authorized and approved all the financial acts passed by the legislature during his term of office, generally drafting the bills presented himself.

Second—That, among other improper acts so passed, bills authorizing the issue of bonds to an unknown but extravagant amount, were blindly voted upon by ignorant legislative assemblies at his instigation and direction.

Third—That he advised the sale of conversion bonds in the market in direct violation of the provisions of the conversion act, which declared that these bonds should only be issued for the redemption of other State securities.

Fourth—That he was a large stockholder in the Marine and River Phosphate Mining company and in the Greenville and Columbia railroad, in connection with which notoriously disreputable bills were lobbied through the legislature by his associates and immediate dependents.

Fifth—That he made a dishonorable agreement with the financial agent of the State to share in all commissions received by said agent.

Sixth—That he received two thousand dollars directly from Parker for his connection with some unknown but impliedly disreputable transaction.

Seventh—That, as a member of the financial board he audited, among other dishonest claims, that of the financial agent, knowing them to be fraudulent or excessive in amount.

Eighth—That as attorney-general and governor, he suffered gross offenses to be committed by his associates without protest, and that his final tardy action was half-hearted and partial.

H. H. Kimpton, the State financial agent from 1872 until 1876, is charged with:

First—Obtaining his commission as agent by a dishonorable agreement with Chamberlain and Parker, members of the financial board.

Second—Holding stock in the Greenville and Columbia railroad, and lobbying disreputable bills for its benefit through the legislature.

Third—Lobbying a number of financial measures by corrupt means through the legislature.

Fourth—Preparing a fraudulent set of books and presenting a dishonest claim to the financial board for audit.

John J. Patterson, United States senator for South Carolina, elected in 1872, is charged with probable embezzlement of the stock of the Blue Ridge railroad company, while acting as its president, and with drawing orders upon the State treasurer for scrip to be used in bribing members of the legislature, and for other dishonest purposes.

Frank J. Moses, speaker of the house of representatives from 1868 until 1872, and governor of South Carolina from 1872 until 1874, is charged with the fraudulent issue, as speaker, of legislative-pay certificates, and with hiring and counseling a breach of trust.

Scott, Cardoza, Dunn, Neagle, Hurley, Crews and others are charged with abetting and countenancing the improper measures of the ring.

The grand jury of Columbia county, which was summoned to meet on Tuesday, August 28th, upon evidence furnished by Attorney-General Connor, have already found indictments against fifteen persons. Classifying the offenders by the offices which they have held, it is found that two governors, a United State, one United States senator, one lieutenant-governor, four State senators, two speakers of the house of representatives, two members of the legislature, two congressmen, two State treasurers, two comptroller-generals, one secretary of state, one judge of the supreme court, one clerk of the senate, one clerk of the house, one financial agent, and one revenue collector have been indicted. In making out this list, when indictments have been found against the same person for malfeasance in different offices, as against F. J. Moses, each office held counts as one in the total number on the list.

It is proposed to bring indictments also against the members of the general assembly who may be shown to have accepted bribes, and against a number of dishonest county officials. The investigating committee appointed by the legislature intend to prosecute their work in a spirit of fairness, but so to conduct it that no guilty man shall escape.

GOVERNOR WADE HAMPTON'S VIEWS.

Chicago *Times:* "I see by the *Times* of to-day," remarked Governor Hampton, "that Miles C. Parker has made a confession touching the iniquities of the Chamberlain administration. They are all confessing now. Parker used to be State treasurer. He was once arrested, tried and convicted, but escaped from the State. By the way, you know a secret investigation is being made into the crimes committed by ex-officeholders in the State of South Carolina. Some of the papers are striving to create the impression that this inquiry amounts to systematic persecution of innocent parties. This is a great injustice to the people of our State, one to the administration of which I am the head.

"Now let me give you the facts," said the governor. "A commission was appointed by the legislature to ascertain whether any funds had been misappropriated by officials or the credit of the State improperly employed. The resolution of the appointment of the committee was offered by a Republican. A majority of the committee itself are Republican. The grand jury, before whom the facts are being laid, are nearly all Republicans, if I am not mistaken. The inquiry, in short, is essentially a Republican measure, and when the evidence against the ringsters is brought out there will not be a Republican in the State who will not sustain the committee and the grand jury. The crimes of which those fellows have been guilty embrace bribery, forgery, perjury, and all the forms of downright thievery; and I tell you, sir, the official corruption and roguery of Tammany, or of Tweedism, were not conceived on a more liberal or magnificent scale than that which characterized the Republican administration of South Carolina.

"Why, sir, just look at some of the evidence brought out by the investigation," continued the governor. "Before the war the cost about $450,000 a year to run the machinery of our State government. When these bad men came into power they had a legislature which they manipulated at pleasure. In the legislature one session there were about 50 negroes who had been ordinary field hands, and who could neither read nor write. This body appropriated $350,000 to pay for the public printing for one session. That was hardly as much as it had formerly cost to run the whole State government. This $350,000 was put into the hands of a ring, styled the *Republican* printing company, which kept two complete sets of books—one set designed to deceive the public and the other showing just where the stealings went to. The investigating committee have discovered that of this $350,000 the sum of $122,000 was paid out in bribes to procure the passage of the bill for the appropriation. I have recently been shown a list of thirty or forty legislators who had accepted bribes. Opposite each name was the amount asked by the bribe-taker, and also the sum paid him. Under the single head of 'legislative expenses' over $6000 was disbursed in the interest of corruption. There is plenty of evidence that the faces of warrants were tampered with. For example, one warrant issued by the State called for $1100. The two first figures were deftly converted into '44,' swelling the amount to four times the original. A fellow named B. F. Whittemore, who, you will recollect, was expelled from congress for trading in cadetships, was one of the leaders of this gang of plunderers. And this man Parker, who now comes out with a confession, was in all the rings, and can, if he will, let out some hideous secrets. A good many of the robbers are turning State's evidence. One chap, who was clerk of the senate, and kept a complete diary of all thieving transactions, is telling all he knows, and he will probably be the means of making large restitution to the State treasury."

"Have you reason to think, governor, that Chamberlain shared in these dealings?" asked the reporter.

"I can't say to what extent Chamberlain realized on these spoils. He was connected, I know, with nearly all the boards, but he says himself that he was ignorant of the villainies that were being perpetrated upon the people. Again, I say, it does us great injustice to have our name used in which our people inaugurated last fall—the movement founded in a popular determination to break up the rings, and overthrow the corrupt government which was oppressing and at the same time robbing them. The colored people are heartily in sympathy with these efforts to uncover the frauds and bring the official plunderers to justice."

WHAT CHAMBERLAIN HAS TO SAY.

New York *Evening Post:* "The law office of Ex-Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was visited this morning, for the purpose of learning if he had anything to say in regard to the recently published statements of Niles G. Parker, formerly state treasurer of South Carolina, concerning political corruption in that State during Governor Chamberlain's administration. Mr. Chamberlain said that he had only just returned from the country, and was suffering from a severe cold. He had, therefore, only hastily glanced over the long reports of Mr. Parker's assertions, and was not prepared to make a statement in respect to them, except that they were all false so far as they imputed any improper conduct to himself. Judging from his cursory examination of the reports, they contained little or nothing which had not been previously published. There was one thing, a charge by Parker that he (Chamberlain) had received two thousand dollars for his connection with a transaction which he had not seen published before. He did not know to what transaction this referred. As to the letter said to have been shown by Elliott in the last South Carolina Republican State convention, Mr. Chamberlain said it was understood at the time that his enemies were trying to use a certain letter to his detriment. This letter purported to be one from him to Mr. Kimpton, but he never knew whether it was a genuine letter or not. Mr. Parker, he remarked, was prosecuted during his (Chamberlain's) administration, and was understood to be a vindictive man. Mr. Chamberlain said that he should look over Parker's statements more carefully than he had done, and if he found anything in them worthy of an answer, he should make it."

HOW HAYES

Is to be Received in Louisville—Not as "Our Chief Magistrate," but Because his Skin is Fair, he has a Red Beard and Speaks English.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* As the President comes here, the representative of the first outstretched hand from the Republicans of the north, we greet him; as he comes here, a representative northern soldier, a gallant and honorable man, we greet him. (We will not say that as our chief magistrate we greet him, for that is a toadying lie, which honest men should disdain.) We say to him, on the threshhold, simply, and in our homely way: "Sir, your skin is fair, your beard is light, your voice is the voice of a friend, your language is that which we, like yourself, learned in the cradle. There have been, indeed, great differences and troubles. We have sought for twelve years some relief from the evil consequences of our misfortune. We plant your party in the government, and the result was that you, against whom we voted, were placed in office. Unexpected to us, you showed yourself an enlightened and tolerant man. For so much, we are bound to respect you. In your own person, we have reason to believe you a kind and upright man. You are a stranger within our gates, the chief of the State, and under those conditions it were our duty to treat you considerately. But apart from all that, behind, before and above all that, you have shown the one touch of nature which makes the Union kin, and bother politics! We are downright glad to see you. Come in and take something." That is what Louisville, Kentucky, the south, says to Hayes. It receives him as a President, it welcomes him as a man. The affair of last winter is, for the moment, to be sent to the rear. As to partyism, a neutral flag floats. There will be time enough to settle old scores hereafter. No decent man wants to raise needless issues on his door-sill.

IMPOSING FUNERAL

Ceremonies in Respect to the Late Rt. Rev. Amadeus Rappe, D.D., the First Catholic Bishop of Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., September 13.—The remains of the late Rt. Rev. Amadeus Rappe, D.D., the first Catholic bishop of Cleveland, arrived here from St. Albans, Vermont, this evening. A committee of prominent Catholic citizens took charge of the remains at Buffalo and conveyed them hither in a special car, which was very tastefully draped. All the Catholic societies of the city, together with large bodies of men and women from the different parishes of the city, assembled at the cathedral and marched in the procession to the depot to receive the remains. The casket containing the remains was carried upon an elaborately-draped car covered with beautiful flowers, and was surrounded by an escort of honor consisting of twelve members of each of the city parishes, bearing torches. The procession marched four deep through the principal streets to the cathedral, on Erie, where the casket was laid on a beautiful catafalque, placed in front of the main altar, and will remain in state until nine o'clock to-morrow morning, when a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated and the remains deposited in the crypt beneath the altar of the cathedral. The streets along the route of the procession and at the depot and the cathedral were thronged with people. Bishop Rappe was identified with the early history of Cleveland, and many hospitals, asylums and benevolent institutions are monuments of his energy and charity.

A Young Woman Seeks Redress.

New York correspondence Cincinnati *Enquirer:* In December, 1873, Miss Josephine Herley, of West Brighton, Staten Island, was shut up in the insane asylum at Newton, Maryland; her brother, John Herley; her brother-in-law, John Partington, and her sister, Ella Partington, having signed and sworn to a declaration that she was insane. She remained at the Newton asylum until August, 1876, when she was removed to the Hospital for Incurables at Morris Plains, and there detained until the last, when she was liberated, but without receiving the proper discharge papers. She now says she was falsely imprisoned, and will bring suit against her relatives. From her story her relatives wished to get her out of the way on account of her claim upon part of an estate left by her grandfather in Jamaica, West Indies. Her grandfather was Thomas Ellis, a British officer, and the estate left consisted of several thousand acres of valuable sugar and cotton lands. The young lady says further that she had knowledge of certain matters concerning the Partington family which her relatives wished to hush up. She declares that on the day before her arrest she suffered an extreme insult from her brother-in-law, and that when she screamed he silenced her by exhibiting a dagger. To conceal his attempted crime was an additional reason for swearing to her insanity. Miss Herley says that she was treated inhumanly both at Trenton and at Morristown, and that the assistant matron, Mrs. Roe, beat her cruelly and repeatedly. She has placed her case in the hands of lawyers in this city. Captain James Kent, a retired British naval officer, is executor of the Jamaica estate, upon which it is said the Duchess of Kent has a claim.

English Trade Revival.

New York *Bulletin:* The latest English mails advise us of a slight improvement in some of the leading manufactures; and the remark applies as well to the iron and steel industries of Birmingham and Sheffield as to the textiles of Manchester, Leeds, Huddersfield, etc. The iron trade, however, has been so long depressed that some makers were still rather indisposed to acknowledge the improvement, as if afraid that the increased activity may be only of a temporary and partial character. The improvement at Manchester is characterized by the *Examiner* as tifful, the editor adding: "Nor can any permanent or substantial improvement be looked for until the effects of the terrible famine with which the south of India is afflicted can be more certainly gauged. The attitude of merchants and manufacturers generally with respect to that event is still one of cautious waiting and observance. Estimates of the commercial effect of the famine differ widely among the best informed, and it is often confessed that past experience teaches but little about the present case."

Outrage on a Young Woman.

CLEVELAND, O., September 12.—Last Saturday Rebecca Miller made complaint at the police station that one Martin Murphy had committed rape upon her. A warrant was served to-day, and Murphy arrested. To-day Constable Stevens arrested Miss Miller on a warrant sworn out by Murphy, charging her with perjury. He found the young woman sick in bed, but brought in a doctor and forced her to submit to an examination, much against her will. The constable then compelled her to go before Justice Peck, but the latter saw that she was too ill to stand trial, and after giving her restoratives, he ordered a carriage and sent her away in charge of another who had arrived from Payneville. Murphy was rearrested this afternoon, and the truth will be known shortly.

A Rough Mortally Wounded by the City Marshal of Covington, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, September 14.—A crowd of roughs, headed by Gus Clark, ex-councilman of the eighth ward of Cincinnati, attempted to force their way into a private ball at Eclipse hall, in Newport, Kentucky, last night, and were prevented by City-Marshal Locke and policemen Lynch and Conrad, in which fou

SAN FRANCISCO.

Heavy Sale of Silver—Pinney and Spalding Indicted for Conspiracy and Fraud in Issuing Forged Certificates, Etc.—Surveyor-General Rollins in a Bad Box.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—The Nevada bank to-day sold the government one and a half million ounces of fine silver, on a basis of fifty-four and a quarter pence in London. One million ounces go to the Philadelphia mint, and the balance to the San Francisco and Carson mints.

The United States grand jury has found four indictments against George M. Pinney and Rufus C. Spalding, late naval pay inspectors, on charges of conspiracy and fraud in issuing forged certificates for money against the government. Pinney has forestalled his arrest by the United States authorities by returning to jail, one of his bondsmen on the indictment by the county grand jury having given him up at a late hour this evening. Spalding has not been arrested, although a warrant is out for him.

Charges embracing the corrupt conversion of money to his own use have been preferred against United States Surveyor-General Rollins, and were forwarded to Secretary Schurz yesterday, by Senator Booth. Senator Sargent telegraphed Schurz, demanding Rollins's removal, and to-day he laid the matter before the United States attorney. The defalcation amounts to about three thousand dollars. Surveyor-General Rollins states with reference to the demand for his removal by Senator Sargent, that he can show a clean balance-sheet, and clear himself of all the charges against him. He admits he has not deposited money immediately on its receipt, but there is no rule of the service requiring that, and being merely a matter of custom, he had neglected it.

"The Priest in Absolution."

New York *Evening Post:* An Oxford undergraduate recently applied to the librarian of the Bodleian library at Oxford for a copy of the notorious *Priest in Absolution*, and when the application was refused pleaded that he "was reading for holy orders." The plea did not avail him, and the librarian's refusal became a subject of animated controversy in the university. One of the professors in the institution comes out with a letter defending the course of the librarian: "I am not aware," he says, among other things, "that *The Priest in Absolution* has been recommended by any bishop for such a study as the undergraduate professes to have upon him, and I think it would be very ominous if such a recommendation was made. I may go further and say that, in my opinion, the study of such a book, if it were made known to the bishop in question, whoever he may be, would not put a candidate for orders in a particularly favorable light. At any rate, I trust the Bodleian will never allow itself to be made a convenience for the study of indecent, sensational or obscene books."

That Disease Breeds Disease

Is a notorious fact. It is therefore of vital importance to check maladies in their birth, ere they have time to develop other and more dangerous disorders. As a means of checking complaints which, if allowed to proceed, finally disorder the entire system, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine the use of which cannot be too strong