THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877. VOL XXXVI--NUMBER 243

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 9-16d. Memphis cotton, 10 5-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 7-8c. New York cotton, 11 7-16c. New York gold, 103.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, October 13, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, rain areas in the Ohio valley, southerly winds, and stationary or lower pressure.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, October 12, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.03	75	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	30.01	77	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.06	58	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	30.06	64	...	Gentle.	Fair.
Nashville	30.14	54	...	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.11	68	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.02	68	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.13	64	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

GENERAL SHERMAN left San Francisco for Washington yesterday.

EX GOVERNOR BAXTER, of Arkansas, is a candidate for the United States senate.

THE sentence of death passed by the Turkish authorities on Gershoffs has been commuted to one of exile.

SEVERE storms of cold wind and rain have seriously interfered with the movements of both the Turkish and Russian armies.

ANOTHER serious conflagration is reported from Port-au-Prince, by which a large number of houses were burned, the customhouse narrowly escaping.

ANOTHER serious strike and outbreak of the miners has taken place near Scranton, Pennsylvania. Troops have been telegraphed for to suppress the trouble.

THE Women's congress was still in session at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, the proceedings being pretty much of the same character as at the previous meetings.

IT was generally believed in Washington last night that the appointment of General John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, to the vacant seat on the supreme bench has been agreed upon.

MILES G. PARKER, ex-State treasurer of South Carolina, charged with plundering the State, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on a requisition from Governor Hampton. Next.

PRINCE MILAN, of Servia, has received a note from the Porte, pointing out the armaments that are prejudicial to the maintenance of the good relations which the Porte desires to preserve.

A RUMORED Hungarian incursion into Little Wallachia was the exciting theme in the eastern war news last night. There were conflicting rumors in regard to the movement.

ACTING-GOVERNOR WILTZ, in answer to a telegram from Washington, forwarded a certificate for J. H. Acklen, congressman-elect from the third district of Louisiana, based on a recount of the votes ordered by the courts.

WE again suggest to our advertising friends to send in their favors for the SUNDAY APPEAL at as early an hour to-day as possible. By so doing they will enable us to give them proper display and make an advantageous disposition of our matter.

EX-GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, his wife, and Miss Kate Keene left New York yesterday morning *en route* to Philadelphia, where they will make a short stay. A large number of friends escorted them to the depot of the Pennsylvania Central railway.

THE variety of opinion suggested by the Republican press as to what was the matter with Hannah in Ohio, published elsewhere, will be found entertaining literature for the masses. It is feared that their ingenuity for the invention of excuses will be exhausted before a few more States are heard from.

HON. JOHN A. MEREDITH, president of the board of alderman, General Jos. R. Anderson, president of the common council, and Franklin Stearns, of the board of public interests, of Richmond, Virginia, will visit Washington next week to confer with the President relative to the time and duration of his visit to that city during the State fair. Extensive preparations are being arranged for his reception.

A BELGRADE telegram says that the Servian cabinet has unanimously and definitively agreed upon the terms of agreement with Russia. This probably refers to the agreement concerning the subsidy of a million roubles to be paid to Servia monthly, from the time her army is sent to the frontier. Troops are reported continuously marching to the frontier ready for any offensive movement on the part of the Turks.

THE Kansas City *Times* has discovered cause for grave doubts as to the guilt of Joel Collins, one of the parties recently killed on what was deemed undoubted evidence that he was one of the Union Pacific train robbers. Collins's father is a highly respectable citizen of Dallas, Texas, and is causing a most rigid investigation. Enough has already been elicited to justify the statement that it was impossible for young Collins to have been present at the time the robbery was committed. Young Collins had gone to the Black Hills with a large lot of cattle, and wrote to his father that he had sold them at twenty cents a pound, and received his pay in gold, nearly twenty thousand dollars; and from a knowledge of his subsequent movements it is clear that he could not have been at the Big Springs robbery. He had amassed a great deal of property at San Antonio, by dealing in cattle, and was thus placed above suspicion. His conduct when captured at Buffalo is accounted for on the hypothesis that he supposed he had fallen into the hands of robbers and determined to resist to the end. His father has determined to vindicate the reputation of his son, and matters will be thoroughly sifted.

A Slander on Tennessee Refuted.

NASHVILLE, October 12.—A Washington dispatch of yesterday, on the authority of Deputy-Collector Hughes, of Columbia, Tennessee, to the effect that Thomas J. Williams, his guide on a recent raid against illicit distillers of Lawrence county, had been taken from his horse and murdered by disguised men, on the Twenty-fourth of September, is denied by the Lawrenceburg *Free Press*, which says that the Thomas J. Williams referred to was alive two days ago, and that no attempt had ever been made to kill him.

Sad Case of Drowning.

DAYTON, OHIO, October 12.—A young girl, a daughter of John Kirk, a wealthy farmer, was killed near Harbine's station, on the Dayton and Southeastern road, last evening. She was overtaken by the evening express while crossing a railroad bridge near her home, and stood aside as far as possible to let the train pass. The last car, in passing, caught and threw her from the track to the water, and she was drowned before she could be rescued.

WORKINGMEN! Look to your interests and save doctor bills by using Dr. Bull's cough syrup.

TROY, PA., October 12. Rev. Silas K. Shepard, D.D., died yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

Columbus Delano Assaulted by Judge Wright, of Indiana—All about Indian Claims—Disposition of the Nez Perces Discussed.

$2,000,000 Additional National Bank Circulation to be Issued the Present Month—The President's Message Discussed in Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Judge Wright, of Indiana, assaulted Columbus Delano this morning, in the street, with a stick, inflicting serious wounds upon his head. Delano was conveyed to the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Ames. Wright's grievance against Delano arose out of a question about Indian claims.

The disposition of the Nez Perces Indians under Chief Joseph, who surrendered to General Miles, has been the subject of a correspondence between the war and interior departments, and the matter will be further considered and determined by the cabinet.

A large number of senators and representatives called at the executive mansion this morning, and paid their respects to the President.

A delegation of disabled soldiers, holding positions in the various departments, called upon the President with reference to their interest in the distribution of the public patronage.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of five per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Ocean national bank of New York city.

It is estimated by the comptroller of the currency that two million dollars of additional national bank circulation will be issued during the present month.

The cabinet session to day was devoted mainly to the consideration and final determination of the estimates to be transmitted to congress with the President's message, next week, of the amounts of the deficiency and appropriations that will be required for the support of the various branches of the public service during the current fiscal year. In addition to the amount required for the army there will be about two million dollars estimated for the navy and two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars for expenditures under the department of justice; there will also be sundry small items for official postage-stamps and for temporary repairs to the patent office.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

John Clarke, of Henry county, has been put in jail on the charge of trying to kill J. H. Codley.

Milan Exchange: A sharp frost was visible here last Friday morning. We believe no damage was done.

Last week J. H. Hart's barn, six miles from Paris, was burned, together with nine hundred sticks of tobacco.

Humboldt *Journal:* Mr. C. W. Albright raised this year, from a little less than a half acre of land, one hundred and five gallons of sorghum. How is this for a yield?

Paris Gazette: The trial, in our circuit court of John Y. Bevens, for the killing of Alfred Johnson, in December last, terminated for the present on Friday last in a hung jury

Paris *Gazette:* Mr. John Cavitt, an old and respected citizen of this city, was run over and severely injured by a runaway team on Monday last. We hope his injuries will not prove fatal.

There will be a special term of the chancery court for Henry county, beginning on the first Monday in November. A special term of the circuit court for Henry county, beginning on the second Monday in November.

Paris Gazette: Mr. W. A. Hill, living three miles east of this place, was painfully cut on Friday last, on both feet, by stepping in front of a mower while it was in motion. Mr. Hill's motion caused the team to jump, and hence the accident.

Humboldt *Journal:* Rev. Joe M'Leskey, who was for a number of years pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at this place, has moved his family to Greenfield, Weakley county, Tennessee. We hate to loose Rev. Mr. M'Leskey very much.

Milan Exchange: Some of our cattle-dealers say that beef cattle can be bought at lower figures in Memphis than here. Cotton is coming in slowly. The season will open up lively in week or two. Then, if you wish to see a busy town, come to Milan.

A young lady in Clarksville publishes the following to show that Paul was not a first-class preacher: "Acts xx: 9—And there sat in a window a certain young man named Eutychus, being fallen into a deep sleep; and as Paul was long preaching he sunk down with sleep, and fell down from the third loft, and was taken up dead."

Trenton *Mirror:* Jefferson Davis Overall and Robert Lee Overall, sons of Rev. R. N. Overall, of the Yorkville neighborhood, picked on Friday, September 28th, five hundred and eleven and five hundred and sixteen pounds of cotton. They rested one hour for dinner, and discontinued picking at sundown. They are the champion pickers of the State, and have never been equaled in the State.

Paris Gazette: We see that Mr. B. G. Ezzell, of M'Kenzie, is a candidate for doorkeeper of the house of representatives. We have known Mr. Ezzell long and well, and know him to be a sterling Democrat and in every way suited to the position to which he aspires. His long service as a consistent Democrat commends him to the favorable consideration of the members of the party in congress.

Milan Exchange: Last Friday a tramp coming down the Central road, on being informed that the city authorities here were working the fraternity on the streets, took the back track to Bradford. By twelve o'clock about forty tramps had congregated there, and, after holding a council, went through the country to Dyer Station, and took the Mobile and Ohio track as a precautionary measure.

A Henry county correspondent of the Paris *Intelligencer*, says: "If you recollect we give you a rather singular occurrence, which was published last spring—a shoat, on the farm of Mr. John B. Hunt, a nice thrifty looking hog, with four legs and only three feet. We saw this and know it to be true, and Mr. Hunt tells me to-day that the mother of said hog has brought another litter of pigs, one of which has five legs and feet, all perfectly natural. Being one more than the usual number of legs allotted to pigs in general, it will make up for the one with only three feet, of a former litter."

Paris Intelligencer: About thirty years ago G. L. Paschal and Elvira Martin, of this county, were married. They lived together until they had a family of ten or twelve children, several of whom are grown. A few years ago Mrs. Paschal obtained a divorce from Paschal on the grounds of his habitual drunkenness. Mr. Paschal went immediately to Texas after the divorce, and by a manly effort reformed his life. He returned a few weeks ago a sober man, and on last Monday the parties were again married. We hope they may stick this time and be happy.

Paris Intelligencer: We received last week a proposition from an advertising agency at Pittsburg, that for impudence and cold-bloodedness beat anything we have seen. Messrs. Weaver & Co. offer to send us a seven-line local to run six months, twenty-six times, and wishes to insert in twenty-five papers in this State. They offer us three dollars in money or four dollars in printing-inks, and the paper to be sent to them regularly during the six months. What these gentlemen meekly ask us to do for three dollars, is worth, with the paper six months, just nineteen dollars and twenty cents. Such men deserve to have their brains butted out with the jawbone of a dead ass.

Milan Exchange: Last Tuesday morning, at two o'clock, the south-bound freight-train was wrecked three and one-half miles north of Martin, wounding several men severely. The trouble was caused by a broken rail. The caboose and one car were thrown from the track. Thomas Crawford, of Jackson, conductor, was badly cut on the head; Geo. Porter, of Paducah, had an ugly gash cut in his face, and was badly bruised; Wm. Maloney, of New Orleans, had his left leg terribly crushed by a truck running over him, and Mr. Matthew's on Sprout's ice-car, had his ankle sprained. We understand the hotel keeper at Martin refused to take Maloney into his house and care for him. If this be so, he ought to be drummed out of the State, as the poor fellow was suffering terribly when he passed here. We hope, however, that this is not so.

Wheeling, W. Va., October 12: Louis Metzger, of Bellaire, Ohio, attempted to draw some kerosene, which was in a cellar, when the kerosene became ignited from a lantern, and Metzger was seriously, if not fatally, burned. Mrs. Stolz, in endeavoring to suppress the flames, was so badly burned that she died in a few hours afterward.

New York, October 12: The railway companies have decided to advance the rates on west-bound freights thirty-three and one-third per cent., to take effect on the fifteenth instant.

GILLMAN

Delivers Himself Into Custody, and Relates a Sad Story of his Trials and Temptations—An Affecting Scene in the Courtroom.

NEW YORK, October 12.—William C. Gilman, the forger in insurance scrip, indicted by the grand jury yesterday surrendered himself to-day, and appeared before Recorder Hackett, where he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in the State prison. Gilman's counsel read a statement in extenuation, in which Gilman says his decline in business was bad investments, heavy expenses—both business and domestic—and personal extravagance had betrayed him. He loved better to give away money than to spend it on himself. His thoughts and interests were more with charitable works. He himself was to blame for the expenses at home and business. His wife never persuaded him to any extravagance from the time he began business. He had placed in his hands, by friends who trusted him implicitly, sums ranging from ten to twenty thousand dollars on interest at seven per cent.; he never speculated or lost or won any money by any wager; he made investments in enterprises which promised well, but all turned out bad; long possession of the money of his friends made him look upon it as his own, and losses and expenses caused encroachments upon it; times grew worse, and the failure of the Sun Mutual insurance company and the necessities of other companies impaired confidence in everything but the Atlantic, and competition for that had carried prices so high as to leave no margin for profit and had made the commissions thoroughly inadequate to meet the scale of expenses on which he did business and lived prior to the panic of 1873; he had made improper use of the trust funds under pressure of declining business and the troubles of that year had involved him in additional losses. After that time he must have put forth the first raised certificates. He had suffered, on thinking of his business, in abusing the confidence of his friends. Hoping that the next step would extricate him, he plunged deeper and deeper. He had not sold any fraudulent securities, but had borrowed on them. He alone was responsible for every wrong act, and no human being ever had a suspicion of it. Suicide had been much in his thoughts. Gilman's statement was addressed to his brothers and sisters, who lose seventy-five thousand dollars by his operations, to Rev. Dr. Houghton, his brother-in-law, and rector of the Little Church Around the Corner, and other friends. The scene in court was affecting. The counsel who read the paper did so with a trembling voice, and Mr. Lane, who followed, was deeply affected, and said that Gilman left his wife at home on the verge of insanity. District-Attorney Phelps, with tears coursing down his cheeks, and with a choking utterance, said: "He had known the prisoner, and this was the saddest case he had ever had anything to do with." Recorder Hackett, in passing sentence, was much affected, and wiped away a tear. The detectives turned their backs upon the tearful spectacle, and hurried Gilman to a coach in waiting, and drove to his office, which he leaves this evening a convict for Sing Sing, for a term of five years, at hard labor.

TREASURY NOTES.

Memorandum of the Amount of United States Notes, National Bank Notes and Minor Coins in the Treasury on the Sixth Instant.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The following memorandum of the amount of United States notes, national bank notes, and minor coins in the treasury, sub-treasuries, and national bank depositories on October 6, 1877, as per latest reports and accounts, and funds payable therefrom, was issued from the treasury department to-day: United States notes in the treasury, $81,554,468; national bank notes in the treasury, $11,242,005; minor coins in treasury, $825,518; deposits held by national banks, treasurer's account, $7,987,683; deposits held by national banks, disbursing officers' accounts, $2,390,049; total, $103,998,726; fund for redemption of certificates of deposit, June 8, 1872, $39,175,000; postoffice department account, $1,746,941; disbursing offices' account, treasury, etc., $7,695,118; disbursing officers' account, national banks, $2,300,049; fund for redemption of notes of the national banks failed, in liquidation and reducing circulation, $13,480,838; five per cent redemption fund United States notes in treasury, $3,550,080; five per cent redemption fund national bank notes in treasury, 88,651,759; secretary's special deposit account, $14,161; currency and minor coin redemption account, $23,229; interest account $32,310; the treasurer's transfer account, outstanding checks, $1,470,560; comptroller of the currency, agent for creditors, $7,946,426; treasurer's United States agent for paying interest on 3-65 D. C. bonds, $27,558; special fund held for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; treasurer of the United States, general account, $16,111,123. Total, $103,998,726.

FRANCE.

The Case of Bedel, who Claims American Citizenship—The Anti-Clerical Alliance Between Germany and Italy—Gambetta Fined and Sentenced.

PARIS, October 12.—Duc De Cazes, Minister of foreign affairs, writes to *Le Rappel*, censuring it for endeavoring to excite public opinion about the expulsion from France of Bedel, an American. He says that Bedel displayed great activity in the department of the Seine et Marne in furthering the election of a candidate hostile to the government. He also says that Bedel, in taking an active part in the election struggle and openly manifesting hostility to the government, has abused our hospitality and justly brought upon himself the application of article seven of the law of the third of December.

Duke de Broglie, president of the council and minister of justice, has addressed a circular to the *procureurs generaux*, instructing them to prosecute the disseminators of false reports about negotiations and alliances between the foreign powers. This is probably done in consequence of the current rumor of an anti-clerical alliance between Germany and Italy.

Gambetta has been sentenced to three months imprisonment and to pay a fine of eight hundred dollars for placarding his address on the election in his arrondissement. The printer of the address has been sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment and to pay a fine of four hundred dollars.

A FATAL LOVE

Causes a Man to Suicide—A Widow Writes a Cold Letter to her Admirer, William Werner.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Commercial*, of the ninth, has the following: The following is stated as a cause for Werner's suicide: Shortly after the deceased came to this city he had in his employ a painter by the name of Grass. Grass died about four or five months ago, leaving a widow and two children, all of whom Werner undertook to support. He furnished them with board and lodging, and all the necessaries of life. He seemed to have taken a deep interest in their welfare, and when the widow and children took their departure for Cincinnati, a short time ago, it was contrary to his wishes and desires. He continued to correspond with her and send her money, and it appears that a contract of marriage was arranged between them. Mrs. Grass led Werner to believe that she was visiting relatives in Cincinnati. About a week previous to his suicide, Werner received a letter from this lady, asking for some extravagant amount of money. He wrote back that he was unable to immediately comply with her request, but would do so in a few days. She answered this letter, telling him not to trouble himself about the money, that she did not want it, and that she was engaged to be married to a gentleman in Cincinnati. Werner received this letter the day previous to his committing suicide, and read it to a gentleman in this city, and told him all that had transpired between this lady and himself. The next morning his body was at the bottom of the Mississippi river, and no one seems to know why or what reason induced him to become the destroyer of his own life. No letters or papers of any consequence could be found about his person, after the recovery of the body, nor in his trunk; and yet it is certain that he communicated regularly, by letter, with this lady. It is probable that before he committed suicide he destroyed all his correspondence and valuable papers, in order to allow no living one to pry into the secrets of his life and circumstance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

In Little Rock—Odd-Fellows Block in Ashes—The Loss Falls Heavily on the Grand and Local Lodges.

Names and Losses of Individuals Occupying the Lower Stories—Insurance Companies Affected—Origin of the Fire Unknown.

LITTLE ROCK, October 12.—The Odd-Fellows block, corner of Markham and Scott streets, was burned this morning about one o'clock. The building was three-stories high, with a Mansard roof, fifty feet front by one hundred and fifty feet deep. The corner store was occupied by the wholesale lager beer establishment of Nick Kupperle. Loss, $12,000; insured for $5000 The next store was occupied by Cole & Dod, wholesale and retail dry goods merchants, who saved about one-half of their stock in a damaged condition. They carried about $20,000 worth of stock; insured for $9500, as follows: Phoenix, of Brooklyn, $2500; Insurance company of North America, of Philadelphia, $2000; Underwriters, of New York, $2500; Fire association, of Philadelphia, $2500. The general offices of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad occupied five rooms on the second floor. The loss on stationery, fixtures, etc.—will amount to $2000. All the important books, records, vouchers, etc., are in the safe, and thought to be preserved. No insurance. The third story was owned and occupied by the Odd-Fellows, and was insured for $6000—$4000 in the Phœnix, of Hartford, and $2000 in the Home, of New York. The regalia was insured for $1500 in the Home. The grand lodge and subordinate lodges lose everything, jewels, regalia, archives, emblems, tapestry, charts, etc. The total loss to the brotherhood above insurance may be stated as follows: Grand lodge, on jewels, regalia, etc., $3000; Arkansas encampment, $1000; subordinate lodges, $3000. The Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, and K. S. B. had their lodge-rooms in the third story, and lose everything. The building was insured for $10,000. The Dodge block, adjoining on the west, is badly damaged, and was only saved by the fire-proof wall of brick. The building was insured for $8000. It was occupied by Dowell & Carl, wholesale grocers, whose loss on stock by water and removal is $3000; insured. There were other small losses sustained by the occupants of rooms in the Dodge block. The grand lodge of Odd-Fellows, which had been in session several days, adjourned at eleven o'clock last night. About an hour and a half afterward the fire was discovered. Whether it was the result of accident or caused by an incendiary is not known. The building was one of the finest in the city, and is about eight years old. The telegraph wires were prostrated by the falling walls.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Opinions of the Press of Both Parties—Democratic Rejoicings Coupled with Republican Excuses and Assumed Indifference.

New Orleans *Times* (Dem.), 11th: * * In spite of their local differences, the Democrats managed the canvass well. The wonderful drill of the party never showed to such advantage. As soon as the canvass opened the opposing elements in the party promptly made a temporary peace, and the belligerent sections at once fused in view of the necessity of a solid front. The friends of Ewing, of Converse, and those who want Mr. Pendleton to be senator, all pocketed their grievances, and agreed not to squabble for the spoils before they were won.

Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), 11th: * * * The Republicans in Ohio were distressed, divided, and eventually defeated by the complications, bad management, and jealousies of leaders and factions; but the greatest of all their misfortunes, and the one to which they can more directly trace their defeat than to any other, was the speech of John Sherman, in which he ignored silver remonetization, and declared that the resumption act was to stand unrepealed, and put in operation strictly, whatever the consequences, on the first of January, 1879. From the effects of that speech there was no recovery. It was an attempt to bulldoze the people of Ohio into an indorsement of that law.

Knoxville *Tribune* (Dem.), 11th: * * The victory is complete and crushing. Nothing we might now say could add emphasis to the figures which tell the glorious story. We announced. Four years ago, with a majority less than a thousand, Ohio started the tide of Democratic success which, in 1876, swelled to the proportions of a grand national victory, and which bids the triumphant people were basely defrauded. The spirit of that victory still lives, and Ohio has now, in a far more impressive manner, inaugurated a grander and more earnest popular revolution than this republican party ever witnessed, and which, three years hence, will restore to the people all they lost twelve months ago, and afford them renewed and more durable guarantees of free constitutional government.

Knoxville *Chronicle* (Rep.), 11th: * * * In accounting for the Democratic victory, overwhelming in its character, in the Republican State of Ohio, these are a few of the many theories advanced. What the effect is to be on the administration, or upon the Republican party, time alone will tell. If wise counsels prevail, however, in the future, and if all who believe the principles of the Republican party are right, will unite and cooperate together for the good of the country and the party, this defeat will only be temporary, and not a disaster, by any means. While we are chagrined, we are not discouraged, and are ready to do our part in closing up the ranks so that we may present a solid front to the enemy at the next onset.

Cincinnati *Times* (Rep.), 12th: News from Ohio, and the pressure of adverse criticism, so tempered the wrath of the Curtis mass-meeters in New York, last night, that they conducted themselves in very reasonable fashion. Their resolutions commended the President's civil-service reform, said nothing about the southern policy, heartily indorsed the Rochester ticket, said nothing whatever about the Rochester platform, and gave no evidence of any party difference whatever save in the cautiously-worded statement that the Republican nominees were "in no sense responsible for any errors of the convention." With such action as this no fault can be found—it tends to strengthen the party's chances for success. The Republican party of New York is left in much better condition than was that of Ohio, and will show gains at the polls instead of losses.

Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* (Dem.), 10th: We beg to refresh the recollections of our readers in regard to Iowa and Ohio politics by recalling a few facts that may lead to a better understanding of the telegrams from those States that will be deluging us for a week to come, and that at first, with all the lights before us, will seace be understandable. Ohio has been a Republican State ever since 1856, when it gave Fremont almost 17,000 majority over Buchanan. After that period it was always counted good for 30,000 Republican majority at least; but there is a mass of independent sentiment in the State that gravitated toward the Democratic party as the exposure of Grant's second term displayed the abominable corruptions of the Republican party, and so a State that was an original stronghold of Republicanism gave Allen 17 majority in 1873. In 1874 the Democratic majority had increased to 17,202, but a reaction then took place, Hayes crept into the governorship by 5544 majority, and by immense efforts and at heavy expense his State was carried for him by 700 majority at the Presidential election. Ohio elected yesterday an almost full ticket of State officers and a legislature which will choose the successor of Senator Stanley Matthews, Republican.

Louisville *Commercial* (Republican), tenth: At the hour of writing—one o'clock, morning—the indication is that Ohio has elected Mr. Bishop, Democratic candidate, for governor. The placidity of the earth's action will not be disturbed about this governor, as the fact, neither will the people of the country be so astonished as to lose their wits when the news is read at the great American breakfast table. There were complications of parties and party tickets that rendered prophecy of no weight, and we have abstained from that tempting abstraction during this entire Ohio tangle. Of course we sympathize with the State in its affliction, and cannot altogether refrain from some expression of concern for the various straggling parties that go down without leaving a bunch of bubbles to mark the spot. Our own glorious Republican party is just now absorbed in a great work in which the whole country is deeply concerned, and it is not bothering itself about local elections. Ohio will undoubtedly find herself relieved of several hybrid parties when she closes her umbrella after this little shower, and will be content with the contemplative of the Republican rainbow which spans the entire country, and fills everybody with hope. As for the several mastiff middle parties, we can come to think it all over, yet pass their death with "unbounded enthusiasm," as Mr. Pembroke says, "holding a policy as we do in a great national company." The fact that there were no elections in the adjoining States of Kentucky or Indiana has, perhaps, helped Ohio to the Democratic result.

Nashville *American* (Dem.), 10th: * * * It should occur to Mr. Hayes that forced resumption and John Shermanism, being nowhere commended and everywhere, at least by implication, condemned, are not a safe line of policy for a popular administrative government to pursue. He ought certainly to see in all this an almost united west and south and a divided east, indicating an overwhelming preponderance of popular opinion against the extreme of the bullionists, while the opposite extreme is now out of the question. A man in his position, desiring to govern according to the popular will, ought not to hesitate for a moment where it is so clearly and unmistakably indicated. There is no doubt where the great city of New York stands, where gold is bought and sold, where bonds and stocks are largely held. There is no doubt about the opinion of bondholding New England. There is no popular voice there. Money speaks, and the extreme of forced resumption is the faith of New York and New England, so far as we can hear the responses; but, with these exceptions, there is no doubt now about the rest of the country. It is solid opposition to forced resumption, unmistakable condemnation of Sherman's line of policy, and a demand of Mr. Hayes that he, as premier, conform his administration to the popular will, clearly ascertained and deliberately spoken.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), 10th: The worst result of the Ohio contest is the election of a Democratic legislature, which will choose a United States senator to take the place of Stanley Matthews. Appearances are to the effect that Mr. George H. Pendleton will be the successful candidate. Thus, by the aid of the new policy, the old anti-war men of the north are coming to the front. A Democratic victory in a Republican State can be interpreted only as a rebuke to the mistaken policy of a Republican administration. A policy which commenced by ignoring representative Republicans in the selection of a cabinet, and which proceeded, step by step, in the direction of party obliteration until it "o'erleaped itself and landed on the other side," could expect no other reward than that which it received yesterday. We are not disappointed, however much we may be chagrined, at the figures which come to us. They tell a story which has been familiar to observing men from the beginning—that every important act of the President has tended to weaken the Republican party and to strengthen the Democratic party. His flatterers have had such complete possession of him that they have not allowed him to see his mistakes or to correct them, and this is the first opportunity he has had to hear the real voice of the people. Republicanism is not defeated in Ohio; but the President's efforts to paralyze the party which elected him have produced their expected fruit."

Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* (Dem.), 11th: The grand old Democratic party has added another to its long list of glorious victories. On Tuesday Ohio was added to the phalanx of reliable Democratic States by a majority of at least twenty thousand votes. As this State is of such vast importance in political calculations, it is not yet possible to estimate the effect of the battle fought and won by our brothers in the west. But it will be immense, for, as goes Ohio, so goes Pennsylvania, and then it is only a matter of time for the party to gain possession of every branch of the government. Another senator will be added to the list of Democrats, and a more liberal policy of finance will undoubtedly be adopted. The old silver dollar will be restored to its place as part of the legal tender of the country, and the poor man will soon feel what it is for Democratic influence once more to be felt in national affairs. The odious resumption law will be repealed, the volume of currency will not be further contracted, the debts of the country will be paid in the currency in which they were made, and the equalization of greenbacks with gold will be effected by honoring the former. In the years before another Presidential election rolls around, Ohio men will be prominently mentioned for that high office, and Mr. Hendricks will have to look to Ohio, or a Ewing or Pendleton will win the great prize. Ohio is now a safe State, and the south will stand by her as she will stand by us. We are glad that E. John Ellis was there, and that Hooker, the petted orator of Mississippi was there to his credit and in service of his State that honors him so highly, for the Democratic fight in any part of the country is our fight. Proudly the south sends greeting to the greatest State of the west, and earnestly joins with her in rejoicing at her redemption, for henceforth she is our friend and trusted ally.

Chicago *Times* (Dem.), 11th: * * * Politically, the result in Ohio signifies nothing but an increased loosening of old spoils-party ties. One disgusted manager of the Republican machine declares that Judge West's Cleveland speech, Senator Matthews's Cleveland speech, and the President's civil-service reform notions "have done the business." Doubtless there is much basis of truth in this remark. The speeches alluded to were not of a character to strengthen the party of the machine managers. They were arguments against the degrading and infamous "spoils system. They did not encourage the notion that the best qualification for the public service is shown by debauching the ballot-box. Neither do the President's civil-service reform notions, superficial and worthless as they are, tend to approve the means by which spoils-party organizations and discipline are most effectively maintained. If men are not to be rewarded with the spoils of victory, why should they stoop to the dishonorable and dirty work by which spoils-party victories are gained? So naturally asked the "efficient workers" of the Republican machine in Ohio. The attitude of the party chief at Washington and of those who stand with him did not tend to strengthen their zeal in the cause whose end is the spoils. The result in Ohio is a partial verification of what the *Times* has, on more than one occasion, pointed out, namely: That while the so-called civil-service reform programme of Mr. Hayes can have no permanent good effect, its immediate effect will be to demoralize and destroy the organization outside of the constitution, on which Mr. Hayes's government must lean for support. Before a sixth part of his term has passed, the spoils ladder by which he climbed to office is overturned in his own State. Thus is assured the retirement from the senate of his most earnest and sincere political backer, Senator Matthews. And thus is also virtually established the fact that before the middle of his term he will find himself an executive without a supporting majority in either branch of the legislature.

Cincinnati *Times* (Rep.), 10th: * * * Reasons for the disaster will now be in order, and they will be offered in abundance on all sides. The Democrats will continue to talk of hard times, of forced resumption, of Republican misrule—the staple of their campaign editorials and harangues. In Republican circles, there will be every variety of explanation. The management of the canvass, from the very start at Cleveland, will be found full of serious mistakes and lamentable inefficiency. One will claim that the indorsement of the administration was too strong, and that its southern policy was given too great a prominence in the canvass, when the only issue on that subject was *within the Republican party*. Your truly liberal, independent disorganizer, on the other hand, will contend that the policy was not made prominent enough—that it ought to have been indorsed with greater emphasis, crammed down the throats of reluctant Republicans with vigor, and washed down with peppersauce. Some will say that there was disaffection with the policy of civil-service reform; that the methods of reform adopted by the administration were in themselves unsatisfactory and unpopular; and that a continual departure from the policy proclaimed, and repeated violations of the pledges made before the election, have made the matter still worse. Many Republicans will be found indorsing the Democratic financial outcry by saying it was resumption and John Sherman that did it. Then, there were the Workingmen, the Prohibitionists, and the Greenbackers, who drew off more votes from the Republicans than the Democrats. There was the off-year, and there was Beatty. The canvass had no life. The people, after the high excitement of the campaign of 1875 and 1876, were apathetic and could not be aroused. They would do more harm than good by a mere political demonstration. To all appeals they responded, "Give us a rest." These are some of the explanations that will be offered for the Republican rout of yesterday. We do not care to go into the philosophy of the situation more thoroughly at this time. The fact suffices us to-day that the Republican party has suffered a calamity which, disheartening as it is to Ohio Republicans, involves serious consequences of far wider range than the possession of a few comparatively unimportant offices in a single State, for two years to come, or even than the loss of all representation in the United States senate to the party which has for more than twenty years, with but little exception, had a large preponderance of votes in the State. With a south made solid for the Democracy by the policy of a Republican administration, we see as unmistakably in the future a divided north, with all that this situation implies. The ninth of October was a memorable day in the history of the Republican party. But it was not its last day. The final dissolution is not yet.

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Saturday, November 3, 1877,

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