PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : : SEPTEMBER 2, 1882

ECHOES FROM THE CANVASS.

Many strong points were made by the speakers at Clarksville on Thursday last, when Montgomery county was represented by thousands of its "best and bravest." Senator Harris said that it had always been a rule of the Democratic party that the major ity should control, and he did not propose, although what was called a High-tax man, to cram his views down the throats of nine ty-nine per cent. of the party. Senator Harris sets a good example for all Democrats to follow. He bows to the will of the majority. Ex-Senator Marks during his very telling speech quoted the language of Ex Senator Bailey, advising the Democrats to do what Senator Harris has always advised them to do, *"stick to the party whether the platform was high tax or low tax."* Congressman John F. House, one of the ablest of our public men, made an equally strong point on Senator Howell E Jackson when he said that as a member of the June convention that gentleman had prepared a resolution proposing a settlement at fifty-and-four. These points are worthy of special note and remembrance. Bailey is thus made to stand on the same platform as Harris, and Jackson on the same as Bate. Thus so completely stultified, Bailey and Jackson should retire from the canvass and yield the field to the party which has honored them, whose powers they now seek to impair.

MAHONIZING THE SOUTH.

Gulteau Arthur is a candidate for the presidency in 1884, and he is using the patronage of the government to purchase the vote of the solid South. The bolters are working in his interest in Tennessee. The success of Mahone in Virginia has brought to the surface feeble imitators in nearly all the Southern States, who expect to purchase power with government patronage and Hubbell's corruption fund. In North Carolina the negroes and the old party veterans stand by the Republican party pure and unadulterated; but the Mahones have organized a new party, which has been dubbed the Liberals. But the staunch old Republicans refuse to desert the party banner. General Clingham, Colonel Dockery and Judge Russell are the leaders of the Liberal movement, and it seems they have adopted the tactics of Hawkins and the Tennessee bolters. All these Liberal leaders spoke at Asheville last Saturday, and when asked to divide time with Senator Vance refused to do so unless he would come into the debate on their own terms. In other words, they set the same trap for Vance that the bolters and the Republicans baited for Bate. But Vance was too shrewd to enter into a discussion of one hour, with three on the same side against him occupying three hours, and like Bate he announced that he would address the people on his own terms, and he retired to the grove near the building and, again like Bate, he took the crowd with him. We have full reports of Senator Vance's great speech, and regret that we have not the room for its publication in the APPEAL, as it is appropriate to the canvass in nearly all the Southern States. Senator Vance was listened to by an enthusiastic gathering of intelligent people, firmly resolved to maintain the supremacy of the party whose honest and efficient administration of the State government had given peace and prosperity to the State. He contrasted the two parties and showed that the Republicans had destroyed the State's credit in 1868, had failed to build a mile of railroad in the State, though they had millions in their hands; had refused to educate the children of the State, though large sums of money had been raised for the purpose; in fact, they had stolen $125,000 of the educational fund by investing it in worthless special tax bonds; had refused to provide asylums for the colored people—in short, the Radicals had bankrupted and almost ruined the State. The people had condemned them at the ballot-box, time and again. But they had changed their names and put on a new dress. They called themselves Liberals. He warned the people that the latter were simply wolves in sheep's clothing, the same old enemy we've been fighting so long. Did we have grievances to complain of? If so, why go over to the Radicals to correct them? Why leave the party that had done so much for the State, the party that had relieved our eastern brethren of negro rule and built a great railroad for the west, and was now building one for the central portion of the State? The party that had reduced the taxes and stopped the stealing, that had educated the white and negro children and provided asylums for the unfortunate of all colors? He discussed the tariff with great clearness. He favored a tax for revenue with incidental protection, and not protection with incidental revenue. He proved that a high tariff reduces the revenue by keeping foreign goods from coming to the country. He showed how the present tariff builds up the rich and pulls down the poor. The speech of Governor Vance is as significant as the sound of the fire-bell at night. If the bolters succeed in Republicanizing Tennessee; if Chalmers Mahonizes Mississippi and if all the Southern States should again be placed under negro rule led by carpetbaggers, high taxes, robbery and lawlessness will follow just as naturally as impure waters flow from a polluted fountain. A new era has dawned upon the Southern States. The energies of our people are nerved to fresh exertions. This change has been brought about by the wisdom, economy, retrenchment and reform which the Democrats have observed since their advent to power. Then, why change? Why remove from office the party that has given peace and prosperity to the South, and restore to power the party whose rule was signalized by robbery and a reign of terror. A wise people always act upon the safe axiom: "Let well enough along," and never make a change without substantial reasons. No such reasons can be urged now. If Chalmers succeeds in Mahonizing Mississippi, will he give the people better laws, better judges and more peace, tranquility and prosperity to the people? Does any public interest in Mississippi, or any Southern State, call for a change? The Southern people are basking in a quietude and prosperity unprecedented, and it is criminal to depress them with the possibility of change, by which they have everything to lose and nothing to gain. Suspense as to the result, when danger is impending, is paralyzing to the energies of the people. Capital is like the sensitive plant, which at the slightest touch contracts and hides itself. The effort to transfer the Southern States back to the control of the robbers will cause a sudden halt in the onward march of the people. Every man lives by his business. From it he supports his family and educates his children. How can his business be promoted by a revolution which restores Radicalism to power? What would the people of Tennessee gain by substituting Bill Stokes in the United States Senate for Governor Harris? Is Mississippi to be revolutionized for the sole purpose of appeasing Chalmers's lust for office, and to gratify his hatred of Lamar? The South should be contented with Democratic rule, and Southern men are doing gross injustice to themselves, their families and society by casting their votes or committing any act calculated to produce a change, or to impede the general prosperity since the Southern States have been ruled by the Democratic party.

THE FREEBOOTER

Who Has Been Running Rampant in Virginia Has Made Some Very Great Mistakes, and as a Result is Likely to Lose the State—He is All Mixed Up in the Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—The *Times* publishes a special which says that Mahone is getting himself into trouble. There can be no doubt that he is losing strength daily. He has got all mixed up in the congressional nominations, and if the stampede from his party keeps up his defeat this fall will be a general one. The fact is, that his party is fighting for no principles whatever except spoils. The debt question is entirely out of politics, and Mahone's only power is his power to control the patronage, which is immense, ranging down almost to janitors in the schools. His candidate for congressman-at-large is making a brisk campaign, but Wise cannot stand up before Massey, who is speaking six times a week and preaching on Sunday. Massey is rapidly consolidating the Democratic vote, and his only platform is opposition to Mahone. He will carry with him, too, many Readjusters who joined Mahone for the settlement of the debt question, but who will not support him as a corrupt, selfish, scheming political boss. Dawson, the colored candidate, is gathering about him many colored followers of Mahone, and the chances are bright that Massey will be the top dog in the fight.

The congressional outlook in the districts is also bad for Mahone. In the First district Mahone has named R. H. Mayo, Democratic Readjuster. This so incensed his Republican followers that John W. Woltz, Republican, who polled 10,000 votes two years ago, has started out as an independent candidate, which will re-elect the present Democratic candidate, Garrison. The Second district is overwhelmingly Republican, and Congressman Dezendorf is likely to defeat Mahone's man, Judge Spalding. Mahone was badly left in the Third district, where he wanted to nominate one Jones. But J. Ambler Smith secured the Readjuster nomination, but will be defeated by Congressman George D. Wise, Democrat, of Richmond. Congressman Jorgensen, of the Fourth, kicked too much against Mahone to please the boss during the late session, and so Mahone defeated him for renomination and named B. S. Hooper, Republican. But Jorgensen, who has served three terms, has come out as an independent Republican. Congressman Cabell will probably be re-elected in the Fifth district. In the Sixth district Mahone had the same trouble as in the Third, and J. Henry River defeated his man, Wyatt M. Elliott, for the nomination. Congressman Tucker, however, will be re-elected. The Seventh district is very close. Readjuster Paul has been renominated, but he has a popular Democrat imposed to him in the person of Colonel T. O'Ferrall. In the Eighth district Congressman Barbour, of Alexandria, Democrat, will easily defeat the Readjuster candidate, R. R. Farr. The Ninth district is very much mixed. Henry Fulton was elected two years ago as a Readjuster, but his course has not pleased Mahone, who packed the convention against him the other day and nominated Henry S. Bowen. Fulkerson has come out as an anti-Mahone candidate and has taken the stump. Senator Newberry, one of the "big four," is also in the field as an independent. It is thought that they will pool their issues in some way, however, and if there is but one candidate against Bowen he will be beaten.

To sum up, Mahone is likely to be defeated on congressman-at-large. There is a chance that in three of the nine districts (the Fourth, Seventh and Ninth) his men may pull through, but it is only a chance. Money, and a great deal of it, alone will do it. There is a possibility, and a strong one too, that the freebooter will be left out entirely in the fight, and that not a single scalp will dangle at his belt.

SENATOR LAMAR

At Home and in Fine Health—Ham Carter Speaks at Oxford—The Crops.

[Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

OXFORD, MISS., August 31.—Our congressional campaign opens on Saturday next, September 2d, at Holly Springs. Ham Carter, colored, an aspirant for congressional honors, addressed a number of citizens last Tuesday night in the court-room. He claims to be the recognized administration or Republican candidate for Congress in this district, and that this fact will be verified by the Republican Congressional Committee at Washington within ten days. We are informed, however, by a very reliable party, that Carter's political course is not and will not be favored or indorsed by the Republicans of Oxford, and that there is not the least show of a chance for his election to Congress.

The citizens of our little city contemplate having at an early day first-class waterworks of pure, fresh water from large springs located near us. The water is to be forced up into a reservoir by a new patent automatic water-wheel. The water is needed badly. The frequent rains during the last ten days have damaged the cotton crop to some extent, causing it to shed blowls in considerable quantities. It is to late date the farmers have not been able to save but little fodder. Sweet potatoes and turnips have been benefited. A number of handsome residences are in course of construction and other are to follow. Senator Lamar is at home and in fine health. Our merchants are clearing away and making room for their fall and winter stocks of goods. A heavy trade is anticipated. C.

CHALMERS'S SUCCESS

Would be a Great Misfortune to the Country—So Says a Leading Radical Organ.

New York Tribune.

Mr. H. C. Carter, an educated colored Republican, has entered the field as a candidate for Congress in the Second Mississippi district. This is the district in which General Chalmers is running as an independent candidate with the hope of being elected by Republican votes. Mr. Carter has been in Washington to see if he could be aided by the Republican Congressional Committee, and is said to have discovered that the committee was aiding Chalmers. We are confident that this must be a mistake. There is no possible ground upon which Chalmers can be considered a Republican candidate. As a Bourbon he stole a seat in Congress three times by devices so open and outrageous that even Democrats were unable to defend him. When he presented that the Democrats would no longer uphold him, he deserted them and became an Inddpendent. For such a man to receive aid from Republicans would be simply shameful.

Mr. Carter puts the case well in an address he has issued to the voters of his district: "Conceding to my party all it claims to have given to the colored race, freedom and the ballot, it has done nothing entitling it to bind us hand and foot and turn us over to the leadership of the men whose hands have been the deepest and reddest in the blood of Southern Republicans." Republican support of Chalmers does precisely that, and for that reason we cannot believe it has been given. It is said that Mr. Carter, whose address is ample evidence of his ability to speak for himself, is so popular that he is likely to divide the Republican vote and enable the Democrats to elect their candidate. It is difficult to see how that would be a greater misfortune than the success of Chalmers.

The Tariff Commission at Detroit.

DETROIT, September 1.—The Tariff Commissioners reached here this morning and are now in session at the Russell House. Richard Harley, of Detroit, made an argument to show that the country had prospered in a much higher degree in the decade from 1850 to 1860, under a reciprocity treaty, and under a revenue tariff, than it prospered in the decade from 1870 to 1880. In the first decade he claimed that the increase in real and personal wealth was 136½ per cent., while in the latter decade he put the increase at but forty-one per cent. Giles B. Stebbens, of Detroit, argued that any reduction of duty on pig iron would cause the closing up of the charcoal pig iron furnaces of Michigan. John Burt, of Detroit, argued in favor of a protective duty for iron ore.

THE Rev. M. P. Rennington, Utica, N. Y. writes: "From too close application to my calling, my health underwent a severe strain. I felt a weakness in every part of my body. My digestion especially failed me, and my nerves became all unstrung. Recreation did not do me proper benefit. Finally, on the recommendation of a brother minister, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters. It has made me feel better and stronger than I ever before felt since I was a young man."

Depredations of the Jus Band in Sonora—A Number of People Killed.

TUCSON, September 1.—The *Star's* advices from Tubacoi to-day say: The following are the facts in regard to the Indian troubles in this section: A band supposed to be Jus's, numbering about 200, has been operating in Sonora for about two months, and about the last of the week met the Mexican troops at San Antonio pass and whipped them. They then camped near our line and divided up into three or four bands, each taking different directions. One struck the upper Santa Cruz, near Laveris, crossed the Patagonias to the Santa Cruz road, striking a point two or three miles above Castro Marinez. Here they are said to have killed three prospectors. They then crossed the San Juan mountains and struck the Magdalena road about three miles above the customhouse at Trontinia, and when last seen were making for the Ponchos de Pista.

Tombstone advices say that William Johnson, a cattle man, near the head of Sonora river, was killed by the Apaches in Sonora, near the Corbstone House, on the line. Four Americans and one Mexican were killed last Sunday near Bacuachani. The Mexican troops are in close pursuit of the Indians in that section.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM

And the Great Reformer, General Holyoake, of England, Who is Now in New York City.

His Plans and Purposes—He Wants to Explain Them to the People of America.

NEW YORK, September 1.—George Jacob Holyoake, the well known promoter of industrial reform in England, and author of several works on co-operation, who arrived in this city on Wednesday morning on the steamer Scythia, of the Cunard Line, is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Emily Holyoake, and by Mrs. Ethel Leach, a member of the great Yarmouth School Board and a prominent advocate of the extension of civil rights of women. Mrs. Leach's object in visiting this country is particularly to examine the system of the American public schools, which she has heretofore admired from afar. Mr. Holyoake and his traveling companions were welcomed at the pier by General Crooks, Dr. Winterburn, Dr. Broughton, and Mrs. Lamb came on behalf of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson to receive him and offer their services. Mr. Holyoake went to the house of George S. McWatter's, at 221 East Eighteenth street, where he remained a few hours, going in the afternoon to Manhattan Beach for the purpose of seeing Mrs. Thompson, who is staying there. He expects to be in this country until the middle of November, when he will return to England. Mr. Holyoake has visited the United States once before, in 1879, when he delivered a number of lectures through the country. He has been engaged for many years in the endeavor to secure the publication, by authority of government, of a guide book for emigrants, which will contain information regarding the character of different parts of the country, and the comparative inducements which various regions offer to settlers. Twelve years ago he submitted to Lord Clarendon, who was then in the foreign office, a plan for a book of this kind, containing information about the industrial classes abroad, and he afterward promised to furnish the plan of this book to the American government.

The first object of his present visit is the fulfillment of this promise. He has already written to Secretary Frelinghuysen, and hopes before his return to visit Washington, where he will present to the British minister a letter of introduction from the English foreign office. Mr. Holyoake had already spent £100 upon this enterprise, when, upon the representation of Mr. Gladstone, Parliament undertook to relieve him of that expense. A contribution of the same sum from Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson enables him to carry on his work. After a stay of a few days at Coney Island, Mr. Holyoake expects to go to Long Beach, where he will pass a week in company of his friend, Colonel Ingersoll. Then he will go to Canada to examine the ways of the colonial government. He carries letters from Lord Kimberley to the marquis of Lorne. After visiting Canada he expects to travel through the United States, delivering lectures in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other places. He will confer with the leaders of the co-operative movement in various places where he goes, with a view to the promotion of information about co-operative and industrial enterprises in England. Among the subjects on which he proposes to deliver lectures, "The Peculiarities of Parliamentary Orators in England" is one, and "The Eccentricities of the Public Men of England" another. He is fond, he says, of a little good-natured laugh at the expense of those whom he likes best.

"The people of America," Mr. Holyoake said to-day, "have not learned the *a b c* of co-operation. Some one subscribes the capital here, and a co-operative association is formed as a commercial venture, which is seldom found to succeed. In England, the capital is subscribed by the workingmen, and the enterprise is of gradual and substantial growth. Even the law in America has been, until recently, at least, against co-operation, no associations being organized unless it had a capital stock of $5000. In England you can begin with five shillings. There are several stores, however, in Philadelphia, conducted substantially on the English plan, and Boston has a few of a similar character. In Washington there are some stores on the same plan as those established in Great Britain by members of the civil service. These are inferior to the co-operative stores, however, from the fact that they do not insure the quality of what is sold, only professing to sell as nearly as possible at cost. In England almost every town and village has a co-operative store.

"There is a central wholesale establishment at Manchester, which distributes produce to over 600 co-operative societies in the United Kingdom. The agents of this central association are scattered throughout the markets of the world, buying supplies wherever they can be secured most cheaply.

Co-operative unions for manufacturing purposes, such as have attained prosperity in France, have never succeeded in gaining a foothold upon English soil. There is not one purely manufacturing co-operative society in England, though several approach that character.

Mr. Holyoake is now in his sixty sixth year. He is the author of a number of works, the principal of which are the *History of Co-Operation in Rochdale*, which has been translated into various languages, and the more general history of co-operation published in 1875. He has also been for many years editor of a Radical paper called the *Reasoner*. He has written besides a great many letters to American journals.

Mr. Holyoake's friends propose to give him a dinner before his return to England.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

MRS. DE LONG, widow of the ill-fated Arctic explorer, is visiting at Meacham, Franklin county, N. Y.

MRS. A. T. STEWART attended a ball at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, recently, for the first time in more than seven years.

MISS IDA LEWIS, now forty years of age, still keeps the Lime Rock lighthouse, Newport, which has been under her charge for twenty years.

"PAPA'S BOUGHT A DOG" is the title of the latest serio-comic song. A liberal reward will be given to any young man who can find the comic part of it.

MISS MARGARET MATHER, the new dramatic star, received a perfect ovation on the occasion of her *debut* at Chicago as "Juliet," on Monday last. Young Salvini played "Romeo" very poorly.

The war in Egypt will soon be ended. In addition to its new uniforms the British troops are to wear blue goggles. The followers of Arabi will mistake them for Boston school-ma'ams, and fold their tents like Arabs and silently steal away.—*Lynn Bee.*

English ladies of high life now regard it as vulgar to be seen with a display of jewels, unless it be on great occasions. Bare arms and throat are the rule in fashionable society, the wearing of bangles, bracelets and chains being left to those who do not follow the newest styles.

Dress hats are shown with high, peaked crowns, either flat at top or rounded; the former, though, have the ascendancy. Some of these crowns are veritable steeples in shape, tapering off almost to a point. Brims are wide and are made flat, turned up, rolled back, or flaring, as may suit the fancy.

Hand-painted silk, satin and *crepe de Chene* are very stylishly used to drape toilets of silk, satin and lace, or in combination with lace over satin, or satin surah. The soft silks are all favorites during the warm weather, and are often combined with ivory-silk muslin, and trimmed with a mixture of cream lace and lace the color of the surah.

A new material, which has just appeared, and which is especially suited to the season, is fine wool fabric as thin as nuns' veiling, with figures like those of Irish embroidery or Scelle lace. It is called Mercedes muslin, and comes in the natural flax color. It is to be worn over colored satin, and is trimmed with ficelle lace, laid over plaitings of the satin.

Small bonnets are again seen in shapes shown by manufacturers, although many of the Paris patterns are extremely large beyond anything yet seen. They are mostly medium or low, but both square and round tops are found in nearly equal proportions. Full, large square crowns are considered by many to be the *distingue* style of the coming fall season.

AYER'S PILLS are a general favorite, because of their powerful yet gentle operation. Medical men prefer them for nervous or delicate constitutions.

AN OLD BOURBON'S

Definition of His Principles—A Scathing Denunciation of His Republican and Democratic Opponents.

And Yet this Same "Old Bourbon" is Pledged to Elect a Republican Speaker and Support Arthur.

Regular Correspondence of the Appeal.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., August 31.—There is no politician in the country to-day with a record more inconsistent than that of General James R. Chalmers, the present candidate for Congress in the Second district of Mississippi. Less than three months ago the State held no more bitter and uncompromising Democrat. Three times a candidate for Congress in a district overwhelmingly Republican, he was thrice declared elected by the minority party, and each time took his seat without a blush in the national legislature. He defended with all his ability the strict construction of the statute which gave him his seat over the overwhelming majorities of his competitors. Of all men, the last who, with the slightest shadow of decency, can now denounce this construction and this law, and demand from every stump "a free ballot and fair count," we should think would be James R. Chalmers. He was the beneficiary of this statute; he claimed it as a protection from the majority which drowned him, he defended it and called it righteous—and all this only a few months ago. Yet to-day he is the leader in this State of the men who are the loudest in echoing that hollow cry of "a free ballot and a fair count." Indeed, his voice drowns all the rest.

But what is the cause of Chalmers's great change of heart—his sudden and astonishing conversion? It is as clear as a mid-day sun in a cloudless heaven. The national House of Representatives at last refused to stultify itself with his presence, and drove him comfortless from its doors. He saw the gathering storm, and before it burst upon him brought in despair his Democratic friends to save him from the wrath to come. They saw they were unable to shield him and refused to place themselves wantonly in the path of the tornado. Chalmers was now upon the blight of fortune's flood tide. Such a chance as then presented itself to him is seldom vouchsafed to any man. No politician has ever had a grander opportunity to prove that his professed principles were those of a deep and earnest conviction, that no defeat could cool, no personal consideration eradicate. Yet what did he do? Scarcely was his seat in Congress lost, when, like a worn out garment, he cast aside the principles and the party he had professed and followed through a lifetime. In one day he joined the army of an enemy he had fought from his earliest manhood. There was no period wherein a change of conviction could honestly have taken place. He did not, like Achilles, sulk in his tent, or, like Cæsar, hesitated before crossing the Rubicon that divides him from his friends. Not for a moment did he pause upon the dividing line, but cleared it and the space between at a single bound. The chameleon could not change its hues quicker than Chalmers made this "lightning change" of parties, each one of which is bitterly opposed to every cardinal doctrine of the other. We cannot better indicate the magnitude of this change than by quoting the language of the arch-apostate, "He himself, hath said it" in words as powerful as his tawdry rhetoric permitted. One year ago our Mississippi Mahone was editor of the Vicksburg *Commercial*. The following article, which appeared in that journal while under the control of Chalmers, is in strange contrast to his present utterances. It is entitled,

"A BOURBON WELL DEFINED."

A Bourbon! Who is a Bourbon? Is he being of veritable form, or a conjured up nondescript who exists only in disorder imaginations? We have heard so much about the old 'Bourbon' from the Republicans and blatant, that we are impelled to stop and investigate.

Bourbon is a term of opprobrium applied by stalwart Republicans and *pitiful Democrats* to honest and tried Democrat who bears true and unflinching allegiance to his party. As a party shibboleth it is innocent of harm, and we have no objection to its use. But we do not know, in the broad limits of the land, a Bourbon in the sense in which the term is applied. A Bourbon, they say, is one who has never learned anything and never forgotten anything. Now, any fool can see that one who has never learned anything has nothing to forget. The idea is as crude as it is fallacious. It is an axiomatic falsehood. The extent, however, to which it is used as a party weapon shows a high estimate of its value. *Forty scoundrels, cheaters, scamps, lickspittle, who cranks on the labor lever, work at the crumbs that fall from the politicians' tables, or lap up the swill that is thrown into government wares, cries "Bourbon!"*

Every sneaking, venomous negro-shriker, whose religion consists in slandering the brave and the true, worshiping the African idol or golden calf, yells "Bourbon!"

Every carpetbag thief and plunderer who, in days past, fattened on the spoils wrung from an honest, industrious but impoverished people, points the polluted finger, and as with one voice, roars "Bourbon!"

Every impecunious scalawag who sided and abetted the carpetbagger in the plunder and robbery of his own people, and who sups government porridge as a reward of his treachery, echoes the cry of "Bourbon!"

Every sore-headed, disappointed Democrat, whose peculiar qualifications for office have not been appreciated with such alle recognition, is wails the fate of his party, and fills the air with unhappy lamentations about the "hide bound Bourbons."

Every doll-e-warden, dough-faced, putty-nosed politician, *who never had any principles nor the manliness to be true to any party cries "Bourbon!"*

And what does it amount to, this senseless, meaningless clamor? The true Democrats of Mississippi have learned more, forgotten more, and given more than any party that ever had existence. They have been taught in the school of adversity, with the tyrant's heel on their necks, and have learned the lesson of patient endurance under severe trials, and the mode of delivery. They are taught to hate oppression and oppressors, to avoid traitors—to have a loathing for cant, hypocrisy and fanaticism. They have learned the ways of the silent adventurer and thieves who over-run the State in their eagerness for plunder, and the manner of protecting themselves from their depredations. They have found out by a sad experience the rancor that exists in the hearts of disappointed office seekers and learned to despise it. *They have not failed to notice that there are in every party a set of selfish, unprincipled adherents who care for nothing but themselves, and who would sink the party for their own benefit; and they have learned to let such worthies alone, and not permit them the privilege of rending new and more congenial alliances.* They have discovered that if a Democratic statesman sails occasionally into Radical waters and anchors in Radical ports, he is not a Bourbon, but a liberal-minded politician, with broad views and becoming opinions of the remarkable preservation of this progressive age, and they have learned to deplore the fact.

Who can say, then, that the so-called Bourbons have learned nothing? And where is the Bourbon? And who is he?

This was written but one short year ago, and, judging by General Chalmer's professions, these were his sentiments up to the moment that his contest with Lynch was decided. From that moment "a change came o'er the spirit of his dream," and, only a month or two later, we find him accepting with gratitude the nomination of a Radical Republican convention. Before this time he was among the fiercest of Mahone's assailants; now, no man is more zealous in his defense. Then, he denounced Greenbackers from every stump; now, he thankfully accepts their indorsement and pleads for their influence and support. Then, he was professedly the most uncompromising of Democrats; now, he is pledged to vote for a Republican speaker and to support a Republican administration. Can a man with a record such as this be elected to represent the people of Mississippi in the national legislature? We can never believe it. ZORAB.

BUSINESS FAILURES

Reported to New York for the Past Seven Days.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Business failures for the week reported to New York, 102, a slight reduction upon last week. Five occurred in this city, and ninety-seven throughout the country. The principal failure in the city is that of R. & H. Adams, in the silk trade, with liabilities estimated at $800,000, but their assets are asserted to be much larger. It is thought a satisfactory settlement will be made in a short time.

Losses by the Concho Floods.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., September 1.—About 120 persons were drowned by the Concho flood, and 15,000 sheep, cattle and horses were lost. The losses of property range from $5000 to $100,000. The river rose fifty feet. Bodies are coming to the surface daily.

Are you troubled with a weakness in any part of the body? Have you weak lungs, or is your heart's action enfeebled and irregular? Are you suffering from ill-health, caused by a weakness of the urinary or digestive organs? Remember, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you and fully restore both mind and body to their normal condition. It quickly strengthens the parts affected.

Thoroughbred Sheepguards.

CHICAGO, September 1.—Bob Ford, Jesse James's executioner, was arrested on the streets this morning, charged with disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons. The Ford boys have been living a fast life here the past two weeks, playing in a cheap theater and seeking notoriety on the levee.

The Shorthand Writers.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—The Congress of Shorthand Writers met this morning, and a number of papers were read. The session will close this evening.

Where He Began Newspaper Life.

Visiting with a correspondent, the other day, the little granite statehouse perched on a terrace opposite to his home in Augusta, Me., Mr. Blaine pointed to an old-fashioned desk nearly in front of the seat of the presiding officer of the Senate, and said: "There is where I began newspaper life. I reported the proceedings of the Senate for the Kennebec *Journal* several terms. It was a great school for me. I used to educate my memory by keeping the roll-calls on one or more bills in my mind, and not writing them out until after I went home. I got so I could remember as high as five separate votes on different bills and then write them out hours after they were given." Passing on to the Hall of Delegates he turned toward the Speaker's chair and desk—the self-same used by him many years ago—and said: "When I was elected speaker of the Legislature I felt prouder over it than ever any office to which I have since been called or elected to fill. I was only twenty-six."

O'DONOVAN ROSSA

And the Skirmishing Fund—The Dynamite Idiot in a Bad Box—The Irishmen of New York

Want to Know What Has Become of $90,000—A Statement by a Member of the Board of Trustees.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The exciting meeting in New York on Sunday last of over 100 subscribers to the Irish Skirmishing Fund, who appointed a committee to ascertain what disposition has been made of the $90,000 alleged to have been placed in the hands of six trustees chosen for the purpose, furnished subject for talk among Irishmen this week. For the purpose of securing an official statement of the custodians' side of the vexed affair a *Times* reporter yesterday visited one of the trustees and secured what the gentleman asserted to be a complete answer to the charges made.

"O'Donovan Rossa," he said, "started what he termed a skirmishing fund in 1874 or 1875, without authority from any known source, proclaiming through the *Irish World* that he would use the funds collected for destructive purposes against England. No Irish society had indorsed his action, and he was acting entirely on his own authority. At this time he was keeping a rather low hotel and was surrounded by low characters, who were a discredit to any cause. One day two hangers-on at the hotel were overheard in a whispered conversation, which revealed a plan to capture the British minister and kidnap him—holding him as a hostage. The conversation was heard by a member of the real Irish national organization, who reported the matter to the proper officers of the society, whereupon Rossa was stopped from handling the funds.

ROSSA HANDS OVER THE CASH.

"Rossa was invited to attend a meeting of the Irish national organization and was requested to turn the money over to that body, which he consented to do. He was subsequently appointed secretary of the fund committee chosen by the organization, to whom he turned over about $5000. While secretary of this committee Rossa became so much dissipated that the Board of Trustees were forced to first request his resignation and then compel compliance with the request. Immediately on assuming full charge of the funds the board issued an address announcing a change in the name of the fund, calling it the Irish National Fund, and also notifying the contributors that all skirmishing projects were abandoned, adding that anyone who disapproved of the change could have his or her money returned, as the money would be used only for legitimate purposes. Since that time the funds have been in the hands of the trustees as an Irish National Fund, and they have regularly submitted their reports to the national organization.

MISCHIEF THAT ROSSA HAS DONE.

"The nature of the national organization is only known by its members. O'Donovan Rossa is not a member. He has been expelled. At the last meeting of the general convention of the organization the accounts of the Board of Trustees were approved and a resolution passed to the effect that the board be accountable to no one for this fund in the future, but authorizing them to use it according to their discretion for the purpose of promoting Irish national independence. It may as well be stated now that both the national organization and the Board of Trustees have steadily opposed the use of dynamite or other unlawful means in the effort to assist Ireland, while Rossa's vaporings have only made a laughing stock of his countrymen by his utterances of threats that he would not carry out if he could. He was removed years ago from the management and secretaryship of the fund and has no authority in the matter whatever. In his previous connection with affairs he only succeeded in aggravating the troubles of his country by furnishing an excuse for the perpetration of outrages. The Board of Trustees will in all probability make an official statement to the committee appointed yesterday in New York."

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