MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY, : : : MAY 10, 1883.

A NORTHERN ESTIMATE OF SOUTHERN PROSPECTS.

A striking article appeared in the New York *Public* in its last issue, which can scarcely fail to open the eyes of the people of the North to the resources of the South to a greater degree than they had believed possible. Southern statements of the same kind have been received with incredulity, as mere boasting, but when Eastern journals of acknowledged authority join in asserting that the claims made in Southern journals on behalf of the natural resources possessed by the South are just, unbelief must give way. Especially it cannot stand against complaints uttered by Eastern cotton manufacturers and others, that they cannot successfully compete, in various particulars, with the South. The *Public* says that cotton manufacturers in the South "can and do undersell the oldest and most successful mills at the North, in Western markets." It is of opinion that "as the Southern manufacture becomes more developed, so that employers acquire the capital and machinery, and the laborers the skill for the manufacture of finer goods, the margin of advantage in the lower cost of transportation will become wider and more effective, and one cannot now set the limits beyond which Southern spinners may not be able hereafter to compete with Northern." But Southern competition, the *Public* goes on to demonstrate, is not confined to cotton fabrics. Southern iron, for instance, is already sold in Boston and Providence, as well as in Cincinnati and Chicago. Southern lumber also begins definitely to take the place of Northern for many uses, in Northern markets. Southern wheat and even corn is beginning to show a surplus for exportation. The milder climate is enabling wool-growers to send lambs to Northern butchers and wool to Northern mills. In short, the South has commenced the system of diversification of industry. At one word overturning the deceptious assertions of Birmingham and Chattanooga protectionists, the *Public* says: "Within the past two weeks we have personally seen No. 1 foundry iron produced in Western Virginia at a cost not exceeding $10 50 a ton. * * * In Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama and Tennessee, there are already many that produce iron costing less than $15, which can be sold at a good profit in Northern markets in competition with the best of Northern furnaces." Southern coal and ore are also reaching the markets at an extraordinarily low cost, numerous railroads affording facilities for transportation. The effect of all this will be to make iron cheaper, and the poorer Pennsylvania and other mines will have to close. It is these profitless mines that have sought the profits through a high tariff that could not be got out of the yield, and their inferiority has supplied the basis and the figures upon which that tariff has been unjustly founded. As the tariff is brought down to a more equitable figure these mines will be abandoned and the capital wasted upon them will be gainfully applied to the better and self-profitable mines, which will work most important and valuable revolution in the whole iron trade. The lack of capital is every year becoming less a check to Southern enterprise. Northern capital is vivifying the Southern iron trade; there is at least one instance where a Pennsylvania father has established a son who is making cheaper iron in the South than his father can produce at home. Men who have had training and gained experience in the North are engaging in productive iron undertakings in the South. The result of such efforts is that this country can already, according to official reports, produce more pig iron than it can consume. The men whose furnaces are becoming profitless, as changes of tariff and Southern competition drive them out, will seek the fields where ore and coal are good, plenty and cheap, and the lower-priced material they produce will force others to follow their example, all of which shows what a rich field of promise the South presents. "In fact," says the *Public*, "the development of the South means, to a certain extent, direct competition on American soil between England and the North. * * * It has begun already. Already work of the largest and finest class have been put up at the South wholly by British capital, and are managed by some of the most skilled men in their departments the old country can produce. One of them said to the writer of this article less than a month ago, "I can make iron just as cheap in that furnace as I ever made it in England, for if labor costs more materials cost less." Hard facts these for protectionists to meet. Their cause is falling. Well will it be for those who have the foresight to prepare for the coming change. In cotton manufactures, also, capital is flowing to the South. Men of experience will not submit to be baffled and robbed of success. "If a man in Massachusetts finds that cheaper goods can be made in Georgia than in his own mills he does not go to sleep over the fact, but promptly invests in a new mill in Georgia." "A few days ago," adds the *Public*, "one of the most successful manufacturers of cotton goods in New England stated in confidence that he was one of the largest cotton-spinners in the South. For some time he had been turning his Northern machinery to the manufacture of finer goods, and building large mills at the South for the production of coarser and heavier grades." Here are facts, which the APPEAL submits, should arouse the vivid attention of the business community of Memphis. We have followed closely, and as is seen often copied the language of our Eastern contemporary, a financial and commercial journal that stands high for its intelligence and probity. It proclaims in no uncertain tones that through manufactures the South is about to become the area of a vast and prosperous commerce. The "boom," to use the slang of the day, is just beginning, and just now Southern capital can nowhere be invested as successfully as here, at home; to seek Eastern investments for Southern capital is folly in the extreme. No inland city, no Columbus or Atlanta, can be as advantageously situated for manufactures as this city of Memphis, situated upon the grand water highway of the northern portion of the continent. That highway is now undergoing improvements that will vastly increase its navigable qualities. Approaching increase of commerce with the lands south of us will soon increase immensely the commerce of the great seaport above the jetties. Let Memphis put out her energies now, in the way of manufactures, and outside capital will flow here like a stream, and the high destinies that have been dreamt of for this city will be accomplished.

COMMERCIAL PREDICTIONS.

Almost every financial and commercial journal we look over just now, and articles upon such subjects in other papers, devote much space to impress it upon their readers that, although business has been dull this spring, so that a large amount of stock has to be held over for another year; and although prices continue falling month after month, until no merchant can tell what his stock will sell for; and although bankruptcies continue to be numerous; and although the revival of business that was looked for at the breaking up of Congress and the revision of the tariff has never come, yet that all is sound and prosperous in this best of all possible worlds. Amid all the soundness and prosperity the Stock Exchange has been "as dull as ditch-water," and the stock journals are striving with all their might and main to work up public confidence to the point of buying stocks and making things lively, for "regular operators" do not enjoy buying and selling to each other; they prefer to deal with the green general public, who will be "taken in" cordially if they will only "come and be tuck." Their arguments are often far drawn and appear to be not easily found. Among them the following from the Wall street *Indicator* is a peculiar specimen: "It is possible that business men grow poor, or work for nothing, while the country at large is getting richer. We live in just such a time. Our capitalists complain, our investors complain, our merchants and traders complain, our labor complains; and yet the country grows richer. But who will reap the harvest of these invisible riches? Nobody knows." Whenever this subject is dilated upon, however, it is always asserted that if we have a good harvest in the fall we shall come out all right. This has been iterated and reiterated until people are beginning to ask—if with all our soundness and prosperity we are so dependent this year upon the coming harvest what will happen if the harvest should turn out a bad one?

CURIOUS QUESTIONS.

During the last quarter of a century, since science made such rapid strides forward, the attention of the world has naturally been turned mainly toward material phenomena. To so great an extent has this one aspect of a great philosophical problem absorbed thought, that even grave and brilliant minds have not scrupled to impute to matter power and potency sufficient to produce all emotion, thought and moral sentiment. But there are mysteries in the human mind, pregnant problems in psychology, which cannot be unlocked by using matter as a key, and by a natural reaction attention is beginning to be turned toward the phenomena of mind. At the very outset an apparently insoluble mystery presents itself. In chemistry, in physiology, and in other branches of research, we can trace the connection between antecedent and consequence, and ascertain something of the nature of the connection between cause and effect; but when we have traced the action of blood and nerves, and watched the observable facts preceding mental action, and have afterward traced the loss of atoms used up in that action, we cannot form the barest idea after all is done of why or how thought should follow a particular series of molecular changes. In the neutral salt we can trace the acid and the alkali by whose union it was produced; but what trace of blood or nerve or molecular changes can we find in any human thought? There is some antecedent to the birth of a thought which cannot be expressed in terms of matter, nor can the minutest and the most persevering scrutiny gain the faintest clew as to why certain material phenomena are followed or preceded by certain mental phenomena. The subject is of the profoundest interest to man. It involves the problem of immortality, and raises again the awful question put by Job 3000 years ago: "If a man die, shall he live again?" which he, according to the science of his day, had to answer in the negative. A tree cut down and the stump dead in the earth may revive if the scent of water reach a minute tendril, so that it shall live and bring forth foliage, but when man dies, say, where is he? He is prostrated and rises not, he awakes not again while the heavens endure. The preacher also, in the spirit of the same philosophy, declared that man has no advantage over the beast, they have the same breath, as one dies so dies the other, both are dust and both go to one place, so that there is nothing better, as the sum of all human labor and aspiration, than that man should eat and drink and enjoy good things. A later and a brighter philosophy said this mortal shall put on immortality, this natural body be raised a spiritual essence. Could we understand how and why thought follows certain material changes, then we should probably be able to decide between Job and Jesus, therefore we may look for the occurrence very soon of earnest attempts to apply experimental investigation to mental phenomena. But little has hitherto been attempted in this way. An instance will make our meaning plain. Most persons can rise earlier by determining to do so; some persons on being required to rise at different hours on certain days acquire quite a degree of skill in rising at any hour they choose to set. To accomplish this something about us must be awake to arouse the sleeper when the time comes. Complete insensibility could never keep a conscious watch of the lapse of time. Men have tried the effects of different kinds of diet upon themselves, but we never heard of an expert physiologist who ever acquired the skill to wake at any set time in order to observe and discover the nature or degree of the consciousness which, though itself within the sleeper, awakens him from unconsciousness to consciousness. There are several mental problems worth that experimental kind of investigation. Dr. G. M. Beard, whose death has recently been announced, was a keen investigator of mental phenomena especially in abnormal forms, such as are called trances, mesmeric and so on, and there is evidently something, whatever it may be, that is worth more attentive scientific investigation into these conditions, whatever those conditions may be, than they have ever yet received. For instance, let the reader take a hen from the yard, and placing her upon the table, his hands clasping her wings with his forefingers, press gently her beak upon the surface of the table. Now, let another person, with a piece of chalk, draw a line of ten or a dozen inches length upon the table. The chalk line must begin at the point where the beak touches the table, and be drawn in a line with it. Now remove the hands from the hen, and there she remains as she was placed—the head down, the beak upon the table. If corn is thrown to a fowl we know why it pecks, but who knows why, when a chalk line is drawn with its beak as a starting point, it remains there, as if bound in that position? This appears to be the same thing as what is called mesmerism in men, but the cause of such a phenomenon has never been traced; showmen and tricksters have made their use of these phenomena, but sober science has neglected them, and it is regretted that Dr. Beard has been removed by death from his investigations. When the same careful and experimental research has been made into mental as into material nature, and the knowledge of man is extended as to the nature of mind by adding physiological facts, and the results of intelligently conducted experiments to sound metaphysical speculations, our notions of matter and mind, and probably of mortality and immortality, will have undergone a great change.

PIG IRON—AN EXPOSE.

Of all the horde of monopolists who, not satisfied with the legitimate profits of their business, look to public taxation as a means of increasing their income, the iron interest has been one of the most persistent and grasping. One way of supporting their claims for high prices through taxation has been to misrepresent the cost of producing iron, putting it beyond the actual amounts expanded. Whatever the cost may be in Pennsylvania, in the South it is far below what the iron capitalists have thought it to their interest to state. In Tennessee and Alabama, notwithstanding the boldest denials, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and other papers and authorities have shown that iron can be made at from $12 to $15 a ton. A confirmation of this fact comes from Virginia, where iron-making is in much the same condition as in Tennessee and Alabama. The authority for the facts as they exist in Virginia is from a source that all the efforts the monopolists, and of the journals they own or influence, will not be able to gainsay—Prof. McCreath, the chemical scientist of the geological survey of Pennsylvania. This gentleman finds that the Gem Furnace, in Page county, Va., is now making coke iron at an expense of $12 55 a ton, as follows: Ore $4 50, coke $5 25, limestone thirty cents, labor $1 50, incidentals $1; total, $12 55. The Roanoke Furnace agrees with this, putting the cost of ore at $4 79, coke $3 69, limestone seventy-five cents, labor $2 10, incidentals $1 25; total, $12 58. At Buchanan the cost of making pig iron is put at $12 94; at Central, $11 89; at New River, $11 03. Alabama and Tennessee, it is well known, can produce iron at an average of these totals. The Chattanooga *Tradesman*, of January last, in an article on "Alabama Iron and Coal," mentioned the market price of Birmingham, Ala., iron as being $20 a ton, which shows how high tariff brings high profit. The monopolists are not satisfied, however, for the same Chattanooga authority, in an editorial article in the same number that gives the above market price, says, "The pig-iron makers of the country have made little or no money in 1882. * * It is not true that makers of pig-iron have realized excessive profits. * * * No great industry in the world has sunk more money than the iron business." The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, in commenting on the course pursued by those who, for the purpose of holding up tariff imposts, exaggerate the cost of producing pig iron, says: "Alabama can beat Southwestern Virginia, and nobody knows it so well as the press and the iron-masters of Birmingham. Yet they persistently deny that she can make iron as cheaply as Virginia has demonstrated she can make it. If the current of furnace investment should turn to Virginia, Birmingham will have herself to blame."

PERSONAL.

THE favorite adjunct of Poland has for its foundation the fermented juice of beets.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS is now in very good health. His lameness is hardly apparent.

PARIS ladies wear masses of flowers from their highest phrenological bump to the hems of their skirts.

A NATIVE of India, writing to an Englishman, says: "We are mild Hindoos, I know, and we are cowards and vegetarians, but we are 200,000,000, after all."

GEORGE HEARST, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of California, is mentioned as the coming Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

As the governorship of Ohio is regarded in that State as a stepping stone to the presidency most of its congressmen are willing to be nominated for the former position.

THE Hon. John F. Finerty, a delegate to the Irish convention held in Philadelphia, claims that he is not in favor of dynamite as a means of bringing the English government to terms.

MR. JOSEPH MEDILL, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, has been traveling in the South all winter, and has just arrived at home. His experience has not cured him of spelling in the phonetic style.

MR. EDWARD MANET, the French painter, whose death at Paris, May 1st, has been announced, is well known to Americans as the illustrator of Poe's poem of "The Raven." He was one of the leaders of the "impressionist" school of art.

THE young invalid, the Duke of Newcastle, is in the Yosemite Valley. After a few weeks he will sail for China on his way to Corea upon her. The duke is traveling for his health for nearly a year, in Asiatic style, and a very quiet way.

THE Rev. Dr. Hoyt preached his farewell sermon to his congregation at Nashville, last Sunday. One of the best items in the record of this eminent divine is the fact that he was thoroughly hated and roundly abused by the organs of agrarianism in Tennessee.

"OLIVER OPTIC" (Mr. William T. Adams) is recovering from pneumonia. Mr. Adams has long been a good friend of American boys, for his books are healthy and in direct contrast to some of the wretched five-cent literature which is raining the boys of both city and country.

THE Montgomery *Advertiser and Mail* states that within the past fifteen months whole lynchings have occurred in Alabama, resulting in the death by violence of seven or eight men, without the sanction of law. The *Advertiser* calls a halt on this sort of summary execution, and denounces its further continuance as a disgrace to the State.

GOV. MCENERY, of Louisiana, gives a hopeful view of the prospect of affairs, despite the disastrous overflows and the low prices of cotton. The general and warm welcome which a few years ago at twenty-eight cents on the dollar, are now quoted at eighty-one, and the governor is confident that before many months will be nearly at par. Gov. McEnery says that it will be with just pride that he "can turn over to his successor a State government relieved from the control of the imputation of dishonor and restored to prosperity, peace and quiet."

THE engineer who will superintend the construction of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," Gen. Charles H. Stone, will begin excavating for the foundation upon which it is to stand on Wednesday. He stated that satisfactory ground had been laid out upon which to lay the concrete, and he said he would be able, though to ascertain what the under stratum consisted of. The pedestal will be in place about midsummer, and the fall will see the statue in position. Ten Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, chairman of the Statue Committee, said about $250,000 had been secured by aid of private subscriptions and entertainments, and the rest would be contributed by the people.

SIXTEEN New York artists contributed works to the San Francisco Art Exhibition this spring. Among them were Arthur Quartley and Thomas Hovenden, who went from Baltimore a few years ago and in the front rank of American painters. Mr. Julian Rix, of San Francisco, who is also pursuing his profession in New York, said, was instrumental in forwarding some handsome quota of his fellow-artists' work to the Pacific coast, speaks of Mr. Hovenden as "the coming man." Several of his pictures, he said, was sold on the buyer's day, and of Arthur Quartley and Harry Chase as "standing at the head of the marines."

WORK is to be recommenced on the Washington monument at the national capital to-day. It is now 240 feet high. When completed it will have a height of 555 feet of stone and fifty-five feet of glass, and will, it is thought, exceed in height the highest structure ever reared by the hand of man. The Strasburg cathedral towers to the light of 468 feet, and St. Peter's at Rome 485; the spire of the cathedral of Cologne rises to 511 feet, the highest of the pyramids was but 479 feet high when it was first built. Thence it appears that when, as is expected, the Washington monument is completed, in December, 1885, its upmost point will be some forty-four feet higher than any other artificial elevation.

COL. HENRY FLAD, of St. Louis—nearly all the papers misspell his name, putting two "d's" at the beginning—is now prominent all day candidates to succeed Capt. James B. Eads as member of the Mississippi River Commission. Col. Flad is one of the finest practical engineers living. He carried out Eads's plans for the splendid St. Louis railroad bridge, and followed Eads down the Mississippi, and built the tunnel at the city end of the bridge. Next to the Brooklyn bridge, the one at St. Louis is the grandest feat of engineering skill of modern times. Flad is a strong personal and professional friend of Eads, and the very man the former would have chosen as his successor had he been told to name him.

FROM Dresden comes the news by cable that "the Rev. Josiah Henson, Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom,' died May 5th, aged ninety-four years." The claim has been long made that Josiah Henson was the original of the character which made Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe its her celebrated anti-slavery novel of *Uncle Tom*. Some years ago Mr. Henson was presented to the Queen of England as the prototype of "Uncle Tom;" but Mrs. Stowe is known to have declared that no single individual furnished her with a model for her hero, and that "Uncle Tom" was a creation—a character molded from incidents and study of slavery. Indeed, it would seem that one who exhibited the peculiarities of a teller of rabbit and tar-baby stories might with equal propriety be put up as the original of "Uncle Remus," a another, for equally distinctive slave traits or experience, might be designated as the original of "Uncle Tom."

TOM OCHILTREE'S cheek was not sufficient to carry out his plans for once at any rate. Sunday the regular passenger train on the Texas Central met there through Sherman and on to Denison, bearing among its passengers the Hon. Thos. Ochiltree from the island City. Following shortly and fleetly on the heels of the regular passenger came whirling by the special lay-out of Jay Gould and party. At Denison there was a stoppage of a few minutes for obeisance, and the indefatigable Thomas at once set his wits and affable smiles at work to have his precious cougar-hide body snugly ensconced among the railroad magnates on that elaborately furnished special train, to continue his journey northward with the merely tourists in equal "style." Just how true it is we do not vouch for, but truthful parties who were present say that Tom's reception by the party in charge of the caravan amounted to a square snub. At any rate the special steamed along without him, and the last seen of Ochiltree he was in search of a "bite to eat."

WHAT is called the Language Club has just been organized in New York City, and is likely to become, in spite of objections that may be brought against it, a rather definite force of its kind. The Language Club desires to encourage sensible spelling, as the new or reformed manner of English spelling is described by those who have faith in it. Sensible spelling, by which sound takes the place of convention, will be, they declare, the spelling of the future. It is widely known now that nearly all the scholars and linguists of England and the United States are agreed upon one fact, that our English words are barbarously spelled, that our alphabet rope onts a wars and abuse of letters, and that the same combination of English letters sounds frequently for absurd combinations of sound. These scholars and linguists have expressed strongly and hopefully their sympathy with the reform cause, and they are men like President Barnard, Prof. Haines, Prof. Anderson, Prof. Child, John Eliot Cooke, Prof. Hiram Corson, David Dudley Field, Prof. Draper, Dr. Howard Crosby, Prof. Lounsbery, Prof. March, Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, Donald G. Mitchell, President Noah Porter, Prof. Sumner, Prof. Whitney, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Greenleaf Whittier, Alfred Tennyson, Max Muller, W. E. Gladstone, Prof. Henry Morley, Sir John Lubbock and Thomas Hughes.

LADIES and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysterics, and all kindred complaints, will find without a rival Brown's Iron Tonic Bitters.

Western Nail Association.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 9.—The Western Nail Association met this morning in regular monthly session. The discussion of trade developed the fact that the demand, owing to the possibility of a strike, was very heavy. Stocks are very light, but in better assortment than a month ago. The card rate remained unchanged.

So prevalent and so fatal has consumption become, that it is everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity; and yet, in their formative stages, all pulmonary complaints may be readily relieved and controlled by resorting promptly to Jayne's Expectorant, a curative specially adapted to soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for asthma, and also for coughs and cold.

Western Gas Manufacturers.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The association of the Western Gas Manufacturers is in session, with about fifty representatives present.

Rosadalis for Rheumatism.

Messrs. H. Peck & Son, of Streetsboro', Ohio, write us, June 5, 1882: "Why do you not advertise Rosadalis for inflammatory rheumatism? It is doing wonders here in curing the disease." Well, we do advertise it to cure rheumatism, as any one can see by reading our circular. It is a splendid blood medicine, and it reaches the very root and seat of disease by being conveyed through the blood. Druggists, leading physicians and citizens of the highest standing unite in commendation of Rosadalis.

BAZAINE'S BOOK.

The Ex-Marshal at Last Makes His Public Defense and Pays His Respects to His Enemies.

A Letter from Lady Florence Dixie in Answer to Her Calumniators—Kelly Sentenced to Hang.

DUBLIN, May 9.—The usual excursions made from Dublin on Whitmondsy will be abandoned this year, as the execution of Joe Brady is to take place on that day.

GOT HIM AT LAST.

The third trial of Timothy Kelly, charged with participation in the murders of Cavendish and Burke, was concluded to-day. The jury found a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, and he was sentenced to be hanged.

The jury deliberated an hour. Kelly will be hanged June 9th. On being removed, Kelly exclaimed: "I am innocent, thank you, my Lord!" He thanked his counsel for their exertions on his behalf, and hoped they might live long to defend innocent men.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

BERLIN, May 9.—The health of Prince Bismarck is again unsatisfactory.

CALCULATED TO CAUSE IRRITATION.

The motion recently offered in the Reichstag by a member from Strassburg, for the abolition of the dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine, has provoked comments in the French press which are calculated to cause irritation in Germany.

FOUND MURDERED.

The body of a rent collector was found yesterday in a pond in Thiergarten. The man was undoubtedly murdered by robbers, as 25,000 marks were stolen from his person.

LOSING FAITH IN HIS PET REMEDY.

Notwithstanding the rumors which have been afloat that the dissolution of Parliament is imminent there are signs that Bismarck's belief in dissolution as an effective weapon against a refractory Parliament is by no means as strong as it was.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

During the debate in the Reichstag, on the proposal for a rectification of the course of the Rhine, Marguardsen referred in grateful terms to the readiness which which the Germans in America made sacrifices for the sufferers by the floods on the Rhine. This sympathy with their old home he said was one of the fairest laurels in German-American history. His remarks were greeted with loud applause.

ENGLAND.

COUNSEL FOR DYNAMITERS.

LONDON, May 9.—Edward George Clarke and Wm. Bowen Rowlands, Queen's counsellers, have been engaged to defend Gallagher and Whitehead, dynamite conspirators.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE

ANSWERS ALL HER CALUMNIATORS, AND SAYS HER PREVIOUS STATEMENTS ARE TRUE.

The London *Times* of the 16th of April, by request, publishes the following letter

FROM LADY FLORENCE DIXIE:

May I crave space in the *Times* for the insertion of the following statement which I desire to make in reply to the calumnious statements of a certain portion of the press has been indefatigable in its efforts to cast discredit on the statement which I furnished to the *Times*, and which insinuation and deliberate falsehood have been shamelessly employed for this purpose. While the writers of mail-hack hatred has been busily at work I have watched it with silent contempt. To make it would have been absurd on my part, for I could see that every engine was put in motion against me. *Quelque coule* I was to be destroyed, no matter how foul or how the means by which the end was to be attained. Sir, they have tried their worst. I survive, both physically and morally. On April 24 a special telegram was issued by the *Central News*, and was published in some of the London papers. It was copied by the local press, and in Dublin the telegram was received and published. This telegram, framed with a concision and impartiality, was so worded that, though partially founded on fact, it was evidently intended to convey a totally different impression to that which a plain unvarnished statement would have created. It is stated that an Eton gentleman who saw me on the afternoon on which I was attacked was quite positive in his statement that no occurrence as that narrated by me ever took place. It added that this gentleman had received his statement in writing and was perfectly prepared to abide by it in every way. With infinite trouble I have at last succeeded in having this gentleman's statement, as it exists in writing, read to me. I say 'had,' for not only was I not permitted to read it myself, but I was refused a copy of it. Likewise, when I applied to the authorities for the name and address of this gentleman, I was refused. Comment on such conduct is superfluous. This statement, however, as it was read to me by the officer deputed for that purpose, did not fully the single particular point of the version published by the *Central News*. On the contrary, as it was read to me, it corroborated entirely statements made by me in a letter to Sir William Harcourt on March 31st. If, therefore, this gentleman is prepared to abide in every rank by the written statement, as the *Central News* says, then the most direct denial is given thereby to the version of this latter event which information. With regard to the remaining portion of the *Central News* telegram I would simply say that it is only decline it also. It places statements in my mouth which I never uttered, and asserts as facts things which are absolutely false. The case is but one public statement in this matter, that statement appeared in the *Times* of March 19th, and to it I adhere in every particular. I will but briefly refer to the action of the government in this matter. Although an offer of information has been tendered—on the condition of a free pardon and a statement of the reward which would be given for information leading to the detection of my assailants—no steps have been taken to reply to this communication. I likewise have been persistently solicitous as to whether Irish and strange men seen by Col. Harford's butler on the place on which I was attacked had been traced or identified by the police. I was compelled to put this question three times before I received a reply in the negative. The authorities were evidently unwilling to confess that they had not been traced. As a matter of fact, however, they have not been, and it appears strange, as if they were not the same persons whom I afterward saw, who were they? Surely it would not be difficult for the police to trace ordinary persons, added to which would be the reward offered. Why have they been not now if they were such, and to clear up this point? I am unwilling to presume at too great length on your valuable space, but as my first statement on this subject was made to the *Times*, so I desire that this, my last, shall be. Further insinuations, insinuations or direct falsehoods I shall treat with the contempt they merit, and whatever charges against me or objections may be invented in the future, I shall reply to them no more. I am your obedient servant, FLORENCE DIXIE.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH AT TONQUIN.

PARIS, May 9.—Conrad to-day informed the committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the Tonquin expedition that 4000 Annamites, or Chinese troops, attacked Ha Noi, the capital of Tonquin, on the 20th of March, but were repulsed by the French. He also stated that Capt. Kergaradec bears a letter from President Grevy to the King of Annam that his inability to assure the security of Tonquin compels France to establish herself definitely there. The letter advises the king not to resist, but invites him to recognize the protectorate of France, and guarantees the integrity of his dominions.

MARSHAL BAZAINE

AT LAST MAKES HIS DEFENSE, AND IN THE COURSE OF IT ATTACKS HIS ENEMIES.

The London *Standard* publishes extracts from Marshal Bazaine's long expected book, which has just been published at Madrid. It was evidently written with a purpose of which the preliminary accounts and extracts given of it by the French and Spanish press failed to convey any sufficient idea. It is most interesting in some of its parts, inflated and wearisome in others; but *mens agitat molem*, and there is a vindictive and, all things considered, not unnatural desire to retaliate on those who have who have stigmatized the marshal as a traitor, by showing up their incapacity, their narrow-minded egotism, and their disloyalty both to their chief and the men under their command. The writer deals his blows all round, and there are few of the actors in the late war who have survived but will be considerably exercised by the marshal's tardy retaliation. Even at Berlin it is calculated to cause no small sensation, for it contains an account by Gen. Boyer of his interview with Bismarck at Versailles previous to the capitulation at Metz, now published for the first time, which is calculated to excite a more than retrospective interest. Members of the government of national defense will find the volume most unpleasant reading, and some portions of it Marshal MacMahon and Marshal Canrobert can can hardly leave unanswered.

Marshal Bazaine, in his preface, points out that the dread of serving in the army and having to face the dangers and hardships of campaigning had become general among the *bourgeois* and middle class under the empire, and he attributes this unmilitary spirit to the demoralizing system of paid substitutes. He is, perhaps, not aware that now, under the so-called compulsory system of universal service, precisely the same disinclination exists, and that the sleek youths of *bourgeois* families, as a rule, are by dint of intrigue and favor sent to serve their time with the colors, not in a corps, but in the auxiliary services as clerks, commissariat officials and so on. He says:

The depreciation of the military spirit was due to the fact that the intelligent mass of the nation, which found means of evading the service, placed it far below any learned profession, or even any trade. Soldiering was put down as *un état de pauvreté*, and honest *bourgeois* have been heard expressing their sympathy with the army by this significant phrase, "*Nous les payons pour qu'ils aillent se faire tuer.*" Thus many youths belonging to good *bourgeois* families were eager to find employment as clerks in the offices of the headquarters staff at Metz, to keep them away from the ranks and the risks of shot and shell. Among the young men so employed was M. St. Marc-Girardin, jr., who, on his return to France, received the Legion of Honor as a reward for his war services. The soldiers used to call these prudent young gentlemen *employes aux signaux*. They nominally were mobiles.

The marshal also inflicts a stinging castigation on the French press, which in 1869, as at the present day, labored to destroy discipline, the respect of authority and the *esprit de corps* of the army, and on those officers who, to curry the favor of the mob, turned politicians and journalists and utterly demoralized the service. This and sundry other passages of the book are calculated to suggest unpleasant reflections to all patriotic Frenchmen as to whether the operation of the same causes be not calculated to lead to similar results, and as to what would happen if July, 1883, had in store the same thunderclap as July thirteen years ago. With St. Privat, or Gravelotte, as the Germans call it, the fighting on a large scale virtually ceased. Bazaine allowed his lieutenants to do pretty much as they pleased, and they by no means abused that latitude to take the initiative of any pushing forward movement. The rest of the dismal story has been told over and over again. When the news came of the disaster of Sedan and the revolution of the 4th of September in Paris all nerve seems to have been taken out of the generals who had helped to make the empire and on whom the Emperor had bestowed all the rewards in his power to give. Marshal Bazaine, however, having an opportunity to state his opinion as to the government of national defense, avails himself of it. He points out that at first the news of the 4th of September was disbelieved by the army, who regarded it as an invention of the enemy to demoralize it.

"*Notre loyauté militaire*," says Marshal Bazaine, "could not regard it as possible that a revolution should break out while an enemy was on French soil and fighting was still going on on the frontier. We could not believe that the ambition of the leaders of a political party would be capable of sacrificing the most sacred interests of the country to grasp the power they coveted. Those were the traitors."

The marshal gives Gen. Boyer's account of his interview with Bismarck at Versailles. Gen. Boyer was Bazaine's first *aide-de-camp*, and after a council of war was sent to Versailles, where he arrived on October 14th, to try and sound Bismarck as to the terms on which a capitulation would be granted. Bismarck wished the army of Metz and Bazaine to recognize the regency of the Empress and obtain her majesty's consent to surrender the town, since the marshal considered that he had no powers to do so. In this account of the interview, now published for the first time, and drawn up, the marshal assures us, by Gen. Boyer himself, there are, though the general drift and the result are well known, many new points of interest. Thus, Bismarck told Gen. Boyer that it was regrettable that the navy had not shown itself favorable to the restoration of the regency, as otherwise, since the North and the commercial towns like Rouen required order and dreaded the republic, it would have been easy, with the co-operation of the fleet, to make of Havre, though a little town, the pivot of that restoration. Here the count added parenthetically:

France must choose her own government for herself, for we will not repeat the blunder of 1815 and attempt to force one upon her. The existing republic is not acting in good faith, as is shown by its shirking the elections, as it knows it would go against it. The conservative element, which is the most numerous in France, will have none of this terrorizing republic. Be assured that if there were to be a plebiscite to-day the Emperor would still have a large majority.

There is nothing new in Bismarck's racy sketch of the condition of France, but what impressed the iron chancellor most strongly seems to have been the opinion of some Americans who had been allowed to get into Paris. Among them were six generals, one of them being, I believe, Gen. Sheridan. On the 14th of October he told Gen. Boyer:

This Paris and Lyons republic is discouraging even the Americans, who have sent a deputation to try to come to terms with the Republican government, and tried to interpose. I saw them sometimes. They went home again, telling me there was no dealing with such people. They are madmen, who do not even know what a republic means. There is only one man sincere, and that is Trochu.

Gen. Boyer again saw Count Bismarck next day, when he again urged a military manifesto in favor of the regency, as it would "compromise the army with the Republican party," and he (Bismarck) would see how the country received that declaration. The narrative then proceeds in the following terms:

Interview with Jules Favre. His acting a parti-pris bad faith as to Soissons and Mont Valerien. Incident of Strasburg and Toul. The counts again reverts to the opinion of the American generals. They went back exasperated, saying they had entered a madhouse tenanted by apes (*un asile d'ifs habité par des singes*). Letters from Baron Gudin and Count de Lavalette remain unanswered. M. Thiers had asked leave to come. He had been permitted. He is at Florence on his way from St. Petersburg, whence he was dismissed by the Emperor of Russia with these words: "If Austria interferes in the quarrel I immediately declare war against her." M. Thiers has perfectly prepared to abide by it in every way. With infinite trouble I have at last succeeded in having this gentleman's statement, as it exists in writing, read to me. I say 'had,' for not only was I not permitted to read it myself, but I was refused a copy of it. Likewise, when I applied to the authorities for the name and address of this gentleman, I was refused. Comment on such conduct is superfluous. This statement, however, as it was read to me by the officer deputed for that purpose, did not fully the single particular point of the version published by the *Central News*. On the contrary, as it was read to me, it corroborated entirely statements made by me in a letter to Sir William Harcourt on March 31st. If, therefore, this gentleman is prepared to abide in every rank by the written statement, as the *Central News* says, then the most direct denial is given thereby to the version of this latter event of information. With regard to the remaining portion of the *Central News* telegram I would simply say that it is only decline it also. It places statements in my mouth which I never uttered, and asserts as facts things which are absolutely false. The case is but one public statement in this matter, that statement appeared in the *Times* of March 19th, and to it I adhere in every particular. I will but briefly refer to the action of the government in this matter. Although an offer of information has been tendered—on the condition of a free pardon and a statement of the reward which would be given for information leading to the detection of my assailants—no steps have been taken to reply to this communication. I likewise have been persistent in information as to whether Irish and strange men seen by Col. Harford's butler on the place on which I was attacked had been traced or identified by the police. I was compelled to put this question three times before I received a reply in the negative. The authorities were evidently unwilling to confess that they had not been traced. As a matter of fact, however, they have not been, and it appears strange, as if they were not the same persons whom I afterward saw, who were they? Surely it would not be difficult for the police to trace ordinary persons, added to which would be the reward offered. Why have they been not now if they were such, and to clear up this point? I am unwilling to presume at too great length on your valuable space, but as my first statement on this subject was made to the *Times*, so I desire that this, my last, shall be. Further insinuations, insinuations or direct falsehoods I shall treat with the contempt they merit, and whatever charges against me or objections may be invented in the future, I shall reply to them no more. I am your obedient servant, FLORENCE DIXIE.

CROOK'S DANGER.

Rumors of Disaster to His Column in Sonora.

EL PASO, TEX., May 9.—Rumors were circulated to-day of disaster to Crook by a dispatch over the Mexican government lines. No information could be obtained all day regarding which way the marshal assures us, by Gen. Boyer himself, there are, though the general drift and the result are well known, many new points of interest. Thus, Bismarck told Gen. Boyer that it was regrettable that the navy had not shown itself favorable to the restoration of the regency, as otherwise, since the North and the commercial towns like Rouen required order and dreaded the republic, it would have been easy, with the co-operation of the fleet, to make of Havre, though a little town, the pivot of that restoration. Here the count added parenthetically:

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