PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

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DAILY.

One copy, one year, by mail $10 00
One copy, six months, by mail 5 00
One copy, one month, by mail 1 00
One copy, one week, in city 25

WEEKLY.

One copy, one year 1 00
One copy, six months 60

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FRIDAY, : : SEPTEMBER 21, 1883.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY MUST OBLITERATE MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

THE APPEAL for nearly half a century has labored to develop Southern thought, Southern politics, Southern industry and Southern literature. Its files may be regarded as the annals of the South. True to its past history it makes an earnest protest against the disposition of Northern Democrats to slur and ostracise Southern men in the discussion of national questions. In another column we publish the interview of one of the editors of this paper with a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, also an able editorial from the *Herald* on the same subject. We feel assured that the Southern Democrats will indorse the sentiments expressed in the interview, and which will be urged by this paper upon the consideration of the next National Democratic Convention. Since the war Southern Democrats claimed nothing. They were content to permit the Northern Democrats to fight their battles—the battle for the constitution and a restored nationality—in their own way, with their own methods and men. With the confidence of blind and helpless young birds they opened their mouths to swallow everything offered them by the Northern Democrats. They have no cause to complain of the food upon which they were fed during the dark days of misrule and corruption. It was through the courage and unfaltering fidelity of the Northern Democrats that the infamies of the reconstruction acts were exposed and the people of the South secured home-rule, under which they emerged from anarchy and ruin into the bright sunlight of peace and prosperity; and the Southern man who forgets the Northern Democrats, many of them struck down and who went to their political graves with the pride of the martyrs of old in sheroic defense of a down-trodden people, is the meanest of all characters—a despicable ingrate. But the war is over. Sectional issues have been consigned to "the tomb of obsolete ideas." The Southern people accept the reconstruction acts, the constitutional amendments and all the results decided by the arbitrament of the sword. It is now conceded by all parties, by the Stalwarts and the fanatics, that we are one people, indissolubly united under the same government, protected and guided by the same constitution and laws. The political bloody shirt has been worn to shreds. What interests the country now, and especially the South, is growing wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, educating the people, white and black, reducing tariffs and taxation, and in electing to the Presidency an honest statesman and patriot who will take the Civil Service out of the control of the Mahones and inaugurate economy, retrenchment and reform. But so long as both the political parties ignore the South in the selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, this very ostracism will be an obvious recognition of sectional prejudice. The Democratic party pretends to know no North, no South, no East, no West, but in the selection of candidates it seems to have a vivid knowledge of the South and that it is the section relied on to elect the nominees, but not allowed to furnish either of the candidates which it elects. This is of that kind of sectionalism which disfranchised Southern men or excluded them from their seats in the Congress of the United States. The negro justly complains that he furnishes the Southern vote cast for the Republican party and afterwards denied the honors of office. It is only by the vote of the Southern States that the Democrats expect to elect a President, and they have much more cause to complain when denied the privilege of furnishing one of the candidates which their votes elect. No party can be national so long as it confines its Presidential nominations to one section. Sectional hatreds for thirty years previous to the war were more bitter than they are now. Yet both the two political parties selected their candidates from both sections of the Union. The country remembers in former Presidential elections when both sections were represented by the candidacy of Van Buren, of the North; Johnson, of the South; Harrison, north of Mason and Dixon's line; Tyler, of Virginia; Clay, of Kentucky; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Polk, of Tennessee; Dallas, of Pennsylvania; Taylor, of Louisiana; Fillmore, of New York; Cass, of Michigan; Butler, of Kentucky; Pierce, of New Hampshire; King, of Alabama; Scott, of New York; Graham, of North Carolina; Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Breckenridge, of Kentucky; Lincoln, of Illinois, and Johnson, of Tennessee; Douglas, of Illinois, and Johnson, of Georgia. Pending the elections with these tickets for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency sectional animosities were more bitter and malignant than now; but both parties were constrained to select their candidates from the North and South to prove their nationality. Indeed, if either party had confined its nominations to any one section, it would have been stigmatized as a sectional party, and would have received no support in the section which had been ignored. It is time for both the two parties to return to the old custom in selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The party which first resorts to the old method will establish its claim to nationality and show not only by words but by acts, that every section is an integral part of the Union, and that every section should be treated with as much consideration as if no war had ever existed. This is the way to blot out the past. The Democratic party can afford this justice to the South, for it is a national organization. It cannot exhibit its nationality more successfully than by selecting its ticket as formerly, from the North and South. The South has never been deficient in statesmen. She can furnish an acceptable candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Gordon, of Georgia, is a representative of the best type of the Southern statesmen and the Southern soldier. There was no braver soldier, and there is now no man truer to the Union or more submissive to the issues decided by the war. Harris, of this State; Lamar, of Mississippi, and Garland, of Arkansas, are statesmen who command the admiration of the country. If the next Democratic National Convention is wise it will vindicate its nationality by selecting its candidates from both sections of the Union.

POLITICAL POINTS.

AUSTIN BLAIR and N. P. Banks are said to favor Gen. Sherman for President. "We can sing him into the White House," they say, "to the tune of 'Marching through Georgia.'"

AN Ohio Democrat calls Judge Foraker a monkey. From the time they are hanging over there, and the number of feathers that lie scattered about, we judge Mr. Hoadly is a parrot.

MR. TILDEN eats eight times a day, a little at a time, with a very little whisky and water, and he takes phosphates. He still converses in a low tone of voice, but from habit, not from necessity.

THE New York *World* says that the purchase of the San Francisco *Alta California* by Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Johnson will give the Democrats what they have long needed on the Pacific coast—a representative newspaper.

THE New York *Times*, while not disappointed, is not at all pleased with the results of the Republican primaries held Friday night in New York City. "The machine ticket was put through in every case," says our contemporary.

JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD, of California and the Supreme Court, has an organ. The *Alta California*, the oldest paper in San Francisco, has been converted into a Democratic sheet, and will advocate the nomination of Justice Field for the Presidency.

EVERY Federal officer in Virginia is absent from his post stumping and working for the Mahone ticket, and the public business is allowed to take care of itself. Arthur's administration is directly responsible for this scandalous condition of things.

MAHONE'S method of paying the members of negro clubs twenty cents for each meeting attended during the campaign and of settling by tickets redeemable on election day, is a new device in politics. It is nothing short of open and wholesale bribery.

WHILE the Republican organs in Iowa are abusing such gentlemen as Senator McDonald, Gov. Hendricks and Mr. Carlisle, because they are Democrats, the administration at Washington is patting on the head and gushing over Mahone, Chalmers and Cash.

BOSTON *Post*: "President Arthur drinks three kinds of wine at dinner and asks no blessing. Mrs. Hayes's husband avoided the expense of the wine and asked a blessing. Bet that Arthur gets the most fun out of his dinners, though a blessing is a good appetizer."

THE Cincinnati *News Journal* was served with a notice by the proper officials on Tuesday evening that Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper had brought suit against the *News Journal* Company for $100,000 damages for libel in printing the De Camp scandal on Saturday, September 15th.

SENATOR LOGAN says the main object of his talk with Sitting Bull was to "make him understand that he wasn't such a h—l of an Indian as he seemed to think." Sitting Bull's limited knowledge of the English language prevented his comprehending that Logan was not such a—well, no matter what he was.

THE fight between the *Commercial Gazette* and *Enquirer*, of Cincinnati, has been very bitter. Last Sunday the *Enquirer* published a statement that the *Commercial Gazette* was unable to pay off its reporters, etc., and on Monday Halstead and Smith, of that paper, applied to the Chamber of Commerce to have McLean expelled for unmercantile conduct.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, one of the fathers of the Republican party, thus expresses his opinion of that organization as it exists today in Massachusetts: "I distrust and despise Republicans as hypocrites and time-servers, as double-dealers, as soulless carrion masquerading in the grave-clothes of their honored predecessors."

"ALL mental growth implies a change of mind," says the Pittsburg *Leader*. But a man may change his mind without going backward or forward in point of capacity. The moment a new administration comes into power the whole office-holding fraternity experiences a change of mind as sudden as the turn of a weather vane when the wind blows from a new quarter.

THE question of the assessment of departmental employes for political purposes, which has been raised by the recent circular of Gen. Mahone to the Virginians in the departments, is receiving the earnest consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners. There is some likelihood that Mahone will be prosecuted under the act prohibiting the assessment of government employes for political purposes.

THE recent decision of Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, that the coupons are legal tenders for State taxes is not likely to add any new complications in Virginia. That decision only affects taxpayers. This case is composed chiefly of railroad and other corporations. As the matter stands at present, the small taxpayers cannot avail themselves of the benefit of paying their taxes in coupons.

MR. PHILLIPS, the President's private secretary, says the report that Col. Sheridan is going to write a book about the Yellowstone jaunt is ridiculously absurd. For "Mike" to suppose that he could write such a book would be absurd; but as he seemed to labor under the impression that he could even prepare dispatches for the Associated Press, there was nothing so wonderful about the report gaining credence.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says that if the New York *Sun* doesn't stop fooling with William Steele Holman as a Presidential candidate, it may be caught again as it was in 1872. In 1872 it ran Philosopher Greeley, Farmer Greeley and Dr. Greeley for President as a matter of amusement for some months, and finally it found Greeley a nominated candidate and the *Sun* compelled to support him, for want of some other place to go. It's sometimes dangerous fooling with Presidential entrails. Sometimes the foil gets to be more dangerous than the blade in such sparring.

REPORTS in the Cincinnati *News Journal* are to the effect that Senator Pendleton is drawing immense crowds, who receive him with the highest degree of enthusiasm, and that requests are pouring in to headquarters from all parts of the State asking for him. The *Enquirer's* brutal assaults upon his character as a man and a Democrat have aroused intense indignation and awakened an earnest desire, even among those who have severely criticised his Civil Service reform views, to demonstrate the esteem and respect which the Democracy of Ohio entertain for him.

THE death of Mr. Pool, Republican member-elect from the First North Carolina District, threatens to cause a contest which the House of Representatives must settle. Since Mr. Pool's election the State has been redistricted. The old district was Republican, the new is Democratic. The Republicans argue that, in accordance with all precedents, Mr. Pool's successor should be chosen by the voters of the old district, and they will support a candidate by a vote from within those limits. The Democrats, on the other hand, naturally favor working on the basis of the new district.

SENATOR BLAIR, of New Hampshire, has publicly announced himself in favor of amending the constitution of the United States so as to prohibit the manufacture, transportation and sale of alcohol except for purely mechanical, medicinal and scientific uses. Of course it is Mr. Blair's intention to prevent the use of alcohol as a beverage. But he admits that it is a mechanical, medicinal and scientific necessity. A great many good people drink whisky in a scientific way, especially in New England, and Mr. Blair will find himself greatly embarrassed, if not overworked, if he attempts to prevent the consumption of some of it as a stimulant.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Camp-Meeting Sensation in Georgia—The Sharon-Hill Scandal—A Dying Man's Mistake.

Attempted Outrage by a Negro Upon a White Girl—Singular Double Elopement at Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Senator Sharon having declared the suit brought against him by Sarah Althea Hill to be a blackmailing scheme, Miss Hill retorts by publishing what purports to be an agreement between them dated August 24, 1882, signed by each of them, in which they agree to take each other for husband and wife, and also agree to keep the fact secret for two years unless Sharon himself saw fit to make it public. She also prints letters purporting to be from Sharon to Miss Hill dated Senate Chamber, Washington, January 28, 1883, in which he sends his "dear wife" $500, and urges her to be economical, as he is short.

A reporter called at the Arlington today and saw the ex-Senator, who said, emphatically: "That alleged agreement is a forgery. I never wrote that or anything like it in my life. If there is any such paper in existence it is a forgery. The man who is putting the woman up to this is, I understand, an ex-convict. He was convicted at Sydney, Australia, for forgery, and is a newspaper correspondent of a low character. His name is W. M. Nelson. No, sir; the whole story is a malicious and unmitigated falsehood. It is a penitentiary offense, and I will see to it that the man who forged that paper goes there. As for the woman, I don't care to say anything about her at this time. We put her out of the hotel—but no matter, at some future time I may say something about her."

ATTEMPTED RAPE

By a Negro Upon a White Girl at San Antonio, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO, September 18.—One of the reporters of the *Mail*, inthis rounds this morning, stumbled upon a little item at the St. Leonard Hotel, on Main plaza. Approaching a little bell boy, named Charlie Evans, we asked him if he knew of an attempted case of rape which occurred at the hotel early yesterday morning. He said yes, and volunteered to take the reporter to the lady who was the intended victim. The reporter stepped into the hotel through the main entrance and was shown to the dining-room, where two young girls, evidently English, were busied about the dining-room. Calling one of these, a pretty, clear-complexioned, healthy-looking girl of about eighteen years of age, the boy told her what the reporter wished to inquire about, and she told her story about as follows. She said: "My name is Nora Johnston, and I am an English girl. Myself and this girl Lizzie were sleeping in our room, near the kitchen, night before last. About half 3o'clock I was awakened by a negro bending over me, who touched me, and I saw him in the act of committing an outrage on me. I recognized this man as one of the cooks, named William. I raised up and he fled, and turned out the gas in the dining-room as he went. He has not returned yet. My clothing was difficult to undo, or he would have succeeded." The girl Lizzie, standing by, overheard Nora's story and substantiated it.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

A Love Affair the Cause.

GLASGOW, Mo., September 20.—Agnes Ralt, twenty-three years of age, a German girl, committed suicide by lying down in shallow water until she drowned. A love affair was the cause.

Fatal Shooting Scrape.

ST. PAUL, IND., September 20.—A trial before a justice yesterday between Silas Favara and James Nichol resulted in a shooting scrape, in which the former was killed. Nichols escaped.

Killed About a Dog.

ST. JOHNS, IL., September 20.—At South Esk, Northumberland county, John Hubbard and one Mullin quarrelled over a dog, a fight ensued, and Hubbard was struck with a stick and killed.

Committed for Forgery.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—W. S. Wilford was committed to jail to-day charged with forging checks on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives for $100 in the name of the United States Senator Gorman and Congressman Talbot. Wilford was at one time private secretary to Gorman.

A Singular Double Elopement.

CHATTANOOGA, September 18.—A double elopement, of strange circumstances, transpired to-day. Mrs. Jim Gann, wife of a leading citizen of Walker county, Ga., and Miss Mary Bryant, a popular young lady, eloped with Henry Papinger and John Gray last Wednesday. They were pursued by a *posse* of citizens and arrested here. The young couple agreed to marry, and the ceremony was performed. The husband of Mrs. Gann heeded the *posse*, but his wife refused to return with him, and attempted to enter the prison with her paramour.

A Western Tragedy.

DENVER, September 20.—The *Tribune's* Somoro, N. M., special says: At one of the Big Four Cattle Company's ranches near here, on Monday, Joel Fowler, a large cattle dealer, met Pauly Forrest and Bill Childs. He had had previous trouble with Forrest, and Childs commenced firing at Fowler, who returned the fire, killing Childs. Forrest ran into a house occupied by a Mr. McGee. McGee went to the door and asked Forrest to come out. Instead, he fired, killing McGee. Fowler then set fire to the house. Rather than take the chances of shooting with Fowler, Forrest put a ball through his own heart. All three were buried in the same grave.

Runaway Girl Captured.

VANDALIA, ILL., September 17.—Jennie Cohn, going under the assumed name of Brooks with the Mystic Theater Troupe, was arrested here to-night while performing in the operahouse by the city marshal on a telegram from the chief of police at Chicago. She was described as being fifteen years of age, medium height, brown hair, black eyes and good looking. The telegram stated that her father would come after her. The young lady is now in care of the officer, who will hold her until the arrival of her father. When seen by your correspondent she was enjoying a glass of beer, and seemed apparently to be taking the situation coolly.

Arrested for Poisoning Her Husband.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—Mrs. Emma Fischer was arrested last night, charged with murdering her husband, Adam Fischer, by poison. Fischer died suddenly at his home in the north of the city, Saturday night. September 8th, the family said, of heart disease. A *post-mortem* showed a different cause. An analysis of the stomach and its contents showed the presence of strychnine. Suspicion was directed against the wife, because of the quarrel between the two and the alleged infatuation of the wife with Henry Kaiser, a former employe of Fischer's. Kaiser surrendered himself this morning, and both are held without bail till the 26th instant, when a preliminary examination will take place.

A Dying Man's Mistake.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15.—A German resident of this city, Samuel F. Hegguth by name, appeared at the City Receiving Hospital, September 8th, and declared that he had been poisoned by his wife. His condition soon became critical and his *ante-mortem* statement was taken. He described with precision the incidents of the morning, saying that he arose in his usual health, ate a slice of bread and drank a cup of coffee, whose bitter taste he distinctly noticed, started for work, but was soon seized with spasms, and only reached the hospital with great difficulty. Almost immediately after he had concluded this statement, and before he could sign a copy of it, Hergguth died. Of course such an accusation by a dying man made a strong *prima facie* case against the wife and she was arrested; but strangely enough a *post-mortem* examination failed to show the faintest trace of poison, and proved conclusively that the man died of apoplexy of the brain.

A Camp-Meeting Sensation.

ROME, GA., September 18.—The Primitive Baptists are holding a largely-attended camp-meeting at Silver Creek, ten miles distant. News just comes of a peculiar interruption of the services to-day. Feeling had been wrought up to a high pitch by appeals of the preacher, when all of a sudden Mrs. Nichols began a violent scene denouncing everyone around her. It was some minutes before it was discovered that she was quarreling instead of praying. So violent became her actions that the preacher stopped the services, and hundreds of people assembled, pressed around the excited woman for explanation, which she gave by pointing to her daughter, Miss Mamie, who was clinging to the arm of Mr. Wm. Culver, a well-known young gentleman of the neighborhood, whose attentions to the daughter were forbidden by the mother. Having in his possession license, and procuring the service of a friendly preacher, they crowded up to where the young lady and mother were, and in an undertone words of marriage were spoken before the old lady realized what was going on. The mother was taken out to one of the tents by friends, and services were resumed.

Brutal Attempt at Outrage.

ROME, GA., September 19.—Wm. Coursey made an attempt to outrage the person of a little thirteen-year-old girl near Bryes Station. The girl is well developed for her years, is an orphan and lives with the family of Mr. John Davis. Mrs. Davis sent the girl to the store, from which place she was followed by Coursey, who overtook her as she was passing through a little thicket, and made a proposal so repulsive as to frighten the little orphan and cause her to run. Coursey jumped in front of the girl, and she turned into the woods and escaped him by running through a briar-field home, where she told her story in a voice choked with sobs. Parties promptly arrested the man and gave him a committal trial before Justice Kyle, who bound him over to the Superior Court, and he now is behind bars in the Floyd jail. The man appears completely cowed. He admitted to the reporter that he followed her through the woods, but says he did that to find out where she was going. Coursey is a dull-looking man.

MATRONS TO THE FRONT.

A Change in Society Demanded—It Must Not be Altogether Left to

The Management, Direction and Control of Cackling Nurslings.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

In this enlightened age matrons are no longer leaders in society. They are pushed aside by the rising generation and made to feel that they are nothing but hitman fossils who may be permitted to show signs of life and animation in the nursery or kitchen, but must resume their normal condition in parlor or sitting-room. It is a melancholy but true fact that American society is deteriorating fast. The flippant young miss will look superciliously at the lady of mature age who has the temerity to assert herself and show that she is more intelligent and attractive in society than her more youthful competitors. An observer cannot fail to notice the timid and deprecating air with which some mothers will enter their own parlors, especially if the young ladies have company, as if they were begging pardon for lingering so long on the stage of life. This is wrong. The mother should be first in every household. There are thousands of estimable women in this broad land who are mentally starving for want of that appreciation and encouragement that would nerve them with strength to bear life's burdens. Women who have reached middle age are in the thickest of the fight. They have not yet reached the calm haven of old age. They have to think and plan for the whole household; and oh, how often when the poor brain is heavy and the nerves unstrung will the depressing thought come, "My pleasure or comfort is never thought of. I am as a dead letter at such times." How cheering and consoling would the tender ministrations of children and friends prove. Young people are made too much of. All their artificially wants are studied and administered to, while in many instances the hard-working father and mother never have an opportunity of engaging in the slightest pleasure or recreation. If not openly expressed, the thought is tacitly acquiesced in and acted on that old folks have no need of amusement. The young lady or gentleman will come home from their college or academy inflated with self-importance and ready to dazzle their fond mother with their acquirements. They have all the elogies at their finger ends. But, softly, my young friends, do you ever think of who it was that gained the means to enable you to acquire an education? Who plodded on, year after year, in the weary round of business? Who passed sleepless nights and anxious days that you might enjoy every advantage their loving hearts suggested as necessary to your happiness? Who but the parents that you would treat with such chilling indifference and speak so disrespectfully of as the old woman and the governor? You may be able to converse fluently in more languages than one, perform brilliantly on any instrument or even name every star in the firmament, but if you lack reverence for you elders, your education is a failure. Remember that your parents, though they may seem a trifle vulgar in your eyes, can still teach you many things that would be valuable to you to know. Be not of the class that would rather confer a favor than pardon a slight solecism in good breeding. The middle-aged and old, if they have not become soured or cynical by contact with the world, have garnered up the wine of life which they are ever ready to share with others. While we do not wish to see our young people at all times subjected to the espionage of a *chaperon*, yet a little more care in that respect would save many a heartache. It is high time that there be a change in society for the better. Matrons should take the lead, and with their presence refine and keep in check the sometimes too turbulent spirit of young people. Reverence for the aged should be enforced, both by precept and example.

M. A. M.

SOUTHERN SIFTINGS.

AUGUSTA, GA., is suffering from a water famine.

THE Georgia Legislature costs $1067 50 per day.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., has a colored literary club.

POTATOES are rotting in the ground in Fentress county, Tenn.

THE school tax levied in Greene county is said to be the highest in East Tennessee.

DREW COUNTY, ARK., claims to have more good schools than any other county in the State.

A LITTLE negro girl was attacked and killed by a hog, near Valdosta, Ga., a few days ago.

THE health of the south and eastern part of Arkansas is better than at this season of the year for a decade.

A RAILROAD monthly, to be started in Knoxville, Tenn., will make its appearance about the 24th instant.

THERE are now 886 white males and 305 white females, and 144 colored males and 120 females in the Georgia lunatic asylum.

THE Nashville *Banner* recommends that the chief of police of that city disarm his men in view of their reckless use of pistols.

HARRISBURG, ARK., contemplates putting a $10 tax upon each dog in the town, the money to be used in improving the streets.

A DEVIL fish, sixteen feet across, with a mouth thirty inches long, and weighing two tons, was captured at Port Royal last Tuesday.

THE Keowee (S. C.) *Courier* says: "We believe next Christmas will find the farmers poorer and money scarcer than since the war."

A MINING company in Greene county, at Rock Spring, Tenn., has struck a vein of silver, at a depth of six feet, which yields $34 71 per ton.

A NUMBER of colored people living on Mr. John Richardson's plantation, in Beaufort county, S. C., were poisoned last week by eating shrimp.

OWING to the drouth in Hardin county, Tenn., the corn crop will be one-third short as compared with last year's crop, but still an average crop.

THE present drouth has been the longest experienced in Dyer county, Tenn., for many years, and crops of all kinds are suffering greatly for want of rain.

THE Tennessee prison business during the month of August shipped from the shops nearly 3000 wagons. So far this month the shipments amount to about 1200.

IT is being discovered that Tennessee can furnish the most desirable clay for pattern work to be obtained anywhere. About a dozen kinds are now in use.

IT is claimed that Washington county, Tenn., was the first named in honor of the hero of the Valley Forge, the county being laid off in November, 1777, by the North Carolina Legislature.

THERE are ninety-six counties in Tennessee, and newspapers are published in seventy-five. The cities, towns and villages in which newspapers are published number sixty-seven, of which sixty-nine are county seats. Total papers published in the State, 179.

THE Arkansas School for the Blind will open on Wednesday, October 3d. Owing to want of room and the very limited appropriations made by the Legislature, only a limited number of pupils can be received. No new pupils not already enrolled should be sent in without first ascertaining that they can be admitted.

All Hands Lost.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 20.—Information comes from Burin and Fortune, N. F., this morning of two additional wrecks on the great banks during the gale of August 30th—one the banker Flying Arrow, with the crew of seven, and the other the schooner Freedom, with the crew of six, all told. In both cases all hands were lost.

☞ Great haste is not always good speed. Yet you must be not dilly-dally in caring for your health. Liver, kidneys and bowels must be kept healthy by the use of that prince of medicines, Kidney-Wort, which comes in liquid form or dry, both thoroughly efficacious. Have it always ready.

THE SOUTH

Must Be Represented on the Democratic Ticket to Be Nominated in 1884, If Sectionalism is to Be

Buried Out of Sight by the National Democratic Party—Southern Statesmen Cannot Always Be

Relegated to the Rear Nor the Rank and File of the Party of the Southern States Be

Held as Mere Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water to Support and Elect Tickets in the

Making of Which They Have Only an Assenting Voice, and on Which No Southern Man's Name Appears.

New York *Herald*, of Tuesday: A *Herald* representative at Memphis sends us the report of an interesting conversation held with an influential Southern journalist, who develops a new question for the Democratic leaders to discuss and decide. It is but right, this gentleman—Mr. Keating, of the Memphis APPEAL, an influential Tennessee journal—says, that the Democrats, who count so confidently and depend so greatly on the support of the Southern voters, should nominate a Southern statesman on their ticket next year. He declares this to be the wish of a large number of Southern Democrats, and gives what seem to us forcible reasons for it, which we venture to recommend to the consideration of Northern Democrats. When the next Democratic Convention meets nineteen years will have elapsed since the collapse of the rebellion. Since then, as Mr. Keating remarks, the Southern people have shown themselves to be not only willing citizens of the Union, but they have become fully imbued with the Northern spirit of progress and with the national sentiment. Their ablest men have served in the United States Senate and House on the most important committees, and have helped by their speeches and votes to decide—and, as we of the North well know, often to decide rightly—questions of the greatest importance to the whole country. They have shown on many occasions sound and conservative statesmanship, conspicuous ability and undoubted patriotism. They have, we believe, erred in continuing so long their connection with the Democratic party; but while we may count that an error of judgment, it cannot be denied that this gives them all the stronger claim on that party for the recognition which it seems is now expected and asked. Mr. Keating remarks that so far the Southern Democrats have asked nothing of their Northern allies. They have been content to follow where the Northern wing of the party led. Now they believe the time has come when the party ought to place a Southern man on the ticket, and he says that in this he expresses a desire very widely felt in the South. We believe this wish is just and reasonable; and not only that, we are convinced that it would be for the benefit of the country, if there is to be a change of parties, that the Democrats should nominate a national and not a sectional ticket. It is the opinion of many close observers of Federal politics that the wisest and most truly conservative statesmen of the Democratic party at this time are from the Southern States. Lamar, Hampton, Garland, Beck, Gordon, Jackson, Harris, are all men of conspicuous and acknowledged ability, and it would be difficult to find their superiors in the Democratic ranks, not only of their party, but of the whole body of Representatives. We cannot see any reason, then, why the Democratic party of the Union should not name for the Vice-Presidency next year a Southern man. Supposing a proper man selected, we do not believe it would be possible to arouse suspicion or opposition to the ticket because of his presence on it. Gen. Gordon is named by Mr. Keating, and he is an able and excellent man. His relation to great railroad corporations would probably be an objection to him; but such an objection would not apply to either Lamar or Garland—both men of greater ability than Gen. Gordon; or to Hampton or Carlisle or Tucker—the latter of whom was the late Gen. Garfield's most intimate, trusted and beloved friend in Congress. We believe, on the contrary, that the nomination of a Southern man of high character, and whose public career is known in the North, would strengthen the Democratic ticket. It would, we think, give it character and win to it the confidence of the general public.

Interview with Mr. Keating.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 15.—It may be a matter of surprise to Northern politicians in the Democratic party to learn that some of their Southern brethren have concluded to assert their rights as members of the party to the extent of urging some prominent Southerner for the second place on the Presidential ticket of 1884. That such a movement is contemplated there can be no doubt, and it remains to be seen what means its supporters will resort to in order to accomplish their purposes. Not long ago one of the leading Democratic papers, published at Nashville, in a strong editorial, set forth the right of the South to be represented on the National ticket and demanded that its delegates go there with, and be understood to have, the same privilege as those of the North, and if desired to vote for the nomination of a Southern man. The Memphis APPEAL, the organ of the Bourbon Democracy of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Northeastern Alabama, has published a column editorial indorsing the Nashville *American's* statement that "the time had come for the Democrats of the South to go into the National Convention of that party, not in the wholly subordinate and secondary character which they have hitherto assumed, but as freemen having equal rights as well as duties in the great republic; that they should not content themselves with mere acquiescence in the nominations made by Northern Democrats, but go prepared to suggest nominees and take an active interest in fully testing the free will of the convention.

A SOUTHERN EDITOR'S VIEWS.

Being asked his views of the matter and the reason for this editorial, Mr. J. M. Keating, one of the editors of the APPEAL, said: "The Democrats of the Southern States have no occasion for a quarrel with their Northern brethren; at least they will not willingly find such occasion. The victims of untoward circumstances, they have yielded to the inevitable, have subordinated themselves to the general policies of the party and, without hope of fee or reward, have been willing and obedient workers for its supremacy. Although they felt at the close of the war that they ought to be trusted to manage their local affairs, and, under a fair and reasonable interpretation of our political system, should be intrusted with the duties devolving upon them by the exercise of the right of self-government, they did not expect that the Southern States would at once take their places in the councils of the republic other than as silent sisters, casting their votes for what they deemed wisest and best in the interests of the whole country and calculated to advance those interests. They have felt that, under all the conditions then existing, silence and subordination became them best."

"What is meant by a policy of silence and subordination?" asked your correspondent.

"I mean silence and subordination under the guidance and control of whatever element they found that was disposed to fraternize with them, and regard them as having unforfeited rights that could not be impaired by unfriendly legislation. For eighteen years—perhaps the most remarkable years in our national, certainly in our political, history—they have done this and have been faithful to the Democratic party as that which best represented their faith and hope under the Federal constitution. They have during all that time undeviatingly acquiesced in its platforms and supported its men and its measures, and have never suggested one of their citizens for a national office."

"Why have they pursued such a course?"

"They have been willing servants, intent only upon national unity and party success."

THE POLICY OF SUBSERVIENCY.

"Will the Southern people continue to acquiesce as Democrats in this policy of subserviency?"

That question is not at once answered. But this condition of voluntary servitude, like all forms of slavery, has come to be considered the proper and becoming condition of the Democrats of the South by their Northern brethren, and, though reconstruction and restoration have long been accomplished facts and the old-time relations of fraternal feeling between the States restored, sectionalism is still continued within the ranks of the Democratic party. The Southern States are counted good for so many votes, but not good enough to present a candidate either for President or Vice-President or for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Of the twenty or more tickets that have been recently put forward, as the result of speculation, as feelers of the public pulse or as the expression of the purpose of rings or cliques, or of Senators and Representatives anxious to induce the votes of the party in the interest of a former colleague, not one of them contains the name of a Southern man for the second place, notwithstanding there are many eligible Southern men to whose support the whole party in the integrity and intensity of its strength would enthusiastically rally."

DESTINY OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

"Here is a case in point. Just before the close of the special session of the United States Senate in June, 1881, all the Republican members of that body tendered to Senator Harris the position of President *pro tem.* of the Senate, notwithstanding that he in 1861, as Governor of his State, was to them the embodiment of the most offensive form of Democracy."

"Why, then, was he not chosen for the temporary Vice-Presidency of the Senate, as the Republican members had consented to this?"

"Because, as I believe, the Northern Democratic Senators, being less trustful and confiding, discouraged any effort on their side to select him. They never suggested the name of Senator Harris or that of any other Southern man for the place; but, on the contrary, if they are represented aright, they are even now persistent in opposing the selection of a Southern Democrat to the Speakership of the next House."

"Will the Southern Democrats tolerate this much longer?"

"This condition of things cannot be permitted always to exist. Southern Democrats cannot forever be 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for the National Democracy. They cannot reasonably be expected to cast their 155 electoral votes every four years in the future as they have been doing for some time without some such recognition of their right to participation in the selection of candidates as that which the Republicans voluntarily and generously evidenced in the case of Senator Harris. The line must be drawn sometime."

TIME TO DRAW THE LINE.

"When do you think will be the proper time?"

"There is no time like the present. For twelve years the Southern States have been represented in Congress by Democrats who have taken an important part in the legislation of the country and have been trusted members of both houses. They have shaped much of legislation the most beneficial in many respects that we have had in that time, and can point to a record, as attested by their votes, that rebukes friends inclined to be reproachful and silences their political opponents. What is there in the Vice-Presidency more responsible than the duties devolving upon a Senator? Why should not a Southern Democrat be as eligible to the one as to the other place? Of course, it is understood, especially since the brutal murder of President Garfield, that a President may be 'removed' to make place for a Vice-President, and thus that office has been gilded with the romance from one secretancy. But the Democratic party cannot be guided by any so pre-eminently bad precedent. The Vice-Presidency should be filled by a man of such character as can be found for the place and with a due regard for national contingencies, but without elevating those contingencies to undue and cold-blooded prominence. The Republican party has never been prevented from employing the services of Southern Republicans because they had been in the civil or military service of the Confederacy. General Longstreet, one of Lee's foremost lieutenants, has been a special pet of that party, and Col. Mosby has been continued in office by three successive administrations. The Republicans do not think that John Paul, of Virginia, is impaired of his ability or right to interpret the laws of the United States because he was identified with the Confederate cause, for no longer ago than at the last session of Congress President Arthur nominated him to be a United States judge in Virginia, and he was promptly confirmed by the Senate.

THIRD EX-CONFEDERATES.

"Gen. Chalmers, who was long held in horror as the so-called 'butcher of Fort Pillow,' was employed by the Arthur administration as a special attorney to prosecute Democratic voters in the Holly Springs (Miss.) district. In his race for Congress last year he received the undivided support of the Republicans of that district. The fact that he was an invincible Democrat up to the very moment when he was expelled from his seat in the House of Representatives should not cost him a majority did not, in their opinion, weigh against him to the extent of a feather. His willingness to prosecute his fellow-Democrats and the people whom he claims to have been elected to represent in Congress was accepted as in consideration of all the sins the Republicans had heaped upon him, and he is in the enjoyment of full fellowship with that party. Gen. Maney, an ex-Confederate, of Tennessee, was sent as a minister to a South American republic by President Garfield. Mr. Ackerman, of Georgia, was made an Attorney-General, notwithstanding his connection with the Confederacy, while Gen. Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, is the trusted and confidential adviser and friend of the present administration, as well as the dispenser of Federal patronage in that State, despite the protests of Jorgensen and Dezendorf and other office-loving Republicans of the Old Dominion. Key, of Tennessee, was Postmaster-General under Hayes and a member of his Cabinet, although he served as a Confederate colonel, and Hammond, of Memphis, makes an excellent Federal judge, although he was only a young duck. Mr. Harris placed the frog, which was one of the largest ever seen in that vicinity, in a box and carried it to town, where he exhibited it to the awe-stricken natives. The legs of the duck were just visible in the throat of the croaker.

A REMARKABLE robbery of paintings is reported by Thomas A. Wilmurt, a well-known picture-framer in East Thirteenth street, New York. Three weeks ago Tiffany & Co. sent him four valuable canvases to be reframed—a "Mother and Child," by Bouguereau; a "Desdemona," by Cabanel; a "Child at Prayer," by Meyer Von Bremen, and a "Flower Girl," by Perrault. The first three were sixteen by twenty inches in size, and the last was thirty-two by forty inches, the four being insured for $14,000. Mr. Wilmurt put the paintings away with some others to wait their turn, but when he went to find them they had disappeared. There is so far no clew to the thief.

GEORGE TOWNSEND, of Helena, Ark., was in St. Louis a few days ago *en route* to Washington for the purpose of depositing in the Smithsonian Institution the bones of no less illustrious a person than Ferdinand de Soto. At least Mr. Townsend is himself convinced that the mortal relics which he exhibited to a St. Louis reporter are those of the great explorer. He found them on the shore of Old Town lake, near Helena, and he was negotiating their sale to the Spanish government for $5000 with the late Spanish Minister Senor Barca, when that unfortunate diplomat expired. Mr. Townsend explains that the point where the bones were found was once covered by the Mississippi, which now flows thirty