THE LITTLE BRIGADIER

MAKES THE FINAL EFFORT OF HIS CANVASS

For Congress in the Second Mississippi District—His Waspish Attack on Judge Morgan.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

SARDIS, MISS., October 25.—Gen. Chalmers closed his canvass for Congress in the Second District here today with a speech that was full of venomous flings at his opponent and what he termed the "ring." It was one of his best efforts, and is a fine specimen of the peculiar oratory of the famous "Little Brig." He said:

I close my canvass for Congress here today, and I regret that my opponent is not here to meet me in debate. The time honored custom in Mississippi requires candidates for Congress to meet each other face to face before the people in joint discussion. I have invited Judge Morgan to meet me, but he has declined. He is conscious of his utter inability to defend his own record in Congress or the extravagant and corrupt administration of Lowry in Mississippi, and therefore he is afraid to meet me, and afraid even to let the Democrats of the district hear me. When I spoke at Hernando, his home, a large poster was put up urging "Democrats to stay away," and at Senatobia, after he had spoken three hours, he and his friends attempted to draw the crowd away from me by a colt show. He once denounced the negroes because they would not hear both sides, and now white Democrats are preaching what they denounced in the negroes, and the honest men of the Democratic party bow their heads in shame because they have a candidate who thus suffers their banner to trail in the dust. If Mr. Morgan is too weak to meet his opponent at home and among his friends, they feel that he is unfit and unworthy to bear that banner in the halls of Congress, where he must meet the great leaders of the Republican party. Judge Morgan and his little machine took snap judgment on the people in procuring his nomination, and, as the Holly Springs *South* says, he is not the nominee of the Democratic party, but of "a little tea party composed mostly of his own friends." And yet, one of his excuses for not meeting me is that he is the nominee of a party and I am not. His next excuse is that he wants time to give an account of his course in Congress, and yet he occupies half of his time in repeating his speech of two years ago about the achievement of the grand old party years ago. Again, he declines to meet me because Mr. Oglesby writes him that he would only be introducing me into good society, and because Hunter Dogan wrote him to leave me among the negroes where I belonged. Mr. Oglesby is the District Attorney, who is notorious for his violations of the laws against gambling, and who I denounced to his face in the courthouse at Batesville, and Mr. Hunter Dogan was deputy under his brother, who is charged with being a defaulter in a large amount as Sheriff of Talahatchie county. Mr. Morgan may feel proud of such society, but I have no desire to enter into it. He declines to meet me because he is informed by the members of his little machine that I am organizing a race conflict, but he forgets that when there was a race conflict in Tunica county I marched with a small band of men to the rescue of the white race in Austin, while he sailed away to Helena, where he was most ignominiously treated by both blacks and whites. He charges me with attempting to get negro votes, when ten years ago he had his name printed on the Republican ticket for the purpose of getting negro votes. If I make speeches to the negroes he and his little machine cry out that I am attempting to organize a race conflict; if he speaks to the negroes, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart" in full chorus cry that he is attempting to enlighten the colored mind. He claims that he declines to meet me because his Executive Committee ordered him to do so, and yet his letter to me shows that he declined before he ever heard from his committee. Large numbers of the Democratic voters are ashamed of a candidate who dares not meet his opponent on the stump. They are ashamed of a candidate who appeals to race prejudices against an opponent who marched boldly to meet a race conflict when he slipped away. They are ashamed of a candidate who said he gave a postoffice to his brother-in-law to pay for taking care of his family during the war. They are ashamed of a candidate who denounced a Baptist preacher, Job Hanal, on the stump as a liar, and who was so thoroughly answered by Hanal that every Baptist at least who read it believes that Morgan was the liar. They are ashamed of a candidate who would talk about the Hubble fund with Hanal's pamphlet staring him in the face stating that $50 was paid to him for the part he took against Manning. They are ashamed of a candidate who would provoke an issue of veracity on Hight and be overwhelmed with certificates of high toned and honorable men showing that Hight had told the truth, while not one witness has yet been found from the large audience present who will certify that Morgan told the truth in his denial of the statement of "Marcellus." They are ashamed of a candidate who denounced as scalawags high toned and honorable gentlemen who voted for him two years ago, and especially ashamed that he should apply such language to Dr. Lyle, who is one of the most elegant gentlemen and accomplished physicians in Marshall county. And they hung their heads in the deepest shame when Dr. Lyle replied that Morgan had knowingly and wilfully lied. Morgan and his little machine started out to ignore me as a candidate, but they see the hand writing on the wall that he is overwhelmingly defeated unless something can be done to save him, and hence the machine has called upon Senators George and Walthall and numbers of lesser lights to come to the rescue of the drowning man. And the singular spectacle is presented of George and Walthall, who are for the free coinage of silver and for an income tax, and against the oleomargarine bill, calling on Democrats to support Morgan, when Morgan voted against these and against the majority of his party on each of these question. And not only does Morgan desert a majority of his party and vote with a majority of Republicans on all these questions, but he voted with Smalls, of South Carolina, the only full blooded negro in Congress, and yet Democrats say they cannot vote for Chalmers because Chalmers votes with the niggers. He said that Morgan would lose heavily in the white counties and at white boxes when the votes could be fairly counted, and if Morgan was counted in at the boxes when the blacks were largely in the majority the fraud would be so transparent that honest men in a Democratic Congress could not sustain it. That Judge Morgan had said openly on the stump in Lafayette county a few years ago that he was in favor of counting out the negro vote, or words to that effect, and this could be proved by a prominent Democrat of that county. That he now admitted that he had advised in his speech at Byhalia the putting on of sixshooters and knocking down the negro leaders at the polls if they organized in squads of tens. The organization of voters into tens with a leader to see that they registered and voted was Tilden's celebrated decimal organization of 1876, and when I borrowed it from Tilden in my circular, Morgan showed his ignorance of politics by calling it a loyal league organization, and recommended that it be broken up by sixshooters and clubs. With such a record it is impossible for him to receive any negro votes, and if they are counted for him the fraud will be transparent. I am informed by a distinguished Greenback friend that Judge Morgan's speech at Batesville was an open appeal to Democratic leaders to resort to the same practices in the election that were used last year. And Senator George's speeches as reported to me amounted simply to this: The Anglo-Saxon races are the only races fit to govern and must govern at all hazards. "Win the election honestly, if you can; but if not—win the election."

It is well known that in this Congressional District the Anglo-Saxon race is in the majority, and therefore there is no necessity for any such appeals to race prejudices as are reported to me to have been made by Senator George. There must be a division among the whites before it is possible for the blacks to have any chance to control or even assist in controlling the election. If the whites were divided on two white candidates and the blacks controlled a black candidate there might be some excuse for an appeal to the whites to stand together. But when the only candidates are two white Southern men, and both ex-Confederates, such speeches simply mean that the blacks shall not be permitted to cast the deciding vote in favor of a white man, or any other man, unless he is the nominee of the Democratic party. It means not that the Anglo-Saxon race must rule in the South, but the Democratic party must rule in the South. It is but a repetition of Mr. Lamar's celebrated speech in which he poured water into ink, and said that thereby white men became blackened and contaminated who voted with the negroes or attempted to lead them against the Democratic party. It is a plain declaration that the Democratic party shall rule in this district without regard to numbers, and I propose that this question shall be squarely presented before the American Congress and the American people if Judge Morgan is counted in at boxes where the majority of ballots are cast by colored voters. I propose to test the question whether the Republicans, Greenbackers, Knights of Labor and others who oppose the Democratic party will permit this bold assertion of higher lawism not only to dominate the South, but by this usurpation of power to dominate the Union itself. I have always opposed the domination of the white man by the black man in the South, and I am opposed to it now. But I believe this can be prevented by fair, honorable and intelligent means, short of either fraud, bribery or violence, and I am in favor of adopting all said means to protect the Anglo-Saxon race and none others. But I utterly repudiate the doctrine that the white man becomes contaminated who undertakes to teach and lead the negro in religion, morality or politics. It is the highest duty of the Southern white man to aid in elevating the colored race and leading them in the true path to prosperity, and every party should be free to engage in this work. And it is only the dictate of a cowardly despotism which teaches that no man but a Democrat shall organize or instruct the negro in politics.

He discussed at length the machine government in Mississippi; said it was both extravagant and corrupt and showed by the report of the same State Treasurer, Hemingway, that the cash in the treasury was $524,388 on the 1st of July, 1876, when Ames was Governor, and only $4970 on the 1st of July, 1886, when Lowry was Governor, and the Legislature authorized the sale of $500,000 of bonds to carry on the State Government this year, and that the total public debt had been increased $670,000 since Lowry became Governor, and was today greater under Lowry than it was under Ames. That the taxes were apparently reduced but in view of the price of cotton harder to pay now than under Ames. He said that Burkett, a representative of the people, had exposed the Lowry administration and said he should be impeached, and for this a son of the Governor stood at the gates of the capital with a shot gun to murder him—a disgraceful scene, unparalleled in the history of free government. He discussed the school law and showed how unjustly it was distributed. He said the promises of economy and reform were equally repudiated in the National Government; that the number of Federal office holders had been increased and the appropriations for next year were $54,000,000 greater than last year.

He said Senator George denounced the Republicans for their immense land grants to the Northern Pacific railroad, when Lamar, Hewitt and McLane in seperate Congresses had reported bills from Democratic committees to a Democratic House to extend this same land grant. He said Morgan made a most ridiculous claim that a Democratic House had restored land grants unearned by railroads, when everyone knew that the Democratic House could do nothing that was not approved by a Republican Senate, and that George and Morgan had both violated the Democratic platform in voting to retain the land grant of the Gulf and Ship Island railroad in Mississippi; that George denounced the Republicans for creating national banks with power to make 9 per cent. on money, when the Democratic Legislature in Mississippi had chartered banks with power to charge 15 per cent. interest on money; that George had claimed that the great inequality of wealth in the United States was due to the protective tariff, when the same inequality in the wealth of individuals was more glaring in free trade England than here.

In conclusion, he said newspapers had charged that he had denounced the meeting of Confederate soldiers at Senatobia as a political scheme, gotten up by bobtailed politicians. This was not true. He had too much respect for the Confederate cause to speak slightly of such a reunion. That all the Confederate generals in Mississippi had been invited but him, and Morgan was announced as the orator of the day. That what he had said was this: When asked if I would attend I said no, I have not been invited. The history of the war has been written by Gen. Joseph E Johnston, Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Hood, the son of Sidney Johnston, and in the story of Forrest and his cavalry, and in each one of these you will find the name of Chalmers mentioned with some distinction, and a few bobtailed politicians at Senatobia cannot change the history of this war by refusing to recognize me as a Confederate soldier. In the reunions of Federal soldiers no distinction is made on account of politics, and I had hoped there would be none made in the South. That this would be a tie that never would be broken by the rude hand of politics. That it would be like the tie that binds the husband to the wife. That as we grow older and totter down the hill of life, we remember the joys of our early love as we climbed the hills together; and the sweet memories of our youthful love only grow stronger as our heads grow gray and are blossoming for the grave. I had hoped that the same would be true of the mystic tie which binds together the soldiers' hearts, that we who had slept in the raw, cold damp ground, who had heard the whistle of the minnie balls, the booming of cannons, the bursting of shells and the roar of artillery, and who had seen our comrades fall and pour out their life's blood by our sides, would be bound together by a tie which politics could never break; but in this it seems I was mistaken. But I care not what partisan hate may do or say. I care not whether my name has been written in luster or not. I am willing to leave my reputation to the men who charged with me on the right flank of Johnston's army when we drove Grant into the Tennessee river at Shiloh; to the men who stood with me on the bloody heights of Murfreesboro; to the men who saw me shot down in the front line at Murfreesboro, and to the men who rode with me when we followed Forrest, the greatest cavalry leader of the world. When they come to sit at night time around their firesides and dandle their children and grandchildren on their knees while they tell their stories of the war I am not afraid that my name will be forgotten; and I leave it to them to protect it against the slanderous assaults of mossbacks, leather head scouts and malignant politicians.

THE LOST SHEEP.

The following poem is said by Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun* and compiler of the well known *Household Book of Poetry*, to be, "without regard to dialect, one of the most beautiful poems in the English language:"

De massa ob de sheepfol',
Dat guard de sheepfol' bin,
Look out in de gloomerin' meadows
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he call to de hirelin' shepa'd,
Is my sheep, is dey all come in?
Oh, den says de hirelin' shepa'd,
Dey's some dey's black and thin,
And some dey's po' ol' weddu's,
But de res' dey's all brung in,
But de res' dey's all brung in.

Den de massa ob de sheepfol',
Dat guard de sheepfol' bin,
Goes down to de gloomerin' meadows,
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he lo' down de ba's ob de sheepfol',
Callin' sof', "Come in, come in!"
Callin' sof', "Come in, come in!"

Den up t'ro de gloomerin' meadows,
T'ro de col' night rain an' win',
And up t'ro de gloomerin' rain pat,
War de sleet fa' pie'cin thin,
De po' los' sheep ob de she pfol',
Dey all comes gadderin' in;
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfol',
Dey all comes gadderin' in.

—*Sally Pratt Maclean.*

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 24.—The first General Convention of Council of Brotherhood of St. Andrew, an Episcopal Church organization which originated three years ago in St. James parish, Chicago, was held in Central Music Hall last evening. Delegates were present from twenty chapters, representing eight dioceses, extending from Connecticut to Nebraska. A constitution was adopted, a Central Committee elected, and preparations made for greatly extending the Brotherhood. The objects of the organization are embodied in the two vows taken by all its members—to pray daily for young men and to labor individually to bring young men into the church.

Our Rapid Transitory Existence,

Brief as it is at the longest, is liable to be materially curtailed by our own indiscretions. The dyspeptic eat what they should not, the bilious drink coffee in excess, and the rheumatic, neuralgic and consumptive sit in draughts, get wet feet and remain in damp clothes, and then wonder when ill how they became so. To persons with a tendency to neuralgia, we recommend a daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and always a wineglassful after unavoidable exposure in damp or otherwise inclement weather. Efficient protection is afforded by this pleasant safeguard, which diffuses a genial glow through the system, invigorates and tones it, and promotes nerve tranquility. Fever and ague, biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia and renal disorder, are among the maladies which it remedies and prevents.

A Railroad Leased.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Two deeds executed by the Virginia Midland Railroad Company on April 15th last were placed on record yesterday in the corporation court of the city of Alexandria. The first is a deed of trust to the Central Trust Company, of New York, to secure $1,500,000, and it is intended it is said to take up the various series of bonds now outstanding and consolidate them into one series. The second deed is a lease by the Virginia Midland Company for ninety-nine years of all the property to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

Scott's Emulsion,

Of pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a most valuable remedy for consumption, scrofula, wasting diseases of children, colds and chronic coughs, and in all conditions where there is a loss of flesh, a lack of nerve power and a general debility of the system.

A Blue Grass Belle Burned to Death.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 25.—Miss Sallie McGrath, a niece of the noted turfman Price McGrath, was burned to death at Lexington, Ky., this morning. Her clothing caught fire from the grate and before the flames could be extinguished she was horribly burned and died after five hours of great suffering. Her sister, Miss Belle, was also seriously burned in trying to put out the flames. Miss McGrath was a Blue Grass belle and one of the handsomest ladies in Kentucky.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, etc. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

Drowned by the Upsetting of a Boat.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 25.—At Beloit, Wis., while riding in a sailboat on Rock river today, Albert C. Thompson and Jacob Fleck were drowned by the upsetting of the boat.

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, No. Lindale, O.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Peirce, South Bradford, Mass.

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—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

No. 6251, R. D.—Chancery Court of Shelby county—Ida Stewart vs. Georgia Ann Stewart.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above cause on the 18th day of October, 1886, M. B. 54, page 488, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, courthouse of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, November 13, 1886,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in the town of Arlington (formerly Withe Depot), Shelby county, Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning at a stake 58 feet from the center of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, on the south side of said railroad and on the west side of Greenlee street; running thence with said railroad southwest 8 chains and 91 links to a stake on Jackson street; thence with Jackson street southeast 3 chains and 42 links to a stake on Jackson and Walker streets; thence with Walker street northeast 8 chains and 91 links to a stake on Greenlee street; thence with Greenlee street northwest 3 chains and 42 links to the beginning—containing 3 acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—One-half cash; balance in twelve months; note bearing interest, with approved security, required; lien retained. This October 19, 1886.

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master

By T. B. Caldwell, Deputy C. and M.

Craft & Cooper, Sols. for compl'nt.