The National Republican.

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CHISHOLM.

THE TRIAL AS IT WAS.

GEN. WOODFORD'S REPORT.

A STUDIED INTERVIEW

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.

A FAIR JURY PANEL.

HOW GULLY WAS ACQUITTED

AN INFAMOUS VERDICT.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE UPON JUSTICE.

AN INHUMAN MOCKERY.

A Brief of the Case, and why Mr. Woodford took Part.

Pertinent Political Observations and Suggestions.

The True Inwardness of the Farcical Trial.

General Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, arrived in Washington last night direct from the scene of the trial of Gully, one of the Chisholm assassins, in DeKalb County. Miss. He appeared to be prepared for his fate—the inevitable fate of being interviewed—for he understood and duly appreciated the anxiety of the public to get his views, the result of his close personal observation of this now notorious trial, and gracefully submitted to consequent questioning by THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, with results as hereto appended.

Mrs. Chisholm did not return with him, having gone to East Tennessee, where she will remain with friends for a week.

Preparatory to the report of the interview, it may be proper to explain that Mr. Woodford's answers were one and all given with studied deliberation, bearing evidence of matured thought upon the subject, and, as will be noticed, were free from partisan bias, giving credit where credit appears to have been due, and, in short, were dignified, concise and historic in their character, as was to have been expected from a man who occupies the second highest legal position in the Government, that of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Question.—General, so many stories have been told in the newspapers about your visit to Mississippi that with your permission I wish to ask why you attended the recent Chisholm murder trial? Answer.—Certainly, sir. When I learned from the press that Mrs. Chisholm had decided to obey the subpoena of the local district attorney and attend the trial, I thought she did justly and wisely. Her husband was killed while he was a prisoner and in jail, after he had been arrested by the sheriff, and while he was under the theoretical protection of Mississippi law. Her daughter and little boy were killed by the same mob at the same time and place. She had appealed to the law for redress. She could not assume to decide for herself that such appeal would be idle and the trial a mere mockery. Judge James S. Hamm, the judge of the circuit which embraces Kemper County, had referred to the tragedy in his charge to the grand jury in September, 1877, in words as burning and severe as have been used to characterize the deed by any sober-minded man even at the North. That grand jury indicted some thirty persons who took part in the mob for murder. More than two years had passed. Passion and prejudice ought to have cooled. It was but decent charity to assume that the trial would be peaceable, the judge impartial, and the jury honest and brave enough to decide according to the evidence and law. At all events, Mrs. Chisholm, having appealed to the law and to public opinion, was morally bound to attend the trial and testify. Had she failed to do this, the press and political leaders of Mississippi might have said that she did not dare to face the disclosures of an impartial trial, or that if she had attended, justice would have been done. She went, and by going compelled a jury of Kemper County and the public opinion of Mississippi to take and bear the responsibility of the result.

Q.—But why did you think it necessary or proper that a Northern lawyer should go with her? A.—She was going where husband, daughter, son and friend had been shot in her sight. Her story had been commented on by the Republican and Independent press of the country. It had done very much toward fixing Northern opinion as to the kind of personal security and legal protection enjoyed by Republicans in many districts of Mississippi. If it was the duty of this widowed woman to go, it was not decent for the Republican North to let her go alone. I happened to be so situated, all the Federal courts at New York being in recess, that I could go, and so I went.

Q.—Did you anticipate any danger in attending the trial? A. (emphatically)—No, sir. The common sense of the country was pledged to let Mrs. Chisholm go and return in safety. The result showed that the indicted parties stood in no peril, either from her, or indeed from any testimony that could have been given on that trial by anybody. As for myself, I received during this visit, as I have always received on my several visits to the South since the war, entire civility and courtesy from every person I met.

Q.—But, General, one of the dispatches sent to the New York *Herald* during the progress of the trial stated that there was fear of a riot in case of conviction. Was this fear well founded? A.—I cannot tell. But there was never enough danger of conviction to justify any intelligent fear. The trial was a dreary farce from beginning to end.

Q.—What do you mean? A.—Precisely what I say.

Q.—Did not Judge Hamm, who tried the case, do his duty? A.—He did, fearlessly and justly. If he erred at all in his rulings, he erred in favor of the prosecution, and against the defense. It is not the fault of Judge Hamm that wholesale murder still walks unpunished in Kemper County.

Q.—What is the name of the district attorney, and what about him? A.—Thomas S. Ford, and he did his duty well and bravely. I studied critically his conduct of the case. He had prepared it with care and tried it with good sense and sound professional judgment. He was assisted by Judge Ware, an ex-chancellor of one of the Mississippi districts, and by Joshua L. Morris, of Vicksburg, who is certainly one of the most logical and forcible criminal lawyers whom I have met at any bar. I think that the prosecution made out a clear and complete case of murder. The charge of the judge was distinct, direct and positive, and yet the jury were only out long enough to take one ballot and write their verdict, which, under the Mississippi law, has to be written and signed by the jurors.

Q.—How then do you account for the verdict? A.—I do not know how to account for it on any grounds that are not discreditable either to the intelligence or the moral sense of the jury, and I do not think that the nine white men on the jury were lacking in intelligence. The three negroes evidently possessed neither brains nor courage. The whites were a fair average of the white men on the jury panel as well as of the entire white community.

Q.—Did you ascertain the politics of the jurors? A.—I did. The whites were all Democrats. So were two of the negroes—at least I was so informed by one of the counsel for the defense. The remaining negro was probably a Republican, but evidently a man without sense to form or courage to maintain any intelligent opinion on any subject.

Q.—Was the jury fairly drawn? A.—It was. Of the seventy-five names drawn for the special *venire* fifty-one were served and presented themselves in court. Of these twenty-five were black and twenty-six were white. Whatever else may be said of Kemper County, it must be frankly admitted that the jury list of the county is fairly made up. It contains over 2,000 names. Two-fifths of this number are blacks and three-fifths white. The officers charged with making this list have done their duty impartially, and the special panel drawn from this entire list was honestly drawn.

Q.—Do you think the verdict fairly represents the feeling of Kemper County? A.—It does not represent the feeling of the great mass of the negroes; nor of the white Republicans; nor yet of a small minority of sober and law-abiding white Democrats. All these three classes combined constitute a clear and decided majority of the citizens and legal voters of the country. But I am sadly and reluctantly compelled to say that I believe the verdict truthfully and honestly represents the present judgment and wishes of the great majority of the white men of Kemper County. I tried to observe carefully and judge candidly, and I think that the average present opinion of the white people of Kemper County in regard to this whole matter is about this: They think it was unfortunate, but natural and almost excusable that Judge Chisholm, John P. Gilmer and Amos McClellan were shot by the mob that Sunday morning in DeKalb. They think that Miss Cornelia and young Johnnie Chisholm were accidentally killed by those who attempted to kill their father. This killing of the children is almost universally regretted. But they think that the conviction and execution of anybody for the deed would be equally unfortunate, and that the entire matter had better be allowed to die out and be forgotten. There is no intelligent and brave purpose to vindicate the law and punish the mob or its ringleaders. In a word, while judge and district attorney try to do their duty, there is as yet no brave, tolerant and law-abiding public opinion behind them to hold up their hands and enforce the law. The friends of the law among the people are quiet and powerless. The friends of the mob are resolute, outspoken and dominant. The jury practically indorsed the deeds of the mob, and such public opinion as is to-day heard and felt in Kemper County sustains and indorses the verdict of the jury.

Q.—General, I notice that you qualify all your expressions by such words as "the present public opinion," and the like. Have you any hope for a better state of things hereafter? A.—Certainly I have. The mob of Kemper County stormed the jail in April, 1877, and murdered defenseless prisoners and helpless children, and none dared to interfere. In 1879 at least the forms of law are observed and an orderly trial is held. This is a great point gained. Although no redress has been secured in the local jury box, still the evidence and the rulings of the court have demonstrated to impartial men in all the country that the murder was brutal and cowardly. This was not an investigation by a partisan Congressional committee, but it was a thorough and deliberate trial, conducted in due form of law by a Democratic district attorney before a distinguished and learned Democratic judge. The numerical majority of all the legal voters of Kemper County to-day in their hearts condemn the murder and disapprove this verdict. Now they are powerless. But it is not possible for this state of things to continue forever. Violence begets violence. At last organized society must and will protect itself by peaceful and legal methods. Whenever a full and free election is held in Kemper County the men who condemn the mob and regret the verdict will carry the election. It is only a question of time. How soon this will come in Kemper, or, indeed, in all Mississippi, depends very largely on the fidelity and unity of Northern Republicans.

Q.—Have you any objection to explaining how you think Northern opinion and Northern political action is going to affect the political and social condition of Mississippi and the South? A.—The pressing political and social need of the South to-day seems to me to be such a division of the white vote between opposing parties as will permit and secure practical toleration by each and all of the political opinions of their neighbors—such a division as will protect full and free discussion, secure a fair vote and compel an honest count. This can be practically obtained only by dividing the white vote. Such division is only a question of time. It is just as inevitable as the coming of to-morrow. It is mainly hindered and prevented to-day by the politician's hope that a united South, aided by a divided North, can and will secure the power, patronage and official honors of a National Democratic Administration. If that hope fails next year, and a united South is then beaten by a united North, I believe that the South will certainly divide after 1880, and before 1884. The political situation is to-day just like the military situation in 1863, when Grant was making his last movements on Richmond. Almost the entire Southern press then said that though they lost Richmond, they would still fight on, and die, if need be, in the last ditch. Grant knew better. He knew that when Richmond fell most of the Confederate army would go home on their own account and that Lee must surrender the balance. He was right, and with the fall of Richmond the war practically ended. To-day the Democratic leaders and the Southern press say, and doubtless they say honestly, that even if beaten in 1880 for the Presidency they will remain an unbroken party permanently, holding a United South on the issues of race and White Rule. They are as much mistaken now as then. They may not surrender. But their party will crumble and new formations will come. As the whites divide, so will the blacks. For every brave white man who joins the progressive party of the future some worthless black will recruit the Bourbon party of the past. Men who believe in the Nation, in free schools, in toleration and progress, will be voting together, blacks and whites, while men who cling to old prejudices, and hat rather live in the graveyards of the past than in the work-fields of to-day, will be counseling and voting together. I believe, sir, that Republican victory in 1880 will be followed by the defeat of the regular Democratic State tickets in at least four of the old slave States before 1884. We are nearer the end of this Solid-South business than most Republicans expect or most Democrats will admit. The one thing needed is one more Republican victory under a wise, brave leader in 1880, and the Solid South is forever broken.

THE BUCKEYE STATE.

Impressions Derived from a Tour in the State.

Auditor McGrew's Views of the Situation —Combination of Favorable Circumstances—Unprecedented Enthusiasm—Popularity of the Republican Candidate—Effect of the Elections.

A Victory Assured in Ohio.

Hon. J. M. McGrew, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, has returned from a visit to Ohio and was at his desk yesterday. In response to an inquiry by a representative of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN as to the situation in that State he replied: Ohio is booming and is safe for the Republican ticket by from twenty to thirty thousand votes, and probably more.

N. R.—There appears to have been a revolution there; what are the causes that brought it about?

Mr. McG.—A variety of causes. There has been a combination of circumstances, favorable to the Republicans or unfavorable to the Democrats, that have caused it. There has been a growing distrust of the Confederate Congress, especially since the extra session was forced; but the prominent cause has been the revival of business and the general prosperity all over the State. The apparent revolution is not so much a change of sentiment as a return of Republicans who were disposed to give but little thought to the matter, and were willing to accept any change, in hopes that somehow the times might grow better. Ohio has always been strongly Republican since the war, but there were those in the party who became depressed with the hard times and were willing to venture a change in hopes of relief. Now, with the industries revived, the forges in full blast, the nail factories and mills running and everything thriving, they see more clearly that the troubles were the inevitable result of a causeless rebellion, brought on by Democratic influences, and are firm opponents of that party. I saw not a single sorehead or grumbler while I was in Ohio.

Q.—Is there much enthusiasm this year? A.—I have never seen more enthusiasm than is manifested by the Republicans. Their meetings are the largest that have been held since the war. They are awake and in earnest, while the Democratic meetings are small and spiritless. Their speakers fail to strike the popular chord. They have had Blackburn, of Kentucky, there, and have trotted him around pretty freely, but it is safe to say the result of his speeches has been to make Republican voters. The people of Ohio are not in sympathy with the class of politicians represented by Blackburn, who justify the bloody deeds by which political supremacy in the South is maintained. The popular approval in the South of the murder of Dixon, the acquittal of Gully, and such open disregard of law and justice are not calculated to endear the order-loving people of Ohio to the party that sustains such measures.

Q.—The three candidates for Governor are all popular, are they not? A.—They all stand well personally. Piatt has many warm friends and Ewing is popular outside of politics, but the political issues have been so clearly defined that Ewing is lost sight of in the fight for principles. On the score of personal popularity Foster undoubtedly leads his competitors. He has been hard at work making a thorough canvass of the State. He is thoroughly conversant with the local issues in every township, and gives his personal attention to the details of the campaign. He makes friends wherever he goes, even among the Democrats, and he will receive many votes from the moderate men of that party. There is no man in Ohio to-day so personally popular as Charley Foster. The plain, straightforward, business-like way in which he speaks makes him many friends with the farmers and mechanics. He has visited over sixty counties, and intends to visit the remaining ones if his voice does not fail him. He is now quite hoarse from constant speaking.

Q.—We hear but little of Piatt; what has become of him? A.—Piatt is making a thorough canvass of the State, and the Greenbackers say they will poll as many votes as they did last fall. If they do it will be to the disadvantage of Ewing. My own impression is they will poll about two-thirds of their last year's vote.

Q.—The canvass will, I suppose, be kept hot until election. A.—It will be maintained with increased vigor until election day. Blaine is expected there soon after the 20th, and Secretary Sherman will visit the State again before election. Other men of National reputation will also take part there shortly.

Q.—What was the effect of the news from California and Maine in Ohio? A.—I have stated that there was a combination of circumstances favoring the Republican cause. Among these were, as I said, the action of the Confederate Congress in attempting to starve the Government or coerce the President; the success of specie resumption, which practically is death to the Greenback heresy, though it may linger a while the return of prosperous times, the victories in Maine and California, the demoralization of the New York Democracy and the popularity of our candidates. With all these elements in our favor, the question is now simply one of majorities.

ANXIOUS BOURBONS.

Meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

The first and most urgent cause of the extraordinary meeting of the Democratic National Committee here in Washington next Thursday is the sadly demoralized condition of the Ewing side of the campaign out in Ohio. An admission of this fact was casually dropped, or accidentally, by one of the chief local fuglemen of the committee, where it was subsequently picked up by THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, and further investigation evolved the fact that the Democratic leaders are one and all badly frightened at their prospects in the Buckeye State. The explanation is made that their ticket out there is not a Democratic ticket; that it was selected under cowardly influences, concessions being made in the choice of Ewing to the raggedest kind of soft-money ites, and in the choice of both Ewing and Rice to the Union-soldier clamor—concessions which forced upon the rank and file of the party a lot of weak and obnoxious candidates from one end of the ticket to the other. One Southern Democrat, discussing the matter last night, remarked rather energetically that "the Union-soldier business is all good enough in its way; but how can a State-Rights Democrat like old man Thurman take much interest in the success of an ex-Republican, ex-Union, ex-everything like Tom Ewing?" "Such questions as this," he added, "are disturbing the minds of our party friends out in Ohio as much, if not more, than inquiries by hard-money Democrats as to how they can reconcile their votes for a soft-money candidate, who has none of the redeeming, old-fashioned Democratic qualities of old Governor Bill Allen, rest his soul!"

This explanation of the true inwardness of the Democratic distress in Ohio shows that the discontent is growing deeper, and borders on the most abject demoralization. The first attempt of the committee will be to do something, anything, no matter what, to infuse new life into their almost lifeless machine; and, failing in that, to provide bouquets of dandelions, jimson-weed and other appropriate flowers, with which to bedeck the Rag-Baby corpse when it is "laid out" on the 14th proximo.

Incidentally it is to be presumed the New York muddle will be alluded to at the meeting; but there is good authority for the statement that no attempt will be made to interfere therein at present. It is argued that the Kelly bolt may settle itself in due course of time, and that the Tilden managers will not permit any interference by the National Committee on State Affairs—this, on the ground of high principles, analagous to the grand Bourbon theory of State Independence.

Connecticut for Grant.

Ex-Postmaster-General Jewell was in the city a few days since, and in reply to the question by a postal official, "How does Connecticut stand?" said, "Connecticut is for Grant. You know Grant is not my first choice, but there is no denying the fact that my State is for Grant. Our people realize the necessity for having such a man as Grant in the Executive chair, and are in earnest for him."

Investigating Senator Ingalls.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, passed through Washington yesterday *en route* for Kansas, where he will be joined by Senators Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Logan, of Illinois, and begin the farce of investigating the exploded charges against the validity of the election of Senator Ingalls. It is not probable, however, that this alleged investigation will be closed during the present recess of Congress. The idea of the Democratic managers is to keep this especial sluice-way open for an indefinite period and to utilize it as an avenue for the discharge of all kinds of filthy and perjured slanders against an honestly elected Republican Senator—one whose election has already been investigated and found to be correct by the legislature of his State.

Commissioner Phelps' Case.

Captain Phelps, it is stated, is making a strong effort to retain his place on the Board of District Commissioners. His short visit in this city last week was brought about evidently by the public announcement of the President's intention to remove him. He returned on Friday to the Warm Springs, having stated while in the city that he did not intend to resign. Many of his friends are now confidently declaring that there will be no change in the District triumvirate. It is noticeable that avowed Democrats are the loudest and most positive in their statements that Captain Phelps will not be removed. Congressman and ex-District Commissioner Ketcham has gone to Ohio, and it is reported that his visit there is for the purpose of inducing the President to change his mind regarding Commissioner Phelps.

Giving the Moonshiners a Chance.

Dr. J. J. Mott, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth North Carolina district, has been in the city several days consulting with the Revenue Bureau regarding the collection of the tax on spirits. Commissioner Raum has agreed to furnish extra aid for this object, as it may be required in that district, especially for the suppression of illicit distilling, some attempts at which are being made under the impression given out by the Democratic political managers that our dearly beloved Democratic Congress had purposely crippled the powers of the Government to punish criminals so as to "give the moonshiners a chance." Before the war in this district there were a large number of grain distilleries, many of which have ceased all legal operation until recently, when about two hundred of them have been registered and are running under legal license.

GRANT'S EXPECTED ARRIVAL.

Extensive Preparations for the Event.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—Various committees engaged in making preparations for the reception of General Grant held a meeting this afternoon. A communication was received from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to the effect that on the arrival of the City of Tokio, as soon as the agent of the company and quarantine officers had boarded her, Captain Maury would be instructed to hold the steamer subject to the orders of the reception committee. Instructions will also be sent to Captain Maury to announce her arrival outside by the discharge of a gun; which will be answered from Fort Point and serve as a signal for steamers and yachts intending to participate in the nautical reception to get under way. General W. L. Elliott, a classmate of General Grant, has been appointed grand marshal. Invitations have been extended to the authorities and citizens of Oakland and the interior cities to join in the parade. Kearney and Montgomery streets, from Market to Washington, and Market as far as Seventh, which comprises the route of the procession, will be festooned with flags. Arches will be erected at the junction of Montgomery and Market streets. Communications have been received from various societies asking to be assigned places in the reception, and Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R., has asked permission to appoint orderlies and a guard of honor to be in constant attendance upon General Grant during his stay in this city. It was proposed to give the guest a public banquet, but it is probable that the project will be abandoned, although several receptions and dinner parties will be tendered by prominent citizens.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The stock boards have decided to adjourn for the day when the arrival of General Grant is telegraphed. Should a session be in progress at the time it will be completed.

THE RESULT IN MAINE.

Very Nearly the Full Vote in.

AUGUSTA, ME., Sept. 15.—The Kennebec *Journal* will to-morrow morning publish official returns from the entire State, with the exception of twenty small towns and plantations, as follows:

Davis (Rep.)	68,012
Smith (Gr'b'k)	17,088
Garcelon (Dem.)	21,181

The Republican plurality over the Greenback ticket is 20,924, and over the Democratic ticket 46,831. As far as heard from there were 311 scattering votes cast. The returns from the remaining towns will not materially change the above result.

HIS WINGS CLIPPED.

A Writ of Prohibition Against Mayor Cooper.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, rendered a decision late this afternoon in the case of a writ of prohibition which he issued some time since, enjoining Mayor Cooper from proceeding against Police Commissioner Wheeler. In his decision he declares the mayor has no power to remove Wheeler; that as in passing upon the existence of sufficient cause for removal, the mayor acts judicially, and the writ of prohibition will lie, in case of officers acting judicially who exceeds his jurisdiction; the writ in the case at bar must be made absolute.

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 15.—The city is filled with delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held here to-morrow, and caucusing to-night is lively. The contest for first position is between Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, and John D. Long, of Hingham, and the convention is nearly evenly divided, the delegates being so evenly balanced that a ballot will be necessary to determine their exact position. If Pierce is nominated Long will undoubtedly be tendered second place. The other nominations are expected to be the present incumbents.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

Annual Session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge.

A Large Representation Present—Reports of the Grand Officers—Radical Reforms Recommended by the Grand Sire—An Opinion Adverse to Life Insurance—Financial Condition of the Order.

Grand Lodge of the United States.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—The annual session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows began at 9 o'clock this morning in Odd-Fellows' Hall in Baltimore, and will probably continue through the week. All the States and most of the Territories were represented by delegations. The total number of delegates is 143, and the States are represented according to the number of Odd-Fellows they contain respectively. The officers of the Grand Lodge, who were elected last year to serve two years, are as follows: John B. Harman, M. W. Grand Sire, San Francisco, Cal.; Luther J. Glenn, R. W. Deputy Grand Sire, Atlanta, Ga.; James L. Ridgeley, R. W. Grand C. and R. Secretary, Baltimore, Md.; Joshua Vansant, R. W. Grand Treasurer, Baltimore, Md.; Theodore A. Ross, R. W. Assistant Grand Secretary, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. J. W. Venable, R. W. Grand Chaplain, Versailles, Ky.; B. H. Woodell, R. W. Grand Guardian; Chas. H. Gatch, R. W. Grand Messenger, Baltimore, Md. The delegation from the District of Columbia consists of John F. Havenner, W. R. McLean and John T. Given.

The report of the Grand Sire gives the condition of the order at the present time as follows, with a comparison of the previous year: Number of Grand Lodges, 50; increase, 2; number of subordinate lodges, 6,975; increase, 97; of grand encampments, 39, same as last year; subordinate encampments, 1,863; increase, 28; of lodge initiations, 33,860; decrease, 2,227; of lodge members, 44,229; decrease, 5,728; of encampment members, 82,408; decrease, 2,379; total relief, $1,740,405.68; increase, $35,138.97; total revenue, $4,266,986.52; decrease, $156,065.53. The report then gives the decisions of the Grand Sire on various matters and questions coming before him on the subject of representation in the Grand Lodge. He says: "We ought to reduce representation to one for each Grand body. This would give us a Grand Lodge of 87 members, not counting Chili and Switzerland, and for a long time the membership would be under 100. The truth is, this lodge should be composed of but one representative from each State, Territory or country under our jurisdiction, and not one from each Grand body. This would make a Grand body of forty-eight members at present, with a probable increase to sixty in the next thirty to fifty years—a body larger than the senates of most of the States of the Union. Even without consolidation or segregation of Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments this result could be reached by a joint election, just as the two houses of our State legislatures elect United States Senators in joint convention. In regard to raising revenue for the support of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Sire forcibly argues that a per capita tax is the true plan, and perfectly just. Possibly with this reduction and by strict economy in all respects, especially in printing, by omitting that unjust annual donation of the journal and digest to new members, and by biennial sessions, our expenses may be brought within our income. At our present expense it will require a representation tax of over $200 to meet it. In short, our financial system is a failure. But for the extraordinary revenue derived from the revision of the work in 1845 and in 1772-3, we would have been bankrupt ere now." The report continues: "The time has come for this lodge to fix the ratio of dues and benefits. Sufficient facts have been ascertained to justify it. Subordinate Grand bodies do not take hold of the matter in earnest. Let us establish at least a minimum and require the sick and general fund to be kept separate from the management fund, and prohibit the latter from being paid out of the former. * * * Reflection has convinced me that our whole policy of allowing Past Grand Sires seats in this body, with the power of debate and making motions, is wrong. This should be a purely representative body, and they only should be allowed to speak in it who are sent here as representatives. The nearer this Grand Lodge gets to the subordinate lodge, where dwells the mass of Odd-Fellows, the stronger it will be. If a Past Grand Sire, in the judgment of his State Grand Lodge, be its best man, or a proper man for representative, let the lodge elect him; otherwise, let him stay at home, unless he prefers to visit us as a brother, when he will always be welcome. But no pay, no debate, no motion and no vote for any one except Grand representatives." The report takes strong ground against adopting a system of "life insurance," or endowment, as it is termed, and says: "This body must determine whether it shall become a principle of the order. The endowment plan now before this lodge involves a vast financial scheme, embracing the entire jurisdiction of Odd-Fellowship in America; imposes upon the Grand Sire, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer most onerous duties, and exposes the order to the dangers and disgrace of insolvency and crime. It creates within itself a power greater than itself. In short, it converts Odd-Fellowship into a colossal insurance company, and that would be death to our institution." The report favors a repeal of the provision of the constitution restricting membership to free white males. Efforts have been made to remove this qualification as to color so far as concerns civilized Indians and foreign countries. The operation of this disqualification in the Sandwich Islands, Australia and New Zealand has been bad, and that continually. To force upon those countries our notions upon that subject would be unjust.

The report of the Grand Treasurer for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1879, shows the total receipts of the Grand Lodge, including a cash balance of $10,061 on hand at the close of the previous fiscal year, to have been $40,466.49, and the total disbursements $37,971.32, leaving a cash balance of $11,445.17. Deducting the cash balance on hand and the amount received from the sale of United States bonds, the revenue proper for the fiscal year was $30,664.18; and deducting from the disbursements the amount invested in the purchase of United States bonds, the expenses proper were $29,382.50, leaving a balance of the revenue proper of $1,281.61 at the close of the year.

The report of the grand secretary, a document of 85 pages, gives a detailed statement of his discharge of the duties devolved upon him by the last Grand Lodge, and the present general condition of the order in the United States and foreign countries, "derived for the most part from grand secretaries, grand scribes, D. D. grand sires, and other reliable local officers of the several jurisdictions."

During the year, 42,503 brothers and 6,155 widowed families were relieved; 237,437 weeks' benefits were paid; 4,368 brothers were buried. The amount paid for the relief of brothers was $1,043,791.28; for widowed families, $145,038.54; for the education of orphans, $14,755.33; for burying the dead, $252,989.19; for special relief, $94,201.10.

Of the present financial condition of the Grand Lodge the grand secretary says: "The finances, which are immediately in charge of the assistant grand secretary, are represented to be in a satisfactory condition. The amount of invested funds of the Grand Lodge remains at present the same as on September 1, 1878, and in the judgment of the assistant grand secretary, the expenses of the session may be paid out of the money in the treasury, without disposing of any of the securities of the Grand Lodge. This is an unusually gratifying state of affairs, as the ordinary revenue of the Grand Lodge has been insufficient to pay its current expenses for several years, although the supplies have been kept at a comparatively high figure during that period.

After reassembling the afternoon session was brief. Resolutions were offered and referred, fixing the per diem of members at $4, and mileage at eight cents per mile, one way; also withdrawing from Past Grand Sires the right to participate in the deliberations of the Grand Lodge. Adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

HOTEL BLOWN UP.

The Explosion Charged to the Crusaders.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 15.—The Corbin Hotel, occupied by Henry Corbin, at Westerville, this county, was blown up last night by gunpowder, and although the building was occupied by a number of people no one but Corbin was injured, and he not fatally. It is not know who placed the powder in the building, but Corbin asserts that it was done by some of the villagers, and is the outcome of his refusal to cease selling liquor in the village. Four years ago a building he occupied as a saloon was demolished by gunpowder, and Corbin left the town, only returning a short time ago, but attempts to arrest the guilty parties proved fruitless. The damage to the hotel and numerous adjoining buildings will be about $600. The citizens of Westerville insist that while they favored resorting to stringent measures to prevent liquor-selling in their town, they disapprove of such extreme methods.

The Fever at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.—Nineteen new cases, twelve white and seven colored, were reported to the board of health to-day. One additional death was reported—a colored man. Dan Sullivan, a well-known steamboat clerk, died to-day after the regular report of the day had been signed by the secretary of the board of health. At a meeting of the committee of safety this afternoon action on the resignation of Colonel John F. Cameron as superintendent of all the camps, was reconsidered, and he has consented to remain in charge. Himself and Dr. D. F. Porter will leave for Nashville to-morrow morning.

The following was also adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That, with a view to securing rations from the National Government for issuance to the people of Memphis now in camp, D. T. Porter and Hon. John Johnson be appointed a committee to correspond with the honorable Secretary of War in order to secure such rations.

Donations to the Howard Association to-day aggregated $715. Twenty nurses were assigned to duty by them. Rev. Father William Walsh has so far convalesced that he is able to be at his post again. The thermometer to-day has ranged between 74° and 76°.

Mr. Langstaff's Appeal in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A. D. Langstaff, president of the Memphis Howard Association, reports a successful beginning in New York of the work of raising funds for the yellow-fever sufferers in Memphis. The hardware board of trade to-day collected in a few hours $725, which has been telegraphed to Memphis. The Chamber of Commerce holds a special meeting on Thursday to promote the object of Mr. Langstaff's mission.

The Whitaker Will Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Court of Common Pleas No. 1, made a decree to-day in the noted Whitaker will case, setting aside the recent verdict and granting a new trial. It will be remembered that counsel in the cause submitted the case to the jury without evidence, whereupon a verdict in support of the will was entered. Wm. R. Dickerson then came forward and complained that he was not informed of and did not consent to the submission of the will to the jury without evidence. In rendering the opinion of the court to-day, Judge Pierce said that as long as there is a party in interest not represented in the argument, to submit the case to the jury without evidence, it had no binding effect on that party and vitiated the verdict so taken; that he might move to set it aside and vacate the judgment entered on it.

The President's Route West.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—President Hayes, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes and General Sherman, will leave Fremont for Neosho Falls, Kan., on the morning of the 22d instant, going by the Lake Shore road to Chicago, thence by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to Missouri, and thence by the way of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road to Neosho Falls, through Sedalia and Fort Scott. The party will rest at Chicago, spending the night of the 22d at the Grand Pacific Hotel. On the morning of the 23d they will leave by special train on the C., B. & Q. road, and perhaps brief stops may be made at Aurora, Mendote, Galesburg and Quincy, but time will not permit of any great delay on the route.

Liberal Bequests.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—The will of Patrick McKanna, grocer and flour merchant, who died about two weeks ago, was filed in the Probate court to day. He makes the following liberal bequests to Catholic institutions and church purposes: To the Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph's, German Hospital, St. Agnes' Hospital, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Industrial school for boys, St. Joseph Passionist Monastery, Oblate Sisters of Mercy, and House of the Good Shepherd, $1,000 each. To the Indian Mission, $100; to the Carmelite Sisters, St. Mary's Orphan school and St. Peter's school, $2,000 each. To the archbishop and his successors, for the benefit of seminarians, $5,000. For purchasing a lot and building a church, $50,000.

Distinguished Dead.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., Sept. 15.—Austin Birchard, an uncle of President Hayes and an old and honored citizen of Windham County, died at Fayetteville this afternoon. He was eighty-six years old.

NEW LONDON, CONN., Sept. 15.—Zerah C. Whipple, the founder and principal of Whipple's Home for Deaf-Mutes, at Mystic River, died on Sunday of typhoid fever after a brief illness. He was secretary of the Connecticut Peace society, and for several years edited the *Voice of Peace*, the official paper of that organization.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—John Carlyle, the younger brother of Thomas Carlyle, essayist and historian, is dead.

Informal Democratic Conference.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Senators Eaton, of Connecticut; McDonald, of Indiana; McPherson, of New Jersey, and Barnum, of Connecticut, members of the National Democratic Committee, will meet here to-morrow in informal conference, and talk over the political situation.

A X-Eyed Antelope Hunter.

A brief private letter from the celebrated Washington tourist and journalist, U. S. S. William P. Copeland, dated Apache Ranch, Colfax County, N. M., September 8, has been received here, and reads as follows:

I am going south now to Las Vegas, and thence direct home, stopping at Kansas City, St. Louis and Cincinnati, each a day. I must be in New York October 1. Dorsey and I have been antelope hunting. We did very well, with both antelope and mountain sheep. I knocked a noble buck the other end up, and we have plenty of antelope steak now. Love to the boys. Yours truly, BILLY

EUROPE AND ASIA.

England's Distress at Home and Trouble in India

Serious Distress in Her Manufacturing Districts—Twenty Thousand Persons Idle —Appeal for Government Relief— Riots in Ireland—The Ameer's Allegiance Doubted— Afghan Hostilities.

Distress in Northeast England.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Relative to the apprehended distress in the thickly populated towns in the northeast of England it is estimated that 20,000 persons in the district referred to have been thrown out of work in the last three years. There are thousands of empty houses in Darlington. Stockton and Newport are also severely affected. The climax of distress has been reached at Middlesboro'.

The mayor of Middlesboro' has written to the home secretary as follows: "Trade has not revived here, and the great distress in the district has so seriously affected those who previously subscribed to the relief funds that our local resources are not to be depended upon. I am therefore obliged to ask for government assistance."

Stoppage of Scotch Iron Furnaces.

GLASGOW, Sept. 15.—In consequence of the resolution arrived at by the Scotch iron masters last week, not to accede to the demands of the workingmen for an increase of wages until the price of iron exceeds fifty shillings per ton, fifty-four furnaces have been blown out in various parts of Scotland, rendering 3,000 men idle.

Serious Riot in Ireland.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A serious disturbance occurred at Lurgan, Ireland, on Saturday night last, arising out of the stabbing of a Catholic in a partisan affray. All the police of the town were called out, and the conflict with the mob lasted some hours. Several arrests were made.

Pig-Iron for America.

WEST HARTLEPOOL, Sept. 15.—The first full cargo of pig-iron sent to America for years will be dispatched this week.

Afghan Complications.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A special edition of the *Daily Telegraph* this afternoon contains the following dispatch:

SIMLA, Sept. 15.—It is now believed by many well-informed persons that the Ameer's complicity in the massacre at Cabul is unquestionable. According to the latest information, orders have been given at Cabul for the stoppage of all direct communication with the British. A large hostile force of the Mohmund tribe occupies Dakka. The approach to Cabul is covered by a large Afghan army.

The above is regarded as sensational.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs as follows: "It is reported that the mutineers have arrived at Jellalabad. The news of the massacre in Cabul has not affected Quetta, which is perfectly tranquil."

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The *Standard* has the following from Candahar: "The opinion prevails among the natives here that the Ameer has declared against the British. Reports have reached here from Khelat Ghilzai that the Ameer has summoned the Ghilzais to rise against the British."

A dispatch to the *Times* from Candahar says: "An Afghan nobleman, coming from the direction of Cabul, reports that the Ameer has sent for troops from Herat and Balkh, and has summoned the Ghilzais to Cabul for a Jehad."

A private letter from Cabul asserts that the Ameer's body guard joined in the attack on the British embassy.

WHISKY'S WORK.

Murdered by a Drunken Brother.

ROME, GA., Sept. 15.—Gus Trammill, while under the influence of whisky, shot and fatally wounded his brother, Van Trammill, this afternoon in De Soto, a suburb of Rome. Gus was arrested and confined in jail. Gus had armed himself to kill an enemy, and Van's attempt to prevent the difficulty was the only cause of disagreement. Trammell's wife was following him, trying to persuade him to return at the time.

Catholic Promotions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A cable dispatch from Rome to the New York *Freeman's Journal* announces that Right Rev. F. X. Leray, hitherto bishop of Neachitosis, has been made administrator of the archdiocese of New Orleans, with the right of succession as archbishop. Rev. Mark S. Gross, priest of Wilmington, N. C., has been appointed vicar apostolic of North Carolina. Rev. John Baptist A. Brondel, priest of the diocese of Nesqually in Washington Territory, has been made a bishop of Vancouver's Island, repl