

The National Republican.

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The Business Index: Will be published Friday, Dec. 7, on the first page. These not yet called upon by our agent will be sent as early as practicable.

Congress and the people will listen to the President's message to-day.

The democratic battle cry—free trade, free whisky, and free shoguns.

The hip-pocket democracy of the south are now in full possession of the lower house of congress.

It is to be hoped "Col." Pinchov's impressions as to the character of the successor to his seat in the house are incorrect.

The democrats breathe much easier since their party has stopped telling wrong stories about its position on the tariff question.

All but three of the democratic newspapers of Mississippi denounced the granting of a certificate to Manning as an outrage.

MR. MELVILLE E. STONE, of the Chicago News, one of the most successful newspaper men of this or, for that matter, any other country, is in the city.

The crusade of the southern "majors" for the fat places about the house has begun. The officers who control them will wish they were dead before it is over.

NINETY members of the present house could not swear that they "had never borne arms against the United States or furnished aid to her enemies." Their presence shows how nearly the deadly enemies of two short decades ago have been obliterated.

THE Union Pacific, Rock Island, and St. Paul roads have combined against the Chicago, Herndon and Quincy. Their serene confidence in each other's mutual good faith is fully proven by the fact that it only took thirty-two pages of solid writing to cover the points of their agreement.

FRITZING HILL'S shrewdness being no longer able to withstand the allurements of Uncle Sam's free lunch at Standing Rock agency, have surrendered in good season to escape the rigors of a Canadian winter. They will come out in good condition to enjoy the diversions of next year's scalping season.

GEN. COLSTON'S account of the country in which the army of Hicks Pasha was destroyed is an interesting contribution to current information concerning a little-known land. It serves to give some idea of the immense difficulties which will confront England in case she concludes to send an army to confront the False Prophet on the Upper Nile.

THE postmaster general in his report takes strong ground against the private postal companies in New York city, which, by their unlawful business, are taking from the government from \$500 to \$1,000 per day. Judge Gresham undoubtedly framed this part of his report without consulting George Jones, of the New York Times, who has a very warm side for the fraudulent concern.

Admit that the inspectors and clerks of the several election precincts did certify to the county canvassers of election in their respective counties that they secured a majority of the votes cast, and further admit that the 1,472 votes which the canvassers so tallied, returned as cast for J. B. Chalmers were, in fact, cast for you, and that the name Chalmers was inserted in the returns by clerical error instead of your name. And in this connection, I state that because of said error you (pretending) will not take a seat in said congress nor ask the clerk to enroll you as a member thereof until I have been vindicated, and the house shall have affirmed my right thereto.

The above is taken from Mr. Manning's answer to Gen. Chalmers' notice of contest. Mr. Manning, to his own credit, has insisted that he would not take his seat until the case had been regularly passed upon by the committee on elections. This, however, seemed to be too fair a proposition for the democratic majority in the house, flushed with the solid south victory, and Mr. Converse, anxious to get in favor with the controlling element, outraged all fairness and decency by proposing that Mr. Manning be immediately sworn in. If Mr. Manning meant anything by the language quoted above he meant that he would not take his seat unless the house, after a full and fair investigation of the whole subject upon a report submitted by the committee on elections, should declare his right to do so. It remains to be seen what course Mr. Manning will pursue.

If the democratic members of the house put Mr. Manning into the seat to which Gen. Chalmers was elected, let it be done upon the clear understanding that it will be against the vigorous protest of every democratic paper in Mississippi except three. Mr. Manning was obliged to respect this cyclone of indignation from his own party press, and did not present his fraudulent certificate to the clerk, or ask to be placed on the house roll. Let the country take note of the loud protest of Senator Lamar's home organ, the Oxford (Miss.) Telera, which we print elsewhere. It is but a fair specimen of the whole democratic press of Mississippi, with the three exceptions named. Let the Ohio constituents of Mr. Converse specially note that to him has been assigned the task of handling this disreputable

ble business. It does not seem possible that this outrage upon the right of representation will be perpetrated. If the bourbon democracy can stand it their opponents can. Go on, gentlemen.

The Senate, 1883-'85.

Of the twenty-four senators whose terms commenced yesterday twelve are new to the body and twelve are re-elected. The latter are Messrs. Plumb, Fryn, Hoar, and Anthony, of the republicans, and Messrs. Garland, Saulsbury, Beck, McPherson, Ransom, Butler, Harris, and Coke, of the democrats. Of the twelve, all but Mr. Fryn (who succeeded to Mr. Blaine's seat in 1881) have served full terms. Mr. Anthony's term of service has been twenty-four years, this being the commencement of his fifth term. Mr. Saulsbury has served two terms; Mr. Ransom has served since April 24, 1872. The twelve senators who have been honored by re-election are all men of mark in the senate and before the country.

The twelve new senators are Messrs. Ewon, Cullom, Wilson, Palmer, Sabin, Manderson, Pike, and Dolph, of the republicans, Messrs. Clibbitt, Gibson, and Kenna, of the democrats, and Mr. Riddleberger, a Virginia re-adjuster. Messrs. Ewon, Palmer, Sabin, Manderson, Dolph, and Riddleberger, though prominent in their respective states, are new in congress. Mr. Cullom, besides having served in the lower house of congress with distinction three times, has been governor of Illinois. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, was a member of the lower house from 1861 to 1869, serving in the important position of chairman of the judiciary committee. He was prominent in the debates on reconstruction, and was one of the managers for the house in the impeachment case of President Johnson. Messrs. Pike, Gibson, and Kenna have also served with honor in the lower house.

The sixty-four old senators will be able to steady the twelve new ones, and at the same time to receive from them whatever of impulse they may bring fresh from the people. The thirty-eight republicans and their two Virginia friends will be able to restrain the thirty-six democrats from carrying the staid senate along with the giddy house of representatives in its mad crusade against property and labor under the name of tariff reform, and against the rights of citizens at the ballot box under the cry of "nigger." The senate will hold the fort until, in 1884, the people shall resume their sway in the lower house, which, amid confusion and misapprehension, they abdicated in 1882.

An Analysis of the Vote.

There were 72 of Carlisle's votes from the south and 34 from the north. Twenty of Randall's votes from the south and 32 from the north. Four of Cox's votes were from the south and 21 from the north. The combined votes of Carlisle and Cox (who are agreed on the tariff question) were: From the south, 76, and from the north, 62. Thus protection had but 32 out of 92 northern votes and but 20 out of 83 southern votes. The delegations from New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania were for Randall. Ohio and New York gave Cox, Carlisle, and free trade 29 votes to 13 for Randall and protection; Alabama gave Randall and protection half her votes, Maryland all of hers, and Virginia 3 out of her 4. The Louisiana members voted for Carlisle and free sugar, and Georgia and Missouri voted for Carlisle and free iron. Massachusetts voted for Cox and Carlisle and free cotton and woolen fabrics, Texas, California, and Ohio voted for Carlisle and Cox and free wool. New York voted a majority of its members for the Cobden club and its organ, the New York edition of the London Times.

The House Officers.

Hon. John B. Clarke, of Missouri, the clerk-elect of the house of representatives, is a courtly gentleman, and highly competent for the task before him. Mr. Leonard is an ex-member of congress from Ohio—a gentleman of fine address and good ability. James T. Wintersmith, the new doorkeeper of the house of representatives, is a splendid representative of southern Young America, and as far removed from bourbonism as it is possible for any man to be and yet remain as consistent a democrat as he persists in being. He will keep his subordinates in good discipline, enforce the rules politely, and discharge any who sleep on their watch or forget to be civil to any one of the American people who calls to see "his member."

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AMUSEMENTS.

FORD'S—"HEART AND HAND."

At Ford's opera house last night was produced "Heart and Hand," Leacock's new opera. Of this opera it was predicted, when first produced in New York by the McCull company, that its existence would be a brief one. Musicians and critics combined to give it a very low place in the scale of modern light opera, and boldly foretold its failure. Despite them all it ran on and proved, if not an artistic, certainly a financial success. Last evening witnessed its first presentation here. It is a recognized fact, among lyric artists especially, that Washington audiences are more critical and more difficult to satisfy than any other to which they are called upon to play, and it would be as well if managers would recognize this, too, and act upon it. With a weak libretto and a score of little or no merit, "Heart and Hand" relies entirely upon the people who have it in hand to make it a thorough success, and, with a few exceptions, the present company is not equal to the task. With his best talent in the cast, Mr. Duff might have presented a much more pleasurable, certainly a more artistic, performance of the opera. With Miss Juch, Miss Barton, and Mr. Harvey available, the piece should have been more ably cast.

The Oaths of Danville White Men.

We bespeak from all a careful perusal of the sworn testimony of unimpeachable witnesses to the Danville massacre and other matters in Virginia which appears in this issue of THE REPUBLICAN. The address of the bourbon state committee declares that the news of the Danville riot did not reach the remote counties, while it did reach and served to consolidate the negro vote of the black district. Let this audacious misstatement be answered by the undisputed fact that only 27 out of 2,100 blacks dared to vote at the three precincts of Danville, North Danville, and New Design, in Pittsylvania county, which is in "the black district." The committee's statement that there was no intimidation by whites is contradicted by more than a score of witnesses of both races. We shall, from time to time, as space permits, publish additional extracts from the testimony in the Sims contested election case to show that the polls outside of Danville, in Pittsylvania county, were in the possession of armed men, and that black men had no more chance to vote there than lambs would have to go safely into a den of tigers. We shall print Congressman Cabell's declaration to the postmaster at Danville that he had prevented many "bravo and determined men" from taking Col. Sims' life, and that he (Cabell) had by his own personal exertions prevented the occupants of the federal building from suffering at the hands of the mob. Col. Sims himself assures us that he can produce the testimony of reputable men who were told of the Danville massacre before it occurred. The mayor of Danville, as we shall hereafter show, telegraphed to Gov. Cameron that he could not, with the means at his command, protect the lives of citizens, and that, in the event of another outbreak, which was imminent, he believed that a portion of the local military company would side with the mob.

That the Danville massacre was the unprovoked slaughter of unarmed and unoffending negroes is abundantly proved by the testimony of Judge Blackwell and Daniel Dugger, which we print.

The grand jury of the county of Pittsylvania meets this week. We shall see if it will consider these murders a proper subject for attention.

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A SOUTHERN'S BUGLE BLAST.

The Okolona "States" Man Again to the Front.

PATTERSONVILLE, IOWA, Nov. 25.—FRANK HATTON—Dear Sir: You say in your last issue that "THE REPUBLICAN is a newspaper broad enough and fair enough to give all shades of feeling." Will you give me a hearing? You have raised the red banner of blood against the solid south; you are seeking to inflame the ignorant Yankee masses against that wretched section; you are printing all the lies of all the liars who ever lived against the chivalric sons of the old confederacy. And all this for what? For the sole, whole, and only purpose of keeping your party in power—a party responsible for the late war and all the devilry that has followed in its train. I lived in Mississippi for five years—1875-'80—and in Tennessee two years, and during all this time I never knew of a political disturbance having been precipitated by the whites—not one. I found the people as law abiding as I find them here in imperial Iowa; I found them as honorable, as intelligent, as progressive, as orderly, as I find them here. I do not deny that they resort to ballot box stuff, but when you charge that they Kill or Whip their former slaves, you falsify the facts as I saw and heard and knew the facts throughout the years of my southern sojournment. The negro majority there is treated far better than a negro majority would be treated on this side of the Ohio. With all your republican power in the north, you have never yet elected a negro to an important office; you have never yet taken him into your homes; you have never yet used him like the man and brother that you proclaim him to be. If he had the strength of numbers here that he has in Mississippi, South Carolina, or Louisiana, and used that strength against your party, he would be shot, hanged, or burned out of house and home. You will say that I admit that the ballot box is stuffed against him in the solid north, and that you will howl over and harp on this admission in your accustomed way. Well, sir, howl and harp as loud and as long as you see proper, but the One, Eternal, Irrevocable Fact will still remain, that the suffrage amendment is unconstitutional. The federal charter recognized the right of the states to regulate suffrage. The republican party usurped that right and gave it to the government at Washington—usurped it. By force of arms, by frauds atrocious, and by felonies as black as hell, the negro is now a legal voter, and the southern people are justified in nullifying his vote, peaceably if possible, by Powder and Ball. If benighted means shall fail, the democracy will capture the capitol before many days, and they will do as they tried to do in 1870. They will draw the fangs of the suffrage amendment, and the darkey will no longer figure as a factor at the republican ballot box. WILL H. KERNAN.

Ventilation of Senate Chamber.

For years senators have complained of the want of proper ventilation of the usually bad atmosphere of the senate chamber, but no effective remedies have hitherto been devised. Mr. Jones, chief engineer of the senate wing, and his assistants have been giving the matter much attention since the commencement of the last congress, and have taken such steps to improve the condition of the atmosphere in the hall of the senate. It was found that under the old system sufficient atmosphere could not be introduced through existing pipes, and that the cold and warm currents were not properly mixed before reaching the chamber. It was also found that the fresh air vent into the south half of the hall, leaving that in the other portion to stagnate. The remedy applied to the existing machinery in the basement of the senate wing the two currents—warm and cold—will, it is believed, be thoroughly mixed in the flues. By reopening old flues and rearranging those already open it is believed that a better system of diffusion has been secured, and that the objectionable air currents will in some degree be prevented. A plan of further necessary improvements has been submitted to the sergeant at arms of the senate, who will bring the subject before the senate at an early day.

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CURRENT GOSSIP.

HE HAD BUT ONE.

They stood beside the orchard barn— The sun had sunk to rest— And watched to see the timid stars' faint glimmer in the west. And o'er her lover's classic face A shade of sorrow came— A woe whose source she could not trace, A grief she could not name.

MISS FANNY EVERETT, aged 82, has been postmaster of West Foxborough, Mass., for twenty-five years.

An immense deposit of marl, containing 71 per cent. of carbonate of lime, is said to have been discovered within 173 miles of New Orleans.

The little island of Atafu, in the South seas, is said to be the only purely Christian country in the world. Every adult on the island is a member of the church on confession of faith.

MAYOR LOW, of Brooklyn, has added \$2,500 to his former gift of \$5,000 to his birthplace, Salem, Mass., the amount to be expended in aiding worthy boys of that city through college.

THE New York correspondent of the Chicago Tribune found Mr. Capel the other day in a superb \$10 a day room, overlooking Fifth avenue, at the Henwick in New York, writing a new lecture on "The Poverty of Jesus."

A \$30,000 MURKIN, and \$50,000 painting and a piece of sculpture, valued at \$100,000, the last two by Raffaele Sanzio d'Urbino, are for sale in Florence, Italy. They would make nice Christmas presents for some poor family.

MR. GARDNER, sculptor, of St. Louis, has finished his plaster cast for the statue of Frank Blair, to be erected in that city. The base and pedestal are in place already. The bronze figure will be unveiled sometime next spring.

A. E. SEAY, of Fort Gibson, has invented a self-propelling buggy that can run twenty miles an hour and ascend a hill rising steeply to the 100. It can be operated as easily as a sewing-machine, and will cost no more than a horse and buggy.

JOHN PHILLIPS, who died recently on his ranch in Wyoming territory, was known as "Forty-two Phillips." He was a famous Indian scout, and was the first man to carry the news of the massacre of Capt. Fetterman and his soldiers at the old Fort Pike Kearney, in 1866.

AMONG the names drawn in Westchester county, New York, to serve on the petit jury in White Plains on the tenth instant is that of Jay Gould. Justice Pratt presides at this term, and it is understood that he will require Mr. Gould's attendance unless he can show good cause why he should be excused.

LOED COCKBURN was seated one day on the hillside of Bonally with a Scotch shepherd, and observing the sheep roping in the coldest winter, he observed to him: "John, if I were a sheep I would lie on the other side of the hill." The shepherd answered: "Aye, my lord, but I've had been a sheep for many years, and I've had many a day."

THE Yokohama papers give gloomy accounts of the outlook for the agricultural classes in Japan. The land tax must be paid soon, and the small farmers find that, while the tax is not increased, the price of rice has fallen one-half. The peasant is compelled also to sell on a falling market, which adds to his misery; and, taken together, the lot of the Japanese is not a happy one.

In point of population Nebraska now ranks as the thirtieth state of the union. Her gain in population from 1870 to 1880 was 267.83 per cent. Colorado ranks thirty-third, and her gain during the same period was 387.5 per cent., larger than a similar increase in any other state. Her increase from 1870 to 1880 was 173.35 per cent. These three states lead all the rest in the increase of population.

EGENE FIELD, the western poet, paragraph writer, and humorist, is a medium-sized man, with a smooth face, blue eyes, and yellow hair. He is about 32 years old, is married, and has four children. In Kansas City he was once a big sign, "smallpox," on his editorial sanctum door to keep out inquisitive visitors, and in hot weather would sit at his desk—a broken-legged table—arranged in rather less clothing than social canons demand.

EDMOND ABBOT, in his address at the unveiling of the statue of Alexander Dumas, the elder, described him as "a great man and a great writer, whose genius, possessed more real wit and wisdom than all of us put together," an "irregularity who ruled rules; a man of pleasure who could set an example to all men of labor; a lover of amorous, political, and literary adventures, who outshone all more than three monarchies of Beneficence."

THERE is a temple in Canton called "The Temple of the Five Genii." Long ago, five gentlemen came riding on five rats through the air. They stopped where Canton now stands, and casually remarked: "May famine never strike this valley," or words to that effect. They then gave up, leaving the rats behind, which were immediately turned into stone. A temple was built on the spot, and the five stone rats are there in that temple to this day.

MISS JOSIE MANFIELD, who is notorious in connection with the Pike Stakes assassination, is said to be living in France. A correspondent, while in Paris, recently received news that her husband, a party man, who looked like a Russian, "Josie," the writer adds, "was elegantly and modestly richly dressed, but in plain black and lace. She had grown thinner, had lost the flesh that she once