Waco Evening News.

—BY—

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WACO, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

A genius has envented a flatiron, and utilized the principal of expansion of metals by heat so that a little bell rings when the iron is hot enough to iron clothes with.

Austin Iturbide, grandson of the Col. Iturbide, who made himself a meteoric Emperor of Mexico over fifty years ago, has just been made Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, the finest in the Mexican army.

An Irish M. P., who caught a glimpse of John Dillin in his prison garb at Dundalk, says that the darling of the Irish people is really very ill indeed, unable to sleep in a close hospital room, and that his nerves are giving away.

President Cleveland's recent message has attracted attention in France. French newspapers are busy explaining to the readers that Canada is a large body of water filled with valuable fish, and that the quarrel turns upon the ownership of Three Mile Limit, an island which lies near the mouth of River Montreal.

The equestrain statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, executed by Mercie, the French sculptor, has been accepted by a committee of Richmond (Va.) citizens, and will immediately be cast in bronze and erected in the Virginia capital. The dedication will be a gala occasion, not for Virginia alone, but for the whole South.

At Spezzia, Italy, the whole Italian fleet is to assemble for a two months' exercise. One of the items in the programme is to show the facility with which a large force can be disembarked fully equipped, for attack, and English alarmists predict that it will show how easily England could be invaded before a defensive force could be gathered at any point.

Alvey Clabaugh, a youth of about twelve years, residing with his father in Frederick, Md., about four years ago swollowed a persimmon seed, which was supposed to have lodged in his throat, and which at times caused him considerable inconvenience. Several days ago it became quite painful and a doctor was called in, who stated that the seed was sprouting where it had lodged in his windpipe.

In Cincinnati on Friday evening last a well-dressed man stepped into one of the leading jewelery stores and asked to look at a $500 diamond stone which was on exhibition in the show-window. The clerk took the gem out and handed it to the man, who no sooner got hold of it than he rushed out of the store into the crowded thoroughfare and made good his escape.

Montgomery Sears, who is among the four wealthiest men of Boston, was the son of a grocer who lived on half a dollar a day and slept in his store. He acquired some real estate, and when he died left his moderate fortune to his son under the care of trustees. Young Sears chiafed at this and finally succeeded in breaking his father's will. He has gone on acquiring proneryty until his wealth is estimated at many millions.

At Etzatian, Jalisco, Mexico, there died the other day one Sra. Rita Romero. This lady was a religious fanatic. As a girl she was a devotee of the jarabe, a dance. One day while dancing a priest gave her counsel which changed her heart. She not only at the moment abandoned dancing forever, but cut off her feet with an ax that she might never dance any more. Later she tried to crucify herself, cut out her tongue and otherwise in religious frenzy mutilated herself.

The announcment of the appointment of Mrs. Mary A. Crocker as executrix of the $25,000,000 estate of the late Charles Crocker, of California, recalls, says the New York Times, an incident connected with her marriage. After Mr. Crocker left the West, many years ago, a comparatively wealthy man, to marry the daughter of his former employer, he was informed that his property had been destroyed by fire, and he was again a poor man. When Mr. Crocker heard of the state of his finances he urged his intended wife to remain with her family until he had built up his fallen fortune and made a home for her. This she refused to do, and they were married and went West. Mr. Crocker repeatedly attributed his subsequent successes to the assistance he always received from his wife, and his action in making her executrix of his will was his crowning recognition of her worth as a helpmate.

A queer compound is being placed on the sugar market in Philadelphia, which is a puzzle to houskeepers. The article is known to the trade as "process sugar," and is a mixture of common yellow sugar and grape-sugar or glucose. The mixture thus produced, says the Record, is lighter in color than the ordinary yellow sugar, and is sold by some retail dealers on that account as an article superior to the ordinary yellow sugar, and at a higher price. The cost of the ordinary yellow sugar is six cents per pound, while the glucose costs only three cents per pound. As the mixture contains one-third of glucose, the mixture can be sold at one cent per pound under the usual price for the regular make, or five cents per pound. The compound is manufactured by a firm in Philadelphia, which makes a specialty of it.

Circulation has been given to counterfeit $20 notes within the past few days in New York and Philadelphia. The paper is fully as good as that of the gilt-edged $20 bills, but the counterfeit can be easily discovered by reason of the fact that it is one-eighth of an inch shorter and narrower than the good bills. The engraving is also coarse.

ALL SORTS.

It is strange that the friends of Robert Garrett, in hunting for a quiet place in which he could enjoy perfect rest, didn't think of Chicago—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Minister—"You're a nice, innocent looking little boy, John. I'm sure you don't go fishing Sunday?" Johnny—"No, sir. Me and the Mud alley boys plays ball.—Burlington Free Preess.

Magistrate—"You are charged, sir, with picking Mr. Blaine's pocket." Thief (proudly)—"I only took the money to hold in trust for my family. It is purely a private affair, your honor, and none of the public's business."—Philadelphia Record.

At the Spiritulist Seance: Fond Mother—"Oh, Reuben! it is our dear departed Sarah—our only daughter!" Practical Father—"S-s-sh, Marthy: not so loud! She might recognize us: 'n' 'f she looks like that now, darned 'f I wan' ter be seen speakin' to her.'—Judge.

Mother—"Why, Bobby, you are very late from Sunday school, did you come directly from church?" Bobby (with conscious rectitude)—"No, ma, the teacher told us that cleanliness was next to godliness, so after Sunday school was out some of the boys went in swimming."—New York Sun.

"No," said Hodkin, when a typewriter girl applied to him for position, "I cannot employ you in my office; but my dear young friend, is it not a home you are in search of? I am a widower and"—"Stop, I beg of you," said the beautiful young typewritist, in a sad, regretful voice, "I am already married—to a bankrupt. I can only be assister to you"—New Haven News.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:

Samuel Butler, of Hudibrastic memory, must have had a prophetic eye to the late flotorial convention when he used the following language: "A congregation or assembly of the States general—every one being a several judgment concerning whatever business be under consideration. "They meet only to quarrel," he adds, "and then return home full of satisfaction and narative." The friends of Mr. Kincaid are certainly full of narrative, though from the number and length of their communications, it is to be doubted whether they feel satisfied of his nomination. They argue too cleverly and too much to permit my thinking them deluded enough to be themselves deceived by their own arguments. For myself, I am not one who would rather be abused in the newspapers than not to be noticed at all; but so much has been said about "treason in certain hearts," and "schemes to thwart the will of the majority," that I fear my longer silence might be construed into an acknowledgment of guilt. This is my excuse for writing on a subject that has become a "twice told tale."

Out of a list of delegates, 20 selectected by the McLennan County Convention to the Flotorial Convention, only Capt. G. W. Richardson, D. H. Hardy, Wm. Davis and myself were present. We were accompanied by Gen. F. H. Robertson, Mr. J. V. Smith and Mr. C. C. McCulloch, who were not delegates. Falls county had but one delegate present—Capt. B. B. Clarkson.

In the first place, some question is made as to the authority from Dr. Camp to have his name placed before the convention.

If anyone doubts it they are at liberty to write Dr. Camp for its confirmation or denial. Mr. Burrow admits it in his card to the 'Day' of the 16th. Had there been any doubt when I stated in open convention that he had given such authority, it could have been effectually disproved by going to Dr. Camp, who could be seen from the windows of the convention hall. Mr. McCulloch says in his card that "Mr. Clarkson nominated Dr. Camp without authority, as I am informed." So it seems Mr. McCulloch's sources of information were very bad. Temporary organization was then effected by electing Mr. C. C. McCulloch temporary chairman. His acceptance of that position, in view of the fact that he was no delegate was, to draw it mild, unusual and unprecedented. This was done, too, let it be remembered, over the protest of Falls and a majority of the McLennan county delegation. Mr. McCulloch talks about schemes—let a candid public judge who were the Machiavels and schemers in that convention. He says in his card that he had no special interest in the candidacy of Mr. Kincaid, nor was he his partisan. His acceptance of the temporary chairmanship over protest and the organization of the committee on credentials and permanent organization, subjects him to the charge of being uncandid when he made that statement. As to what followed, I quote from the Mexia Democrat: "Mr. Hardy suggested that Mr. Flint be placed on the committee on permanent organization for McLennan. Kingsbury thought the suggestion out of order, and the chair intimated that he was going to run things to suit himself, and he did." He appointed Clarkson of Falls, Davis of McLennan, and Watson of Limestone. The credentials and list of the delegates furnished the committee, signed by Hon. J. B. Scarborough, chairman, and myself, as secretary of the McLennan County Convention, did not contain the name of Mr. Kingsbury. When the convention re-convened the committee reported Mr. B. M. Burrow, the law partner of Mr. Kincaid, as permanent chairman. They also reported delegates entitled to a seat, and among others Mr. Kingsbury. Here Mr. Hardy moved to amend the report by striking off the name of R. H. Kingsbury, Jr., from the list of delegates; at the same time reciting what my testimony would be, and calling upon me to state the facts to the convention. This amendment, upon motion of Mr. Wm. Davis, was laid upon the table. If Mr. Hardy and myself were wrong and Mr. Kingsbury right, here would have been the place to have determined it. The committee on credentials are but for the convenience of the convention. Their report is not conclusive, but if any contester objection is made to any delegate its final adjudication must be had before the convention. I speak of these matters to show the unalterable predetermination of Mr. Kincaid's friends to nominate him at all hazards. The roll of counties being called for nominations, Falls nominated Wharton, and Limestone, Kincaid; entirely ignoring Dr. Camp. McLennan being called last, and having no nominations, the chair inquired if there were any further nominations; whereupon Mr. Clarkson named the Hon. A. G. Camp. This he had a right to do in the interest of his friend and Falls county's candidate, Mr. Wharton. I seconded Dr Camp's nomination as a matter of courtesy, but stated I would vote for Mr. Kincaid. I further stated that Dr. Camp absolutely demanded that his name come before the convention, and that it be kept there as long as there was any hope of his nomination.

Falls voted for Wharton, Limestone asked for and was granted time to consult, and finally cast six votes solid for Kincaid. I then told the McLennan county delegation that since the Limestone county delegation had failed to obey instructions, thereby perpetrating a fraud on the district, I did not feel bound to countenance or contribute to it by any vote of mine. We then announced that McLennan would vote solid for Kincaid and two for Camp. It required 15½ votes to nominate, hence it will be seen on the first ballot there was no nomination. I was then charged with disobedience of instructions. In answer, I read the instructions of the Limestone county convention to her delegates, and told them that I was answerable for my vote to my principal—the people of McLennan county. I also said I did not propose to hear any complaints as far as the Limestone county delegates were concerned; but if they would abide instructions. McLennan would vote solid for Kincaid. To this they had no immediate answer. The puerile quibbling of Maj. Burrow in his card on the words "instruct" and "recommend" did not then occur to them. They admitted—and I call on every man who was present to bear me witness—that they were instructed, but that it was discretionary. They argued that they were in the exact language instructing them, "to vote for them—Dr. Camp and A. W. Kincaid—as long as there was a reasonable hope of their nomination. What reasonable hope had Dr. Camp? they asked. Mr. Burrow, in his card, propounds the same query. The answer is found by an examination of the ballots. The Limestone New Era, a paper published at Groesbeck, says: "McLennan cast six votes for Camp before Kincaid was declared the nominee, and Falls three for Camp, and would in all probability, with Wharton out of the way, have given Camp seven. These thirteen votes, with Camp's pro rata from Limestone, would have nominated him." These figures I have verified from the minutes of the convention, of which I am a candidate. Had Dr. Camp received this vote he would have represented the choice of a majority of the Democratic voters of the district. He received in McLennan 1184, in Limestone 875. Falls' vote is 2100. The total vote of the district, according to the basis of representation adopted by the convention, was, two years ago, 6,300. Thus we see he would have had nearly two-thirds of the entire Democratic vote of the district. Contra, had Mr. Kincaid been nominated by the ten votes of McLennan and the six votes of Limestone, he would not have represented a majority of the Democratic voters in the district. Falls was, and is, unalterably opposed to him. The Falls county convention, at which he was personally present, tabled resolutions instructing her delegates to vote for him. In the late primary in McLennan he received 2256, and in Limestone 1030; or 3321 in the two counties, which is not a majority in the district. But waiving this view of it, the fact remains that Limestone county had instructed, or recommended if you will, her delegates to pro rate and vote for Camp and Kincaid; and I say that in equity, fairness and good conscience the people of Limestone had a right to expect that their wishes would be regarded. As for myself, I could not sit in acquiescent silence and see such a cowardly and cruel wrong perpetrated against the district, and against a man who has ever worn the white flower of a blameless life. The people of McLennan, when they delegated me the authority to act for them, had but one commission to give. They could give me none to wrong or oppress, or to suffer any kind of wrong or oppression.

But it is denied, while charging me with violation of instructions, that the Limestone county delegates were guilty of a like offense. Mr. Burrow argues that there were no instructions to the Limestone county delegates, but only a recommendation, and a qualified recommendation at that. The disproof of this position is found upon a consideration of the facts. The Limestone convention met last. McLennan county had then instructed her delegates to vote as a unit for A. W. Kincaid. If Limestone desired Mr. Kincaid they had but to adopt similar resolutions, and his nomination was assured. The resolution adopted by the Limestone county convention was verbatim as follows: "We further recommend that our delegates to the judicial and flotorial conventions give the candidates before said convention their pro rata of the votes they received in the primary election held in this county July 14, 1888, and that they continue to vote for them as long as there is a reasonable hope of their nomination." Among other resolutions adopted by the same convention was one as follows: "We endorse the administration of Gov. L. S. Ross and favor his renomination." Will it be argued that this last was no instruction for Gov. Ross, because the word "favor" is used? yet no one will contend that it was not clearly intended as such. To assert that the above resolution, adopted after the Falls and McLennan county convention had met, was not a binding instruction to the Limestone county delegation to pro rate, is a mere piling up of wind—the stating of a proposition that carries with it its own refutation. Nor am I alone in this position. The Limestone New Era, published at Groesbeck, and the Mexia Democrat both condemn in the severest manner the action of the Limestone delegates and denounce them, without reserve, as having violated instructions.

It is true this disobedience of instructions, isolated and alone, constitutes no justification for like action on my part. I admit the general rule, that delegates should obey instructions; but this rule has its exceptions. Whenever the general rule is violated guilt does not attach to the violation unless it appear that the instructions have been abused. The chief aim of a delegate is to subserve his people's interest. Like any other officer he has his latitude and an implied discretion to do that which will accomplish this aim, at all times, however, answerable for the abuse of this discretion.

Was there any abuse of my instructions? It is not charged by any one that I acted as I did from venality or to gratify any anger or ambition of my own. I honestly believed that any other action on my part would have been an acquiescence in a fraud and rather than stain my hands even under the sanction of the democracy, I preferred to adopt the course I did, trusting to a proper understanding of the circumstances by the people for my vindication. It being a district convention, I felt that I owed a duty not only to McLennan county but to the district. I have proved by the inexorable logic of figures that Mr. Kincaid was not the choice of the district. I have set out at considerable length facts, which will be undenied and are undeniable, showing that Mr Kincaid's friends by conspiracy and fraud, were determined to foist him on the district to the detriment of the party and the jeopardy of the ticket. The action of the Limestone county delegates dissolved instructions. Edmund Burke says: "The obedience of instructions is a matter of reason and judgment." What sort of reason is that in which determination precedes discussion, in which one set of men deliberate and another decide, and where those who form the conclusion are one hundred miles away from those who hear the arguments and know the circumstance? There is another matter connected with this memorable convention which requires some notice and that is the impression that has been fastened upon some minds that this was a prohibition and anti-prohibition fight. This rumor has been strengthened because in the late wet and dry campaign Mr. Camp was a prohibitionist and Mr. Kincaid an anti. I have to say of this that I do not know who has given it circulation; but in point of fact it is utterly and absolutely false, as rancorous a falsehood as the most malignant motives could invent. The personel of the participants shows such a statement to be utterly groundless. Opposing the nomination of Mr. A. W. Kincaid were Capt. G. W. Richardson, Capt. B. B. Clarkson and D. H. Hardy, all antis; on the other side were R. H. Kingsbury, Jr., and Mr. Wm. Davis prohibitionists, and I am reliably informed a majority of Limestone county delegates were prohibitionists. It would require no Œdipus to solve the reasons and judge the motives of the actors in that disgraceful scene. Some of them were mere puppets moved by other men, and the part they played, together with some incidental facts, that would tend to throw light upon the subject and expose the true motives of the participants are known, and if necessary the proof can be adduced. As to Mr. McCulloch's card I understand that the voice is the voice of Jacob but the hand is the hand of Esau. But after all the question is not who killed Cock Robin? but was Cock Robin killed? My guilt or innocence have nothing to do with the question of Mr. Kincaid's nomination. In determining that question it is not material whether this delegation or that delegate disobeyed instructions. Napoleon was none the less defeated at Waterloo because Grouchy proved unfaithful to his trust. Mr. Kincaid none the less failed of a nomination because a delegation may have been recreant to their instructions. It is true our sense of fairness recoils from defeating a man by a disobedience of instructions. But when that same man thought that at the beginning of his campaign he could be silent as to the candidacy of a man whose services to the State have been as conspicuous as Mr. Kincaid's life has been obscure, who finding that his defeat was inevitable thought proper to resort to the acts of a trimmer and Mugwump, and who still discovering that the prize was beyond his reach, adopted in the convention the expedients of duplicity and wrong—the last sad refuge of disappointed ambition. In the case of the candidacy of such a man, I say it is well to consider his claims to a nomination before listening to complaints from his friends which only expose the artifice of those who were wicked and the haste of those who were deceived.

At the tenth ballot the chairman, B. M. Burrow ruled that the chair had no right to order the vote of McLennan county cast as a unit, with the declaration that an appeal might be taken to the House, and that he would take the vote on the appeal, not by counties but viva voce. This too, let it be remembered, in the face of the report of the committee on permanent organization, which I quote verbatim, that "Falls county shall have in the convention on all questions 7 votes, Limestone 6 votes and McLennan 10 votes." The motion was never made to reconsider this resolution, which had been unanimously adopted and the appeal was suggested to shift the responsibility of such unparliamentary and outrageous ruling to the members of the convention and make them participes criminis. To properly appreciate its rank injustice let it be recalled that Limestone county had a full, while as before stated McLennan and Falls had but meager delegations. Had the convention been called at any other point in the district this outrage could not have been successfully perpetrated, as the McLennan and Falls county delegates were no doubt deterred from attending at Groesbeck by reason of the distance and expense.

Mr. Burrow further says, that after the viva voce vote on appeal from decision of the chair, the McLennan county vote was ordered to be cast as a unit and Mr. Kincaid declared the nominee. In the name of God, I ask him, why he did not apply the same rule to the Limestone county delegation. They too were instructed and had flagrantly, openly and boastingly violated their instructions. It's a poor rule that won't work both ways. But this would have carried their own principles farther than it was convenient for the conspirators, and so the line was drawn at McLennan. The mote was very apparent in McLennan's eye, but Mr. Burrow with all his wonderful perspicuity could discern no beam in the troubled vision of the Limestone county delegates. Of all absurdities this was the most absurd, of all sophisms that were ever uttered this was the boldest, of all deceptions that were ever attempted to be practiced upon a body of men this was the most flagitious, "gross as a mountain, open, palpable."

But if the chairman had the right to order McLennan county's vote to be cast as a unit; why was it not done on the first ballot. Mr. B. M. Burrow is a lawyer and has, no doubt, heard of that principle which the law terms a stale demand. Has it occurred to him that a demand to have the vote so cast after 10th ballot was not only a stale demand, but a very rotten one; so rotten that it stinks in the nostrils of every man not generoused by prejudice. But if Mr. Burrow had the right to order the McLennan county vote to be cast as a unit at the tenth ballot, he would have had it at the first and the twentieth and hundredth and so on ad infinitum. How could a dead lock be broken in a convention if that principle be correct? The member worn out by fatigue and seeing the impracticability of making a nomination must humbly crave Mr. Burrow's most gracious permission to change his vote. Such a rule does away with the necessity of delegates. The chairman may cast the vote, and hot, sweltering, noisy, turbulent, perspiring conventions are no longer necessary. Mr. Burrow and his coadjutors, if they can lay no claim to greatness, can at least take their place among the world's greatest benefactors. And Mr Kincaid having been nominated by this new and wonderful method of making nominations may exclaim with Pyrrhus, "Another such victory and I am undone."

JNO. F. FLINT.

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