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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The drunken King of Burmah is making preparations for war upon the British. A great insurrection of Mohammedans against the Chinese prevails in Kashgar. Turkey has finally decided to cede Dagestan to Montenegro, and the European fleet will go home.

Owing to the insufficient supply of cereals in Russia, a movement is on foot to prohibit the exportation of grain from the empire. Melkoff, the dictator, is investigating the situation, and will act promptly.

The managers of a Paris newspaper have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The British troops operating against the Boers, in South Africa, are having a pretty lively time of it. One detachment has been carried in a fort, losing its barracks, and another is cooped up some miles distant and living on horseflesh.

A cable dispatch confirms the rumor of the marriage of the Czar of Russia with the Princess Dolgorouki. The Czar's family disapproves, the Czarina is reported to be in the Edinburgh coast. The Grand Duke Constantine and Vladimir went abroad in order that they might not witness the ceremony. The marriage was very private.

The completion of the great Cologne Cathedral was celebrated with great pomp in the city of Cologne. The Emperor William, Count von Moltke, and numerous Princes and Princesses participated in the celebration.

The Pope has summoned the Irish Catholic Bishops to Rome to take into consideration the disturbed condition of Ireland.

A husband named Hutchins was fired at near Baltimore, Md., and shot dead. His driver was shot dead.

The Spanish Minister of Justice has informed the Papal Nuncio that any priest who alludes to politics in his sermons will be expelled from Spain.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A Pittsburgh dispatch of the 12th says the deaths by the direct action upon the Pennsylvania railroad now number twenty-seven, and eight or ten others are not expected to survive. The direct action is making for many among the killed were well known and widely connected.

A man named Carson and two boys undertook to go through a railroad tunnel near Huntington, Va., and were struck by a passenger train and killed.

A child 2 years old, of Elmira, N. Y., has just died of hydrophobia.

Thirty-two deaths have resulted from the Pittsburgh railroad collision.

Wright Smith, of Paterson, N. J., manufacturer of silk goods, has failed, with liabilities amounting to \$250,000.

Two boys, one 12 and the other 8 years of age, were killed at Baltimore, Md., when the latter seized a gun and shot his little companion to death. He was discovered by a neighbor in the act of burying the body of his victim.

The "Ladies' Deposit Bank," of Boston, an institution managed by women, and which has been paying out of its funds, has collapsed, and turns out to have a liability of gigantic proportions. The liabilities amount to about \$500,000, and poor women are the principal victims. The officers of the so-called bank, all of them women, have been arrested.

A serious row occurred at Shelbyville, Ind., a day or two before the recent election, in which Sheriff McKee was killed. Two political meetings were held in the town, Republicans and Democrats respectively. During the afternoon a number of altercations occurred between Democrats and Republicans, but without serious result. Subsequently a row took place in a saloon between Democrats and Republicans, and Sheriff McKee killed the disturbance. He left the saloon and walked down the street with a crowd of men, who followed him to the residence of the Sheriff in the town, passed through the upper part of the left limb, resulting in his death.

Four persons were killed by an accident on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, near Byron, Ill.

John Taylor has been elected President of the Mormon church, vice Brigham Young, deceased.

The Nez Percés Indians of Oregon are again becoming troublesome.

The Academy of Music, on Halsted and Madison streets, Chicago, has been partially destroyed by fire. Loss \$45,000. Several persons were severely hurt by the falling of the roof of the burning theatre.

A fire at Stanton, Mo. killed county, Mich., destroyed the newspaper office of W. H. C. Allen, Webster & Chapman, W. H. C. Allen, J. H. Persons, and D. W. Gardner's stores. The total loss is placed at \$50,000. The insurance will scarcely cover half the loss. The stores destroyed were the principal ones in the village.

Five Detroit firemen were badly injured by an explosion in a burning building.

Michael Carey, of Gratiot, Wis., died of grief within a few minutes after the death of his wife.

Berry, the Indian Agent of Del Norte, Col., has been arrested for complicity in the killing of young Jackson, who was butchered by the Ute Indians. Warrants are also out for the arrest of Hory, Holmes and Cline, of the "United States."

"Two men robbed a stage-coach near Del Norte, Col., carrying away the mail and treasure-box."

The horse distemper has made its appearance in Chicago in a mild form.

Seven persons were killed and four seriously wounded in Chicago, by the bursting of what is termed a "cooker," in Hans & Powell's distillery.

A fierce railroad war has been raging between the main lines running southwest from Chicago. The trouble was inaugurated by a cut in passenger rates between that city and St. Louis, on the part of the Western road. The Chicago and Alton at once assumed a belligerent attitude, and the cutting was kept up until fares between Chicago and St. Louis were reduced to nominally nothing. Tickets were sold as low as 70 cents. Finally the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads became involved in the struggle, and limited tickets between Chicago and Kansas City were sold for 50 cents over all four of the competing lines. Thousands of au-

JAS. W. McEWEEN Editor

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NUMBER 37.

## THE SOLID SOUTH.

Three Southern Governors United Indorse Gen. Hancock's Declaration Against Southern Claims—No Legislation in Any Way Providing for the Consideration or Payment of Such Claims Ought to be Approved by the President.

(From the New York World.)

On the 28th of September last the editor of the World addressed the following letter to each of the Governors of the States which, taken together, make up what it has become the fashion to call the "Solid South."

SEPTEMBER 28, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of asking your co-operation in a measure which I think, at this stage of the campaign, to be of great and immediate benefit to the constitutional cause. The letter of Gen. Hancock, which I enclose, has had a most beneficial effect throughout the North and West. It is, indeed, the letter which the radicals are trying to counteract by asserting that it will be supported by the Southern people in the position which he has taken. As a matter of fact, it is not only supported by the Southern people, but by the members of the radical party, even I am sure, though Maryland is not included in the "Solid South," it has occurred to me that a brief and outspoken indorsement of Hancock's position in regard to the "rebel claims" by the leading men of the South would have a most important effect upon the minds of the Northern people, and, therefore, on receiving this letter, to telegraph to me, as early as possible, authority to sign in your behalf the following brief statement:

"The undersigned cordially agree with the Democratic candidate for the Presidency that no legislation providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in rebellion, or who aided or abetted the rebellion, ought to be approved by the President."

To this letter the following replies have already been received from the Governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, and from the Hon. Edmund Ruffin, United States Attorney General under President Lincoln, has just died at St. Louis.

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The 150th anniversary of the settlement of Baltimore has just been celebrated with great pomp by the people of that city.

The steambark Joe Bryerly, from Shreveport for New Orleans, with 1,200 bales of cotton on board, burned near the mouth of the Red river.

The Southern cotton crop has suffered seriously, in consequence of the wet weather. The cotton bolls are rotting in their cups during a fierce performance at Little Rock, Ark., creating the wildest consternation among the spectators, who were mostly negroes. The animals were roared, however, before they could do any damage.

A fire on the wharf at Charleston, S. C., destroyed two or three cotton warehouses, and one steamship, besides doing a good deal of other property. The total loss is about \$200,000; insured for five companies.

It is said that Secretary Schurz will decide to give St. Louis a new census enumeration for which it asks, although Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, is convinced that the enumeration just made is substantially correct.

A vigorous campaign with plenty of money and numerous speakers will be undertaken by the Republicans in Virginia. The division of the Democrats leads their opponents to hope for success. Congressional candidates will be run in every district, and perhaps two of them will be elected.

We print below the electoral vote of the different States of the Union:

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The number necessary to a choice is 185.

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Wednesday, Nov. 3, is the Canadian Thanksgiving day.

Two steamers brought to New York, last week, \$1,007,000 in gold and \$15,000 in silver.

Cats. In the middle ages cats, once the object of veneration in Egypt, were in France looked upon as satanic agents, and were burned alive. In Paris every St. John's day a number of the abhorred animals were heaped up in baskets and bags in the Place de Greve, to afford an auto-da-fé, the sovereign himself setting fire to the pile.

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A Democratic House at its last session buried scores of these "claims" in the "tomb of the Capetians," and many of the adverse reports were made by Southern men. Refer our dear friends to these adverse reports by way of quieting their apprehensions. Very truly yours,  
 C. B. CYRUS,  
 Senator from South Carolina.

NAEVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 6.

SIR: I fully and heartily approve, in all its parts, of the many letters of Gen. Hancock on the subject of Southern claims. The notion that the Government could ever pay a premium upon acts menacing its own existence has never obtained a place in the minds of Southern Democrats. If such claims have ever threatened the treasury it has been under Republican rule, and to single out individuals for payment out of the universal loss and wreck would nowhere be more manifestly unjust than in the South. The masses of the Southern people are repudiating the war as a national crime, and are not only repudiating the war, but the sectional policy. They are doing this by their own independent action, and not by the action of any equal laws and a broad national policy.

JAMES L. BAILEY,  
 Senator from Tennessee.

BAILEY, Oct. 5, 1880.

SIR: I have given Gen. Hancock's letter on the subject of Southern claims the most careful consideration, and I am fully convinced that you will see from the report of my speech in Philadelphia on the 21st inst., which is enclosed. Yours truly,  
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during the next fortnight, so that I am unable to make such appointments for public meetings as you propose. My impressions about the present canvass have been freely expressed to my friends, and may be summed up in a few paragraphs.

I have always felt that whenever the Democratic party—North and South—frankly accepted the results of the war and nominated a candidate for President who was a firm and steady friend of the Union throughout the struggle, I could then, as a war Democrat, honestly resume my former political relations with the Union.

Hancock, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Union army; his affirmation of the inviolability of the war, and his denunciation of the unlawfulness of all reclamations set up by those who took part in the rebellion; the general favor his nomination has received in the South—these are the "solid" support the South given to a Union soldier—remove the causes which have for some time alienated me from my old political associates, and I should cheerfully unite with them now to promote the election of their worthy candidate.

The people do not sympathize with the struggle of the leaders of the Republican party to perpetuate their power. The earnestness of Lincoln, the strength of Seward, the enthusiasm of Sumner, and the courage of Grant are followed by the rivalries, jealousies and intrigues exhibited in the Chicago Convention. The patriotic zeal which animated these great men of the Republican party of the past seemed to have degenerated in their successors to a mere strife for patronage and place, and days were spent in bitter contention about candidates without presenting to the country any real benefit to the people, or any real welfare. The paramount question to be settled by the leaders at Chicago seemed to be the order of their succession to the Presidency.

It is reasonable that the inevitable change in the political control of the Government, which is no doubt imminent, shall take place under safe conditions. It is not for me to propose any party candidate, but I do propose that the examples of our own and other great men of the past be followed, and that every year be to be anticipated, and that the Government be placed in the hands of a man who is a true patriot, and a true friend of the Union.

Republicans and Democrats who united with so much satisfaction in electing Gen. Grant do not seriously doubt the fitness of Gen. Grant to be elected President. The supporters of Gen. Grant and the party that has now nominated Gen. Grant, Gen. Arthur must have confidence in military men, and in the support of the great Republic. The supporters of Gen. Grant must have confidence in military men, and in the support of the great Republic.

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