MEMPHIS APPEAL
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MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : : MAY 1, 1880

THE MASS-MEETING TO-DAY.

The Democracy of Shelby county will hold a mass-meeting at the courthouse, in this city, to-day. It is hoped there will be a general attendance, as we are upon the eve of one of the most exciting political campaigns that has ever been fought since the organization of the government. The work to be done to-day concerns not only our county and State elections, but embraces the great national contest so near at hand. It is, therefore, important that all Democrats should attend and counsel together. There must be two political parties in this, as in every free country, and in all parts of it. Woe to the country in which one political party is so powerful that exposures of its frauds and incapacity cannot dislodge it. The great battle in November will be between the Democrats and Republicans. In this county the banner of the Nationals still rustles, impatient of restraint; but if it must be unfurled, then the Democrats, who have not invited a conflict, but offered the olive branch of peace, will not shrink from the trial, but plant its flag in every civil district in the county. In such a contest both the Nationals and the Democrats may be defeated, but the vote at the polls will show upon whom the responsibility rests. But a great party like that of the Democratic party, organized in every county in the Union, should maintain its organization. Every county in the United States, from Maine to Texas, and from Oregon to South Carolina, is organizing for the elections of this year, and it would be a sad commentary on the cowardice of the Democracy of Shelby county if we alone prove recreant to duty, and, instead of joining the Democratic legions marching to victory, should strike our colors, and commence dickering, bartering and trading. The Democracy of Shelby county is made of sterner stuff. It devolves upon the mass-meeting to-day to restore the hopes and to revive the energies of the Shelby county Democracy. It must rekindle the watch-fires and light up an enthusiastic ardor, of which former victories were the legitimate results. Democrats of Shelby! You are they who achieved these glorious victories. If the same spirit still lives in your breasts, you can rescue the county again. If you are tired of your party, turn against it and vote the Republican ticket, or throw your vote away upon some ephemeral party without national organization, and kept alive with the sole view of providing for hungry office-seekers. If you desire the restoration of venality and corruption—in short, if you desire the return of that rule which impoverished the south, abandon the Democratic party, which, since its restoration to power in the southern States, has righted great wrongs, redressed public grievances, lightened public burdens, and made the hearts of the southern people rejoice with brighter hopes. The grand old Democratic party of Shelby county must maintain its organization intact. It is an integral part of the National Democracy, which is marching to victory, and which will make the fight until the government shall have been brought to its ancient constitutional land-marks; until corruptionists, usurpers and the enemies of constitutional liberty shall have been hurled from the power they have desecrated. It is important, therefore, that we consider well the means of preserving its efficient organization. Among the most important of these means are mutual concessions and a spirit of forbearance and toleration among all who are opposed to Radical restoration to power in Shelby county. The Nationals and the Democrats of this county are not enemies. They are bound together by common principles, common sympathies, common interests, a common destiny, and they should be united in the support of the common cause and the same ticket.

GRANT CALLED A LIAR.

We cannot believe that an ex-President of the United States is so forgetful of the exalted station he has filled as to be guilty of the baseness of telling a willful and deliberate falsehood. We shall therefore vindicate Ex President Grant from the slanders of the Republicans, who accuse him of strolling over the country retailing unmitigated lies. General Grant said, in his Cairo speech:

> It has been my good fortune to have just passed through a little bit of every one of the southern States lately in the rebellion, and it is gratifying to me, and I know it will be to you, that in every one of them scenes, decorations and speeches were much the same as we hear here to-day. The stars and stripes were floating everywhere. *A great portion of the speaker in every instance were men who in the conflict wore the gray, and the speeches which they made show their devotion to the flag for which we fought, and which is all we asked of them, that they should respect and honor the flag and become good citizens* and hereafter if it should be assailed by a foreign foe that they should unite with us as one people. From the assurances they give I believe they are sincere, and I hope they expressed the sentiments of the great majority, for, united as one people, united as generous rivals in building up our several States for the whole Union, and in a feeling of loyalty for that flag, we are a great people, the greatest nation in the world. To stand divided we are too nearly equal, man to man, to be a great and prosperous people. Let us hope that there may be a genuine union of sentiment, a generous rivalry in building up our several States, and national pride above state pride.

Again, in his Bloomington, Illinois, speech, the ex-President said:

> It may be appropriate on this occasion to refer to my trip through the southern States and to what I have seen while traveling. I have been gratified at my reception in all the recently rebellious states. I passed from Philadelphia to Florida on my way to Havana, and on my return came via Texas from Mexico, thus passing through all the rebellious States, and it will be agreeable to all to know that hospitality was tendered me at every city through which I passed and accepted in nearly all of them by me. The same decorations were seen in every State that are seen here to-night. The Union flag floated over us everywhere, and the eyes of the people of these States are as familiar with its colors as yours, and look upon us as *guaranteeing to them all the rights and privileges of a free people without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.* In most of the states upon the reception committees, side by side, were men that wore the blue and men that wore the gray, and reception addresses were made in part by those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray. *We have no reason to doubt that those who were the gray will fulfill all they have promised in loyalty to the flag and the nation.*

The stalwarts are laboring with great industry to prove that the ex-President, in bearing testimony to the loyalty of the southern people, tells arrant falsehoods. And the strangest thing is that the most zealous supporters of Grant for a third term are the most zealous in their efforts to prove their candidate an arrant liar. Grant said in his Cairo speech that the men who wore the gray were devoted to the flag for which he fought. But John A. Logan, the champion third-termer of Illinois, charges his candidate with falsehood when he says the southern people are traitors. In his speech at Bloomington, Illinois, General Grant said that after an extended tour through the southern States he was able to say that the southern people "guaranteed to all the rights and privileges of a free people, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude;" that "they were loyal to the flag of the nation." But Boutwell and Banks charge the ex-President with falsehood, for they declare that the southern people are "traitors," "assassins," "bulldozers," "murderers" and "disloyal to the flag." General Grant tells the country that everything is lovely and serene in the south; that our people are peaceful and loyal. But the stalwarts say he is unworthy of belief, as the south is a hell on earth, where inoffensive Republicans are murdered for amusement. For once the APPEAL comes to the vindication of General Grant. In this effort on the part of Logan, Boutwell, Banks and others to convict the ex-President of falsehood, the sympathies of the southern people are with the maligned and slandered aspirant for the third term. Grant has told the truth. The south is loyal, it is peaceful, and above all things else desires an obliteration of sectional hatreds. The south has everything to gain by peace, everything to lose by sectional strife.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

A Budget of News that Reached us by Cable Yesterday—The Russian Nihilists Fleeing from the Wrath to Come—Bismarck Opposed to Gladstone.

The Irish Home-Rulers having a Stormy Time of it—The American Officers Kindly Feted—Chinese Preparing for War—Edinburgh and His Sister of Lorne.

LONDON, April 30.—Nos. 127, 128 and 129 Aldersgate street were burned this morning. It is feared that six employes of Hodgkins & Tracer, wholesale druggists, were burned to death.

THE PORTUGUESE WANT RUSSIAN HELP.

BERLIN, April 30.—A Portuguese special agent is expected at St. Petersburg to request Russian support against China in connection with the Macoa affair.

THE GERMAN COASTING TRADE.

BERLIN, April 30.—The reichstag has adopted the coasting trade bill, substituting for the first two paragraphs the amendment offered by Roggerman, national liberal, providing that the rights of the coasting trade shall be accorded alike to foreign and German vessels, but at the same time enacting that these privileges may, by imperial ordinance, be partially or altogether refused to ships of a state which partially or entirely exclude German vessels from their coasting trade or only admit them to such traffic under onerous conditions. The amendment was carried in spite of the opposition of Secretary Hoffman.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS FETED IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, April 30.—Captain Potter and eight other officers, of the ship Constellation, will attend the Mansion house ball and participate in the Galway festivities.

DISORDERLY LAND MEETING IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, April 30.—A disorderly land meeting took place in the rotunda, Parnell presiding. Some personal encounters occurred.

ABDURRAHMIN KHAN SUBMITS.

LONDON, April 30.—Abdurrahmin Khan announces his willingness to submit to the British. He has remitted a part of the revenue of Turkestan pending an English settlement.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S BIRTHDAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—On the anniversary of the emperor's birthday a reception was held at the Winter palace. Extraordinary envoys from Germany and Austria, and deputations from the German regiment of which the czar is honorary colonel, attended. Much importance is attached to the presence of the envoys from Vienna, as none ever attended on a similar occasion. The Berlin *Post* connects the circumstance with the possibility of a renewal of the alliance of the emperors.

NIHILIST EXODUSTERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—A revolutionist named Sastka, who robbed the treasury of Kharson last summer, has been arrested. A large number of nihilists have left Russia.

THE PORTE AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—The Porte, in a note to its ambassadors, denies all responsibility for the Montenegrin trouble. It declares that the Turkish authorities have strictly conformed to the convention, and decline to reoccupy the positions taken by the Albanians. Two thousand men have been sent to Scutari.

THE FRENCH DUTY ON PETROLEUM.

PARIS, April 30.—The chamber of deputies has resolved to reduce the duty on unrefined petroleum to ten francs and refined petroleum to fifteen francs.

THE CHINESE PREPARING FOR WAR.

LONDON, April 30.—Advices from Shanghai state that the position is very unsettled, and that the future of all business is unsatisfactory and in a critical state, owing to the uneasiness caused by the state of affairs at Pekin and the probability of war with Russia. All sorts of orders are said to have been issued with reference to doing business with foreigners. A correspondent states that he and his countrymen, who are Englishmen, have been requested by the authorities at Pekin to look after themselves and to prepare for any emergency.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 30.—The new members of the house of commons were sworn in to-day. Those objecting to take the oath were permitted to affirm.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE LIBERALS.

LONDON, April 30.—Sir A. D. Hayter has been appointed junior lord of the treasury, and Lord Kensington comptroller of the household.

A. Wellesby Peelbeen has been appointed under-secretary for the house department. Lord Richard Grosvenor will succeed W. P. Adams as the liberal whip.

THE CAUSE OF THE ADVANCE IN SILVER.

LONDON, April 30.—Yesterday's rise in the price of silver was in consequence of the announcement that the amount of India council bills offered Wednesday next would be reduced five lacs, making a reduction of one hundred thousand pounds in the weekly total since the commencement of the India financial year. This caused a decided improvement in the rates of exchange on India and China, and the silver market naturally became very firm, though there was no business done in consequence of the exhaustion of supplies.

AN ATTACK ON THE JEWS.

VIENNA, April 30.—During a fire at Grusback, Moravia, some malicious persons incited a mob to attack the Jews. One Jew was mortally wounded, another had his hand cut off, and the others were saved with the utmost difficulty.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY RESIGNED.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch from Rome says that the cabinet council, after a prolonged sitting, decided that the ministers should place their resignations in the hands of the king. Premier Cairoli has gone to the Quirinal for that purpose.

BISMARCK AND THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 30.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that it is probable that the reichstag, which has recently been ill-attended, will be closed on the tenth of May. Grave doubts are entertained as to whether the same deputies will ever assemble again. Bismarck declared to some political friends his firm intention of going to the house when the commercial treaty with Austria was debated, for the purpose of officially expressing his views on the political situation.

THE NEW REFORM BILL FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 30.—The *Standard* says it has reason to believe that the government does not contemplate the introduction of a bill for the redistribution of parliamentary seats until the census of 1881 is ascertained. It follows that the new reform bill could not be laid before parliament until 1882.

BISMARCK REGRETS THE VICTORY OF GLADSTONE.

LONDON, April 30.—Bismarck deeply and sincerely regrets the victory of the liberals in England.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

LONDON, April 30.—The rumor that Count Karolti is about to vacate his post as ambassador from Austria at London is unfounded.

HE WON'T HAVE TURKEY.

LONDON, April 30.—Lord Beaconsfield has declined the ambassadorship at Constantinople.

TROUBLE IN CRETE.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch from Berlin reports that the governor-general of Crete has been hastily summoned to his post in consequence of some trouble on the island.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

LONDON, April 30.—The duke of Edinburgh landed at Valentia yesterday. He was waited upon by a relief deputation and escorted to the Anglo-American cable station, where arrangements had been made to insure direct communication with the Princess Louise at Ottawa.

A BLINDING SNOW STORM.

OTTAWA, April 30.—It is piercing cold and a northerly wind prevails accompanied with a blinding snow-storm.

A SIGNAL FAILURE.

LONDON, April 30.—A Dublin dispatch to the *Times* says that Parnell's great national land conference yesterday was a signal failure.

WHEAT DECLINES IN PARIS.

LONDON, April 30.—A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says that wheat has declined considerably, and the position of the American and French corn syndicates is considered precarious.

CANADA'S CONTINGENT.

OTTAWA, April 30.—In the house of commons Sir John Macdonald said that no such proposal as that the Dominion should be made liable to furnish a contingent in case of England engaging in hostilities with a foreign country was ever made or thought of either by the imperial or Dominion governments.

THE GERMAN MINISTRY DEFEATED.

BERLIN, April 30.—In the reichstag yesterday the coasting trade bill was defeated, being the third measure carried against the government in three days. Rumors of a dissolution increase, but before the reichstag can be dismissed several important government measures must be disposed of, including the socialist and usury laws, the bill to combat the rinderpest and the commercial treaties with Austria and Belgium.

WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

PARIS, April 30.—The return billiard match between Slosson and Vignaux will not take place, Slosson having left Paris some days ago.

TO BE WOUND UP.

BERLIN, April 29.—In consequence of the refusal of the reichstag to grant a subsidy to the directors of the German South Sea trading company, it was resolved to summon a meeting of the shareholders to appoint liquidators to wind up the affairs of the company.

IN TO OKLAHOMA AT LAST.

Fifty Men in Squads of Five Under Intelligent Guides Invade the Indian Territory with the

Intention of Making their Homes there as Permanent Settlers—What will the Government Do?

KANSAS CITY, April 29.—A special to the *Times*, from South Haven, Kansas, states that a movement has at last been made into the Indian Territory. Fifty men, in squads of five to eight, crossed at different points along the line of the Nation early last Saturday morning, and as their determination was to travel the next twenty-four hours without stopping, they doubtless reached their selected spot by noon to-day. They were supplied with horses and ten wagons, carrying the equipage and thirty days provisions. They gathered near the line from Thursday to Friday night; resting for the start at the farmers' houses, the center of the columns being Bitter creek, and the extreme right extending to Meridian creek, south of New Haven. They would converge to a common point at an agreed point about fifteen miles below the line. Squad No. 1 was under the care of W. B. Jones, H. D. Greeley, and H. B. Scott. No. 2 was under Samuel Sackett and John Crow. No. 3 was officered by C. M. Weir, A. C. Calvert, and H. Smith. No. 4 by Jarrett and Houghton, and No. 5 was to fall in from Arkansas City with seventeen men and two wagons. H. L. Hill was the leader of the four scouts that accompanied the expedition. Captain D. L. Payne, the commander of this expedition, is personally in command, and his heart is in the work to that extent that nothing but actual force can turn him from his purpose. From where they cross the line of the Territory the selected town site is about one hundred miles—as beautiful a spot, and surrounded on all sides by as fine a country as can be found on the continent. These men are not backed by any of the many railroads or town municipalities that are so deeply interested in the question of opening the Territory. They are men of generally small means—largely farmers—who are seeking homes, and who are guided in this struggle for their families and civilization by an association known as the "Southwest colonization company," the majority of whom live in Wichita, Wellington, Arkansas City and the adjoining country. They have arranged their town company so that if they do succeed in their enterprise they will hold the commanding town of the Territory—the future State capital—and the common railroad center of all that section. Their organization is such that they can, if they so wish, dictate terms for railroads to be built through their country, and they expect before their second delegation is turned out by the soldiers the people generally will have made a start, and with their families, their "sisters, their cousins and their aunts" will be pouring in there in such a stream that the government will cease to "gnaw a file"—abandon the field forever and let the star of empire take its course.

IN VANITY FAIR.

SARAH DOUDNEY.

["This Fair is no new erected business, but a thing of ancient standing."—*The Pilgrim's Progress.*]

Through the mist of these delicate curtains of lace
The May-light of old London shines down on her face,
And she, with the tears in her beautiful eyes,
Looks up to the wandering sunbeam and sighs;
A sigh that is born of a yearning regret
For banks where the velvety mosses are wet;
For fields where she gathered the buttercup gold,
And the hedges where hawthorns are sweet as of old;
But she bartered their bloom for such gems as they wear
In Vanity Fair.

Now, the fashion and pomp of this Fair are as gay
As when Bunyan, the dreamer, was there in his day;
The buying and selling go on just the same,
And beauty is bought for a ring and a name;
Lord Carnal Delight and the rest of the crew
Bid high for a face that is lovely and new;
Sweet Lily was fresh from those fair country bowers,
Where she grew with her sisters, the slender white flowers;
And his lordship perceived that such whiteness was rare
In Vanity Fair.

So the bargain was made, and the Lily was sold;
Yet the belle of the Fair keeps some longing untold;
Her spirit goes back to the happy old days,
To simpler companions and holier ways,
And the mystical light of a city divine
Seems now through these wandering sunbeams to shine;
But the vision is banished, the fancies depart,
She that lives in the world learns to silence her heart,
And she smiles the trained smile that the courtly ones wear
In Vanity Fair.

Gardez bien, my lady, those fanciful dreams
Might have fitted your home amid pastures and streams;
You might weep on you listed in days long ago,
But the Fair has denounced all emotion as "low;"
And as to that city celestial, they say
Mr. Two-tongues, the parson, explains it away.
Rejoice in your charms and the homage they win,
Take your fill of the sweet, though it savors of sin,
Till the fruit turns to ashes, the joy to despair,
In Vanity Fair.

BLAINE,

Because of His Anti-Chinese Policy, secures a Tight Grip on the Republicans of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—After a brief recess to enable the various districts to select delegates to the State convention, the convention reassembled at fifteen minutes past eight o'clock. A discussion arose over a proposition to amend the report of the committee on resolutions and instruct the delegation to vote for Blaine until his name was withdrawn, and then to vote as a unit for the choice of the majority of the California delegation. After a long debate the amendment was voted down—yeas, 122; nays, 124. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted. The following nominations for delegates to the Chicago convention was made by districts and confirmed by the convention: J. C. Wilderling, Alex. Sharon, Samuel Musgrove, Socrates Huff, J. K. Doak, Creed Haymond, E. A. Davis, Joseph Russ, H. T. Fairbanks, Lieutenant-Governor John Mansfield, D. S. Payne and F. M. Smiley. Alternates—G. A. Fisher, C. M. Kinne, C. J. French, J. A. Benson, James Foster, J. R. Johns, John G. Scott, F. A. Leech, S. G. Hilborn, William Smith, Charles Sherman and J. P. Stearns. All delegates present came before the convention and pledged themselves to carry out the instructions. It was resolved that the credentials of absent delegates and alternates be placed in the custody of the state central committee until those claiming them should similarly pledge themselves. A resolution was adopted urging the appointment of Congressman Horace Davis as a member of the National Republican convention for California. Also declaring Newton Booth the choice of California for Vice President. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Whittaker Investigation.

WEST POINT, April 30.—In the Whittaker inquiry case, Hagen, the expert, said: "I am prepared to testify that the handwriting of the specimens numbered 8, 9 and 10 is the handwriting of the person who wrote the note and contents addressed to Cadet Whittaker." Replying to questions, Hagen stated that he had noticed some attempt to disguise in one other handwriting than that of the anonymous note; the handwriting is one of the sentences submitted to him; he had asked for additional specimens of this hand, and found in it one or two resemblances to the anonymous note, but not sufficient to warrant an opinion. The recorder had no more witnesses ready, and the court adjourned to next Tuesday.

H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, New York:

GENTLEMEN—I have tried your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for "Bright's disease," with which I have been afflicted for the last two years, and it has done wonders for me. I believe it is the only cure known for that terrible disease, and it is with pleasure that I write this testimony in its favor. You are at liberty to use this in any way you see proper, to benefit suffering humanity. Truly yours,
JAS. S. PRESCOTT,
North Union, Ohio.
Shakers' Society, Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, Ohio.

They were not Killed.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—A dispatch from Los Vegas, New Mexico, contradicts the report circulated here yesterday that Joseph Brown and party had been murdered by the Indians at or near White Oaks.

Important Appointment.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The President nominated Orange Ferris, of New York, second auditor of the treasury, vice Mr. French, deceased.

Resumed.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The Vulcan steel works of this city resumed operations in all departments on a basis of prices adopted by the company.

RICHER in bone and fat producing materials than all others are Malt Bitters.

TENNESSEE'S

Educational Pioneers—A Complete and Very Interesting View of the Past One Hundred Years—From the Log-Cabin School to the Imposing University.

The Men who Labored with Zeal, Often without Adequate Recompense, to Build Up a System that should Make Learning Easy for the Humblest.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, April 30.—There was a large gathering of the *elite* of Nashville and the visitors now in the city at the capitol to-night to hear the address of Mr. Doak, of the *American*. His subject was "The Educational Pioneers of Tennessee." He was listened to with much interest, being occasionally interrupted by applause. There was great propriety in selecting Mr. Doak for this work. Besides his eminent fitness on the score of attainment and experience, there was the fact of his being only the second in descent from one of the first and best of the educators of Tennessee. He was, therefore, eminently qualified to speak, and, as will be seen from what follows, justified the selection by an address that every educator in the State and every lover of education in the State must thank him for.

The Educational Pioneers of Tennessee.

Taking our stand in imagination upon the summit of the century which has just closed with the year 1779, a glorious prospect lies spread out before us. From the granite peaks of the Alleghanies to the bold escarpments of the table land, from the western precipices of the Cumberland mountains to the broad Mississippi, rolling hills, beautiful valleys, grassy plains, threaded by crystal streams and great rivers, lie silent, untenanted, a lovely land of death, the graveyard of a departed race, the battle and hunting-ground of hostile savages from the north and from the south. The claim of France to this territory has been extinguished in the treaty of France, the claim of Spain still lingers on the tenure of England, to shadow faintly the title of our own ancestors and then to fade away forever. The territory beneath our feet is an unbroken wilderness, save that here and there the blue smoke curls up from the camp of the savage on the war-path or the hunt, and yonder in the east a few rude cabins stand grimly on the picket-line of advancing civilization. Standing here on the summit of the century just closing, a million and a half of freemen behold a sublime spectacle as they glance along the crests of the intervening years with their social, religious and political progress, their giant, physical, intellectual and moral struggles, down to the beginning of the century, where, at two distant points stand Davidson and Watauga settlements — Anglo-Saxon civilization just bursting from the bud and unfolding toward a glorious fruitage. The communities planted on the eastern coast have burst their confining barriers and overflowed the plains beyond. Within the century these settlements have overspread the intervening territory, wrested the country from savage claimants on the north and on the south, conquered forest and canebrake, overcome the difficulties and endured the hardships of pioneer life, settled the western district, and furnished hardy settlers to the south, southwest and west.

VIRGINIA

has been called the "Mother of Presidents;" Tennessee has won the yet prouder titles of the "Volunteer State" and the "Mother of States." She is entitled to the still nobler distinction of having been the leader in the southwest in religious, moral and political progress; the dispenser of learning, training the sons and daughters of surrounding States, and sending her own educated, ambitious and adventurous young men forth as ministers, teachers, politicians, lawyers, soldiers and planters. Tennessee has been the stage whereon almost every opinion has had an opportunity to demonstrate its value. The valor of Tennesseans has been exhibited in innumerable conflicts with savages at home, in Indian wars in the southwest, in three great foreign wars and in one mighty internal revolution. Her statesmen have impressed themselves on the policy of the country. Prolific in seats of learning, the nursery of soldiers, a hive of population such as the "north poured never forth from her frozen loins," Tennessee has exercised a tremendous influence on the progress of America. From the day when this young community, with only slight ties of allegiance and loose bonds of connection with the Union and with the older States, hung wavering in the balance between Union and independence, Tennessee has been the theater of conflicting opinions. The determined attitude of our ancestors forced a tardy recognition of the right to the free navigation of the Mississippi; within her borders was the earliest agitation, in the form in which it became a living issue, of that great question which almost rent the Union in twain. Here was the scene of three great church conflicts, wars of intellectual giants. The contest within the Presbyterian church, which resulted in the formation of the great popular branch, the Cumberland Presbyterian church; the Hopkinsian or new and old school controversy, and the warfare waged between all branches of Calvinists and Armenians, enlisted on all sides men whose learning and ability would have done credit to older communities. When the past century, with its physical, religious, intellectual and political struggles shall loom up through the misty veil of ages, it will stand forth as the romance era of Tennessee, the age of Titanic conflict when intellectual giants piled Essa on Pelion. Looking around us to-day,

AFTER ONE CENTURY

of growth, when the State is just emerging from the period of infancy, we see the results: A million and a half of freemen, in possession of a fertile soil, beneath benignant skies, with unlimited resources and a remarkable capacity for varied production and industry, stand ready to grapple with and to solve the social, religious, political and industrial problems which confront them. Through wise statesmanship, the clogging conditions of remoteness and isolation have been overcome; through stern endurance, the wreck and waste of war have been repaired. Our churches, colleges, academies and schoolhouses; our law-abiding, peaceful communities, the growing thrift and industry, attest the existence here of a vigorous and progressive people. Hardy pioneers, able statesmen, gifted politicians and heroic soldiers have contributed their part to this fabric; but the men who have woven the intellectual texture, with its ingrained morality, must be credited with the nobler part. Those who have directed the process by which the plastic mind of youth imbibed the wisdom and learning of the old world and of the older States; those who have instilled into the youth the sturdy spirit, the lofty morality, the high sense of duty, the courage and the power of adapting themselves and their stores of knowledge to the conditions of a new country, have built as silently as the coral builders of continents and as durably. Whence came the men, and from what distant sources flowed the streams of influence which have wrought these results and trained here those who have laid the foundations of society in the southwest? North Carolina furnished the larger part of our population, and Virginia came next, and next to these South Carolina and Pennsylvania. It is no gratifying proof of legitimacy that in one of our census reports North Carolina stood first in illiteracy, Virginia second and Tennessee third. From the earliest settlements in North Carolina, in the middle of the seventeenth century, down to the revolution, we find many acts for the encouragement of an orthodox ministry and vestries, provisions for courthouses, jails, stocks and pillories, and very few for the encouragement of learning, not above ten in all. One colonial governor made an earnest appeal to the colonial assembly, and about the beginning of the eighteenth century, when there was not a church, and not more than one—if there was one—school in the province, Mr. Blair, aided by Bishop Compton of London, with an offer of twenty pounds from the king for teachers and preachers, induced a few to enter a field where the harvest was ripe and the laborers few. The first efforts in the cause of education were made by the established church, and a few earnest men by herculean labor established a few schools. But at the end of royal government, Martin says, there were but two schools in the whole province of North Carolina. He neglected the schools of the Scotch Presbyterian settlements of Mecklenburg. That they had made considerable progress is shown by the fact that already, before the revolution, they were sending their sons to complete their education at Princeton, New Jersey. Among these were Dr. Brevard, the author of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, and our own Craighead. After the revolution, a constitutional provision, the act establishing the University of North Carolina—an institution which has trained many of our most illustrious men—and two acts establishing schools in this Territory and provision in lands for education, indicate the deep interest of our mother State in the cause of education, when, after a century of struggles against proprietary and royal government, they succeeded in obtaining a government of their own choice. Virginia was a little more favored.

THE FIRST EFFORT TO ESTABLISH A ... SCHOOL

was ended ... Indian massacre, ... the eighteenth century, ... except ... the oldest and at one time the ... most important school in America, was established by the efforts of the governor and others, aided by Mr. Blair and Bishop Compton. The only Virginia school whose direct influence on education in Tennessee I have been able to trace is Augusta academy, founded by Robert Alexander, changed in 1776 to Liberty hall, presided over after 1782 by Rev. Wm. Grahame, endowed by the great Washington and changed to Washington college, presided over by the peerless Lee, and now Washington and Lee. At that school were trained two of the educational pioneers of Tennessee, Doak and Carrick. In both North Carolina and Virginia learning was at a low ebb and popular diffusion of knowledge by schools almost unknown. Governor Berkely, of Virginia, fairly expressed the condition of both States when he said of Virginia: "Every man instructs his children according to his ability; but, I thank God, there are no free schools or printing." Domestic instruction, however, at the hands of a people compelled to adapt themselves to an almost total lack of schools was far more general and thorough than would be deemed possible to one surrounded by different conditions. One of the most potent influences in early and later education in Tennessee was the college of New Jersey, at Princeton. The *alumni* of that great institution, and their sons and pupils from North Carolina and Virginia, and later from Tennessee, have exercised a great influence on our progress, which has been for one century's growth rapid almost beyond comparison, especially when we reflect that Tennessee has furnished educational facilities for the southwest and sent thousands of her own educated sons into new fields. It seems an almost invidious task to select a few from among the names of the silent workers who have trained the youth of Tennessee and of the southwest. Hundreds of men from throughout the State—men of high intellectual attainments and of great culture have left their impress upon society and their influence imbedded in the social fabric to last as long as western civilization. Among them are a few who may be fitly called pioneers. Martin academy, afterward Washington college, was the first school established west of the Alleghanies, chartered by North Carolina in 1783. Dr. Samuel Doak, the founder and first president, was a native of Virginia, a graduate of Princeton, under Dr. Witherspoon in 1775—a man of great ability and force of character—of great learning, especially in the classics. He was a member of the convention of the rebel State of Franklin, and author of a clause favoring education in the rejected constitution. In the pulpit and in the school-room, in social and in public life, he exerted a wide and beneficent influence. The hardships of

THE PIONEER TEACHER AND PREACHER

were fully illustrated in his life. Soon after his arrival in Tennessee, his young wife, in his absence, was startled by the savage war-whoop and barely escaped with her sleeping infant to a friendly copse. Once he dismissed his congregation with a brief benediction and led the male members against the savage foe. At another time he led his entire school to meet the Indians. The fittest commentary on his life is that, though somewhat imperious in the line of legitimate authority, he died revered, and left a name which is still a household word throughout the entire eastern part of the State. Davidson academy was the second and only other school chartered by North Carolina for this territory. The charter was procured by General Robertson in 1785, the founder of this settlement, and at that time its representative in the North Carolina assembly. Robertson, the lawgiver and counsellor of Watauga, the father of Nashville, a man of broad, liberal views, a man of native intelligence, educated perhaps to some extent at home, but mainly by circumstances, fitted to cope with all the difficulties of the wilderness, the first to make Tennessee soil yield its iron treasures, equal in any emergency, able in diplomacy to deal with Spain's ablest and most liberal new-world governor. Such a man was the founder of our first school, and to him it is due that Craighead, the friend of Jackson, Donelson and Robertson, spent his life in Tennessee, and left it the better for his coming. Rev. Thomas Craighead was the son of Rev. Alexander Craighead, the man who first gave voice in Pennsylvania in 1749 to the growing desire for independence, incurred the hostility of his majesty's magistrates, and the censures of synod, and emigrating to North Carolina instilled the principle which bore fruit in the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. Rev. Thomas Craighead labored here for almost a quarter of a century in the cause of education. He was a powerful preacher, but, like his father and grandfather, a man of progressive ideas, and for eighteen years, in presbytery and synod and general assembly, engaged in a conflict under the charge of heresy, coming out triumphant a year before his death. Throughout he had the support of Andrew Jackson, a member of his church. "Old Hickory" probably did not know the difference between Pelagianism and Augustinianism, but, applying a simple formula as a test—"By their fruits ye shall know them"—he knew an honest and trustworthy man, of value to the community in which he lived.

THE PROGRESS OF DAVIDSON ACADEMY

is a matter of especial interest to Nashville. As the unpretending academy, and as the ambitious Davidson college under Craighead, as Cumberland college under the wise management of Dr. Priestly, it grew with the growth of society, and gave form, tone, cohesion and the means of nobler growth to the society around it. In 1824 Dr. Philip Lindsley—who, though not a pioneer, yet stood at the beginning of the era—declined the presidency of Princeton college to establish here a center of learning for the southwest. A charletan in education might have built a temporarily more splendid structure on the sand. Assisted by a corps of able teachers, with far-sight, only now beginning to be justified in the fulfillment here of all his prophecies, he applied himself for twenty-five years to the work of laying broad and deep the foundations, encountering difficulties of the most stupendous character, sustained by a few live men and far-seeing citizens. Was all this labor of twenty-five years, and the succeeding twenty-two years of the University of Nashville, thrown away and barren of results? Under its influence grew up a cultivated, liberal community; through its influence and by the efforts of the young men sent forth to engage in and to encourage education sprang up twenty colleges within fifty miles of Nashville, to divide and distract and to accomplish at the same time much good. It was the inevitable conflict of localities which had to go on to demonstrate that every village cannot be a seat of learning. It prepared the soil in which great institutions take deep root and flourish—the soil which developed your public school system, attracted here your Vanderbilt university, your normal school, and brought here the Fisk, Tennessee Central and Baptist normal and theological schools to do their great work in the elevation of the African race of America.

BLOUNT COLLEGE,

afterward the University of Tennessee, was chartered by the legislature of the Territory in 1794. Rev. Samuel Carrick, a native of Pennsylvania, who came early to Virginia, where he received his education and labored for many years, was the founder and first president. Entering Tennessee in the very infancy of the Knox settlement, he encountered all the hardships and difficulties of pioneer life, preaching in the wilderness to the scattered settlers, and teaching in the little village. A man of learning and of practical ability, he was a skillful teacher in school-room and pulpit, indomitable in the cause of education, religion and learning, leaving a name which time has not effaced and an influence which will continue to grow until this social order shall crumble in the inevitable decline. His field was the realm of mind, the domain of the spiritual; but he was equally ready at the call of duty for ruder tasks. Colonel Moses White, editor of the Knoxville *Tribune*, to whom I am indebted for the facts, in an able address to the *alumni* of the University of Tennessee, recently related how, once, when the young colony was invaded by an overwhelming force of Indians, at a time when he was suffering under a terrible domestic affliction, he grasped his rifle, and placing the call of duty to the living above all others, kissed the cold lips of his dead wife, embraced his little children, and sought the line of battle, leaving the last sad rites to the women of the colony.

GREENVILLE COLLEGE

was chartered by the Territorial legislature in 1794, founded by Rev. Hezekiah Balch, a native of Maryland, but reared from his early childhood in Mecklenburg, North Carolina. He also was a graduate of Princeton and, settling in a neighboring county, a co-laborer with Dr. Doak in the church, his life is a sad story of ecclesiastical oppression. While traveling in New England he imbibed what is called Hopkinsian views. An honest as well as an able man, he preached as he thought. Sixteen trials before presbytery, four before synod and one before the general assembly, with time and money spent in traveling, almost destroyed his school, and yet, with meek patience, he labored until the year of his death in 1810. But for the fact that, in the long run, these ecclesiastical conflicts had a most beneficial effect on society and its progress they would not form an attractive page in our history. These were the pioneer schools in Tennessee, the roots from which have sprung a thousand institutions of learning in the south and southwest—the pure fountains of a noble influence which has flowed on, swelling in volume, until to-day it is a mighty river growing into a mighty ocean. Such men were the pioneers—men of noble lives, of lofty honor, of great ability and learning, possessing that higher and broader culture which alone can lay deeply and firmly the foundations of a valuable popular education, impressing their own sterling principles and sturdy characters upon their scholars.

THE FIRST FEMALE SCHOOL

chartered in Tennessee was founded by Moses Fisk, for Overton county, in 1806. Fisk was a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard and a classmate of John Quincy Adams, a man of great learning and singular genius—a lawyer and compiler of statutes, author of an unpublished Greek grammar, the surveyor of the State line, a trustee of Davidson college, and himself a successful teacher of youth. Since he is recorded by Hon. A. V. Goodpasture, in an address on the history of Overton county, in 1876, as a teacher of young men, I suppose his female academy was of short life. The Nashville female academy was chartered in 1817, under Dr. Daniel Berry, Dr. William Hume, Dr. R. A. Lapsley and Dr. W. A. Scott. It was a flourishing school down to 1840, when Dr. C. D. Elliott became principal. Dr. Elliott is said to have been the first Methodist minister to engage in teaching as a regular occupation in Nashville, and, hence the pioneer of all the host of able and earnest men of that great and progressive denomination, who are now engaged in that work in and around Nashville. From 1840 to 1860, under Dr. Elliott's able, liberal and progressive administration, the school grew in public favor and patronage. That was an era of female culture, of refinement and of classical music, in which Nashville was only excelled by New Orleans, New York and Boston. If our colleges train the sons, and exert a widely extended and benign influence on society, who can measure the influence of the female academy upon the mothers of the sons, to whose home training all is at last due? This institution was the pioneer and preparer of the ground for the schools which are worthily performing their work here to-day, and for the great female university which, soon or late, concentrated effort must establish in Nashville for the southwest. The early teachers of Tennessee, during several years, were of that sturdy Scotch stock to which belonged Jackson, Robertson, Donelson and almost all the early settlers. Descended from the Scotch, who were softened and chastened by their sojourn in Ireland and tried in the fire of persecution, and coming to Tennessee in large numbers from Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and South Carolina, they form by far the largest single element in our population. The early teachers also belonged to the Presbyterian church. These are simply historical facts.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

derived their title to teach from the universal education of Scotland, established by John Knox. When it is said that the Presbyterian church was at that time the chief educational agency in Tennessee, injustice would be done if it were not also said that the Methodists, Baptists, Cumberland Presbyterians, and later other denominations, were, notwithstanding the great church conflicts, patrons, and in many ways assistants, and very early began to share in the work, and especially in female education. The other denominations had their great work to perform in their own way—to instill right conceptions, to infuse lofty sentiments, to train, educate and elevate the masses, in church and camp-meeting if not in schools. The one worked from above down, and the other began at the foundations and worked upward, until to-day they stand upon the same plane in christian brotherhood, with arms grounded after many a contest about the color of the shield between them, seen from opposite sides. It was all one work of many parts, in which each did nobly its part, and to-day all are engaged in the work of education, higher and lower, every shoulder at the wheel, as is attested by the Methodist, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Presbyterian and Episcopal universities. The subject of

POPULAR EDUCATION

is the all-absorbing one of to-day. In the course of the past century the people of Tennessee have groped along with many a blunder, many a false step, much experimenting, altering, amending and repealing, under many almost overwhelming difficulties toward a system of popular education, self-developed, consonant with their own origin and history, the growth of their own soil, suited to the habits of thought, social life and genius of the people. No system of any value can be borrowed from without. Borrowed systems of laws, of government, of education, "like our new garments, cleave not to their mould." The most opposite objections have been made to our school system. One objects that it is not sufficiently like that of New England; another, that it is a Yankee invention. Enthusiasts have magnified the merits, while they have been blind to defects as patent there as here, and differing, if at all, in quantity and not in quality. Our city schools compare favorably with those of other States, while sparseness of population has produced there the evils of which complaint is made here. Those who think the labors of a half century were swept away by war and a new system set up in their place on the ruin wrought are as far wrong as those who think such a process was desirable, while both know little of the tenacity of custom, habits of thought and social forms. Tennessee has grown her own school system in her own way, and nothing done in the past was done in vain. That

WE ARE BEHIND IN POPULAR EDUCATION

statistics clearly show. When it is considered that this is yet but an infant society with one century's growth, the candid student of history must admit that progress has been rapid. Down to 1855 Tennessee was almost entirely isolated, cut off from all the world until wise statesmanship and necessity developed her great system of railroads. Her scant population was continually shifting, expanding, not only over her own territory, but into the southwest, her educated, ambitious and progressive young men seeking distant homes and leaving too large a residum of the illiterate. The act of congress which gave effect to North Carolina's donation of lands for educational purposes wrought more prejudice against education than it promoted the cause of learning. The wild prejudice, the wanton violation of faith to our own institutions, that trampling upon obligations, which has again, and perhaps partly from that example, returned to plague the State, were happily set out by Hon. John Bell in his first address to the *alumni* of the University of Nashville. Mr. Bell also sketched in his second address the effect of a premature movement in favor of popular education, that came before that higher education which must precede the lower. It was an attempt to make bricks without straw. Under all these circumstances that Tennessee, standing seventh in the number of pupils in colleges, seventh in the number in academies and twelfth in common schools in 1860, was eleventh in population, exhibited a wonderful progress. Under these difficulties was developed

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF TENNESSEE.

From 1806, when two State colleges were established, an academy provided for each county and school lands for each district, in acts which contain the beginnings of the school system and of the school fund, the progress has been orderly and consistent, and as rapid as public opinion rendered possible. Light was freely sought from without, and no provincial pride should ever lead the people of Tennessee to decline light from any quarter; but at last, if the germinal thought, the creative spirit, be not within, the only result of inquiry abroad will be useless and servile imitation. Increasing interest was exhibited in 1817, and in 1822 a local act, providing for the election by the county court of district commissioners for Warren county, afterward extended to other counties and soon made general, contained the germs of the school system. From that time on its development has been systematic and orderly. Between that act and 1860 a constitutional provision commended the subject to the legislature, provision was made for State control, and the act soon repealed, innumerable acts were passed, altering, amending, repealing and re-enacting. The war interrupted the progress at a time when one hundred and thirty-eight thousand pupils in the common schools bade fair to wipe away the foul stain of illiteracy. The act which comprises the present system is but three steps in advance of that in operation in 1860. The loose district system is gathered up into some sort of coherence under a county superintendent. State supervision has been provided, and the pauper feature eliminated. Under the old system all were required to pay tuition except the very poor. The poor were also proud, and it was considered a disgrace to accept a bounty which was not general. While I do not think that system was popular education, it was, perhaps, the only one possible in a poor and sparse community. It was a step in the great experiment our people were trying; under that system the twenty-five thousand pupils in 1840 had grown to one hundred and three thousand in 1850 and to one hundred and thirty-eight thousand in 1860. Hence the facts do not justify the contemptuous criticism of shallow babblers. The conclusion I desire to impress is that

THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE

have developed, under great difficulties, their own school system after three quarters of a century spent in experiments in which three things were to be accomplished—the growth of the higher, which precedes the lower education; the education of the public up to the point of desiring and sustaining efforts to create a system of popular education; the development by time and experiment of a system adapted to and acceptable to the society in which it was grown and in which it had to flourish or wither, as it was suited or not to the soil. The State had already made such progress that efficient primary and high schools were successfully inaugurated at Nashville in 1852, and a little earlier in Memphis. What is needed now? There is most needed a strongly supporting public sentiment, and capable and efficient teachers. Money will not build a school system. It is the smallest stone in that fabric; nay, it is but the cement. A small sum applied to the normal school established here by the wisdom of the Peabody trustees will do more than a large sum directly applied; and yet, through the short-sight and niggardly policy of your penny-wise legislators, this institution is about to be lost to Tennessee. The same cheap demagoguery has suspended taxes and curtailed the efforts of those who are laboring in the cause of education; but, for all that, the devotion of teachers, the wise policy of your State superintendent, the concentration of efforts brought about, and the *esprit de corps* infused by his labors through the teachers' institutes, to which the professors of your colleges have so liberally contributed their free services,

ENABLE TENNESSEE TO EXHIBIT A MOST GRATIFYING PROGRESS.

It is needed that the entire system shall be, with the largest diversity, yet one system, from the primary school to the university, not in enforced unity, but through harmonious co-operation. There is needed, especially, by all our schools and by society a recognition of the changed conditions surrounding the south—an environment which requires brainful handiwork—the presence of intellect in the field, in the mine and the workshop. Bungling, blundering ignorance must learn or starve. The crowds who are seeking the so-called learned professions must learn that the bar, the pulpit and the medical profession are overcrowded. The ambitious need no longer enter there to secure respectability. To preserve what is suitable, what is true, what is noble in our southern ideas and social system I would go with him who would go the furthest. No survile imitation, no aping the ways of other communities can be good. I am not advising any man, either to court drudgery, or to hide his talents in a ditch; but labor is no longer a badge of servility and degradation. The path for ambitious tread, the rewards of the new south will be found by those who bring intellect and judgment, in the railroad field, in the factory, in the machine shop, in the mine and on the farm to conquer drudgery and to rise above that labor all men seek to avoid. There the highest pecuniary rewards will be found—in this arena the chivalry of the coming century will couch the lance. The openings for young men will be found in the fields which practical and applied science will point out. Some of our higher institutions are engaging in this work and others are preparing for this great movement which is to take the place of the epidemic rage for the so-called learned professions and other over-crowded occupations.

AMERICA HAS WON HER PLACE IN THE WORLD

by the skill in which brains have directed handiwork—not the skill a fool may acquire by repetition—not the skill of the laborer of the ancient guild, chained to an inherited routine—but the skill of a man whose mind conceives, adapts itself to circumstances and directs the hand. This has been almost unconsciously acquired, taught by circumstances; but Europe is consciously moving to meet and avert the danger to her own industrial supremacy. A British philosopher finds a new definition for technical education. It is no longer training in mere handicraft, but education in the principles of an art, in the science which precedes and underlies practice. With our fertile soil, immense resources and wonderful diversity of soil, climate and productions, and aptitude for varied industries and hence for independence, we have all this to acquire. No State has greater need for skill directed by judgment, for intellect applied to matter, or more to expect from the education of her young men in the utilitarian branches. We can no longer afford to cling to the motive power of the backwoodsman whose sawmill was run by the force of circumstances. To keep our place in the world and in our own country, abreast our sister and neighbor States, our young men must be directed toward technical education, to acquire the principles of practical and applied science, to fit themselves for the various phases of material development, from the lowest to the topmost rounds. Wealth, honor, social position and the power to benefit and elevate man, await those who shall climb upward in our railways, manufactories, machine-shops, agriculture and mines.

I AM PREDICTING FOR OUR STATE

an era of material progress, a movement which will elevate those falsely called lower pursuits. Our schools and colleges must take the lead and meet the demand. But material development will only be retarded or attained, like Dead Sea fruit turn to ashes on the lips, if the highest religious, moral and intellectual culture go not hand in hand with material progress. For all the shallow jesting, systems of philosophy still rule the world from their lofty and unapproachable seats. While the material tendency is to be fostered, the highest philosophy is to be cherished, the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake encouraged, the highest morals inculcated, the public mind through the schools imbued with a right social philosophy and a sense of the sacredness of obligations and public faith, above all our schools must instill confidence in the perseverance and sure triumph of truth as an antidote for that halting, short-sighted want of faith which gives us howling demagogues for statesmen. Aspiring men tremble as in the blast of a norther before the popular breeze, and shrink before the clamor of the hour, to composition with conscience, to renunciation of principles, to slavish and sycophantic obedience to that popular sovereign which may speak by authority with the voice of a god and may cry, "Crucify him, crucify him," in the demoniac accents of insane and mistaken rage. Our schools must teach our young men that they may dare to be right and do right and some times to suffer for it; that a noble character made is success attained; that a man is tried—not upon the poor skill with which he balances himself for the moment—upon the upper verge of the wheel of fortune, but upon the record of a lifetime and sometimes he is only tried and judged aright long after the spark of life has gone out and left only his influence still burning to guide the world on its way to higher and better things.

Recommended to Mercy.

HARRISBURG, April 30.—The board of pardons, after half an hour of private consultation, recommended the pardon of Kemble, Crawford, Salter, Petroff and Rumberger, insofar as their imprisonment is concerned. The recommendation is signed by the whole board, notwithstanding the fact that Palmer was not present. The recommendation is substantially as follows; "That the act of 1874 provides for simple imprisonment, and that there is now no law for the imposition of additional conditions in the sentence, such as imprisonment at separate and solitary confinement and hard labor. The supreme court has often decided that these enlarged sentences are unlawful, and by common law imprisonment in the penitentiary has been regarded as infamous. As these are offenses recently made punishable, and the first convictions under the new law, the board recommends as above."

Killed Because He Smelt Like Ham.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 28.—A terrible affair occurred here some time last night. George Callabacker, an insane Greek, who was sent from Charleston to the lunatic asylum three weeks ago, was killed by Hiram Kelley, another lunatic. Kelley, Callabacker and two other patients had been put in the same apartment for the night. This morning Callabacker was discovered lying dead on the floor, his head in a pool of blood, the skull fractured at the base of the brain. Kelley admitted having killed him with an iron vessel, saying that Callabacker had threatened him, and that he smelt like fried ham. Kelley killed a man once before in a fit of insanity. He was regarded of late as very inoffensive. Callabacker has only been insane three months, and was a man of prominence and talent in Athens, Greece, where he had published several works.

Heavy Fire at Jacksonville, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—A *Post Dispatch* special from Jacksonville, Illinois, says that the most disastrous fire in the history of that city broke out there at two o'clock this morning and destroyed most of the business-houses on the south side of the square. The heaviest losers are Wadsworth & Patterson, hardware dealers; Matheson & Brennon, hardware and stoves; Dr. Brown, drugs, and W. Harrison. The losses are not stated. A partial list of the insurance foots up forty thousand dollars.

The Severest Storm in Years.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The storm on the Sound last night was the most severe in years. All the steamers from this city were obliged to seek harbors and anchor. From all along the coast, from Long Branch to New Brunswick, come reports of wrecks of smaller crafts. The storm was very severe on the Hudson. The gale continues to-day but is off shore.

Immigrants by the Thousand.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Six ocean steamers arrived to-day, bringing three thousand three hundred and eighty-six immigrants from all parts of Europe. The total arrivals for April amount to forty-six thousand one hundred and eighteen, the largest number ever landed at Castle Garden in one month.

Sudden Deaths.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—Colonel Joseph Segar, United States arbitrator on the American and Spanish claims commission, dropped dead on a steamer coming here from Norfolk. Colonel Wm. Hemphill Jones, clerk of the committee of ways and means, died of pneumonia last night.

Satisfactory all Round.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The leading Canadian bank agency in this city says that the bill which has created such alarm among foreign bankers here, even if it is not vetoed by the governor, will be modified so as to be satisfactory to all interested.

Destroyed by Fire.

DETROIT, April 30.—A dispatch from Battle Creek at noon states that the Potter house and the Williams house are on fire from cellar to roof. Help has been telegraphed for from five neighboring cities.

TILDEN INTERVIEWED

By Two Ohio Democrats who were Favorable to his Nomination Until they Spoke with him Face to Face and Saw what a Wreck he is and how

Utterly Unfit he is to Enter Upon the Duties of an Active Canvass—A Moribund Candidate, he is Uncertain as to his Nomination—The Men he Hates.

Messrs. H. W. Seney and F. C. Dougherty, two lawyers who are prominent in town of Kenton, Ohio, recently visited this city and called upon Mr. Tilden at Gramercy park. The editor of the Delaware (Ohio) *Herald*, on their return, had an interview with them regarding the health of the Democratic leader. To a question on this head Mr. Seney sententiously replied that "an administrator would soon be in order in the Tilden estate."

"Yes," remarked Mr. Dougherty, "we found the remains of a great man."

A PHYSICAL WRECK.

"Do you mean to say that he is broken down?" asked the Democratic editor.

Mr. Dougherty—Well, you can have the facts and judge for yourself. We called immediately after dinner, about seven o'clock. Mr. Tilden knew we were Ohio Democrats, and seemed intuitively to realize that we had come to see him as he was. He accordingly, we could see, braced up and tried to appear vigorous and spry. Indeed, it was a useless attempt. It is clear to any one who sees and talks with him that he is a very feeble old man; that his physical strength is gone. His arm, as though paralyzed, hangs limp at his side. His voice was as measured and feeble as a dying man's. He was nervous, evidently fearing that he could not talk long. Though we did not advert to his health this subject was uppermost in his mind and was the burden of his conversation. He said the papers had it that he could not feed himself, and that a campaign would kill him. It struck us that once at least the papers stated the truth regarding Mr. Tilden. His mind, however, was clear, and everything he said was proper and fitting; but it is folly to disguise the fact that he is physically debilitated—in fact, on the verge of the grave—and if he succeeded in surviving the strain and excitement of a campaign, in the event of his nomination, it would be a miracle; and if he should be nominated and live to be elected President, and there should be any trouble or opposition to his inauguration, it is hardly possible that he could live to be inaugurated. This is a serious fact that must impress itself upon the mind of everyone who sees him.

UNFIT FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Seney—What Mr. Dougherty says regarding Mr. Tilden is true. I was utterly surprised. I have been strongly of the opinion that Mr. Tilden ought to be the nominee of the party on account of the fact that he was basely swindled out of the office in 1876, after being elected to it by the people by a decided majority, but after seeing him I not only think it would be a great blunder on the part of the convention to nominate him, but an injustice to himself and a great outrage upon the party. It would be sure death to Mr. Tilden before the close of the campaign, and would hazard the success of the Democratic party, when victory is sure in the coming Presidential contest, if the Cincinnati convention act wisely by making a sound, judicious platform and nominating as a standard bearer a man who is not only a statesman of acknowledged greatness and purity of character, but who is also vigorous and sound physically, and not broken down from old age and infirmities. I regret to have to say this of Mr. Tilden, as I wanted to see the great wrong perpetrated upon him and the country in 1876 by the Republican party righted and rebuked in 1880, but in justice must admit that physically he is totally unfit for the contest.

UNCERTAIN ABOUT HIS CANDIDACY.

Editor—Did you talk to him about his candidacy?

Mr. Dougherty—Mr. Seney asked him in so many words whether he intended to be a candidate for the Presidency. His answer, which struck me as good, was in these words: "I do not know. I want to do my duty to the Democratic party, but have no ambition for it."

Mr. Seney—We asked him about his ability to carry New York. He said he had no doubt about it. But to be more specific on the difficulties, we suggested the defection of Church and Tammany.

"Well," said he, look at the Albany election yesterday. The Church and Tammany influence went with the Republican party, and yet we achieved a victory."

"But," we said, "how about Dorsheimer? He was your friend last time, now he is your enemy."

"That is so," said Mr. Tilden. He continued: He is mad at me because I had Robinson nominated for governor instead of himself."

And we suggested Sanford E Church and his influence, "who they say will not support you."

"Sir," said Mr. Tilden, "Church is an ingrate and very ambitious man. I made him all he is, and put him on the supreme bench. Now he wants to be President."

"You will notice," said Mr. Dougherty, "that Mr. Tilden does not claim to be able to get the influence of such factions as Tammany, Dorsheimer and Church, but claims that he can carry New York against their opposition."

Mr. Seney remarked: "We had considerable talk, and Mr. Tilden was anxious to have a good impression on his Ohio callers. He said he thought the Ohio Democracy the finest in the land, and believed they would have fought for him and placed him in the Presidential chair when he was elected. His conversation was very interesting, but the heat and exertion fast overcame him and his voice was reduced to a whisper. Seeing he could not hold out long, we retired."

Editor—So you think, then, it would not do to nominate him.

Mr. Dougherty—I certainly think that it would never do to nominate him, purely on the ground of his physical condition. If the the people should see him they would object to voting for him. We were favorably impressed with his mental powers and breadth of thought, but the papers are right, Tilden is nearly dead.

Here, says the editor, ended our interview with Messrs. Seney and Dougherty, and they left the impression with us that it would be a fatal mistake for the Cincinnati convention to nominate Mr. Tilden.

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