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THE TARIFF PLANK

Of the Democratic Platform as It is Construed by Mr. Henry Watterson—The Ticket Indorsed.

Cleveland Gaining New Strength Every Day—Expressions of Confidence from the Workingmen.

A Republican Call for Funds—The Administration Lukewarm Toward Blaine—Political Points.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The Democrats of Louisville to the number of 5000 assembled in Court Place this evening for the purpose of ratifying the Chicago nominations. The speakers were gentlemen well known politically, and their remarks were enthusiastically received. The Hon. Henry Watterson, speaking of the tariff plank, said: "The National Committee, which lost in the election of 1880 by running away from the issue of revenue reform, is now, as it was then, in the hands of the protectionists. Its power, directed by the fine Italian hand of Mr. Randall, was put forth to pack the Platform Committee; through its agency, artfully employed, the Democrats of five Southern States were misrepresented in that committee; hence the disproportion which appeared in Congress between the followers of Mr. Randall and the followers of Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Morrison was not maintained in the committee. The committee was, in point of fact, nearly equally divided, but it is fair to say, and it is true to say, that after the two extremes had stripped the question of surplusage and had laid down without disguise the full measure of their desire and the extent of their demand, it appeared that we were

NOT SO FAR APART

as we had imagined we were, and there came about a better feeling, and along with it a prospect of agreement. The result was that the sub-committee of eight, which made the platform, excepting Gen. Butler, arrived at a final decision which carried not merely the judgment, but the hearty approval of each of the parties to it. When the fight came in the general committee some feeling arose, and a sharp contest was fought upon the two propositions, the first being to strike out the word "exclusively" from the declaratory clause and the second relating to the selection of a permanent chairman to report the platform to the convention. It was contended by Mr. Malcom Hay, of Pennsylvania, and other protectionists who supported him, that the word 'exclusively' was synonymous with the word 'only.' Nobody disputed this, but the friends of revenue reform defended the tariff planks of 1876 and 1880, accepted the issue made by the other side, and when the vote was taken retaining the word 'exclusively'—18 yeas to 15 nays—its significance was clearly understood. The subsequent election of

MR. MORRISON

to present the report to the convention assumes the charge that Mr. Randall had the committee in the hollow of his hand, and got all he ever wanted or asked for. If he is satisfied, however, that ends the dispute between him and me. I, too, am satisfied, and so are Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. Hurd, and Mr. Moreton, and those who acted with us, and who think as we do. In 1880 a false issue was to the tariff was precipitated by the Republicans late in the canvass. The Democrats ran away and were beaten. In the coming canvass the lines are clearly laid down. No false issue or new issue can be sprung upon us, and we are not going to run away. We are going to stand and fight intelligently and unanimously, and when the battle is over and won we are going to reduce war taxes at least $100,000,000, and revise the tariff and reduce it to a peace basis under a wise and just application of the principles unfolded and specified by the national convention which put Cleveland and Hendricks in the field.

CONFIDENT OF THE PLATFORM.

I am equally confident of the ticket. It was not, as I have said, my first choice. I thought it should lead Westward. I was afraid of the undertow which seemed to have set in against it, but at no time could I blind myself to its strong points, and since the adjournment of the convention I am more and more convinced of its merits and availability. The Governor of New York is a brave and honest magistrate, he is liberal and enlightened. He has allied himself with all that is clean and sober, upright and elevated, in our public life. He is not a planed knight; he is not a tattooed man; he is not a legislative prize fighter, nor a diplomatic play actor. He never in his life wrapped the American flag around him and marched down the halls of the American Congress to throw his shining lance in the face of anybody. He is not an experimentalist or an adventurer. He is a plain, solid citizen, who has done his duty always, and without any fuss or question, and who has the strength and the nerve to handle the new broom which is to sweep the public service clean. He has, in the person of Mr. Hendricks, joined to him all that remains to us of the old ticket, and finally he is a lucky man in a streak of good fortune. My belief is that if a ticket will be elected, and for my part I enter the canvass without one single reserve or regret."

POLITICAL POINTS.

New York Democratic Committee.

ALBANY, July 16.—The Democratic State Committee has been called to meet at Albany July 23d.

New York Greenbackers.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The State Greenback Convention is called for New York City, August 27th.

Republican Campaign in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—The Republican State Central Committee decided to open the campaign in Indiana in this city the last week in August. Gen. John A. Logan will be the principal speaker.

Boston Independents.

BOSTON, July 16.—The Independents here have chosen fifty-two delegates to the National Independent Conference in New York on the 22d instant. Sympathizers in other parts of the State are asked to send representatives of their own.

The Prohibitionists.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 16.—The Prohibitionists are busily at work preparing for the national convention to be held next week. Secretary Swagge says he has been advised of the election of 600 delegates and alternates, and the number will be considerably increased. The convention will be strictly a delegated body and will be called to order by G. T. Stewart of Newark, O., chairman of the Executive Committee. It is not yet known who will be the temporary chairman.

Blaine Letters in Boston.

BOSTON, July 16.—George W. Flagg, secretary of the Republican State Committee, has resigned, owing to his inability to conscientiously support Blaine and Logan. Senator John F. Andrew, prominently named as the coming Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, announces that he shall bolt the Republican ticket and support Cleveland. He will resign his membership in the Republican Ward and City Committee.

Cleveland and Hendricks Satisfactory to the Civil Service Reformers.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Senator Pendleton, who has just returned from Chicago, was seen to-night by an Associated Press reporter and expressed himself as follows concerning the declaration of the Convention on civil service reform: That declaration was satisfactory to the civil service reformers, and the nominations were alike satisfactory to them. He said both Cleveland and Hendricks were strongly committed to the reform of the civil service and asked "who could desire a more absolute committal to the doctrines of reform than the acts of Gov. Cleveland and the declarations of Gov. Hendricks." Senator Pendleton referred to the speech by Gov. Hendricks in 1872, and his letter of acceptance in 1876 in support of the assertion that the Governor was heartily in favor of civil service reform.

Blaine's Taffy.

NEW HAVEN, CT., July 16.—Ex-Auditor Edward McCarthy, a local Democratic leader, who bolted Cleveland's nomination, received to-night a personal letter from Mr. Blaine, thanking him for his [illegible] of support. Blaine's letter is as follows:

AUGUSTA, ME., July 14, 1884.

To Edward McCarthy:

DEAR SIR—Accept my sincere thanks for your kind letter of congratulation. I regret that I can make but this informal acknowledgement just now. I can question the right of no man or body of men to vote as they elect, but I will say I am heartily grateful to have found new friends in your beautiful city. With best wishes, believe me to be, very truly yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

National Democratic Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The *Star* says: [illegible] impression seems to be that Ex-Senator Pollace will be elected chairman of the National Democratic Committee. It [illegible] that Gov. Cleveland prefers Manning of New York, but the understanding [illegible] the (Manning) does not want [illegible] place. He has promised to devote [illegible] canvass and to aid the committee [illegible] full extent of his ability, but does not want to be the responsible head. From good authority it is learned that Randall forbids the use of his name. He will not stand in Wallace's way. At Chicago Randall was ably and loyally supported by Wallace, and it is said the former will now do all he can to have the latter made chairman of the committee.

Kansas Republicans.

TOPEKA, July 16.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and other State officers met in the Senate chamber of the State-house at 4 o'clock p.m. with a full attendance from all counties in the State.

Butler as a Candidate.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Information has been received from close friends of Gen. Butler by R. T. Shively, secretary of the Anti-Monopolist Committee, dispelling doubts regarding Butler's candidacy for the Presidency on an independent ticket, and stating definitely and positively that he will run. Shively, who is at the Briggs House, in this city, expressed the most absolute certainty that Butler will be a candidate, with the indorsement of the Greenbackers, Anti-Monopolists, and probably the laboring men. Butler's refusal at present to make a public statement, Shively says, is prompted by a desire to first see what will be done by the convention of labor representatives, to be held in Chicago on the 30th instant.

The Franklin County (O.) Democracy.

COLUMBUS, O., July 16.—At a meeting of the Franklin County Cleveland and Hendricks Club, the first organized in the State, John G. Thompson presided. A telegram was sent both Cleveland and Hendricks that a big effort will be made to give them the electoral vote of the State, and will advise the organization of similar clubs in every county in the State. Judge Thurman took part in the organization of the club and delivered an address.

There were only seven members present to attend the meeting of the dissatisfied element of the Democratic State Central Committee. No business was done for want of a quorum. T. J. Cogan, chairman of the Central Committee, agreed to call a meeting for July 24th, when it is stated that all difference will be adjusted.

Cleveland Stock Going Up.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Some interest was excited here to-day by the publication in the New York *Tribune* this morning of a dispatch from this city stating that Geo. Cassidy, a well-known saloon-keeper here, had said that he had in his safe, in packages of $100 each, the sum of $10,000, which he was prepared to bet on Blaine's election. Political odds were given to betters by stating that Cassidy was a Democrat. It was also intimated that the money had been put up by sporting Democrats who lost heavily on Hancock. It is true that Cassidy is a Democrat, but, aside from this fact, the story is almost entirely false. Asked for an explanation, Cassidy said: "It is true that I had this money to bet yesterday. I did have it, though, several days ago. It was sent to me by parties in New York with orders to bet against Cleveland. I arranged to place it, but next day came a telegram telling me not to bet a cent of it. It is evident that Cleveland stock has gone up in the opinion of persons who were so ready at first to back Blaine."

Republicans Calling for Funds.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The following circular was issued from the headquarters of the Republican National Committee:

DEAR SIR—The pending Presidential campaign is of unusual importance to the country. Every Republican is deeply interested in its result. The National Committee, in behalf of the Republican party, desires to make it justly vigorous and effective and success certain in October. Funds are required, however, to meet the lawful and necessary expense of the campaign, and to provide the same the committee finds itself dependent upon the liberality of Republicans to make such voluntary contributions as their means will permit and as they feel inclined to give. You are therefore respectfully invited to contribute, when you conveniently may, by draft on New York or post money order to the order of B. F. Jones, chairman of the Republican National Committee, 242 Fifth avenue, New York City, what you can contribute for the objects before mentioned. Receipts for the same will be sent by return mail. The committee cheerfully calls the attention of everybody holding office, place or employment under the United States, or any departments of the government, to the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved April 16, 1883, and states that its influence will be exerted in conformity therewith. Respectfully,

B. F. JONES, Chairman.

The Administration Sulky.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—There is a gradually increasing volume of gossip here in regard to the lukewarmness of the President and his Cabinet toward the Republican ticket. It is a notable fact that no expression of friendliness has escaped Mr. Blaine since he left his home in Maine. A congratulatory telegram to Mr. Blaine immediately following the nomination. Also in regard to Gen. Logan. Friendly relations with him were supposed to have [illegible] ment it was announced [illegible] tributed to Blaine's election [illegible] rewarded for this act by the [illegible] for second place. There has been no intercourse between Arthur and Logan since the Chicago convention, except that which was absolutely necessary, and that has been conducted very dolefully. It is whispered about that Arthur has all to more than one friend [illegible] does not care a continental whether the Republican ticket is elected or no, and these whispers are traced to rumors that are esteemed to be good authority. It is said, furthermore, that the Cabinet are entirely in sympathy with Arthur, with the exception of Chandler and possibly of Gresham. Folger has been heard to say plainly that as the Blaine men in New York said at home when he was a candidate against Cleveland, therefore he will not lift his hand for Blaine against Cleveland. Leading Republicans are mightily exercised in their minds about this coldness of the administration, and vow that the President must show his colors and that these Cabinet officers will be dragged out of their tents, where they now sulk, for no good reason except to show loyalty to their Achillean commander, and compelled to take a place in the fight where the saltpeter smells strongest. Other Republicans, however, say that indifference on the part of Arthur will have the effect to bring the Conkling-Grant faction into more active service, as they are known to have taken an intense dislike to the President, who they say has rewarded his enemies and punished his friends.

Republican Plans for the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Plans for the campaign are now being rapidly matured by the leaders and committees of both parties. The most important move of the Republican Committee at this time is to induce Blaine to take the stump in person. A great pressure will be brought to bear upon him to do as Douglas did in 1860, and make quite a speaking campaign en the part of the candidates. The plan is, if Blaine can be induced to accede, to have him speak in Boston and Springfield, Mass.; in Hartford, New Haven, Providence, New York, Albany, Buffalo and other cities, if possible, in New York; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Richmond, Raleigh, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Evansville, Springfield, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul and San Francisco, thus taking in all doubtful States and many that are not doubtful. It is thought the people will travel long distances to hear out of curiosity, and that to see and hear him will have a great effect. At any rate, Logan will take the stump and will be chaperoned and feted everywhere by the Grand Army.

Blaine and Logan are about to have a meeting in New York, possibly, and then their letters of acceptance, which have been withheld to await the appearance of the Democratic platform, will at once be given to the public. One thing that believe the Republican Committee no little is the distance from each other and from political centers of Blaine and Logan, the one being in Maine and the other to be in Chicago in a few days, while Cleveland and Hendricks are in easy reach of each other and the National Committee and on the most important debatable ground. An effort will be made to induce Blaine to locate himself further west for a time.

The Democrats have done little as yet, but it is known that they intend to make a tremendous campaign in the doubtful States, both with a view to elect the Presidential ticket and also to maintain their hold on the House of Representatives and to capture a sufficient number of Legislatures in States which had Senatorial elections to convert the Senate into a Democratic body. Then they will not only control all legislation and appointments, but will reorganize the Supreme Court.

Cleveland Still Receiving Congratulations—Expressions of Confidence from Workingmen.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15.—The avalanche of letters coming to Gov. Cleveland from all over the United States continues. They are in the same vein as those published or quoted from in former dispatches. There were probably not so many prominent Republicans heard from to-day, but there was an increase in the number of letters from workingmen of all parties and people in the rank and file of the Democratic party. They are all earnest and hopeful. Among the letters is one from Gov. McLane of Maryland. Letters have begun to arrive from Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and other Western States, and there are a large number from the South. One of the most cordial telegrams the Governor has received was from Senator Randall Gibson, of Louisiana, who has been stopping at Saratoga a few days. Being so near the Governor sent for him to come over, and he, in company with President Walker of the Louisiana State University, was one of the first callers at the Executive office this morning. They had quite an extended private conversation, and the Senator went away very much pleased with meeting him. Later I asked him what he thought of the Governor. "I like him very much," he answered. "He is a man of plain, simple manners, and does not look as though he had been pulled out of his boots by the suddenness with which fame has fallen upon him. I think he is just the man to lead in this movement. He is an honest, good, strong, hearty man, and his candidacy will raise our politics out of the old ruts. I have had a number of letters from old friends in the North, expressing joy at his nomination. They say there is a chance now to get completely away from the past and to bring the best men of the South and the North together once more. I must say I am greatly pleased with the outlook. I believe that a strong sentiment in favor of reform is setting in and that the culmination of it will be the election of Gov. Cleveland."

"But, Senator, some of the Republicans say he has not the experience necessary for a President; that he is not capable, and might not be trusted."

"Never mind about that; they need not give themselves the least trouble on that score. The Governor has had experience in the administration of affairs, and better than all, he has a good knowledge of law and plenty of common sense. If he needs any advice, we have some good men in the Democratic party who can give it to him."

"How do you think the Governor would be on the improvement of the Mississippi and other interests of the Southwest?"

"I am entirely satisfied that the river and sugar interests of Louisiana will be safe in his hands if he should be elected."

John B. Redmond, Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, also called on the Governor this morning. He was on his way back from Chicago, and goes home with strong hopes of carrying his State this fall. He is rather young looking man, and said it was a remarkable fact that the State convention that nominated him was composed almost entirely of young men.

"What do the people of your State think of the Chicago nomination?" he was asked.

"They are pleased. You know that Maine was the first State to speak out for Cleveland. I had letters from many Republicans after I was nominated saying that they would vote for me for Governor. We will make our fight there upon the issue of reform. There is a strong feeling in Maine for a change and I think that Gov. Cleveland has an excellent chance of carrying the State.

The Governor had more visitors to-day than on any day since his nomination. In fact there has been a stream of people going in and out of his office all day, and he has a poor chance to attend to any regular business. He will be obliged to work at night, which, however, he has often done in the past.

Among the callers was a committee of molders from the different iron foundries here. They came to offer their congratulations and to pledge him their support. The Governor regrets very much that about 600 of the workmen employed at the capitol building will have to be discharged this week for lack of a sufficient appropriation. The blame falls directly upon the late Republican State Senate, which refused to appropriate the money needed to continue work through the year. In his report of the progress of the work on the capitol made at the opening of the session last winter Commissioner J. G. Perry said it would require $1,000,000 to continue the work properly. His report met with the entire sanction of Gov. Cleveland, who devoted part of his message to this important matter. Among other things, he said: "The commissioner in charge has faithfully devoted himself to the performance of his important duties, and conducted the construction with energy and system, and with the utmost gratifying results. The tax-payers," he continued, "who have waited long for relief from the burden of this gigantic work, may cherish a well-founded hope that the day of their deliverance is at hand. They have a right to demand and they may expect that the method at last inaugurated of exacting from employes a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, will be continued, without permitting the people's money to be wasted to secure partisan advantages. With an appropriation sufficient to continue work with the same force of men as that employed during the last season, it can reasonably be expected that the entire interior of the structure will be completed by April 1st of next year, and the approaches and porticos, comprising the exterior work, finished within two years from the present date." Toward the last of the session Commissioner Perry addressed a letter to the Senate in which he made a special appeal for the money, saying that fully 500 of the 1400 men he then had at work would have to be discharged and great injury done to the work by its stoppage unless an adequate appropriation was made. The House passed a bill giving something like the amount required, but the Senate refused to give more than $1,000,000. Hence the necessity of discharging next Friday 600 workmen, to say nothing of the delay of the work on the capitol.

RUNAWAY GIRL.

Miss Annie Monroy, of Hillsboro, Ill., Dissatisfied With Her Stepfather.

SHELBYVILLE, ILL., July 14.—Miss Annie Monroy ran away from her home at Hillsboro on Wednesday last. Nothing was heard of her until she registered at the Ellington House here, Friday, where she stayed overnight. She did not attempt to conceal her identity, but stated frankly that her mother had married again, and being unwilling to live with her stepfather, she had resolved to leave the parental roof never to return. She knew but one family in this city, and early Saturday morning declared her intention to seek them out. A gentleman from Litchfield, sent by the young lady's mother, is here today in search of her, with the purpose of inducing her, if possible, to return. On inquiry he learned that she had not visited the family mentioned, and he could find nothing concerning her whereabouts. Miss Monroy is a brunette, about twenty-two years of age, fair complexion, with regular features and dark eyes. Though her friend returned with no intelligence of her, her mother still believes that she will be found.

MORMON MISSIONARIES

Being Prosecuted in Austria—Confessions of the Anarchists.

VIENNA, July 16.—A warrant was issued for the arrest of another Mormon, Thomas Liesinger. Liesinger and Hammer disappeared. They arrived from America the latter part of November last.

The Anarchists in prison make a complete confession, admitting that they were implicated in many murders and robberies the past few months. They say they were first induced to commit crime by reading, in 1883, a sheet called *The Rebel*, in which the secret Anarchist committee appealed for funds.

An All-Rail Route Between New Orleans and San Francisco.

GALVESTON, July 16.—The breaks in the Texas Pacific east of El Paso, caused by the floods in the Rio Grande, have been repaired, and that route has now resumed business for California, Arizona, New Mexico and points in the republic of Mexico, running both passenger and freight trains through to El Paso. This line is also open east and west to Baton Rouge, making close connection with the Mississippi Valley, and giving all-rail route from New Orleans to San Francisco.

Indian Territory Troubles.

FORT SMITH, ARK., July 16.—Bud Priestly, a Choctaw militiaman, was fatally stabbed Saturday in an altercation with Lucas, sheriff of Sandals county, Choctaw Nation, at the militia camp in that county. The militia disbanded soon afterward by orders of Gov. McCurtain, for the trouble with Milo Hoyt and his gang of desperadoes is virtually at an end. The white followers of Hoyt have been ordered away and Cherokee officers have write for Hoyt's Indian followers.

Expressmen's Convention.

BOSTON, July 16.—The Expressmen's Convention elected H. W. Dwight, of the United States and Canada Express Company, president; E. M. Morseman, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Express, vice-president, and Superintendent Derritt Secretary and treasurer.

LUNDBORG'S Perfume, Edenia.

Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.

Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.

Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley

A Louisiana Duel.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—A duel with short swords took place to-day, near Gretna, between Capt. J. E. Fleming and Evarete Prache, brother of Justice Prache, of the State Supreme Court. Prache received a flesh wound in the thigh and the affair was settled.

His Decomposed Remains Found.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., July 16.—The body of C. H. Abbott, the physician who disappeared from home a few weeks ago, was found in the woods near this town to-day. The remains were much decomposed. The manner of death is unknown.

Fatally Shot.

WILLIAMSTOWN, KY., July 16.—At Cooperstown, this county, William Faulkner was fatally shot by Ben Miller yesterday. The shooting resulted from the revival of an old difficulty. Miller has not yet been arrested.

Carried Off by Body-Snatchers.

CONSHOHOCKEN, PA., July 16.—Body-snatchers carried off the body of John May, who murdered his daughter and suicided last week.

EDUCATIONAL.

An Interesting Session of the National Teachers Association—Elementary, Normal, Art and Musical

Instruction—The Froebel Institute of North America—A Number of Papers Read, Among Them

Several on Education at the South, Including One by Dr. Mayo on the "Gospel of Self-Help."

MADISON, WIS., July 16.—Following an address of welcome, the work of the National Teachers' Association continued with an address by the Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, president of the association, of Boston.

Following the president's address came the department reports, discussing elementary, normal, art musical and deaf mute instruction.

At the meeting of the Froebel Institute of North America and department of superintendents, F. Louis Seldan, of St. Louis, president of the elementary department, referred to elementary instruction as the basis of all higher instruction.

Miss Cummings, of the New York Training School, discussed form, color and design.

The normal department was addressed by Prof. W. H. Payne, of Ann Arbor, and Prof. Hunter.

The Rev. R. W. Stevenson, superintendent of schools of Columbus, O., addressed the convention on the supervision of city schools. He said:

"The powers of a superintendent are co-extensive with the board of education. The superintendent of a system of schools should be a man of affairs. In this connection, the expenditures for school purposes were fully discussed. But the burden of a superintendent's work is that of supervising the instruction. He held that it was no part of a superintendent's duty to become a normal teacher, and to prescribe methods—this led to narrowness and discouraged originality. The individuality and freedom of the teacher should not be interfered with—each should be encouraged to pursue specialties for which he had a natural gift. The organization and classification of a system of schools according to a natural course of study was discussed at length. The subjects of examinations and promotions, and the frequency of their occurrence, were considered and the subject closed with the following summary: The range of the powers and duties of a superintendent is widely extended, yet limited. His own good sense is the boundary of his actions. He is a teacher, and at the same time a thorough man of business—a plain, straightforward man, candid, conciliatory, outspoken, yet a keeper of secrets. Counsel, wary and inflexible in his purposes. A man with a big heart, yet oftentimes his actions will appear to the community cruel. A man who could direct from Marcellus without satisfactory explanation of his conduct, and the most valid reasons for his acts, but he is silent. The teacher's true friend in her absence; in her presence, often her apparent enemy. As the manager of finance, shrewd, economical and liberal; as the superintendent of instruction, scholarly, judicious, systematic and comprehensive, and as a politician, discreet, active, fearless and patriotic."

Art education was discussed by S. L. Thompson, president of Perdue University, who said: "Art education we have reference to representation of *form*. We mean such a thorough study and mastery of form as will enable one to express his thoughts with the pencil, the brush, or with the chisel in solid materials.

"*First.*—Drawing must be so taught as to harmonize with, and to assist in carrying forward, the other lines of study already organized and approved by long experience.

"*Second.*—Art education, to be successful, must be so systematized and taught as to be a means of exercising the faculties of the mind.

"*Third.*—Drawing must be treated as a part of general education and taught according to the artistic pedagogical principles and methods.

"To accomplish the above purposes drawing must be treated as a language, or as a means of expressing thought. Any language should be taught as an art and as a science. The art of a language should be taught first, the science afterwards. Drawing should be taught through the eye. To this end, the child must be given ideas and a motive for expressing in drawing, which is the language of art. In practice we begin with objects of concrete forms, more than lines, and because by means of them we may express *position*, *direction*, and *distance*, the three essentials of all artistic productions. Straight lines, curves, angles, triangles, quadrilaterals, etc., may, in succession, be treated in the same way. Drawing from copy should generally be used as "examples," since building better than anybody knew until they forget their past in the mighty present of shaping the university of the future for a people 7,000,000 strong. Harvard, Michigan, Yale and Columbia and Princeton may be amused at the big names that Fiske and Claflin and Atlanta and the whole group of superior schools from coloured schools are assumed. But, tried by the test of the greatest educators of the past, these schools for colored youth are nearest the type of the university of the future, steaming into broader waters toward deeper seas, than many of the older universities of our Northeastern States.

The final note of hope and cheer is that, in the South, as well as the North, the most radical work of education is passing into the hands of the superior young women.

I find the South in the direct line of national progress in this respect—that the South is putting her choicest young womanhood into the school-room. The city of Memphis, Tenn., as far as I know, is the only town of 40,000 in our country where no white man is teaching in the public schools. And, as if to give a providential indorsement to this tendency, the foremost class of young women in many of these States are so circumstanced that they must look to the school-room as the most available field of work and the most honorable one for a livelihood.

I find great numbers of the young women in these States already awake to a sense of their magnificent opportunity to become the teachers and leaders of a new civilization—the opportunity which makes best, making a practical difference of 800 per cent., aside from the fact that boiled rice is three times easier of digestion than roast beef, the rice being digested in about one hour, roast beef requiring three hours and a half. There is meaning, then, in the reputed fact that two-fifths of the human family live on rice.

NATCHEZ, MISS.

A Negro Wife-Murderer Hanged—The grave the Only Place for him.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NATCHEZ, July 16.—Albert Miles, a negro, aged about thirty years, was hung here to-day for the murder of his wife in the summer of 1882, at Dead Man's Bend, on the Mississippi river, about thirty miles below Natchez. The murder was committed on a Sabbath, as Miles and his wife were returning home from church. It seems he had conceived the idea that another man enjoyed his wife's affections, and he charged her with want of fidelity. They had quarreled on that fatal day about the subject, and after they were seated in church it was more than he could stand to see his imaginary rival came in and occupied a seat near his wife, and gave her, as he thought, suspicious glances and smiles. He ordered his wife to leave the church with him and go home. She refused and he left alone. He waited for her at the door, and when the services were concluded they started down the road in the direction of their home. They had not gone far when she was heard to scream and he was seen running off. Some of the congregation went immediately to the woman's assistance, who by that time had fallen to the ground. She soon expired from the effects of a stab in the region of the heart. Miles was captured almost immediately and was lodged in jail. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to death at the spring term, 1883, of the Circuit Court of Adams county, but appealed to the Supreme Court, where, after several months delay, the judgment of the court below was affirmed and May 14, 1884, fixed for the day of his execution. Gov. Lowry granted him a sixty days respite, or until the present day, in order that he might have ample time to make the necessary preparation for his awful doom. Shortly after the granting of the respite he managed to tunn l under the foundation of the jail, but before he could get over the jail fence he was recaptured and has ever since been resigned to his fate. He told your correspondent that he was ready to die; that he had experienced pardon for his sins and expected to enjoy a crown of glory in the land beyond the skies. He said he did not kill his wife intentionally; that she had provoked him, and he only meant to slap her but forgot he had the knife in his hand. The execution is the first that has occurred in Adams county in many years and was strictly private, only the county officials, minister, physicians and representatives of the press being allowed to witness it.

FINAL SCENE ON THE GALLOWS.

The unfortunate man was escorted from his cell at 12 o'clock m. by the officers and two ministers. He manifested but little fear, and made a short speech, in a firm voice, reiterating his hopes for forgiveness and salvation. The ministers then prayed with him, and then the rope was placed about his neck and the trap sprung. His neck was broken and he died in a few minutes.

GRENADA, MISS.

The Appeal's West Point (Miss.) Correspondent Called to Account.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

GRENADA, July 16.—Your correspondent from West Point, Miss., is a little too previous in his dispatch to the great and good APPEAL. Grenada county will go solid for Mitchell, likewise a majority of the counties in this district. The only hope of the few Barry men to change the majority seems to be, like your correspondent, dependent upon their wind and gas to inflate and change an opinion which the convention, which meets here July 29th, will fully ratify. Barry is hardly known in the race here, and in several other counties from which your correspondent has recent and reliable information, forming a part of this district.

JACKSON, MISS.

Senator George Confident of Cleveland and Hendricks's Success.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, July 16.—Senator J. Z. George reached here to-day, and will remain several days. He speaks confidently of Cleveland and Hendricks carrying New York by a handsome majority, and is certain of their triumphant election.

CLARKSDALE, MISS.

A Progressive and Rapidly Improving Little Place—Farming Facilities.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

CLARKSDALE, MISS., July 13.—This rapidly improving place in Coahoma county, on the Sunflower river, where the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad crosses and at the intersection with the Mobile and Northwestern railroad, is destined to be a place of considerable importance. It is already the most so of any from Memphis to Vicksburg. Situated in the finest bottom farming section in the world and sufficient of the land high enough to insure goods crops independent of overflows, with the proper attention to the culture of early vegetables and fruits it could compete favorably with sections even further south. And when the levee shall have been built (which is simply a matter of a short time) from Memphis to Vicksburg this whole delta will develop into the garden cultured country of the valley, not only raising the most and finest cotton in the world, but also gardens, fruits and vegetables. We picked ourselves, last evening, some of the finest peaches we ever saw from trees planted in 1879, from which the lady owner, Mrs. N. L. Lovell, has already sold $6 worth from each tree, and plums so plentiful to be used only for fattening hogs, which looked as well as regular Kentucky Berkshires. The cotton crop is better beginning a dozen miles north of this and extending down along the Sunflower river to the Yazoo, than any place I have visited, and still it is short of what it usually is at this season. Sorry to say many crops in the bottom, both corn and cotton, will be a failure. It is small, badly cultivated, and under the most favorable circumstances could not make a full crop. We have failed to find a single farmer in the bottoms or west of Helena, in Arkansas, who said they had a good crop, while many I have seen are decidedly bad.

The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad is pushing their work forward toward giving through connection from Memphis to New Orleans by next 1st of September. Here they are rapidly completing a magnificent iron bridge over the Sunflower. We understand a Y will be built from Magnolia to Glendale, opposite Helena, a distance of eight miles, and with a transfer will directly connect with the great Northwest through the roads centering at Helena. With a compress and other facilities at Helena there is no reason why it should not be as nice a cotton market as any in the South.

This place is steadily improving, and business is less dull than many other places. The merchants all agreeing that crops are not good, still business is fair, and they feel will be good this fall. One young merchant we mention as being a Memphis boy, Mr. A. B. Carruthers, although having been here less than a year, has established himself as among the leading merchants, and is so regarded by all. Though being strictly business the boys say he is vulnerable to other attractions here which look irresistible.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hancock have gone to Governor's Island. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Price have just returned from Hot Springs; also W. D. Boyd and wife. Miss Blanche Clark, just from the "Hub," where she finished up a most accomplished education, is now at home and, deservedly so, the center of attraction in our society. Full of love, life and beauty, and possessed to overflowing with chic, she is certainly a most charming young lady.

Miss Ida Carruthers, of Memphis, is visiting her brother here.

We have telegraphic connection with Memphis, and learned that way of the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks is good enough, and will win. They had a bonfire and pyrotechnic display over the news.

The resident physicians complain of starvation dullness.

Fishing around here is splendid, and those inclined to the sport should try our lakes and the Sunflower. OH, MY!

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Goods advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA

THE TEST:

Place a pan upon a hot stove; when the powder shall boiled, then remove the powder and smell, and if ammonia will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

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It is without question the strongest of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

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10 Tierces Sugar-Cured Dried Beef.
20 Dozen Sugar-Cured Smoked Beef Tongues.
50 Tierces Refined Lard.
1000 Pails and Cases Refined Lard—in Tins.
100 Barrels Schmacker Oat Meal.
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New Cream Cheese, Butter, by Express Daily.
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Pure Sugar Syrups, Coffee, Sugars, Etc.

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