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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FRIDAY : : : : : AUGUST 8, 1884

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Of Indiana.

FOR ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE,
J. D. C. ATKINS,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS,
First—Robert Burrow, of Carter.
Second—S. G. Heiskell, of Knox.
Third——
Fourth—M. S. Elkin, of Sumner.
Fifth——
Sixth—J. W. Judd, of Robertson.
Seventh—L. F. Padgett, of Maury.
Eighth—E. J. Cole, of Henry.
Ninth——
Tenth—J. Harvey Mathes, of Shelby.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM B. BATE,
Of Davidson.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN H. SAVAGE, of Warren.
G. W. GORDON, of Shelby.
J. A. TURLEY, of McMinn.

CLEVELAND'S VETOES.

When Cleveland was first nominated for the Presidency it was thought his vetoes would be a source of weakness, but it seems they will in the end prove a tower of strength, for they demonstrate not only his wise and sagacious statesmanship but his jealous watchfulness of the public interest and the constitution which he was sworn to support and protect inviolate. The Blaine organs have ceased to war on Cleveland on account of his vetoes, because they discovered that the more they were investigated the stronger it made him with the people. The Democrats have discovered that these vetoes will be an important factor in the canvass, and they propose to keep before the people Cleveland's vetoes as the strongest arguments why he should be elected President. It has been alleged that Cleveland is hostile to Federal soldiers and opposed to the custom of decorating their graves, because he disapproved an appropriation made by the city government of Buffalo for that purpose. The reasons which influenced Cleveland are wise and commendable, showing, as they do, his regard for the constitution and his faithful guardianship of the people's money. His message is as follows:

At the same meeting of your honorable body the following resolution was passed: "That the city clerk be and he is hereby authorized to draw a warrant on the fourth of July fund for $500 to the order of J. S. Edwards, chairman of the Decoration Day Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the purpose of defraying the expenses attending a proper observance of Decoration day." I have taxed my ingenuity to consistently approve of this resolution, but have been unable to do so.

He then quotes the following section of the constitution:

No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in or bonds of any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes

He adds, and this deserves the greatest attention and consideration:

I DEEM THE OBJECT OF THIS APPROPRIATION A MOST WORTHY ONE. THE EFFORTS OF OUR VETERAN SOLDIERS TO KEEP ALIVE THE MEMORY OF THEIR FALLEN COMRADES CERTAINLY DESERVES THE AID AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS. WE SHRINK ALL, I THINK, FEEL IT A SOLEMN AND A PRIVILEGE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE FUNDS NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT SUCH A PURPOSE. AND I SHOULD BE MUCH DISAPPOINTED IF AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS FOR VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS PATRIOTIC OBJECT SHOULD BE IN VAIN.

BUT THE MONEY SO CONTRIBUTED SHOULD BE A FREE GIFT TO THE GRIEVING AND OLD FATHERS, AND SHOULD NOT BE EXTORTED FROM THEM BY TAXATION. THIS IS SO, BECAUSE THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH THIS MONEY IS ASKED IS ONE ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY PROTECTION OR INTEREST AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY, AND IT MAY OR MAY NOT BE APPROVED BY THEM.

The people are forced to pay taxes into the city treasury only upon the theory that such money s all be expended for public purposes, or purposes in which they all have a direct and practical interest.

The logic of this position leads directly to the conclusion that, if the people are forced to pay their money into the public fund and it is spent by their servants and agents for purposes in which the people as tax-payers have no interest, the exaction of such taxes from them is oppressive and unjust.

I cannot rid myself of the idea that this city government, in its relation to the tax-payers, is a business establishment, and that it is put in our hands to be conducted on business principles.

This theory does not admit of our donating the public funds in the manner contemplated by the action of your honorable body.

I deem it my duty, therefore, to return both of the resolutions herein referred to without my approval.

In support of this message Mr. Cleveland headed a subscription for the purpose with a liberal sum, and with a hearty co-operation of citizens approving his action, the desired fund was raised promptly without resort to public moneys. This veto and contribution by Mayor Cleveland elicited universal approval, the leading Republican journal, the Buffalo *Express*, saying:

A whole volume of sound sense and just principles of municipal government will be found condensed in a brief veto sent to the council yesterday by Mayor Cleveland. It is refreshing to read such message. Appropriation of the public funds must not be made except in accordance with law. Safeguards provided by the constitution and the charter must be respected. The money raised by taxation must not be diverted from its legitimate objects. However worthy the sentiment recognized in any misappropriation, justice, not generosity, must prevail. When the council wrongfully votes away the people's money, having been extorted from the people, it is not a free gift from that body. The city government is a business establishment and must be conducted on business principles. All these golden rules are laid down in disapproving a vote of $500 for Decoration day—a small sum for a worthy object; but, as the mayor shows, it is not for the amount of the appropriation nor the merit of it, but the principle involved. Private bounty ought to be equal to such a call; and then, to prove that he thinks so, Mr. Cleveland privately contributes one-tenth of the whole sum needed, thus supplementing excellent principle by liberal example.

This is one of the vetoes out of which the Republicans expected to make much capital to use against the election of Cleveland. But discovering that the veto was in conformity with the provisions of the constitution adopted to protect the tax-paying people by preventing the squandering of their hard earnings on unconstitutional objects, the Republicans suddenly ceased to discuss this veto, and in their desperation commenced nosing into the sewers of filth for morsels of scandal with which to smirch the private character of the man whose public record was made purer and brighter the more it was investigated. There is much in the life and character of Grover Cleveland that reminds the country of Andrew Johnson. He made the canvass for Governor in Tennessee in 1854, in opposition to G. A. Henry, the Knownothing candidate. Johnson was lavish in his praise of the Irish, and was eloquent in defending their civil and religious rights and in depicting their wrongs, and grew patriotic in expressing his sympathy for their sufferings by famine. Henry in reply showed that Johnson had in his seat as a member of Congress voted against an appropriation to relieve the sufferings in Ireland where men, women and children were dying of starvation. The exposure was terrible. The Knownothings shouted at the victory of their candidate and the Democrats were amazed and demoralized. But the equanimity of Andrew Johnson was not disturbed. The revelation was just what he wanted. In his reply he said it was true he voted against the appropriation, because it was flagrantly unconstitutional "and I could not perjure myself by voting the people's money to an unconstitutional purpose. But while guarding the public treasury and trying to preserve the constitution in violate by refusing to vote for an appropriation which my conscience told me would be palpable perjury, I took from my pocket $500 of my own money and gave it to the Irish relief fund at Washington. Here is the receipt of the committee. How much did my competitor give? It is useless to say that this reply was overwhelming. Henry endeavored to avoid an issue of his own creating, but Johnson would not permit him to escape. He read his receipt every day and was elected Governor of Tennessee. Cleveland manifested the same conscientious devotion to the constitution. He was greatly embarrassed by the situation. The subject was a delicate one. He knew the people were sensitive as to any failure to honor the memory of their dead soldiers. But he could not stultify his conscience by approving an appropriation which was obviously unconstitutional, and he preferred to take the risk of public odium rather than become a self-confessed perjurer, and he vetoed the unconstitutional appropriation; but in doing so, he took from his own pocket more than any other one citizen of Buffalo and applied it to the decoration of the graves which the thoughtless City Council proposed to do by unconstitutional methods. All of Cleveland's vetoes show that he is the man the people want for President of the United States.

ADVANCING TOWARD CHINA.

The Aolyoke (Mass.) *Manufacturer* very correctly remarks: "It is evident from the nature and tendency of things that, as each employer deals with scores or hundreds of employes, and as employers combine, workers will also combine that they may act equally as a unit." Much is written in the newspapers that swear by capital and support monopoly against strikes, which are the result of combination, but figures prove that strikes, though sometimes injudicious, and the fear of strikes, permanently improves wages. The proof of this is more obvious from the experience of the English trades unions than our own, as the results there afford a wider base for comparison. As a means of counteracting the American trades unions, some of the employers have been sending to Europe and hiring labor there, then they turned out American workmen and put the imported foreigners in their places. This was done because the law, while protecting the productions of the capitalist, left the laborer unprotected. As a defense the workman applied to Congress for a law to prevent this kind of importation, so that we have now a law against the immigration of Chinese, and a law against the immigration of engaged working people. Immigrants may seek engagements when here, but they must not accept engagements before they emigrate. The capitalists, however, can still import working people who, though not under engagement, have engaged to engage as soon as they land. The new law is likely, therefore, to produce unsatisfactory results, and legislation still more stringent will be demanded. Such a demand cannot be denied, for capital cannot require that the products he sells shall be protected but the labor he buys shall not. This is what is now done, but when challenged the present system must be changed. Either products must come into this country free of any protective duty, or labor also must have protection equally with capital. Accordingly, when the uselessness of the new law appears, it is likely that Italians and Hungarians may be put under the same law as the Chinese, and if that fails to satisfy, the Germans, French and English must be subjected to the same law. This is clearly what we are approaching. It is contrary to American custom and American feeling, but clearly, capital with all its other advantages cannot be allowed a protection that is denied to labor. The law must be equal for both, and our country be shut up like China.

THE CREMATION OF INFECTION.

To secure complete sanitation it is absolutely necessary that housekeepers should act in unison with the public officers. They can see that care is taken to put the streets and alleys in proper condition, and to some extent they can supplement beneficial influences in rear yards and cellars, but the interior of the house and out-buildings require the care of the occupants. Housekeepers who keep their houses clean will ask what they can do more? There is one important thing that all housekeepers can do, they can prevent the garbage about the house from becoming a danger to health as it often is. This is to be done by burning it, a plan the APPEAL has often commended to notice. Others we find are beginning to see the value of this simple and easy plan of cremating infection by burning all the dirt and garbage of a house in the kitchen stove. The New York *Justice*, among other papers, is calling attention to this important means of contributing to the popular health; the *Sanitary News* has done the same. A receptacle is provided for the reception of all the odds and ends, the waste paper, the floor sweepings, the rejected portions of food, the peelings and rinds of fruits and vegetables and the dirt and refuse of all kinds. Instead of throwing them into the alley where they will become soaked by the rain and fermented by the sun, thus throwing off disease—breeding gases that pollute the air we breathe—all should be put into the stove. By many persons this plan has never been thought of, and will appear strange. A few trials will soon show that even melon rinds may be burned up; the little water they contain is soon evaporated, then the solids burn up readily. The cremation is best carried on when there is a good fire and only a moderate portion of the refuse put upon it at once. The tidy housekeeper who once finds the advantage of dirt cremation will never give it up, but will regard the kitchen stove as a great sanitator.

Another Victim of Kerosene.

OIL CITY, PA., August 7.—Katie Curry, a girl of seven years, in the absence of her mother this afternoon attempted to kindle a fire with kerosene. Her clothes ignited and before assistance could be rendered she was burned to a crisp, her flesh dropping from her bones. She is lying in great agony and cannot live.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Advices from Foo Choo Declare That Peace is Certain, While Dispatches from Canton

Show That the Chinese Government is Actively Pushing War Preparations—Conflicting Rumors.

Debate in the British Commons on Egypt—The Cornwall Cases—Emperors William and Francis Joseph.

ENGLAND.

Nothing Further About Sheldon, the Missing Citizen.

LONDON, August 7.—Nothing further has been heard about Sheldon, the English citizen said to have been captured and held for ransom in Kansas. The English government is satisfied that the American authorities have done all they could for him. It is feared that he has been killed by his captors.

Gye's Opera Company Embarrassed.

LONDON, August 7.—Mr. McKie has been appointed receiver for Gye's Opera Company, in order to protect the wardrobes and provide for payments as they fall due. The difficulty is believed to be temporary.

The High Commissioner Indisposed.

LONDON, August 7.—Earl Northbrook, High Commissioner to Egypt, is indisposed. He was obliged yesterday to leave the Cabinet Council. He starts for Egypt, via Brindisi, August 31st. He will be made Knight of the Garter.

Thanks to Italy.

LONDON, August 7.—Earl Granville, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has instructed Sir John Lumley, British Minister to Italy, to thank Italy for the support she gave the British proposals in the recent Egyptian conference. England, he says, highly appreciates the attitude maintained by Italy in the conference. It indicates friendship for England and enlightened solicitude for the prosperity of Egypt.

The Lords and Common.

LONDON, August 7.—In the Commons to-day, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said he believed that negotiations between France and China are still going on and it is hoped would result in a friendly settlement.

Gladstone stated that the government had no intention of offering any counsel to the Egyptian government or adopting any financial scheme until Lord Northbrook shall have visited Egypt and made his report. If, in the meanwhile, the necessity of giving counsel or taking action shall arise, the government will observe the privileges of Parliament.

In the Lords, Granville stated that negotiations with Mexico for a new treaty of commerce will shortly be resumed. Granville also stated that he had communicated with the Sultan respecting Earl Northbrook's mission to Egypt.

CHINA.

The American Minister to Act as Arbitrator in the Settlement.

LONDON, August 7.—A *Times* despach from Foo Chow, this date, says: "A high authority here asserts that peace is certain. The American Minister is to arbitrate. A settlement will probably be reached which will be receptable to both parties, but it is believed the settlement will be a temporary one on the French side. The Chinese know that the French are anxious to act elsewhere."

War Preparations at Canton.

LONDON, August 7.—Advices of August 6th from Canton state that the Viceroy is superintending the laying of torpedoes and preparation of a barrier to obstruct the river; he has also given orders for twelve tons of dynamite. Insults to foreigners are forbidden and the town is quiet, although a strong war feeling prevails. A steamer is in readiness to remove foreigners if necessary.

No Hostile Demonstration by Admiral Courbet.

PARIS, BUREAU OF THE APPEAL.—The *Gazette* publishes the following: "Admiral Courbet has not occupied the harbor or mines at Kelung. The French war vessels in port will make no hostile movements at Kelung nor elsewhere in China."

The Hovas Preparing for War.

LONDON, August 7.—A letter from Anatanarivo, dated July 6th, says: "The Hovas are showing great spirit, and are determined to resist the French. The Queen has proclaimed negotiations at an end and ordered her subjects to prepare for war."

IRELAND.

The Evidence in the Cornwall Cases to be Kept Secret.

DUBLIN, August 7.—The grand jury yesterday in presenting the indictment against Cornwall and his companions urged the judge to prohibit the publication of the evidence. The judge said he would do what he legally could, and commended the request of the grand jury to the discretion and forbearance of the press.

Will Continue the Fight.

DUBLIN, August 7.—*United Ireland* to-day devotes quite a lengthy article to the consideration of the verdicts just gained in Belfast by Crown Solicitor Bolton in the action brought by him against the proprietors and editors of *United Ireland*. The verdicts are not yet. Lord Spencer and Trevelyan would have shared in the triumphs of Cornwall and Bolton, if they had triumphed. They must share also in their dismissal, or find cauliflower weapons to silence *United Ireland*."

AUSTRIA.

Violent Hail-Storms in a Number of Districts.

VIENNA, August 7.—Violent hail-storms to-day in the Linz Grien and Karschlag districts. Many persons were injured. A large number of buildings were washed away.

The Meeting of the Emperors.

ISCHL, August 7.—The Emperor Francis Joseph gave an audience to-day to Tisza, Prime Minister for Hungary. He then visited the Emperor of Germany. The Emperors were together half an hour. Later the Emperor gave an audience to Liosa. The Emperors then dined together. Tisza and Count de Bedekovich, Minister for Croatia and Slavonia, were also present at the dinner. The Emperors drove to the station together, and the Emperor William left at 4 o'clock p.m. They embraced and kissed each other repeatedly before parting. Ovations everywhere.

CABLEGRAMS.

Liverpool, August 7.—The failure of a small cotton firm is announced.

London, August 7.—C. Y. Meier & Co., dealers in quinine and Peruvian bark, failed.

London, August 7.—Jay Gould's yacht Atlanta, first to arrive, reached here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

St. Petersburg, August 7.—The *Wokhod*, a Hebrew journal has received warning from the authorities for violating the press laws.

Brussels, August 7.—Owing to fears of a further demonstration to-day against the Congolese, troops were stationed near the Chamber.

Montreal, August 7.—The customs authorities to-day made an extensive seizure of sponges imported from New York, and entered at undervaluation.

Rome, August 7.—There were four earthquake shocks this morning at Frascati, Albano and Castelle Romani, a few miles southeast of Rome.

Liverpool, August 7.—W. B. Durnbell & Co., and C. H. Prolist & Co., both in the sugar trade of this city, failed. Total liabilities, $175,000. Prolist fled to America.

How a Stern Parent Prevented the Elopement of His Pretty Daughter.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—A dramatic episode occurred last night on the train from Atlantic City, bound for Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic railroad. When the train reached East Elwood, in Atlantic county, N.J., a young girl rushed out of a house near the railroad and signalled the engineer. He stopped the hundred feet away, and the girl ran down the track with a valise and large package, which she passed to the brakeman on the rear platform. Before he could assist her into the car, however, two men sprang out of the car, and, seizing the baggage, told the brakeman to go ahead, as the young woman would not take that train. The attention of the passengers was attracted by the incident, and interest was increased when it became known that an adroitly planned elopement had been spoiled by a stern parent with the assistance of an officer. Lizzie Adams, who is a pretty country lass and resides with her father in Elwood, has for some time carried on a flirtation with a brakeman employed on the Philadelphia and Atlantic City railroad. It became the subject of gossip, and finally reached the ears of Lizzie's father, who forbade her intimacy with the brakeman. But the girl was true to her lover, and on Sunday succeeded in eluding the vigilance of her father and stole away from home with a small wardrobe. It had been arranged that she was to be met by her lover somewhere on the line and they were to be married. Mr. Adams, mistrusting something of the sort from his daughter's absence, boarded the train at Elwood with an officer, and succeeded in spoiling the lovers' game.

HE MARRIED A POOR GIRL.

The Remarkable Career of a Descendant of an Aristocratic Scotch Family.

TAUNTON, MASS., August 6.—In August, 1870, there came to this city a man who called himself Frank Charteris Brown, and who has since lived here. He had great intellectual ability, but ill-fortune seemed to follow him, and when he died this morning the people were not surprised. The mystery which always surrounded him has been penetrated at last through the paper which was left intrusted to the deputy-sheriff. Frank was the youngest son of the late George Robertson, of Edinburgh, keeper of the records of Scotland, and nephew of the late Sir George Brown, G. C. B. Although educated at Rugby for the ministry, he entered the army as a commissioned officer in the Thirteenth Light Dragoons in 1848. After serving two years and a half he was transferred to the Life Guards, where he remained until 1855. In 1854 he was married privately to an English actress, for which his allowance was taken from him, but it was afterward restored on the condition of his selling out and coming to America. Since that time, September, 1855, he never saw any of his own family to speak to. In 1863 his wife and daughter died in Paris after having traveled over nearly all the world. He then drifted back to England, and was sent by the Liberal party to Taunton, England, to run a small paper during the election, and he says: "I was the dire t means of Henry James, Queen's Counsel, now the famous Sir Henry James, Gladstone's Attorney-General, getting into Parliament—a service which he has more than once substantially acknowledged." He came to this country again in August, 1869, worked a while in Lowell, and afterward accompanied Jay Cooke's party at the opening of the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad as the representative of a New York newspaper. He finally drifted to Boston destitute, and walked from there to this city, where he married again. The story of his wanderings closes thus: "If it was a disgrace that I married a good, virtuous lady when I might have done otherwise, then I am guilty. If poverty is a disgrace, then I am doubly disgraced; and if loving and cherishing my second wife, poor, innocent, kind-hearted girl as she is, is another disgrace, once more I plead guilty." He had been allowed $25 a week for some time past.

ELOPED WITH HIS SISTER-IN-LAW.

A Georgia Husband Deserts His Wife and Five Children.

DECATUR, GA., August 6.—Miss Mary J. Cash was one of the belles of this section while her home was there. Her notation of a year ago caused her to retire from society and take refuge with her married sister, Mrs. McCrary, at her country home. At first Miss Mary was very penitent and seemed to be filled with serious thoughts of the great hereafter. Like a good sister, Mrs. McCrary did all in her power to make her forget the bitter past and look forward for that better life which repentance once made bring. The lady was aided in these kind offices by her husband, who never found time growing heavy while he was looking into the tearful eyes of his young sister-in-law. It soon became apparent, however, that Mrs. McCrary did not relish the extreme zeal of her husband, and suggested to him that his kindly services might be better performed through herself. Complying with the wishes of these evenings a week ago, which was healed he would take Miss Mary to Atlanta, where he knew of a good place open for her, after which he would return and prove himself to be a faithful husband. Miss Mary blessed her sister good-bye last Wednesday, and accompanied by her brother-in-law, started for Atlanta. From that time neither of them has been seen, while the deserted wife is at home with her five children. The man is about forty-five years of age and the frail maiden just nineteen.

Almost One of Dogs.

Hoosier: "Mariar," said an Allen county peasant to his other half, "have you any idee how many young 'uns we have?"

"Nigh onto 'leven, I guess."

"And how many dogs are they round y'ere!"

"Most a dozen, I guess; there's Tige, and Bruce, an Growler, an' her four pups, and the hound, an the setter, an them others o' Hank's that loaf round y'ere."

"Yay, leven children and only a dozen dogs—Mariar, don't we have 'most too many children? Times is most too mighty hard, ye know. Say, can't we put out some o' our chunkiest gals to work? I low that they could make enough in a spell for us to buy another dog or two."

"Jist as they kinder hitch."

"Wall, I low if we could swap two of our young 'uns fur four more dogs, we'd be fixed. I guess I'll try it."

Nothing Like Morality.

Chicago *News*: As Antony was returning one morning from the boudoir of Cleopatra, he was accosted by Aurelius Cinna, who had been visiting Octavia, who was called the beautiful. "Tell me, Antony," quoth Aurelius, "for whom shall we cast our ballots at the approaching election?"

"As for me," replied Antony, heaving a dolorous sigh, "I cannot consistently vote for Cleveland, for I hear it rumored that somebody has reported to have heard he is a debauchee."

"That being the case," quoth Aurelius, with a dismal groan, "we who represent the morals of the State should make a determined stand against him."

A Wife's Sad Death.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Mrs. Athelena Mott, thirty-seven years of age, of 153 North Second street, Brooklyn, died this morning from the effects of an injury received while skylarking with her husband on the 31st of July. It appears she fell and received what was supposed to be merely a scalp wound. A doctor was called in and dressed the wound, but last evening she grew worse and died. It is believed that she must have received a concussion of the brain. Her husband is overcome with grief at the sad accident.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

CHICAGO, August 7.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, at its session this forenoon, reconsidered the resolution to hold the next convention in New Haven, Conn., instead of Winona in August, 1885. A number of amendments to the constitution were acted upon, after which addresses were made by Bishops Spalding and Ireland. Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The British Contagious Diseases Act.

CHICAGO, August 7.—The *Breeders Gazette* is authority for the following: The contagious diseases act of Great Britain has been recently amended so that the privy council may exempt portions of a country from the prohibitory orders. This, it is said, was intended especially for cattle from the Western States and Territories of the United States, but the privy council has, we believe, taken no action yet in premises.

Overcome by Foul Gas.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 7.—Solomon, David and Frank Slusher, of Nescopeck, were sinking a well and fired the shot. Solomon succeeded into the opening. When half way down he cried for help. The other two went to his relief and were overcome by the foul air. Solomon and David are dead. Frank was unconscious but was finally saved.

Mischief is Wrought

By bad cooking, tough meats, late hours, business worries, irregular exercise, poor dispositions, evil digestion and impure blood. Much of this mischief can be overcome by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, the best tonic ever made. Mrs. Emilie Crawford, Reidsville, Ga., writes: "After trying Brown's Iron Bitters we are persuaded that it is all it claims to be, a good and reliable tonic." Thousands of others speak in like manner.

LONOKE, ARK.

The Story of a Terrible Crime in the Rich Woods—A Little Girl of Eight Years Brutally

Outraged by a Burly Negro, Who Adds to the Enormity of His Offense by

Accusing the Child of Hiring Him to Do the Deed—His Trial and Conviction.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

LONOKE, ARK., August 7.—There lives some six miles south of this place, in the strip of country extending clear on to Arkansas river and known far and near as Rich Woods, a family named Ray, consisting of the father, mother and two little girls, aged respectively five and eight years. The inhabitants are principally negroes who are under the charge of overseers, working the many large farms whose owners live elsewhere. The land being so fertile, one will now and then straggle upon some poor white man who is willing to run the risk of the malarial influences in order to work richer land. About the 16th of last February Mr. Ray, of whom we have just spoken, had boarding at his house one Jonas Bogard, a young negro fellow, who was in the employ of the owner of the place, Mr. Robinson. On this morning while the father and mother were preparing breakfast in an adjoining room, the imp of darkness entered the private room of the family where the two little girls were asleep, and, according to the testimony of the eldest, he got on to the bed and, holding her mouth, he then committed one of the foulest crimes known to the law. He threatened the little thing that if she ever told it he would murder her, and, strange to say, she did not

REVEAL HIS SIN

until her mother, in ordering her to do little errands about the house and yard, had to whip her for being so slow, whereupon she complained that she was sore and hurt. The mother examined her child and found to her astonishment the little body terribly torn, swollen and inflamed. Dr. R. N. Ross, of this place, was called in in time to save the life of the child, as fever had already set in. The discovery was made about a week after the occurrence. Bogard, during this time, fearing that his hellish offense had been made known, left, going over into the more thickly settled negro neighborhood, known as Williams's township, about eight miles away, where he was captured some three weeks after by a white constable named South. He was brought to Lonoke and, in conversation with Dr. Ross, confessed his guilt but excused himself on the ground that the little girl hired him to do the act. The community was greatly incensed, and our sheriff had to use much care and secrecy in conveying the prisoner to Little Rock, where for want of a jail, Lonoke county's prisoners are kept.

THE TRIAL.

On the first Monday in last month our Circuit Court convened, and on the 8th an indictment was found. On arraignment Bogard entered a plea of not guilty, and being unable to employ counsel, the court appointed the Hon. George Sibley, T. E. Hendricks and C. W. England to defend him. Two days after the indictment was found the defense announced themselves ready for trial, and a jury was impanelled. The trial lasted all day, and a more sickening, shocking state of facts was never listened to by a jury. The State was represented by the attorney, Hon. Jeff Thompson, and that eloquent Little Rock lawyer, J. B. McLaughlin. After the testimony of the witnesses, and the argument of the lawyers, the jury retired to consider of their verdict, but returned within the hour and announced to the clerk, who read in a clear, strong voice: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty." We sat quite near Bogard when the verdict was read, and not a tremor or an emotion was visible about him. All the way through he has manifested stoical indifference.

When the verdict was read, it was suggested that the jury be polled, and each answered that that was his verdict. The prisoner was then taken back to the place of confinement and, smiling, bowed pleasantly to acquaintances in the rear of the building as he passed out. On the morning of the 12th of July Mr. Sibley, of counsel for defense, filed a motion for a new trial, which was overruled and exceptions taken. This ends the matter, no hope that the Supreme Court would interfere with the verdict, but as a duty that counsel thought rested upon them. On the morning of the 14th of July, Bogard was brought out to be sentenced and being asked by the Court if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he replied, "No, sir, she hired me to do it." He answered like Cain of old, he was about twenty years old, and had a father living some ten or twelve miles northeast of Lonoke, and that he was reared in this county. Judge Vaughan, in a slow, measured manner sentenced the prisoner

TO BE HANGED

on the 27th of this month, which day, it will be found, falls on Wednesday. The judge afterward said that the reason he set Wednesday, in place of Friday, as the day for execution, was that he was opposed to the old superstitious idea that Friday was the only day on which the doomed could be hung. His honor told Bogard that there was no earthly hope for him, and that he had better seek the consolation of spiritual aid and advice. During the whole of the sentence and time taken up by the judge in talking to the brutal wretch, Bogard had his eyes fixed on the floor but never showed the least trepidation. He was taken over to Little Rock where he will be kept until the 27th instant, when he will be brought down and executed. Jonas Bogard, formerly belonged to William Bogard, who lived about ten miles northeast of Lonoke, nearly north of the little town of Carlisle, where Jonas was born and raised. His father, who is regarded as rather an exemplary old man, two sisters and brother yet live in the neighborhood. He has been in the Rich Woods for several years, running away from his father and going down there, as he says, to pick cotton. His character is a

QUARRELSOME, TURBULENT DISPOSITION,

he having, about one year ago, inflicted a terrible beating upon the stepson of a well-known Baptist clergyman of this place, the young man being confined to his bed for some days by reason of the castigation. For this several unknown young men one night caught Jonas and tackled him across a log, giving him a terrible thrashing. It is said that on this occasion, notwithstanding the heavy blows he received, he never winced or cried out. He threatened some of our best young men, claiming that he recognized them as the same parties who beat him so. He is a short, heavy-set man, weighing about 155 pounds and of powerful frame. He has rather a large, broad face, the usual low forehead, flat nose and thick lips, with what is not often seen, prominent and high cheek bones. Taken altogether, Jones is a rough-looking customer, and one who would have little to fear in standing before Tug Wilson. The negroes wherever he has lived have all been afraid of him, and since his sentence claim that they expected him to

TURN OUT BADLY.

He has always been a good farm hand, in so much that several farmers were rivals in obtaining his services. It is supposed that the gallows upon which Bogard is to be executed will be erected on the vacant lot where our jail was burned in the south of town, and 3000 people are expected to witness the scene. It is the first hanging we have ever had. In 1876, Dick Ross, on a change of venue from Pulaski county, was sentenced, and all the preparations made, but the sentence was changed to life confinement by Gov. Miller just as the sheriff and Ross ascended the gallows steps.

THE CROPS.

Since the rains the crops in the north of the county are growing finely, while those in the south have been as good as could be wished for all the time.

Bank Officials Indicted.

PETERSBURG, VA., August 7.—The grand jury which is

OXFORD, MISS.

Enthusiastic Meeting in the Interest of the Memphis, Oxford and Columbus Railroad.

Club Organized to Solicit Donations of Land and Right of Way—Judge Orr's Speech.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Mississippi—Changes in the Management.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

OFFORD, MISS., August 6.—We had a meeting in the interest of the Memphis, Oxford and Columbus railroad, in our town on Monday evening the 4th instant. Judge R. A. Hill, of the United States Court, entered the stand and in a few apt remarks urged our indorsement of the project, as it was a matter of great interest to us to have a railroad line to the rich coal mines of Alabama and fine forest country. It would help to build up our town and State and encourage manufacturing establishments. He said he was not so familiar with the subject and the typography of the country as Judge J. A. Orr, who would make the address of the occasion.

Judge Orr then entered the stand amid applause. Mark Twain's idea, that the presence of ladies makes the Southerner's mind totter and he becomes flowery, could not be applied to him; while he might have had the inclination to drop into lurid oratory, yet it did not find expression. He said he could not make an eloquent speech on the subject, that it was not a subject of oratory, but a matter of dollars and cents. He did not expect to build the road; he was made president because he had frequently represented the people, and that was the reason he had been selected. He had talked to many railroad men and they were sure this road would be built if the people would respond. He exhibited a map of Mississippi and explained in a forcible manner why the road that had been undertaken by Gen. Forrest was not built. It was attempted to be built by subscription, and surveyed in a circuitous route through gorges and it was impracticable. He had visited Scott and that he was of the opinion that the road was a good thing, and said capital was kicked about in Europe, and we must not think the road could not be built because we had no money. We must be first secure a good charter, then the right of way, and donations of land from people on the route, the grant to be made on condition that the market value of said land on the route is fifty per cent. higher when the road is completed than at the time of donation, and further that the road is to be built in five years. Therefore it is to the interest of the landowners on the route to donate part of their land, say twenty-five per cent. at least, if it will insure the building of the road. A surveyor's corps had reached West Point. The road runs through a country adapted by nature to the building of a road. From Columbus to Oxford, a distance of ninety miles, there is but one cut, and it only forty feet. The above is only an excerption of the able address. We have organized a railroad club here to solicit donations of land and right of way for the road.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Mississippi held here yesterday, they deemed it wise and proper to institute a few changes in the management and curriculum, etc., of the university. They abolished the high school department and substituted therefor a sub-freshman course, to be under the instruction of Prof. L. P. Lodsey, who was the efficient principal of the high school department. The chair of metaphysics was also abolished, which removes Dr. James M. Long, who in the writer's opinion in point of ability he is the equal, and in acquired knowledge the superior, of any member of the faculty. He is a contributor to many of the leading reviews in this country. The writer of this would gladly embrace an opportunity to take the advice of Horace Greeley, "Young man, go West." There was a reduction of ten per cent. in the professors' salaries, including the Chancellor's. There was a change in the appropriation for advertising in newspapers—reduced from $600 to $50.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Our Congressional District Convention met here to-day and nominated the Hon. J. B. Morgan. It was a formal affair, he being the only candidate. His election is assured it his friends do as they claim—carry the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad counties. The harmonious tin Judge Morgan. Chalmers cannot make votes by appealing to the prejudices of our people as he did in the last election. We are tired of Chalmers as our representative in Congress. LAVAMON.

THE AMSTERDAM DISASTER.

Probable Cause of the Wreck—Names of the Drowned.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Dispatches were received at the office of the steamer Amsterdam in this city, to-day, giving the names of the lost. They were: Henry Schellenberg and William Wise, steerage passengers, and Treminer Brommel, coal passer. Capt. Gore, of the steamer Brooklyn City, plying between Newport and Bristol, arrived here Sunday. To-day he stated that his steamer and the Amsterdam were together from the morning of the 29th of July to the morning of the 30th, and parted about noon that day 120 miles from the scene of the wreck. On both of these days Capt. Gore says he found himself eighteen miles off where he ought to have been, and the steering compass practically useless on account of weather disturbances. This, he suggests, must have been the same with the compass of the Amsterdam and thus caused her to go ashore.

MIRACULOUS CURE BY PRAYER.

Spinal Disease and Paralysis Disappear After Eight Years.

New York *World*: Mrs. Mary E. Douglass, of No. 174 Camden street, Newark, N. J., was prostrated with spinal disease eight years ago, and she was unable to walk until last Wednesday evening, when she was cured by prayer. She is thirty-five years old, and has blue eyes and dark brown hair. Dr. Ella Haines, who has been her physician, bears witness that she had a most scrofulous disease of the spine, and her limbs below the knees were paralyzed so that she had no use of her limbs. Her mother had spinal disease and she always had a weak back. After a serious attack of diphtheria her stomach became affected and she was unable to eat, living six months on one blood till a day. Drs. Williams, O'Gorman and Isaac Nicholls and Witmer were called in by Dr. Haines, and agreed that she could not recover. She lost the power of speech so that she could only whisper.

When a *World* reporter called yesterday he found her seated in a rocker smiling and happy. In reply to a question as to how the faith cure had been effected she said: "After my doctor saw that medical treatment would not cure me she advised me to try the faith cure advocated by Dr. Cullis, of Boston. I laughed at the idea. A week ago Miss Elmer, of South Orange avenue, came to show me how Mrs. L. A. Baldwin, the faith cure advocate, had relieved her. Last Saturday Mr. C. C. Lathrop brought Mrs. Baldwin to see me and I agreed to pray with them. They came again on Wednesday evening with the Rev. Dr. Sanford, a Union minister from Dr. Cullis's faith cure home. He read