THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1885. VOL. XLV—NO. 60

READ what Ingersoll has to say on the second page.

THE facts as to the Marmaduke-Rainwater difficulty are given in full on the second page.

"SHALL baseball be played on Sunday?" is a political issue in Missouri. The Legislature proposes to prohibit it.

THE Irish Invincibles in Paris want to get rid of O'Donovan Rossa. He is merely a blatherskite, and gives them away too often by his brags and idle gab.

WAR between Russia and England is possible but not probable. If it comes, England declares herself ready at all points and feels sure of the loyalty of her Indian army and her Afghan allies.

ABDURRHAMAN KHAN, now occupying Herat with a strong force, will no doubt be promptly assisted by England, if not with men at least with munitions. It will not do to let the Russians get in there. Once in it would be next to impossible to get them out.

THE plan to connect Paris and London with pneumatic tubes has been reported favorably by French engineers and submitted to the French government. Letters could be thus transmitted between the two capitals in one hour. The cost is estimated to be $7,000,000.

CLEVELAND'S personal appearance does not please some of the people at Washington. In fact, some of the correspondents telegraph that it is "very disappointing." The people did not pick him out for his beauty and will not be disappointed if he fails to become a Washington society pet.

THE French people are greatly elated over what they regard England's difficulties, and they predict a war between her and Russia, after which, if she does not maintain her prestige as a great power, she will speedily follow Rome, Spain and Holland. In this the French are merely anticipating some centuries.

THE Afghan difficulty is Lord Dufferin's opportunity. As Viceroy of India the conduct of war or peace will devolve upon him and either emergency will test his powers and his knowledge. He is to proceed to the frontier at once for conference with the Ameer and will be accompanied by a very large force.

IT is now asserted that Lord Wolseley will withdraw his whole force to Dongola and there await the coming of autumn before resuming the offensive. Gen. Graham's force is either to fall back on Cairo or be removed to India, leaving only sufficient troops at Suakim to protect the building of the railroad to Berber.

ENGLAND does not underrate Russia's ability to confront her along the line of the Afghan outposts with a strong force which she can double in forty days or less. The English War Office is fully apprised of Russia's concentration of troops on the Afghan frontier and of her reinforcements en route, but she will be ready for the emergency of war, notwithstanding.

NORTH CAROLINA is just now divided upon the question whether the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was made on the 20th or the 31st of May, 1775. The decision is awaited with much anxiety by the State authorities who are preparing a new State flag on which the great event is to be suitably inscribed. But who's to decide?

A MILITARY drill on a scale of unexampled magnitude is to take place at New Orleans early in May. It will be under the auspices of the Governor of Louisiana. Six thousand dollars in prizes will be distributed and many medals will be presented the successful organizations by the Exposition management. The Memphis companies ought to be represented.

IT is generally expected that the vote of both the Senate and House will be taken to-day at Springfield, Ill., for Senator. Both sides are preparing for the contest, and exciting scenes are expected. One prominent Democrat stated last night that he expected there would be a break on one side or the other soon, perhaps today. Col. Morrison is on the ground.

MR. FELIX MOSCHELLES, the English artist, who recently painted a portrait of Mr. Cleveland, states in an interview that the President expressed himself to him as anxious to be mayor of Buffalo again. He enjoyed that office better than that of Governor. Of Miss Cleveland, Mr. Moschelles says that she is a lady of distinguished appearance, of high culture and intelligence, dignity and perfect self-poise. She will preside over the White House superbly.

THE Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley met yesterday at New Orleans. Twenty-five members, representing ten States, and Dr. A. C. Hodge, medical director of the United States navy, were present. Dr. A. C. Hall, of the Louisiana State Board, made an address of welcome, which was responded to by David P. Hadden, of this city, president of the association. The questions of quarantine and a probable visitation of the cholera will most likely be discussed.

AS WILL be seen by our special, the Elizabeth Rush Industrial Institute for young colored women, at Holly Springs, was yesterday dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, by Bishop Walden, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under whose auspices it will be conducted. Dr. Atticus Haygood, agent of the Slater Fund, and who has done so much for the negro race, delivered an appropriate address. The opening of this school is, it is hoped, the beginning of a great work too long delayed by the Southern Methodists.

HERAT, the point to which the attention of the world is just now directed, and where Russia hopes soon to concentrate an army, has been frequently in dispute. The Persians tried to capture it in 1838, under a Russian leader, Borowski, but were beaten off by the Afghans, under Eldred Pottinger. In 1856 the Persians occupied it, also under Russian inspiration, but were compelled to evacuate it the following year, under pressure of a British invasion of Persia itself, in which the Persian army was ruined in a single engagement.

HERAT, which Russia is moving rapidly to occupy, possesses extraordinary natural advantages as a stronghold. The great high roads from Cabul, Teheran, Balk, Bokhara, Khiva, Meshed, Seistan and Kandahar all meet in it. It has a splendid climate and lies in a fertile valley. What is of most importance is that it is surrounded by the greatest earthworks ever seen, the origin of which, like the origin of the place itself, is lost in remote antiquity. The town, which is a mile square, is surrounded by an earthen parapet, if one may call it so, which measures 250 feet at its base, and is fifty or sixty feet high and surrounded by a wall nine feet thick at the base and eighteen feet high. In addition to this there is a wet ditch forty-five feet wide and fifteen feet deep. It is one of the strongholds of the world.

STANDING FIRM.

No Sign of a Break on the Part of the Railroad Strikers—The Militia Called

Out to Protect Property at Sedalia, Mo., Where a Riot was Feared—No Outbreak So Far.

The Situation in Texas Practically Unchanged—A Proclamation by Gov. Ireland.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Gov. Marmaduke has called the militia here to go to Sedalia, Mo., to aid in suppressing the trouble likely to arise there to-day out of the railroad strike. About 150 officers and men left here this morning on a special train, and will arrive at Sedalia at 2 o'clock p.m.

Later.—In response to the call for troops from Gov. Marmaduke, Lieut.-Col. Welbridge left with 230 militia and a gatling gun for Sedalia, Mo., at 11 o'clock to-day. A riot is very seriously feared at Sedalia, where 1000 striking railroad employes of the Gould system are said to menace property and the public peace. The soldiers left on a special train and will make the run to Sedalia, 180 miles, by 4 o'clock this evening. The St. Louis militia found considerable difficulty in getting ammunition. It was finally arranged, however, and the boys left with 10,000 ball cartridges.

The employes of the Missouri Pacific in St. Louis are still quiet and at work, and say there is no present intention to strike. The men discuss the question very closely, and it is believed the departure of the greater part of the militia of the city has had effect in encouraging the strikers. The Missouri Pacific is refusing freight and discharging or suspending many employes not connected with the strike. Some Wabash men are out here. Others say they will strike. It is said the Missouri Pacific Company hired a number of Pinkerton detectives and sent them up to Sedalia, armed with Winchester rifles, to protect property till the troops arrive.

THE SITUATION AT SEDALIA.

A special from Sedalia to the *Post-Dispatch* says: All is still quiet here among the strikers, but the fears are critical. The strikers are now in session drafting a proclamation that they will keep the peace at all hazards. They are embittered because thirty Pinkerton detectives have arrived who are hired by the railroad. Adjt-Gen. Jameson had a conference with the strikers and informed them that they must not permit trains moving. The pay-car arrived this morning, but the strikers refused to receive their wages, because they said that would sever their connection with the road, and besides the car was not due for five days. The rumor that the militia are coming aggravates the situation.

A special to the *Post-Dispatch* from Jefferson City says: Gov. Marmaduke may go to Sedalia this afternoon. The St. Louis militia will be halted probably here until the Governor receives a report from Adjt-Gen. Jameson at Sedalia.

A special from Moberly says: The strikers are firm and are encouraged by the news that the men on the Iowa roads have struck. No disturbance so far.

STRIKERS' MEETING.

Some 200 men employed in the Missouri Pacific shops here held a meeting last night to discuss the situation and result as to what is best for them to do under the present circumstances. The meeting was private and the result unknown, except that an executive was appointed and final action deferred until tomorrow night when another meeting will be held. A committee from Sedalia was present.

Night.—The situation is unchanged tonight. One freight train arrived from St. Louis, but unloaded here and went back. The adjutant-general of the State has been in consultation with both strikers and citizens to-day. Gov. Marmaduke sent the following telegram to the adjutant-general here to-day:

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March 10, 1885.

To Gen. J. C. Jamison, Adjutant-General, Sedalia:

Admitting as I do the perfect right of every man to refuse his personal services for pay unsatisfactory to himself, yet an interference with the business or property of his former employer, whether farmer, merchant or railway company, or anyone else, cannot be handled on any principle of law or good morals. If I understand the situation at Sedalia, the employes in the railroad machine shops decline to work at any longer for the pay offered by the company. This they have a right to do, but they are violating the law by interfering with property and the transportation business of the company, and with the great commercial interests of the country by hindering or preventing the movement of freights. This is a palpable violation of the law and must not be continued. Please notify the parties to desist at once, which I earnestly hope they will, but inform them if they do not, all lawful methods will be resorted to, backed up by the power of the State, to compel submission to the law and to relieve from embarrassment the channels of commerce. Do you desire me to go to Sedalia? If so, answer at once. JOHN S. MARMADUKE.

The troops from St. Louis were brought to Centertown, within fifty miles of Sedalia, where they now are quartered in the cars. Late to-night an armistice was agreed upon until noon the 14th of March, at which time the strikers are to have an answer. Gov. Marmaduke and Gen. Jameson are to act as mediators and see what, if any compromise, can be made.

No Change at Sedalia.

SEDALIA, March 10.—There is no change in matters pertaining to the strike to-day. The men in great numbers are about the railroad offices defiant and positive in their position. Adjt-Gen. Jameson is here in consultation with citizens and strikers. Not a car of freight was moved to-day and no likelihood of any being moved. Business is almost at a standstill and the outlook is gloomy. No riotous demonstration, however, has been made up to the present time. The strikers, though determined, have manifested no disposition to destroy property. There are now over seventy engines in the roundhouse and yard here which have been killed by the strikers, and over ten miles of loaded freight cars on the sidetracks. No passenger trains have yet been stopped but no passengers have arrived here from west of Kansas City or south of Parsons, Ks., since Sunday.

The Strike at the Wabash Shops at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 10.—The strike in the Wabash shops near this place still continues. Master-Mechanic Barnes, by order of General Master Mechanic Johann, posted a notice, Saturday, to the effect that employees who did not report for duty Monday morning could consider themselves discharged. The strikers ignored the order, none returned to work. Another notice was posted saying those who did not return to work to-morrow (Wednesday) morning were no longer in the employ of the company. The men regarded the second order as a backdown by the officials here, and claim they are becoming more thoroughly organized each day. The Knights of Labor have the matter in hand and promise assistance when needed. No attempt has been made to interfere with the movement of trains or prevent the few men who are at work from continuing, nor is it thought such interference will be made.

Sympathy for the Strikers.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 10.—In the Legislature a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing sympathy for the Wabash railway strikers. In the Senate a bill was introduced to prevent pooling by the railways of the State.

The Strike at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 10.—The strikers here are considering the proposition which will be submitted to the railroad officials this afternoon. They have decided to discontinue interference with the Wabash trains, fearing a conflict with the Federal authorities, that road being in the hands of the United States Court. A force of deputy marshals is now guarding that property. The mayor called a special session of the council to meet this afternoon. No freights moved on the Missouri Pacific.

The Strikers Firm at Moberly.

MOBERLY, MO., March 10.—Notwithstanding the Missouri Car and Foundry Company, who have leased the Wabash railroad shops here, and will hereafter conduct them, have announced that they are ready to receive applications for labor irrespective of past or existing troubles, not one of the men who struck some days ago, and have since been idle, have applied for work, although there is no doubt they could obtain from the car company as much or even better wages than they demanded from the railroad company. They say they will not resume work until former wages are restored to every workman on the entire Wabash system, and claim that they have advices that by tonight or to-morrow every workman on the Wabash road will be on a strike.

Will Not Call Out the Militia.

TOPEKA, KS., March 10.—Gov. Martin has no intention of calling out the militia on account of the Missouri Pacific railroad strike at Atchison. He has, however, telegraphed the members of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to meet him at Atchison to-morrow to endeavor to effect an arbitration of the strike.

No Change at Atchison.

ATCHISON, KS., March 10.—There is no change in the Missouri Pacific situation here. The striking shopmen still hold possession of the shops and locomotives and are preventing the moving of freight trains. The railroad officials are awaiting developments at either terminus on the line of the road. No effort is being made to have the Governor call out the militia, as it does not appear necessary.

The Situation at Palestine.

PALESTINE, TEX., March 10.—The yard shops here are now in charge of Sheriff Davis and deputies, who took out several trains to-day. Strikers have been excluded from the yard. At Marshall to-day the county and city officials were notified by the railroad company that if the court authorities do not intervene to break up the strike and prevent the stopping of trains the company will hold the county liable for damages arising from the interruption of business. On receipt of this notice, County Judge Keller interviewed a committee of the strikers, who assured the judge that no violence was contemplated. The city authorities there upon decided not to interfere. This is regarded as a victory for the strikers, who remain quiet and firm.

Another Strike at Dallas.

DALLAS, March 10.—The section hands here employed on the Texas and Pacific struck this morning, on the invitation of couriers, who passed through on a handcar. The strikers drew the fires from three engines. The company will attempt to recover the engines to-morrow and begin moving a number of idle trains. A call was issued to-night by "friends of labor" for a mass-meeting on Thursday, the objectbeing the raising of funds to assist the strikers at other points, who are reported suffering for breadstuffs. Bloodshed is apprehended if the company attempts to move trains with a small force.

Proclamation by Gov. Ireland.

AUSTIN, TEX., March 10.—Gov. Ireland this evening issued a proclamation bearing upon the railroad strike now existing in North Texas, calling upon all peace officers, county and district attorneys and others "to be vigilant in seeing that all classes of persons and properties are protected and the law enforced." The Governor says if any class is wronged or oppressed "the remedy should be sought through the Legislature and other peaceful methods."

The Strikers Determined at Denison.

DENISON, TEX., March 10.—The strike goes on as usual. Sheriff Douglass to-day took an engine out of the roundhouse and proceeded a short distance, when he was stopped by the strikers, who disabled the engine. Douglass afterward left town. The strikers are quiet but very determined. At Mineola the situation is unchanged. No freights are running. An attempt to-day to move perishable freight was frustrated by the strikers.

Remain Firm.

PARSONS, KS., March 10.—The strikers on the Missouri Pacific remain firm. They have been very quet to-day. It is rumored to-night that they have coupled up engines and men along the line as far south as Muskogee to come to Parsons for protection, and also that after to-morrow no passenger trains will be permitted to pass except the United States mail car. This morning Superintendent Golden and Sheriff Lampson attempted to fire up an engine to take out a freight train, but were not permitted to do so.

Setting Forth Their Grievances.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 10.—The Wabash strikers here to-day issued a circular setting forth to the public their grievances as against the company. Resolutions were passed urging the men not to molest or block the road to hold out. Over 200 men are at work, and no serious trouble is anticipated.

THE NEW REGIME.

The Policy of the Administration to Bear Out the Civil Service

Rules to the Full Extent—Cutting Off Superfluous Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The *National Republican* will contain to-morrow an interview with Postmaster-General Vilas, in which that gentleman is quoted as having told that the programme of the Postmaster-General Vilas, in which that gentleman is quoted as having told that the programme of his Cabinet is to select officials for their worth and value to the government, and as having said further that "the policy of the administration is to bear out the civil service rules to the full extent in the management of the various departments. I shall enforce the rules here."

It is understood that it is the intention of the President to reduce the clerical force at the White House and to do away with the system of keeping an elaborate record of all business brought there. In accordance with this proposed curtailment of the force four employes at the Executive Mansion were to-day notified that after the 15th instant their services would not be required. These are Henry C. Morton, Ohio; J. S. Balway, Ohio; W. R. Lake, West Virginia, clerks at $800, $1600 and $1400 per annum, respectively, and O. L. Judd, telegraph operator who receives $1400 per annum.

Richard Smith of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, and W. N. Haldeman of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, arrived this evening in a special car, via the Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio road.

Cleveland's Callers.

The Veteran Association and delegates to the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference (colored) were among those who paid their respects to President Cleveland this afternoon.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Another Competitor in the Field for Garland's Seat in the Senate.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

LITTLE ROCK, MARCH 10.—In addition to the former candidates for the United States Senatorship, all of whom were defeated by Jones, Ex-Senator Walker enters the contest to be the successor of Garland. He feels that he is released from the voluntary obligation that he entered upon not to be his own successor, and he enters upon this contest with a large following and a determination to win if he can. A great deal of interest centers in this contest for Garland's place, balloting on which begins Tuesday, the 17th instant. Dunn and Barry, so far as known, are in the lead, but Fishback, who is very popular with the people on account of his proposed amendment to the constitution, which repudiated $13,000,000, is a strong candidate, and may, if Dunn withdraws, be the choice of the Legislature. He is perhaps the ablest man in public life in Arkansas, Secretary Garland excepted, and would be a very creditable successor to the Attorney-General. The contest will very likely be a protracted one, and it is hard to predict who will be the successful candidate. Dunn, as the matter now stands, is really the strongest man, and if he should withdraw at any time could name the successful competitor.

Another Relic for the World's Fair.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Bishop Baltes, of Alton, Ill., having given his consent, the old bell belonging to the Catholic church at Kaskaskia, Ill., some sixty miles south of here, and once the seat of the Spanish empire in the Mississippi Valley, has been sent to the World's Exposition at New Orleans. It is the first bell that ever tolled west of the Allegheny mountains. It was cast at Rocheile, France, in 1741, and was presented by the King of France to Louis Bayatte for the parish of Kaskaskia, where during the past 140 years it has been in use.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Bill to Preserve the Purity of the Ballot Passed Final Reading in the House,

Despite the Efforts of the Republicans to Kill the Measure by Filibustering Tactics.

Failure of the Bill to Regulate the Practice of Medicine—Literature for Convicts.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, March 10.—*Senate.*—The following bills passed final reading: To regulate appeals in all civil cases to the Supreme Court.

To provide for regulating and for the construction of telegraph and telephone lines.

To amend the act providing for the organization of corporations so as to provide for constructing booms.

LITERATURE FOR THE CONVICTS.

Mr. Smith, of Shelby, introduced the following bill:

A bill for the purpose of buying books and literature for the use of the convicts confined in the penitentiary.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That $500 per annum is hereby appropriated out of the funds of the State, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of supplying the convicts confined in the penitentiary and its branches with books and suitable reading matter.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of $500 appropriated shall be under the control of the Governor, superintendent of the penitentiary Sunday-school and inspectors of the penitentiary; that it shall be their duty to report to each succeeding Legislature the cost and what has been purchased with the money so appropriated, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to issue his warrant to the Governor for that amount.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

The House.

The House met at 1 o'clock a.m., Speaker Manson in the chair.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Trousdale, Cockerill, Bullock, Young, of Putnam, White, Willie, Warren, McCauley, Lewis, of Henry, Dullaney, Thornberry, Brown, McKinney, Fisk, Redman, Rushing, Crunk, Smith, Bearden, Blackburn, Sanders and Idol, against the liquor traffic.

The following bills passed final reading:

The bill to preserve the purity of the ballot-box and to have registration of voters. The bill provides for registration of voters in towns, cities, taxing-districts and districts that polled 1000 votes in the State election of 1884; two registrars to be appointed by the County Court for each ward or district, to be taken from the two great political parties, both of whom are not to be from the same party; time of registration to commence thirty days from election, to continue five days and be kept open until 10 o'clock p.m. each day, to register every legal voter. Ten cents to be paid for each voter registered by the town, city or district. No expenses attending the same are to be paid by the State. Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis will come under the provisions of the bill. The Republicans made a great fight against the measure to defeat it, refusing to vote, to destroy a quorum. It finally passed—yeas, 53; nays, 6—Butler, Vernon and Ruhm personally leading the opposition.

To protect the public and define the duties of public carriers, managers of hotels, theaters and places of amusement, turnpike-companies and railways. While the last is general in its character, it is especially directed to apply in its operation to prevent any discrimination by the proprietors of the years at Lookout Mountain, they having leased the privilege of carrying passengers to and from the park to a livery firm in Chattanooga, and refuse admission to the public who do not patronize that particular stable. The bill failed.

To regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in Tennessee. Argued for a State Board of Examiners in local divisions of the State. After a heated discussion it failed to secure a constitutional majority—yeas, 37; nays, 34.

PROHIBITIONISTS.

The number of persons who have signed petitions to suppress the liquor traffic in the State are, by counties, respectively, as follows: Bedford, 150; Benton, 148; Blount, 64; Campbell, 130; Carroll, 491; Carter, 172, Cocke, 86; Coffee, 388, Crockett, 151; Davidson, 352; DeKalb, 65; Dickson, 40; Dyer, 621; Fayette, 134; Franklin, 998; Gibson, 535; Giles, 148; Grainger, 213; Green, 326; Hamblen, 204; Hamilton, 2,025; Hickman, 4; Humphrey, 302; Jefferson, 227; Knox, 414; Lauderdale, 383; Lincoln, 84; Monroe, 82; McMinn, 151; Madison, 683; Marshall, 1044; Marty, 324; Montgomery, 226; Obion, 734; Overton, 32; Putnam, 73; Robinson, 124; Rutherford, 890; Sullivan, 1015; Sumner, 92; Van Buren, 66; Warren, 357; Washington, 524; Weakley, 23; White, 737; Williamson, 67.

Libel Suit.

Ex-Gov. Marks for the State and T. E. Matthews for the defense argued to-day in the *Banner* libel suit. Argument will not be concluded before Thursday.

BAYARD'S SENATORIAL SUCCESSOR.

A Lively Contest Before the Legislature That Assembles Today.

WILMINGTON, March 9.—The Delaware Legislature, which met to-day, will face the early necessity of choosing a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Bayard. The election is likely to be the most exciting since that of 1871, when the Legislature balloted on the names of the three Saulsbury brothers, and finally chose Eli, leaving Gove to private life and the bitter memories that some people say helped to hasten his death, and Willard to the dignified ease of Ex-Senatorship ever afterwards—the highest judicial office in a State that makes much of its judiciary. When it was believed that Attorney-General Gray would not seek the office, his friends were very sure that this alone prevented his getting it, but now that Mr. Gray is a candidate, they confess that he cannot be elected, save by a determined fight. Mr. Gray is Bayard's nearest friend. He has been his manager and spokesman in two national conventions. He represents his name at Chicago last July, and has been tireless in his zeal to advance Bayard's interest on every other occasion. But the Attorney-General has always professed indifference to office, and the friends of Mr. Lore and Congressman Martin are disposed to take him at his word. The latter has offered to pay all the expenses of the special Congressional election that will be necessary if the Legislature advances him to the Senate. Mr. Lore and Mr. Martin have not hesitated to say that they want the Senatorship and will work to get it. Gov. Stockley is himself an advocate of Gray, and as most of the patronage of the State is at his disposal it is not at all unlikely that, between the Attorney-General's proud independence and the Governor's machine methods, the best and the worst elements in Delaware politics may combine to make Mr. Gray the Senator.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

United States Senator-Elect Walthall on Route to Washington.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 10.—Gen. E. C. Walthall, of Grenada, Miss., who was appointed a United States Senator last Session by the Governor of Mississippi, to fill the unexpired term of Ex-Senator Lamar, passed through this city to-night and went on his way to take his seat. He stated to your correspondent that the people of his State were delighted with the Cabinet. His appointment, he stated, as Senator, was totally unexpected.

Will Offset Logan's Death.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 10.—It is reported here to-night that Senator Bridges is failing fast and death is expected at any time. It is said he is unconscious. Bridges is a Democrat, and his death would be an offset to that of Representative Logan, Republican, making the Legislature a tie again on joint ballot.

Cured by a Mother's Prayers.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 8.—A case of faith cure is reported from Snow township. Will Chamberlain, a young man of twenty, injured his nose and it bled profusely. He became so reduced from the loss of blood that he went into convulsions and seemed about to die. His condition was such that the neighbors became indignant because his mother would not send for a physican. Mrs. Chamberlain said she was praying to the great Physician, and He would help her son. The son became unconscious and the neighbors thought him dead, and one started to notify the coroner. He did not come until the next morning, when the young man was found alive and in his usual health. He says that he was dead, but that his mother's prayers restored him to life.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

Dedication of the Elizabeth Rust Industrial Institute for

Young Colored Women, by Bishop Walden—Dr. Haygood's Address.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., March 10.—To-day the handsome building erected for the industrial education of young negro women in connection with the Rust University, of this city, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. Your correspondent and a number of others attended. We were first shown into one of the recitation rooms where a young woman, one of the *alumnæ* of the university, was examining a class in grammar before Dr. Rust and Dr. Haygood. Most of her pupils seemed older than herself, and your correspondent confessed her astonishment at the ease and correctness with which they analyzed long and complex sentences, showing a familiarity with the structure of the English language and how much at home she appeared to be with her subject. It is to be regretted that her name was not learned so that it might be given to the public. It was a blackboard exercise, and the neatness and beauty of the writing was astonishing, as much so as the recitation. We were next conducted into the main hall of the university, where the preliminary ceremonies of the dedication were held. The institute is the work of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Walden, the wife of Bishop Walden, is president, and Mrs. Elizabeth Rust, wife of the Rev. Dr. Rust, of Cincinnati, vice-president—two most efficient and accomplished Christian ladies. It is in honor of the latter that the institute is named. I have learned that she has contributed, first and last, more than $2000 out of her own private funds for its establishment, besides traveling many thousand miles and devoting to it much time and labor during the last five years. Of course, Mrs. Walden was called to preside, which she did with much modesty, grace and dignity. The exercises were opened by singing a hymn. The 103d psalm was read by the Rev. D. Miller, pastor of the Baptist church in this city. Then another hymn, followed by an appropriate and impressive prayer the by Rev. Mr. Moon, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church South of this city. After another hymn Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, the orator of the day, was introduced and delivered one of the ablest, most practical and appropriate addresses I ever heard before any audience here; there was no clap-trap, no stilted and fulsome praise, no appeal to the prejudices either of race or section, but a powerful argument and earnest appeal for the Christian education of the negro, for which he invoked the earnest co-operation of all Christian people. He said no colored man or woman should object to being called a negro any more than a German or a Frenchman; and any other race should object to being designated by the name of his race. Negro was more proper than the word colored, because it had a definite meaning, signifying the race, but it should be spelled with a capital "N," like names of other races. He said education was divided into three parts—that of books, of morals and of industry—the education of the head, the heart and the hand. The education of books without the others was full of danger and conferred a doubtful power for evil without any balance wheel to control it. It needed the controlling and restraining power of the moral influence of Christian principle to direct it aright, and as all could not be ministers of the gospel or teachers of schools, or follow either profession, it was necessary that the hands should be taught to work, and to work intelligently, so as to produce the best results, hence the necessity of the Industrial school now about to be established. Dr. Haygood's address was listened to with profound attention, and was received with much applause. The institute is a large two-story brick building, with a wing on each side, and is capable of accommodating about 100 pupils. It is well furnished with the best of everything, and is in charge of a lady principal, with a corps of competent teachers. The institute is under the control