PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

HAS NOT THE LOVE OF THE POLITICIANS.

They Are Disappointed by His Failure to Remove the Republicans, and They Are Hot.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The politicians in every part of the country are making a dead set against the President for his civil service policy, and it is generally expected here that not a few Senators and Representatives will make it warm for him. His failure to shove the Republicans to the rear makes his administration in their eyes a gross failure that has already endangered party success, and is likely to lose us the Presidential election. There are to be warm times here and warm work.

Arkansas and the Administration.

Representatives Dunn and Peel, two of the oldest and most influential Democrats of Arkansas, are in the the city, and are amusing the people by their mention of the sentiment in their State as to the popularity and unpopularity of the administration. Both work together harmoniously in politics, but look at the cause and effect of the work of Mr. Cleveland through entirely different glasses. Mr. Dunn, who, it will be remembered, aspired to succeed Mr. Garland in the Senate when the latter went into the Cabinet, says he finds nothing but kind words for the administration in his district, while Mr. Peel has encountered nothing but the reverse of affairs. "In my district," says Mr. Dunn, "the people accord the President a hearty support. They know that he is an honest man and that he is laboring to give the people a good, pure, and honest government. A good deal has been said about the loss of this or that district because of dissatisfaction with the President's policy, but if you will look into the matter you will find that in many instances, to say the least, the dissatisfaction was with the Congressmen and not the President." Mr. Peel looks at it in this way: "I have encountered among the Democrats a coolness toward the administration. They are indifferent and feel that they have not been treated just exactly right. They feel as if a wet blanket had been thrown on them."

Two Tammany Leaders Call on Cleveland.

Congressman-elect W. Bourke Cockran and Mr. J. J. O'Donohue, of New York, are here, and will remain until tomorrow. Mr. Cockran called upon the President yesterday to pay his respects as Congressman elect, and suggested to him some recognition of the Tammany organization in the New York appointments. There was no discussion of the of general politics. Mr. Cleveland received him with marked courtesy, notwithstanding Mr. Cockran's pronounced opposition to him and his policy. Mr. Cockran said last evening that he had a pleasant talk with the President, but he had not preferred any personal requests. He said further that there appeared to be an impression in Washington that he was coming down here with a chip on his shoulder ready for a fight at the shortest notice with the administration. He was opposed to the humbug of civil service reform, but was not seeking needless rows. His views were well known, and he should hold to them, and, if need be, fight for them, but he was not anxious to force issues with anyone.

Mr. O'Donohue talked very plainly about New York politics. He said: "I knew that George's vote would be large. They did not think so, but I said it would not be less than 50,000. I am with Democracy against anything, but I am with everything against socialism. If I'd been nominated by Tammany, Grace would have been run by the County Democracy, so we nominated Hewitt. I saw him beforehand and fixed it up. But George is not going to last," he added. "He will not be an element in 1888."

"Can the Democrats carry the State in 1888?" was asked.

"It depends on the candidates."

"With Mr. Cleveland?" was asked.

"If he had been running this November he would have been beaten. The State would have gone Republican. I supported Cleveland in 1884 and worked for him."

"How is Blaine in New York?"

"If he had been running this November he would have carried the State by 40,000. He would have carried it against anybody. No," correcting himself, "not against Hill. No one can beat Hill. But at any time against Cleveland Blaine can get 30,000 more Democratic votes than he got before. Hill can carry the State. They can't beat him; he gets the Democratic vote. So I told Cleveland. What we want is to get back the Democratic vote. We don't want the mugwumps. We want the Democrats."

"Is not Mr. Cleveland tending toward renomination?"

"His reputation is to do as he says; we'll use his letter of acceptance against him. I tell you there are 30,000 Democrats who voted for him before who would go to Blaine. There is no use, he cannot throw over the workers and the money. I am not a free trader," continued Mr. O'Donohue; "I have spent five months abroad and am convinced that American labor must be protected."

This interview must have interested the President very much, as he sent a special messenger over to Mr. O'Donohue to come up to the White House last evening to see him. Mr. O'Donohue was closeted with the President until a late hour last evening.

Whitney, Manning and Cleveland

Mr. Whitney is a complete failure in the Navy Department and as a member of the administration. But for the backing of the Standard Oil monopoly and kindred corporations, through whose direct influence his father-in-law was retained in the Senate, despite the most damaging exposures of corruption in the Legislature that elected him, Mr. Whitney would have sunk long ago back to the level of a scheming ward politician, in which capacity he figured as the right bower of the late Hubert O. Thompson, the more or less renowned chief of the County Democracy, who, in fact, was the principal manager of Cleveland's nomination at Chicago. Mr. Whitney owes his present place entirely to the influence of Secretary Manning, and the appointment of the latter to the Treasury is a curious illustration of the caprices of politics. Undoubtedly the President owed his nomination as Governor, which became the stepping stone to the Presidency, to the skill, adroitness and sagacity of Mr. Manning at the Syracuse Convention. On that occasion he was aided by the votes of the County Democracy, which Mr. Whitney, as the agent of Hubert O. Thompson, carried in his pocket. Still, with this and other help, the situation was critical, and Cleveland was only saved from defeat by Manning's superior address and courage at the supreme moment. In time Cleveland became President, owing his unexpected elevation to Manning. After the election, when leading politicians began to gather at Albany, Manning's name was suggested for the Treasury. The President elect treated it as an absurd proposition, and almost ridiculed the idea as one emenating from over zealous friendship on the part of its advocates. Mr. Manning took no stock in this movement. He was President of a successful bank and the chief owner of a profitable newspaper, and he preferred to be Warwick at home, than a subordinate in high office at Washington. His friends, however, and among them Mr. Tilden, pressed Cleveland in a way not to be disregarded, and at the same time urged Mr. Manning to yield his opposition. They wanted a strong man to represent their interests in the Treasury, and an able manager to hold New York in line. Finally, and after long discussion, the President offered Mr. Manning the Treasury. The latter did not accept until Sunday evening, March 1, 1885, just previous to the departure of the President for Washington. In doing so, he made a condition that Mr. Whitney should be brought into the Cabinet, and in this way he became the dude Secretary of the Navy. After the inauguration, the leading and well known Democrats of Ohio visited the President on the 5th of March, and in discussing the personnel of the Cabinet, he said his belief was that Mr. Manning would prove to be the pivot of the administration, to which the President answered: "Oh, he was forced on me." This incident was reported to Mr. Manning, who merely remarked, "I wish I was back in Albany." Cleveland and Manning outwardly are good friends now, but everybody knows that when the latter was stricken down with congestion of the brain, the President never went near his house to inquire into the condition of the Secretary, nor to offer a word of sympathy to his wife and family, until driven to that propriety by the just criticism of the public press, which he now reviles as common calumnistors.

Cleveland and the Election.

Baltimore *Sun*: The Hon. John S. Barbour and Mr. Henry Watterson, both leaders of opinion in their respective States, have just returned from abroad with very definite ideas as to the cause of Democratic apathy in the recent Congressional elections. Their ideas, it appears, are in pretty close accord. Both express the belief that the Democratic masses are dispirited by the retention in office under Mr. Cleveland of so many Republicans. The popular conception of the reform for which Democrats voted in 1884 is that it consists mainly in putting better men, animated by better principles, into the places of the men who were in office that year. That Republicans, or Democrats with Republican principles, should be held good enough to fill offices under a Democratic Administration excites in the popular mind only amazement and disgust. As respects places covered by the civil service law, the President, it is conceded, had no option, but there are 100,000 other places in which Democrats should have been more speedily installed as being the better fitted by their political opinions to serve the interests of the people. Yet many Republicans even now, in the second year of the Cleveland administration, are retained in positions of influence, and not a few have been appointed to offices of the first importance. This, it is contended, is unintelligible to the average voter, whose politics is largely personal, and takes little account of nice theories of administration. "The Democrats in Virginia," said Mr. Barbour in his speech Thursday evening, "have not received such encouragement as they deserved. The men who carried the flag of the party and performed the campaign work in 1884 have not been recognized." Indifference to party interests and inactivity in advancing the party's principles are the serious faults, it is intimated, of the present administration. "When the Democratic party puts men in office," Mr. Barbour stoutly maintains, "they should consider the interests of the party, and should do the bidding of that party without fear or trembling. There are reasons why our people are unhappy. I understand why they complain. I have experienced some disappointments myself." The mugwump is having too much influence with Mr. Cleveland, and the Democrat too little. Such is Mr. Barbour's opinion in brief, as to the cause of the apathy that has lost Virginia to the Democratic party. Mr. Watterson goes more into detail. The President, he holds, should hereafter pursue a more positive course. He must "take the party, through its accredited leaders, into his confidence; abandon the theory that personal interest in political events is dishonesty; confide in the representative character of public men; and, finally, force the drill and the fighting by the assertion of an administration policy on all the great issues in harmony with Democratic traditions and instincts." The administration must not decline to exercise its influence to discipline recalcitrants, but must aid the party to carry into effect purposes announced in the National Democratic platform. "To save itself from destruction," says Mr. Watterson, descending to particulars, "the Democratic party must meet the tariff issue honestly, and substitute for the humbug of civil service reform the actuality of a clean and efficient administration of the government upon popular Democratic principles. The President is honest in his purposes, but mistaken in his methods, and at times unfortunate in his instruments." Mr. Morrison's defeat signifies nothing, in Mr. Watterson's opinion, but the success of a plot, a few protectionists having employed the profits they wring out of the people to discredit the cause of reform through the defeat of the leaders. The signs of the times indicate the extension of lower tariff ideas. Such are the views of two leading Democrats—views that will receive much attention in the South. Whether they will have the effect ultimately of infusing a sturdier party spirit into the administration is open to doubt. Congressmen afflicted with constituents more numerous than the offices at the President's disposal must count upon a troubled existence. The question discussed with so much feeling by the Virginia and Kentucky statesmen has probably two sides, and the President has yet to state his case.

Keeping Out Settlers.

CALDWELL, KAS., November 16.—A company of soldiers have been ordered from Fort Reno to keep prospectors out of the Indian Territory. The greatest excitement prevails. Thousands of claims have been staked out in the Territory below Caldwell, where silver is believed to exist in large quantities.

MILITIA OF THE STATES.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM

About Camps, Drills, Uniforms and All That Is Necessary to Make the Soldier.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—In his annual report of the operations of his office during the past year, Adjutant General Drum devoted some space to recommendations touching the improvement of the militia. Referring to the reports of the inspecting officers made public yesterday, he said: "While just but kind criticism points out many defects (none that cannot be remedied by men exhibiting the military zeal and pride that animates the State militias) the reports unmistakably evidence a slowly maturing temper and character destined to still more closely unite the regular army and the militia, the twin parts of the defensive power of the government."

The Adjutant General then makes the following recommendation: State encampments, to be of absolute benefit, should at least be of ten days' duration, and, while established at convenient points, looking to economy in the concentration of the troops, should be a sufficient distance from the homes of the members of the command, in order to overcome business and social influences, which seriously affect efforts at imparting instruction and holding the men in hand for drills.

Target practice, guard duty, etc. Camps should be divested of every appearance of holiday character. The programme of military exercises should exclude elementary company drills, and the time of the encampment devoted to instruction and practice in skirmish and battalion drills and guard duty. As most of the fighting in the future must be done in open order, a thorough acquaintance with the skirmish drill is of the highest importance. Officers should be required to recite upon the duties of guards and sentinels, and instructions in guard duty be given to the men in the armories. So far as fatigue uniform or dress for field service is concerned, it would be of advantage for the authorities of each State to prescribe a simple, plain, but serviceable fatigue uniform for all its troops to which companies might gradually conform within a limited time, say one year. This is not intended to interfere with the right of each command to wear such full dress uniform as it may have selected for wear on reviews, parades and other occasions of pure ceremony. Obsolete arms and ammunition in the hands of State troops should be replaced by improved guns of the same pattern as in the hands of the Regular Army and suitable ammunition provided. Exhibition drills, while interesting, as showing to what degree of mechanical precision a body of men can be trained to attain in movements and motions, are an undesirable feature of military camps. In many instances the development of extreme smartness in drill involves the neglect of some of the most important and solid parts of a soldier's training."

The report on the target practice at the Maine encampment is most creditable to the troops participating and demonstrates what results can be obtained from careful instruction and practical discipline in this important exercise. The great want is a thorough systematic course of instruction prescribed from State headquarters and rigidly insisted upon, and the establishment in each State of an examining board before whom ignorant and incompetent officers could be brought with a view to their elimination from the service of the State. Every officer elected should, before appointed, be subject to examination by a board of officers, of which, if possible, the regimental and brigade commanders and the inspector generals should be members. The material composing the militia of the several States is generally excellent, and zeal and intelligence the rule, but the former must be wisely directed and the latter systematically cultivated. The Adjutant General says that the reports of the army officers performing the duties of professors in tactics and military science at military colleges show a steadily growing interest in military instruction, as evidenced by the increased percentage of students attending drills and the appreciation of the value of the system on the part of the college authorities. The aptitude of American youths for military exercises is undoubtedly good. The Adjutant General says that in order to be thoroughly efficient officers detailed as instructors in military sciences should be made members of the faculties of the institution with which they serve. Attention is called to the loss to the government arising from the frequency of application for discharge from the army, and the report suggests that it be in propriety to enact legislation making discharges conditional on reimbursement to the government of the expense of recruiting and transportation, except in cases where long and faithful service of the applicant constitutes an element of favorable consideration. Regret is expressed at the reductions in the appropriations as compared with the estimates for the support of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, and it is said that as a result scarcely any progress has been made in bringing its capacity to the point required to afford accommodations and profitable employment for all the military prisoners who should properly be sent there. The money value of work performed by prisoners in the manufactures was $39,839, which was within $30 of one half of all the expenses of the prison for the year. In regard to the unsatisfactory quality of the shoes manufactured in the prison, it is stated that the trouble arose from defective last models and in detail of construction that have, it is believed, been remedied. Touching the removal of charges of desertion, the report states that at the close of the war there were 230,000 men enlisted against whom the charge of desertion had been entered. Prior to the passage of the law for their relief 100,000 applications for removal had been presented for action, and up to October 1st, of this year, 47,354 applications had been received under the law. There still remain 83,000 men charged with desertion who have not filed applications, but it is presumed that nearly all will do so. The report closes with recommendations that the employment of twenty-five additional clerks be authorized, and that a number of clerks be employed outside of office hours without compensation to copy the dilapidated official muster rolls of the department. In a report to the Lieutenant General of the army, Adjutant General Drum expresses the opinion, which is based on an examination of reports, that the present voluntary school system in the army is a failure, and from inherent radical defects will remain so. Those of the men who are the most ignorant, and therefore in the greatest need of instruction, are the most adverse to attend school. The attendance of this class of men, he says, should be made compulsory.

THE REV. SAM SMALL

TO BE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

For the Methodist Church, Charged With the Supervision of the Colored Schools.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 16.—The *Banner* states the purpose of the visit of the Rev. Sam Small to this city to be to arrange for the transfer into his hands of the office of commissioner of education under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. This is a very important position in the educational schemes of the great church, as the following facts demonstrate:

After the late war the Southern Methodists, in their care for their colored membership, arranged for their constitution as a church under the title of the "Colored Episcopal Church in America," and as such, with its corps of bishops, it has made exceptionally excellent progress. Its greatest poverty of resources has been in the lack of trained and efficient men to teach and preach to its membership and their children. In 1882 they petitioned the general conference of the Southern Methodist Church to take cognizance of their needs in this regard and undertake a scheme for their relief. This the general conference did by providing for a "commissioner of education" to be appointed by the bishops in consultation with the bishops of the colored church, whose duties should be to undertake the establishment of a fund in aid of institutions for the education of teachers and preachers from the ranks of the colored church. The Rev. W. C. Dunlap of Georgia, has been such commissioner for two years, and under his labors the Paine Institute at Augusta, Ga., has been erected into an establishment, and will soon attain the conditions which will give it $25,000, a donation from the Rev. Moses U. Payne of Missouri. The institute is already accomplishing beneficial results. The Rev. Mr. Dunlap, feeling that the interests in his charge demanded a wider and more energetic representation, besought Mr. Sam Small to take the office, and yesterday the arrangements for the transfer were perfected.

In conversation with a *Banner* reporter this morning Mr. Small was asked:

"Why have you consented to accept this office?"

"Because friends and officials in the church believed that I ought to do so. They think I am qualified for the peculiar duties of the office and that I will be able to accomplish a greater amount of real, practical good in this direction than in any other. Yielding to their judgment I have agreed to the appointment and will consecrate my energies to its duties."

"Where does your field of labor lie?"

"It covers the world you might say. I can come and go whenever and wherever it appears that I can accomplish the purposes of my mission."

"Will it put an end to your evangelistic labors?"

"Certainly not. I can and will do evangelistic work right along. I believe that sort of work is in line with the duties of my office, and will greatly aid in the accomplishment of its end."

"Have you any determined programme as yet of your future movement."

"Not yet. I will not fully arrange a schedule until the first of the year. I have a number of engagements for next year, and will have to fill in the times between out of the necessities of my new mission. I expect to pretty well cover America's leading points during the ensuing year. I hope to accomplish all that is expected of me in setting forward the institutions under our care for the full equipment of colored Methodist teachers and preachers."

"Have you ever given the needs of the negroes in the South, on educational lines, much thought?"

"Yes, sir. As a journalist I gave the subject frequent and diligent study, and I have been for years a close gatherer of the current views of our preachers, publicists, educators and statesmen on the character, needs and destiny of the negro in the South. I feel really well equipped to present my mission clearly, fully and sympathetically to whomsoever I meet in any part of the world. I shall be all the closer student of this subject from this time on, of course."

STARKVILLE, MISS.

The Merchants in High Spirits—Judge Rodgers's Charge,

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

STARKVILLE, MISS., November 15.—I arrived here from Aberdeen yesterday evening, and on learning that the regular fall term of court would convene here today I stopped over. Having known Judge Rodgers from childhood I had a curiosity to hear him charge his grand jury. I must say for beauty of language, impartiality, statesmanship and logic, he is unsurpassed by any Judge that I have ever heard. He dwelt with considerable import upon unlawful cohabitation. He spoke of the deplorable condition of the negro caused by a continued mingling with vice and being a lover of its results. He spoke of the decrease of the population of France and said that no person or set of persons could prosper allowing such indecent actions to be carried on in a community. He dwelt with considerable stress upon the cohabitation of white with colored, and I am sure that all right thinking people will side with the Judge, for I am sure that no person can say, or even think, he is wrong in any particular.

I found all Starkville merchants in high spirits in regard to the coming trade. Starkville is receiving more cotton than she has ever received before up to the present time. Everything looks lively and everybody is happy.

Kerrville Hotel at Public Sale

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1886, AT 11 a. m., at KERRVILLE, on the S.N. and M. V. R.R., twenty miles from Memphis, Shelby county, Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, the Hotel and premises, consisting of 7 65-100 acres belonging to the Kerrville Hotel Company. Said Hotel is a two-story frame building; has 1 [illegible] rooms, kitchen, pantry, servants' [illegible] house, stable, and other outbuildings; large paled garden and a gate [illegible] door, and is a fine business stand—the only hotel in the town.

TERMS—One half cash; the balance in twelve months, with interest; bond with approved security will be required, and a lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

By order of the Board.

J. H. McDONALD, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Board on the Hill, Mrs. H. C. Howard, 206 Washington Park. Rooms large; location delightful. Convenient to cars to Manhattan Beach, Coney Island, Long Beach and Central Park; also to New York places of amusement.

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Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

FOR cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Disfiguring Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scaly Head, Dandruff, and other inherited Skin and Blood Diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible.

A COMPLETE CURE.

I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds, and have never found permanent relief until, by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES. I gave them a thorough trial, using six bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two boxes of CUTICURA, and seven cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and the result was just what I had been told it would be—a complete cure. BELLE WADE, Richmond, Va.

Reference—G. W. Latimer, Druggist, Richmond, Va.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

I was troubled with Salt Rheum for a number of years, so that the skin entirely came off one of my hands from the finger tips to the wrist. I tried remedies and doctors' prescriptions to no purpose until I commenced taking CUTICURA REMEDIES, and now I am entirely cured. E. T. PARKER, 379 Northampton st., Boston.

ITCHING, SCALY, PIMPLY.

For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly and pimply humors on my face to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and entirely cured by CUTICURA.

MRS. ISAAC PHELPS, Ravenna, O.

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Trustee's Sale.

FAILURE having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured in a trust deed made by C. M. Padgett and wife, Kate Padgett, on the 24th day of March, 1882, and recorded in book 142, page 69, Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in pursuance of the power therein conferred, we will, on

Saturday, November 20, 1886,

between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 1 o'clock p.m., at the south gate of Court Square, in Memphis, Tenn., sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following real estate, lying near the south line of the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, described as follows: One tract of land in Fort Pickering, and being block 45 of the lands conveyed by Willoughby Williams to John C. McLemore et al., on the 28th day of December, 1867, as appears from plat of same in plat book No. 1, pages 5 and 6, of Register's office, which block fronts 130 feet on Van Buren and Coffee streets and 198 feet on Armstrong and Front streets.

Equity of redemption, dower and homestead expressly waived. Title believed to be good, but we sell as trustees only.

WM. M. SMITH,
WM. A. COLLIER,
Trustees.

$65 A MONTH and Board for 3 live Young Men or Ladies in each county. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia.

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