THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER, 10,360. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

EDUCATIONAL.

KENMORE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL.

ONE MILE FROM AMHERST, VA.

H. A. STRODE, (Math. Medalist, U. Va.) Principal, and Instructor in Mathematics.
W. ARCHER M. A., Ph. B. (U. Va.), in charge of Languages.
H. DENEY, Assistant Instructor in Latin and English.

THIRTEENTH SESSION WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 4, 1884.

TESTIMONIALS.

[From James F. Harrison, Chairman of Faculty, University of Virginia.]—"Your school is noted for its good discipline and thorough educational training."

[From Dr. William E. Peters, Professor of Latin, U. Va.]—"I do not hesitate to recommend the Kenmore High School as in every respect deserving the confidence and patronage of the public."

[From Professor George Frederick Holmes, U. Va.]—"The Kenmore Academy is regarded as among the best of the Virginia schools of high grade."

[From Professor Francis H. Smith, U. Va.]—"I regard the Kenmore School as standing deservedly in the first rank of high schools."

[From Professor Thomas R. Price, now of Columbia College, New York.]—"I feel certain that the course of teaching at Kenmore is unusually sound and effective."

[From Colonel Charles S. Venable, Professor of Mathematics, U. Va.]—"Mr. Strode's will, energy, and ability, and his experience as a successful teacher, qualify him well to make this enterprise a success and a benefit to the State and country."

[From the same, later.]—"The success which Kenmore High School has achieved, and the preparation and training of its pupils who have entered the University of Virginia, have fully justified the recommendations of this excellent school to the public at its beginning four years ago."

For fuller testimonials and other particulars see catalogue, mailed to all applicants on addressing the Principal. jy 26-3aTu

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL,
No. 110 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

The twentieth session of this school will begin THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th.

CHARGES FOR THE SESSION:

Elementary English and Mathematics	$60
Higher English and Mathematics	74
* Latin, Greek, French, German, each	14
Clergymen's sons	50

* If a boy studies more than two of these languages, no charge is made for the third and fourth.

For two or more boys from the same family, a reduction of $10 will be made from each full over $60.

Payments as follows: Ten dollars the day of entrance; the balance in three, six, and nine months from the 12th day of September, 1884.

Circulars at the bookstores.

THOMAS R. NORWOOD, Principal.
se 13-1m No. 114 north Eighth street.

OFFICE CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, 501 MARSHALL STREET, RICHMOND, VA., September 8, 1884.

THERE WILL BE A TEACHERS' MEETING at the Richmond High School SATURDAY, 13TH INSTANT, at 11 o'clock A. M., for white teachers, and a meeting of the colored teachers at the same place at 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day.

All regular and substitute teachers must be present, at which time the teachers will be assigned to their respective schools for the ensuing session.

The public schools of Richmond will be opened on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 9 A. M., for the registration of old pupils, and on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at same hour, new pupils will apply for registration.

All pupils for the High School will report for duty on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 9 A. M.

E. M. GARNETT,
Superintendent.
se 8-2t

MRS. ROSALIE WINSTON, ASSISTED BY HER NIECE, MISS MONCURE, will open a SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND BOYS OCTOBER 1st at her residence, northeast corner of Ninth and Franklin (No. 1409).
se 13-eod3t

ORAL INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN A SPECIALTY.

For particulars see circulars at leading bookstores, music, piano, drug- and grocery stores.

MADAME M. JEFF. TEUSLER.
se 7-8eTuThFSu4t

COGHLAN INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING- AND DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and little girls. The exercises of this school will be resumed SEPTEMBER 15, 1884. No. 2309 east Broad street, Richmond, Va. se 9-6t

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION,

MONTE MARIA.

BOARDING- AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 2209 GRACE STREET.

The duties of this Academy will be resumed on FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.
se 27-1w[illegible]

MUSICAL.

MR. LESLIE WATSON,
TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN, AND HARMONY.

Eight years' experience in teaching; highly recommended by Professor W. S. B. Mathews, Musical Doctor. Other good references given on application. Address BOX 81, Richmond, Va.
se 30-3m*

MRS. WALTER HARRISON HAS RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, and is ready to receive pupils for INSTRUMENTAL PIANO MUSIC for the season beginning OCTOBER 1, 1884.

For the benefit of those desiring to receive instruction, she gives a brief extract from the "Certificate of Merit" awarded her by Ernst Eberhard, Musical Director and President of the Grand Conservatory of Music of the city of New York: "I recommend her to all who desire to enjoy the privilege of her tuteage, and have caused the seal of this institution to be adjusted to this testimonial."

For terms, etc., apply to

MRS. WALTER HARRISON,
se 9-eod2w 113 east Main street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PERSONS LEAVING THE SPRINGS, who wish to remain in the mountains until frost, will find delightful board at GREENWOOD at very moderate terms. Address

PROPRIETOR HOTEL,
se 13-1t Greenwood, Detour, Va.

HOTEL LAURANCE,
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STREETS,
LURAY, VA.
OPENED JULY 1, 1884.

Pleasantly located—ten minutes' walk from depot and within one mile of the Caverns. Pure water from an artesian well on the premises. Fare excellent—equal to any; with everything new, fresh and comfortable.

RATES: $2 per day, or $10 per week.

JOSEPH PARKINSON, Proprietor.

Omnibuses will meet all trains. au 8-1m

NATURAL BRIDGE, VA.

FALL SEASON.

There have been so many applications for rooms during September that it is determined to keep the Hotel open. The tables will be kept up to the high standard of the summer. Rates will be reduced to the following:

Per month	$50 00
Per week	15 00
Per day	3 00

Where two or more persons occupy same room ten dollars will be deducted per month per capita.

Hunting, fishing, and the scenery at this point are not surpassed in the Virginia mountains.

Excursion parties must make application in time to secure rooms and rates.

E. G. PEYTON,
General Manager Natural Bridge Hotels.
se 2-Tu,Th&St8w131

HOTEL WARWICK,
NEWPORT'S NEWS, VA.,
Located on Hampton Roads, eight miles above Old Point Comfort.
THE BEST SUMMER RESORT IN THE OLD DOMINION.
COOL SEA BREEZES—RELIEF FROM HAY-FEVER

A substantial brick structure, having all modern conveniences; situated on a bluff overlooking the sea. Elegantly furnished. Table and service unsurpassed. Apply to C. B. ORCUTT, 150 Broadway, New York, or to

J. R. SWINERTON, Manager,
Hotel Warwick,
je 19-3m Newport's News, Va.

LEWIS'S FINE ART GALLERY.

PICTURES, PICTURE-FRAMES,

MIRRORS, and BRONZES;

A full assortment of ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, and WATER-COLORS now on hand and to be sold at low figures;

8x10 PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES from 25c. upwards;

easels, cabinets, mirrors, in Plush and Bronze;

BISQUES and BRONZE ALBUMS from 25c. to $5, about half of usual prices, and other ART GOODS constantly arriving;

PICTURES FRAMED in every style—Gold, Composition, Bronze, and natural woods;

A full assortment of ARTIST SUPPLIES and STUDIES. se 13

PERSONAL.

THE JAMES C. SMITH ICE COMPANY have saved their horses and wagons, and WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPLY ALL THEIR CUSTOMERS AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE under the circumstances. We ask the indulgence of our customers if drivers are a little late in their deliveries.

E. F. SWAIN, Manager.
se 9-1w

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR on the estate of LUCY A. ARMISTEAD, deceased, all persons having claims against the same, as well as those indebted, will please present them to the undersigned.

R. ARMISTEAD,
se 2-2w 1005 Main street.

THE UNDERSIGNED, NELS HANSEN and W. C. SCHAEFFER, who since the 19th day of May, 1884, have alone composed the firm of NELS HANSEN & CO., in carrying on the BRICK-MAKING BUSINESS in Manchester, Va. (the original co-partnership under that name having been that day dissolved), hereby give notice that they continue said business in all its branches, and having in use the most improved machinery, are prepared to fill all orders promptly. We respectfully solicit the patronage of builders and the public in general. We are ALONE responsible for all liabilities contracted under the said firm-name either before or after the above date.

NELS HANSEN,
W. C. SCHAEFFER.
SEPTEMBER 1, 1884. se 6-eod5t

EDUCATIONAL.

RICHMOND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE COMING SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 16TH,
with the following Officers and Teachers:

MISS SALLEY B. HAMNER, PRINCIPAL,
Latin, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature

PROFESSOR CHARLES H. WINSTON, M. A.,
Natural Sciences and Mathematics.

MISS L. T. THURSTON,
(Graduate of Vassar College.)
German, Mathematics, and History.

MADAME C. GUILLAUME,
(native of France.)
French.

MISS ADDIE VAUGHAN,
Preparatory School.

MISS NELLIE DUSTMAN,
Piano, Thorough Bass, and Harmony.

MISS LIZZIE E. ARBUCKLE,
Vocalization and Italian.

MISS MARY GENTRY,
Piano.

MADAME CAULFIELD,
Harp.

MISS ALICIA B. LAIRD,
(of Europe.)
Drawing and Painting.

MRS. W. L. THOMPSON,
Porcelain-Painting and Decorative Art.

MISS S. B. HAMNER AND MISS S. F. WALKER,
Home Department.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Girls eight years of age will be received in this department, in order that they may be specially trained for the collegiate schools.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

At the close of the past session there were over seventy pupils in the School of Music. The training of teachers is a great aim of this department.

These wishing to enter pupils should apply at the institute as early as practicable. Principal's office hours from 9 to 10 A. M.

se 6-d2w&teod1w

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
710 EAST GRACE STREET.

Principals, { MRS. R. COLSTON, MISS DANIEL.
French Teacher, (M. V. L. CHOPARD.
Latin, (PROF. ED HARRISON.
Music, (MRS. J. SEALTOZ.

German by MRS. TEUSLER, who teaches according to Stranz's method, which enables the pupil to speak the language in a few months.

The next session of this school will begin SEPTEMBER 23d.

Circulars can be obtained by applying to MRS. COLSTON or at the principal bookstores.

MISS DANIEL will resume her AFTERNOON CLASSES for ladies in English Literature OCTOBER 15TH. se 4-Th&Su10t

MISS ANNETTE SCHENCK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, 4 east Fifty-eighth street, New York (facing Central Park), will open OCTOBER 1st. Kindergarten, Primary, and Collegiate Course. Circulars on application. References: Bishop Stephens, of Pennsylvania; Assistant Bishop Potter, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont and Judge Barrett, Supreme Court, New York; Bishop Littlejohn and Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., Brooklyn; General R. C. Schenck, Washington, D. C. jy 9-WSSu3m

MR. AND MRS. ENGLISH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, 707 east Franklin street. Thorough instruction provided for in the various departments of this school, for the next session, which will begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1884. French taught by Professor HASSELEFF.

For circulars apply to

MRS. JESSIE G. ENGLISH,
se 2-1m 707 east Franklin.

MISS LIZZIE GRATTAN WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL AT THE HOUSE OF MR. LAIBORNE WATKINS, No. 409 north Twelfth street, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1884.

Address her at No. 108 north Seventh street.
(se 10-4t)

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, PETERSBURG, VA.—The twentieth annual session begins the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia and United States Military and Naval Academies. Highly recommended by Faculty of the University of Virginia. Full staff of instructors. Pupils uniformly successful. Situation beautiful. Early application advised, as number of boarders is strictly limited. For catalogue address

W. GORDON MCCABE,
se 12-2m Head Master.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
107 EAST CARY STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

Fourth session begins SEPTEMBER 18, 1884. Circulars at bookstores.

GEORGE F. MERRILL,
se 26-1m Principal.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
BY THE MISSES BOCKIUS,
No. 705 EAST FRANKLIN STREET.

The next session of this School will, D. V., begin on THURSDAY, September 18th.

Latin, French, and Music taught by competent instructors. se 2-Tu Th&Su1m*

MISS STANARD WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on the 15TH OF SEPTEMBER. No. 402 west Grace street. se 10-4t

MISS SUSAN E. WILLIAMS will reopen her SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22D, at the residence of her brother, No. 609 Leigh street. se 9-1m

OLD DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE,
1301 MAIN STREET.

Eighteenth session will begin OCTOBER 1ST. For partical readdress

se 2-1m GEORGE M. NICOL.

MISS HERRING WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1884, at her father's residence, No. 2104 EAST GRACE STREET.
(se 7-2t)

MISS KATE AND MISS CHARLOTTE CLOPTON WILL REOPEN THEIR SCHOOL IN MANCHESTER, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, at No. 116 Twelfth street, between Porter and Bainbridge. se 7-6t

L. S. SQUIRE'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

corner of Sixth and Franklin streets,

WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Number limited to so many as can be carefully taught by the principal, aided by professors in French and German. For terms, &c., send for circulars. au 31-1m

MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL,
ELLICOTT CITY, MD.
Situation healthy. Instruction thorough.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 15, 1884.
Circulars sent upon application.
CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A., Principal.
jy 26-S&W2m

THE HANNAH-MORE ACADEMY,
THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Noted for healthfulness, thorough instruction, careful training, and the refining influences of a Christian home.

REV. ARTHUR J. RICH, A. M., M. D.,
au 9-S81m Reisterstown, Md.

PETTUS'S SCHOOL,
812 PARK AVENUE.

The next session of this SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS opens SEPTEMBER 18, 1884. For circulars apply at bookstores or to

JOHN C. PETTUS, M. A.,
se 4-Th,Sa&Tu1m Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BOARDING- AND DAY-SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss META HUBER Vice-Principal.
6 AND 8 EAST FIFTY-THIRD STREET,
NEW YORK.

Circulars on application, and at the office of this paper. se 7-Th,Sa&Tu2m

MISS LIZZIE E. MUNFORD'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Seventh session begins SEPTEMBER 18, 1884.

Music and calisthenics taught by MISS JENNIE R. MUNFORD. Circulars at bookstores. Apply at 307 west Franklin street. se 9-TuThSu11t*

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, FOR BOYS, Reisterstown, Md. An unsurpassed boarding-school. Prepares for any college or business life. $250 to $300 a year. Large buildings, beautiful grounds. Eight trains daily. No malaria. Books free. Circulars sent.

PROFESSOR J. C. KINEAR, A. M.,
jy 5-Su2m Principal.

MRS. SALLY E. HEATH will open a BOARDING- AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS SEPTEMBER 15, 1884.

For circulars address PRINCIPAL,
jy 17-Su8t Oct 309 west Grace street, Richmond, Va.

PANTOPS ACADEMY, near Charlottesville, Va., for BOYS and YOUNG MEN. Fully equipped. Begins SEPTEMBER 10TH. Send for catalogue. REV. EDGAR WOODS, Ph., D.,
JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M.,
jy 17-eod2m Co-Principals.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,

FOR BOTH SEXES.

Under care of members of the Religious Society of Friends. Thirty minutes from Broad-street station. FULL COLLEGE COURSES—Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also, a PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Location unsurpassed for beautifulness. Extensive grounds; new and costly buildings and apparatus. Academic year commences ninth month—SEPTEMBER 9, 1884. Apply early to ensure admission. For catalogue and full particulars address

EDWARD H. MAGILL, A. M., President.
se 17-3m Swarthmore, Delaware county, Pa.

RICHMOND SEMINARY,
NO. 3 EAST GRACE STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.

JOHN H. POWELL, Principal.
MRS. T. G. PEYTON and MRS. J. R. GARNETT, Associate Principals.

The next session of this BOARDING- and DAY-SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and LITTLE GIRLS will begin SEPTEMBER 22, 1884.

The young ladies' apartments and the schoolrooms thoroughly refitted.

Apply for catalogue at the bookstores or to either
jy 10-4Oct6 PRINCIPAL.

PATRICK HENRY,

THE MATCHLESS ORATOR.

As the Great Homer Wrote So the Great Virginian Spoke—His Eloquence no Myth.

[D. S. G. Cabell in the Courier-Journal.]

It is not of Patrick Henry as a man or as a statesman, but as an orator, that I propose to write. His eloquence as a speaker is not a myth, but a historical verity. It has been amply attested by hearers of the highest character and of the finest oratorical taste. Thomas Jefferson, who had heard Henry, said of him: "He spoke as Homer wrote." Of him said John Randolph, of Roanoke, who himself was also a great orator: "He was Shakspeare and Garrick combined."

The power by which one infuses into an assembly his own emotions and leads it captive to his will is a wonderful, perhaps a fearful one. Though it has sometimes been used, "to make the worst appear the better reason to perplex and dash maturest counsels," yet generally it has been made to subserve great and useful purposes.

History does not record any examples of a greater natural orator than Henry. He was not an orator as the resultant of a long and elaborate course of preparation. The loftiness of his nature, his strong emotions, his possession in himself of everything noble and true more than supplied the rhetorician's art. His forehead was high; his eyes were a bluish gray and very expressive; his mouth was large, and often wore a smile of incredulity while an opponent was speaking. Henry's countenance was highly intellectual and mobile, and by its wonderful transformation, while he was speaking, contributed much to the effect produced. He had all the natural aptitudes for great oratory. One of his greatest, if not the greatest, auxiliary to it was a very full and melodious voice, capable of expressing vividly all his emotions. Both Demosthenes and Cicero, the greatest of ancient orators, assiduously cultivated oratory before they obtained eminence in it. But it was not so with Henry. In almost his first legal speech, that in the Parsons case, in which the law was against him, he triumphed and almost at a single bound took his place among the greatest orators of the country. It has been stated that in this and some other of his speeches that his manner at first was somewhat awkward and embarrassed, but that soon he seemed to be animated by the sound of his own voice, and kindled by his own emotions, and that then his bearing became not only easy and graceful, but commanding. The same embarrassment at the beginning of his speeches and the speedy recovery of self-possession has been related of two other great orators, Cicero and Henry Grattan. Patrick Henry had great extempore power, and was never disconcerted by interruptions. His replies when interrupted, made on the spur of the moment, were always the most effective portions of his speech. His dauntless spirit and his extemporaneous power enabled him to rise to the demands of every occasion.

The fame of Henry as a political orator culminated in his speech on his resolutions against the stamp-act in the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1765. Judged by the effect produced on the audience, that speech has not been surpassed in eloquence by any since the great oration of Demosthenes on the crown. The stamp resolutions differed from previous ones which had been offered in our colonial assemblies in this, that they addressed the people directly. They did not protest, as theretofore, only against threatened evils, but denounced an existing law. They were the bugle blasts inciting them to resistance.

The speech of James Otis, in 1761, before a Massachusetts court on "Writs of Assistance" was one of great ability and eloquence, and has sometimes been compared to the one of Henry just mentioned. That of Henry was delived before a more important body—that is, the General Assembly of Virginia was more widely circulated, and undoubtedly was more influential than any other in bringing about our revolution. In the speech referred to, Henry said: "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, and George III.—may profit by their example." The cry of treason being raised as he uttered the name of George III., Henry, pausing and fixing his eye on the first interrupter, dauntlessly continued and concluded the sentence with—"may profit by their example." Of the correctness of this Thomas Jefferson has vouched. In his "Memoirs" he says: "I well remember the cry of treason, the pause of Mr. Henry at the name of George III., and the presence of mind with which he closed his sentence and baffled the charge vociferated."

Perhaps the speech next in greatness which was made by Henry was the one in the Convention in Richmond on the 23d of May, 1775, in advocacy of a resolution offered by him for arming the militia and putting the colony in a state of defence. It was in this speech he said: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

It is related by one who heard him speak this passage that at the delivery of the word "chains," he crossed his arms and bent forward and lowered his body, so as to imitate the fettered slave, but when he uttered the word "liberty," he threw his arms wide apart and kept them so until the conclusion of the sentence just quoted. No gestures could have possibly been more appropriate.

Another occasion on which Henry made one of the grandest displays of his eloquence was in the Continental Congress, on the 24th of September, 1774, in the discussion of the relations of the colonies to Great Britain. So transcendent then was his eloquence that many members of that body called him its Demosthenes.

Another and one of the latest political arenas on which Henry was a speaker was in the Virginia Convention of 1788, which was convened to consider the question whether the Federal Constitution should be ratified. The Convention soon became divided into two parties, both ably led and nearly equal in numbers—the one favoring the adoption of certain amendments previous to ratification, and the other the leaving of all amendments to be made in the way prescribed in the Constitution itself.

Patrick Henry and George Mason were the leaders of the former, and James Madison and Edmund Randolph of the latter. The conflict of these men was a war of intellectual giants. As a lawyer Henry was greater in the management of criminal than civil cases. The wide range he could take in the advocacy of his clients in the former suited the character of his genius. For legal technicalities he had not much taste; for large accumulation of the book knowledge of law he had not sufficient industry. That he could make a great effort, even in a civil case, is evidenced by his speech in the case of William Jones, etc., vs. Thomas Walker, commonly called the British Debt case. In his argument upon it, on its second trial, in Richmond in 1793, the validity of the British debts due from Virginians, and which had been during the Revolution confiscated by Virginia, was discussed. John Marshall, afterward Chief Justice of the United States, was associated as counsel with Henry in this case. The former, in some conversation with Judge Iredell, a member of the United States Circuit Court, spoke in such very high terms of the eloquence of the latter that the Judge expressed some degree of incredulity. It is related that Iredell, the sooner to settle the issue between himself and Marshall, called up the case mentioned out of its order, and while Henry was speaking i.e., no longer incredulous, exclaimed: "Gracious God! He is an orator indeed."

The rare knowledge which Henry possessed of the human heart and the despotic power which he wielded over it by the charm of his eloquence caused his services in important criminal cases to be sought for from great distances. His reputation in such cases was coextensive with the limits of the State. Where a civil case, such as that of the Parsons or the British Debt case, turned upon enlarged principle, Henry was equally great in it. He possessed both humor and pathos. He could move to laughter and from that to tears. This was especially illustrated in the John Hook case. In the humorous portion of Henry's speech even the clerk of the court to avoid indecorum abandoned his desk and rolled on the court-green, convulsed with merriment. In the same case Henry, in describing the hardships of the Revolutionary soldiers, melted many of his audience into tears. Like a magician, he waved his hand over juries and judges and audiences, and held them, as it were, in a charmed circle. Remarkable for courtesy in debate, no one knew better how to put down impudence.

On several occasions, when fully justified by circumstances, he showed great powers of sarcasm, particularly in that species of it designated as irony. He never ranted—he never tore "a passion to tatters." To use the fine language of another: "In the loudest storm of declamation, in the fiercest blaze of passion, there was a dignity and temperance which gave it seeming." His language was simple, clear, and strong, not unlike that of the New Testament. He had a fine fancy, and indulged not unfrequently in figures of speech. He was a great word-painter. He mirrored nature, and was, indeed, the Shakspeare of orators. His oratory was of the style of Mirabeau and Chatham rather than that of Cicero and Burke.

Archibald Alexander, a distinguished preacher and a fine judge of public speaking, who heard Henry in an important criminal case, has thus recorded his opinion of his oratory: "The powers of Henry's eloquence were due, first, to the greatness of his emotion and passion, accompanied by a versatility which enabled him to assume any emotion and passion which was suited to his ends. Not less indispensable, second, was a matchless perfection of the organs of expression, including the entire apparatus of voice, intonations, pauses, gesture, attitude, and indescribable play of countenance."

These lines of Cowper, intended for Chatham, are equally and in every way applicable to Henry:

"In him Demosthenes was heard again,
And freedom taught him her Athenian strain;
She clothed him with authority and awe,
Spoke from his lips, and in his looks gave law;
His speech, his form, his action full of grace,
And all his country beaming in his face."

Henry's chief rival as a Revolutionary orator was Richard Henry Lee. In that capacity they towered above all others in Virginia, as much so as did James Otis and John Adams in Revolutionary Massachusetts.

Both Adams and Henry were great orators, of fevid temperaments, and eminent for revolutionary services. Adams, of the two, was the most learned in books; Henry, in human nature. Tested by the best test—the instantaneous effect upon audiences—Henry was the greater orator. So also Henry impressed and swayed more powerfully those whom he addressed than Richard Henry Lee. He felt more and spoke more from his heart than any of his contemporary orators. Intensity of feeling was a very special characteristic of his oratory. While the diction of Henry was not quite as elegant nor his eloquence as continuous and uniform as that of Lee, yet he was a greater master of the grander passions, and soared to loftier heights.

DETERMINED TO STARVE.

C. de Serville, the Mysterious Stranger in Bellevue Hospital, Refuses Food.

[New York World.]

The man who was taken to Bellevue Hospital and was registered under the name of C. de Serville is dying from inanition produced by an apparently deliberate plan to starve himself. Although seemingly realizing his low state and probable early death, he not only maintains stolid indifference as to his fate, but refuses to answer any interrogatories as to his residence or the whereabouts of friends and relatives. His conduct is more than eccentric, and his bearing is that of a man who is guarding some secret that will be buried in his grave.

He is about forty-five years old and has the air of a person of good breeding who has occupied a high position in society. It was at the Metropolitan Hotel that he gave the name of de Serville and said he came from St. Louis. He engaged permanent board, paying for a month in advance. There was nothing about him to attract attention save his frequent inquiries at the office if any mail had been received for him. For several days he appeared very solicitous for letters that never came, and after a short time he did not even inquire after any. He appeared to have an abundance of money, but after relapsing into indifference concerning his correspondence appeared to be greatly depressed. The slight amount of food that he partook of at the public table was noticed by the waiters, and after several days he absented himself entirely from the dining-room. This fact was communicated to one of the clerks at the hotel, who, noting the haggard appearance of the strange guest, visited his room and asked if he was sick.

He was utterly indifferent to the clerk's comments on his apparent ill-health and expressions of sympathy, and only condescended to reply to his direct question concerning his health: "I'm not very ill."

Saturday last he was found unconscious and suffering from phthisis and inanition, and preparations were made to remove him to the hospital. He regained consciousness before being taken away and was perfectly rational, understanding where he was going, but offered no protest. At the hospital he was placed under the care of Dr. H. Wildman, who has charge of the insane patients. The physician has endeavored to discover the identity of his patient, but his efforts have thus far proved unavailing. He is evidently suffering from acute mental depression, something preying on his mind, but concerning which he will not make any explanation. At times he is out of his mind and rages violently.

Dr. Wildman yesterday said to a reporter: "The man is deliberately starving himself to death. He has refused all nourishment offered except a little egg-nog, and is determined to die. He is suffering from a high fever and his death is only a question of a very few days, I think."

Although registering under the name of de Serville at the Metropolitan Hotel, he refuses to say whether or not that is his real name. In response to telegrams sent to St. Louis word has been received that no one answering his description is known there, and none of that name can be found in that city who have a missing relative.

A guest at the Metropolitan who had frequently seen the stranger while stopping at the hotel said to a *World* reporter: "I am positive that I saw the man in St. Louis as he was passing through that city *en route* from Mexico. I heard him speak of travelling by the Mexican Central railway by way of El Paso. He appeared anxious to reach New York as soon as possible, and I understood that he planned to go abroad. Judging from his conversation, I set him down for a mining man, and besides he had several fine specimens of wire silver in his possession. He was generous with his money, and, while inclined to conviviality, I did not regard him as a hard drinker."

It is said that soon after his appearance at the Metropolitan he made the acquaintance of a commercial traveller for a carpet-house named Perry, with whom he took in the town and expended a large sum for wine, but there was nothing in his appearance to indicate that his mind was deranged as the result of the debauch.

Is It Treachery?

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* joins with the leading Blaine organs in the effort to force the issue of free trade vs. protection into the presidential canvass. It takes a hand in the conspiracy on the part of the "cranks," who came near disrupting the Democratic House last winter, to fasten upon Governor Cleveland the wholly unwarranted charge of being a Free Trader. This in the face of the fact that Mr. Cleveland has never written a line or spoken a word authorizing anybody to class him as a Free Trader. It would be charitable to suppose that the *Courier-Journal* is doing this in order to secure the electoral vote of Kentucky for Mr. Cleveland. But we are not impressed with the idea that Kentucky needs this sort of stimulation.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is engaged in expounding the theory that there is nothing worth mentionmg in politics save "spoils," and, in the face of Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, is informing its readers that Democratic success in November will mean the expulsion from office of every Republican Federal office-holder in the land.

Both these newspapers are supposed to be supporting the Democratic nominees, and yet they do not hesitate to embarrass the Democratic canvass and give aid and comfort to the enemy.—*New York World.*

An Aeronaut's Narrow Escape.

A Buffalo (N. Y.) telegram of the 11th says: Henry Warner made a balloon ascension from a point near Prospect Park, Niagara Falls, about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and had a rather serious time of it. The balloon did not rise very high, but sailed away a couple of miles, and then suddenly descended into the Niagara river. Warner threw out every bit of ballast that he had, and even took off his shoes and threw them out, but the balloon still descended, and he finally abandoned it and made a bold push to swim ashore. The current was too swift for him, however, and he must have gone over the falls had not a couple of fishermen near by rescued him. The balloon, relieved of its load, rose in the air and sailed away.

After Twenty Years.

MILROY, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENN.—Mrs. John Gemmill in 1864 injured her spine and was partially paralyzed for nearly twenty years. She was advised to use St. Jacobs Oil, the conqueror of pain. The first application gave instantaneous relief. Before the second bottle was exhausted she was cured.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Professor Woodward's Paper Read Before the Economic Science Section.

Professor C. W. Woodward, Ph.D, of St. Louis, director of the St. Louis Manual Training School, yesterday read before the section statistics on economic science and a paper on "The Aims and Methods of Manual Training Schools." Professor Woodward has a school of 200 boys, which has become famous all over the world, and which was the model being followed by Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, and other cities.

He gave a brief account of the origin of the school. The engineering students had been formally taught the use of tools and mechanical processes since 1872. On the strength of his success with older students he organized a school for boys of fourteen to eighteen years, and it has had four years of successful trial. The school has always been full. At present it is crowded.

The plan of the school is briefly this: The course covers three years. Boys finishing the grammar schools are ready to enter. Five days per week and forty weeks per year, the usual term. The hours are from 9 A. M. till 3:20 P. M. The daily programme for every boy includes three recitations on language, mathematics, and science (the lessons must be studied at home), one hour of drawing, mechanical and free-hand, and two hours of systematic shop-work with the best of tools and teachers. Professor Woodward exhibited a printed daily programme showing just how the exercises are interchanged. There are ten teachers, one to about twenty boys.

LITTLE PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

In the past, education has touched practical life at too few points. Nearly all the machinery of education has been in the hands of persons who have had very little to do with the acquisition of wealth, but who are alive to its advantages. We have taught how to live, not how to make a living; how to use wealth, not how to get it. Manual education is an attempt to stem the tide of popular education and to direct it in part into new channels. It has been running in a bed too narrow, with banks too high.

To the question, What do we aim to make of our boys? he answered: "We aim to make men of them. Whether they will become mechanics, or architects, or lawyers, or doctors, or scientists, or journalists, or artists, or teachers, I cannot tell. I doubt not they will be found in all honorable professions and occupations. We strive to open every door; to pull down every barrier; to shield them from the baneful effects of a silly prejudice and a false gentility; to teach that in every occupation there is a demand for brains and room for study and culture and intellectual life. We know that in the past it has been the fashion to assume that men who have cultivated their brains have had little occasion to know how to use their hands, and that to be a mechanic and to make one's living by manual labor is *prima fácie* evidence of a lack of culture, or a lack of brains. We swing to neither extreme; we combine mental with manual training. We would at one end the same time lay the foundation for good scholarship and for good artisanship. Our motto is: 'The cultured mind, the skilful hand.'"

METHODS OF EXPRESSION.

Every child is entitled to be taught three methods of expression: 1. By the written or printed or spoken word. 2. By drawing with pen, pencil, or brush. 3. In the concrete, through the instrumentality of tools and materials. After explaining how shop instruction is given Professor Woodward said: "All the shop-work is disciplinary. The tools used are the parent ones, and the processes are as typical as possible. Special trades are not taught, nor are articles made for sale. The scope of a single trade is too narrow for educational purposes. Manual education should be as broad as intellectual. A shop which manufactures for the market is necessarily confined to salable work, and a systematic and progressive series of exercises is practically impossible. If the object of a shop is education, a student should discontinue any task or process the moment he has learned to do it well. In a factory a boy is kept on what he can do best; intellectual life and growth are not aimed at; everything is for the benefit of the business. In a manual training school everything is for the benefit of the boys he is the most important thing in the shop; he is the only article to be put upon the market."

As to the trades for which the drawing and shop exercises are preparatory, the speaker said that the woodwork, forging, and machine-shop work was required of all students alike, and was equally preparatory to scores of trades. Every occupation involving the use of hard and soft woods; of framing, dovetailing, gluing, pattern-making; of forging iron, steel, and brass; of tempering, brazing, and soldering; of chipping, filing, drilling, tapping, screw-cutting, polishing, and fitting, may follow with great advantage, provided the boy develops the requisite taste and ability. Not every boy is fit to be a mechanic.

LENGTH OF EXERCISES.

The exercises should always be short, not longer than the duration of a lively interest and a close attention. When attention flags progress stops. For boys of sixteen two hours at a time is long enough for healthy intellectual growth. The boys greatly enjoy their work, and the variety afforded is very stimulating. The graduates have strong appetites for study, and like to go into shops. Employers testify that they find the boys far more skilful than was expected and very apt and intelligent. Of the two hundred boys in the school about one third are on free or partially free scholarships. The others pay an annual tuition fee of $80.

The outfit of a manual training school is more costly than of a common high school. Professor Woodward closed as follows:

"In conclusion, let me predict that some form of manual training is destined to be fully incorporated into American public education. Too long have we tolerated a one-sided system; too long have books and literary culture monopolized the machinery of the schools, and shut out other kinds of culture as useful, as noble, as humane, as intellectual as that of letters. We are learning that one must be useful before he can be ornamental; that the mechanical must precede the fine arts; that in this age, which I have ventured to call the dynamic age, there are other forces to be studied and utilized than those of authority and tradition; that there are many ways of studying human progress; a great variety of opportunities for making much of ourselves, and the world better for our having lived in it."

A New Haven Woman Suspected of Murdering Her Husband.

A New Haven special of the 11th says: Mrs. Luther Knight, of Davenport avenue, a gray-haired but well-preserved woman of forty-eight, is suspected of having murdered her husband, a toolmaker in the Barns Tool Company's factory, by administering poison to him in his food, either through jealousy, a desire for revenge, or to get possession of the few hundred dollars which Knight was worth. Knight was about her own age. His dinner at the shop yesterday noon was partially composed of baked beans, which his wife had prepared for him. At the bottom of the pail was some liquid that flowed from the beans. In two or three minutes after eating them he experienced severe pains in the stomach, and in five minutes was taken with vomiting. As soon as he got over the first fit he started for the house of Dr. Reilly, at the corner of Broad and Cedar streets. He told the doctor that he had been poisoned, and that he wanted to be given something to counteract the effect immediately. He said that his wife had put poison in his dinner, and that he had drank the poison. Knight then went home and rapidly grew worse. His body swelled and he went into convulsions, from which he died late last night. The body began at once to turn black. To-day a coroner's inquest was held, and portions of the body removed to be chemically analyzed by Professor White