

THE GREENVILLE TIMES.

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NO. 10

OVER THE STATE.

Major R. P. Duncan has gone to Birmingham, to make it his future home. For some years Maj. Duncan practiced his profession in the town of West Point, Clay county, but lately he has resided in Bolivar Co., in this State. In both districts he won an enviable reputation for his legal acumen, and for his earnestness, zeal and ability as an advocate. The new friends he may make will find him, not only a sound lawyer, but an agreeable accomplished gentleman. Alabama's gain is Mississippi's loss.—Columbus Dispatch.

Col. J. T. Ward, well known in this county, died in his room at the Commercial Hotel in this place, last Tuesday night. The Colonel had been in bad health for some time, in fact, all Summer and his death had been expected for a week. He was a favorite with every one, and had just been elected as a member of the Board of Trustees, and would have been elected Recorder had he lived to attend the next regular meeting of the board of trustees.—Leland Record.

With the loss of Singleton, Van Eaton Barksdale and Catchings, there will be mighty little left of Mississippi in Congress.—Revelite. Catchings is not "lost" Major, by a longshot, and we do not perceive why his name is used in connection with the other three distinguished gentlemen who, failed of renomination. He was renominated and will be re-elected without a doubt. And with Catchings and Stockdale and Hooker we think Mississippi will have right smart "left" in Congress to say nothing of the other four. Don't pine so over your crow, Major.—Mayersville Speculator.

The already large number of blooded cattle that Monroe county boasts was recently augmented by the purchase of seven registered Jerseys by Chancellor Baxter McFarlane, one bull from Hon. H. L. Muldrow and six heifers from Col. Montgomery; also a purchase by Mr. B. P. Holliday, of Prairie, of one bull from Major W. E. Oates, of Warren county, and five heifers from Col. Montgomery. All these cattle are said to be magnificent specimens, and were classed as to price in the \$300 and \$250 lists, each. The gentlemen mentioned propose to devote much of their time, means and attention to stock raising, and have commenced in the right manner.—Aberdeen Examiner.

ACREE—On Sunday, Sept. 12, 1886, at 12:20 o'clock, GEORGE W. ACREE, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place this (MONDAY) morning at 10 o'clock. Carriages from Holts'. The above announcement is from the Memphis Scimitar. The deceased was a brother of Mr. F. M. Acree, of this county, and having been in bad health for several weeks was sent to Memphis for medical treatment. We are informed his death was caused from ulceration of the bowels. To the grief-stricken relatives of the deceased we extend our warmest sympathy.—Rosedale Leader.

Natchez, Sept. 20.—The election on the proposition that the City of Natchez subscribe \$320,000 to the capital stock of the New Orleans and Northwestern Railway took place to-day. Out of a registration of 1202 there were 1169 votes cast, all but two being in favor of the proposition. The city is wild to-night. Staid old business men, as well as the boys, are on the rampage. Cannons are belching their applause and bonfires are blazing in every corner. According to the proposition surveyors will be in the field by Nov. 1. The result of this election not only means the early building of the New Orleans, Natchez and Fort Scott Railroad, but the building of the Transcontinental bridge and about three more good railway lines, for which charters have already been obtained.—Special to Times-Democrat.

Quite a serious mistake was made at Durant last week, which came near proving fatal to one of the most estimable ladies in this county. Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Baird, with Mrs. McLemore were returning home from their accustomed summer tour, and while at Durant Mr. Baird purchased what he thought was quinine, of which he took a dose, and gave one to Mrs. McLemore also. The medicine proved to be morphine; and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mrs. McLemore could be kept alive until she reached Greenwood, where the attendance of a physician could be had. She is still with Dr. Baile, and is suffering from the effects inflicted by

trying to keep her aroused. Mr. Baird was also very much affected, but not to the same extent as Mrs. McLemore. The gentleman from whom the medicine was purchased was not a druggist, so we are informed, and this should teach him a lesson, never again to deal in poisonous drugs.—Valley Flag.

Judge Wharton has issued an order so modifying the writ of prohibition issued by him in the case of J. H. Haverkamp vs. the Board of Supervisors, as that said writ shall not operate or be construed to prohibit said Board from receiving and spreading upon its minutes the report which the Commissioners of Election made to the Board of the result of the election held under the Local Option Law, in Yazoo county, August 17th, which is the only duty the Board had to perform in reference to the election after it was held. The duty of the Board was merely formal, consisting simply in having the results as declared by the Commissioners of Election, (who under the Local Option Law were invested with the exclusive power of ascertaining and declaring the result) spread upon its minutes as an enduring memorial and for convenience of reference.

In the opinion of the attorneys for the prohibitionists this practically concludes the legal contest, in favor of prohibition, notwithstanding the effort that will be made on the part of the attorneys for Mr. Haverkamp to continue the contest. The report of the Commissioners will be spread on the minutes at the meeting of the Board on the 1st Monday in October, and this done the full letter of the law regarding the election will have been complied with.—Yazoo Sentinel.

The Auditor has sent circulars to the Sheriff of the different counties of the State in regard to privilege license and urging upon them the importance of making collections as required by law. Great complaints have reached the Auditor that many drummers have not paid their privilege tax. He therefore calls special attention to this class of violations and notifies each tax collector that under the recent law, passed by the last Legislature, "he is liable for all privilege taxes which he might collect and which he fails or neglects to collect; and for any neglect of this duty on his part he may be proceeded against not only by the State through its proper officers, but by any citizen of the State. And it is also his duty to arrest and make complaint against any and all persons doing business without the proper privilege license; and he shall require all persons liable to pay a privilege tax to exhibit their license; and should any person fail or refuse to exhibit his privilege license to him, or any other person, on demand, he shall be deemed liable to all pains and penalties of doing business without license, and all contracts made by such person shall not be enforced in any court in the State."

The Auditor adds: "The law applies equally to 'drummers' passing through the county, as to the resident merchant or dealer who may be subject to pay privilege tax, and the tax collector's duty, and the responsibility resting upon him in this matter are precisely the same in either case; and I especially request the tax collector to be vigilant and watchful in regard to traveling salesmen, and in every instance to enforce a strict compliance of the law before permitting them to transact any business in the county."—State Ledger.

The following is from the Zion Messenger, a religious monthly published in Vicksburg, Rev. S. A. Cowan, a colored minister: "The progress the negro has made since his emancipation is marvelous, but the mass of them are still ignorant. Politically they are simply a machine. They don't know nor care to know the science of government. The ballot in the hands of such individuals is not safe for the Nation, or for the perpetuity of good government. Seventy-five per cent of the Negro race cannot read nor write."

There is a great deal of truth in the foregoing. The presence of this mass of ignorant voters in the South has entailed a problem upon its people. There is one solution for it: the establishment of an educational qualification as a prerequisite for voting, to apply to whites and blacks alike. Mississippi can take this step whether or not the other Southern States do so, but in truth such a requirement ought to be the law of the land and be in force in every State of the Union. And then the National Government should liberally assist the States in educating the growing generation.—Evangelist Post.

THE MASTER MIND.

(Quarter-Journal Correspondence.) The President is expected to return next week, and then Mr. Bayard will take his vacation. The latter is at present the only Cabinet officer in the city. Secretary Lamar has gone off somewhere, and the Postmaster General is still absent. As for Secretary Endicott and Secretary Whitney, they are absent from their places of business so much that their present prolonged absence occasions no remark. It is said to be a fact that the present Cabinet officers have taken more leave of absence than those of any previous Administration. The Secretary of War does not spend one third of his time at his office, and the Secretary of the Navy is continually traveling between New York City and Washington. Attorney General Garland writes here that he is in good health and enjoying himself at "Honey Hill," Ark., safe from the sharp criticisms and harsh attacks of a venal press. The first eighteen months of the present Administration has developed the fact that the best, clearest-headed and most successful Cabinet officer selected by the President is Secretary Lamar. He has done more good substantial work for the country than any of his associates. This is a little singular, as it will be remembered that when he was appointed it was generally predicted that he would prove a complete failure as Secretary of the Interior. It was said that he was only a dreamer devoted to books and flowers, and that he was as unfitted as a child to do the tedious detail work of the Interior office. Quite contrary to those predictions, Secretary Lamar has to the surprise and pleasure of his friends completely mastered the big and little matters of his great and expansive bureau, and is justly regarded to day as the master mind in the Government at Washington.

THE CLARION. This "Old Reliable" journal published at our State Capital, is now completing the fiftieth year of its existence, having been established at Paulding in 1837. Its present enterprising proprietor and business manager has been identified with the paper since 1866. It is one of the largest and best printed newspapers in the Southwest, and in the make up of its ample pages embraces the general news of the day, choice miscellany for the home and farm, serial stories, etc. Its department of State News, conducted by Miss Kate Power, the accomplished daughter of the proprietor, is a valuable and popular feature. It will continue to publish Supreme Court Cases as reported by W. R. Harper, Esq., during each term of the Court.

The regular subscription price is \$1.50 per year, but the proprietor being anxious to signalize the Semi-Centennial Jubilee, of the paper, by a large addition to its list of regular readers, will send it one year for one dollar to all new names received during this month and October; and any present subscriber who will send two dollars will have his own credit extended one year, and the paper sent for one year to any other name that he may forward.

Chief of the Engineers. Washington, Sept. 17.—Col. Charles S. Stewart, of the Corps of Engineers, was yesterday afternoon, by direction of the President at his own request, placed upon the retired list. He was the senior officer of the Engineer Corps when Gen. Newton was retired, but his health took him out of the list of eligibles for the position of Chief of Engineers. Col. Charles E. Blunt, who is now the ranking officer of the corps, in anticipation of his retirement for age next January, asked for and was granted leave of absence until that time. This leaves Col. Jas. Q. Duane as the ranking officer of the corps and a prominent candidate for the vacant position of Chief of Engineers.

Grand Jury—December Term. FIRST DISTRICT. S. M. Spencer, E. Frankel, J. W. Erwin, G. D. Turner. SECOND DISTRICT. W. W. Worthington, A. C. Morgan, Jno. R. Shields, M. Rosenberg. THIRD DISTRICT. J. M. Montgomery, W. N. Hood, H. T. Ivey, S. Goldsmith. FOURTH DISTRICT. R. R. Stockard, J. A. V. Felton, Jas. D. Smith, Chas. Clark. FIFTH DISTRICT. James Thompson, W. O. Ahlridge, Richard Walke, J. S. Myers.

Death of a Good Man. Lake Providence, Sept. 18.—East Carroll mourns the death of Capt. Jas. Imboden, who departed this life at his residence, at Ashton, La., last night at 8 o'clock. He passed away quietly, surrounded by friends and relatives at the age of sixty-five years. He was a man that his parish could ill afford to lose, and in his death it has sustained an irreparable loss. He leaves an estate consisting of real and personal property in the State of Arkansas and East Carroll, but even that, despite last

BLAINE AHEAD.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has been interviewing the delegates to the several Republican State Conventions lately held as to their preferences for the Presidency. A great majority of the delegates have refused to speak, saying it was too early in the day to do so; but enough have been interviewed to give the drift of Republican opinion. The following is the expressed sentiment of these delegates to date: Ohio, 8 for Blaine, 21 for Sherman; Iowa, 21 for Allison. Texas 10, for Blaine; Michigan 3 for Blaine; Illinois 7 for Blaine, 32 for Logan, 1 for Sherman; Missouri, 59 for Blaine, 25 for Logan, 6 for Sherman and one for Allison; Indiana, 72 for Blaine, 30 for Logan, 36 for Sherman; Wisconsin, 85 for Blaine, 32 for Logan, 7 for Sherman. This makes 244 for Blaine, 119 for Logan, 71 for Sherman, and 22 for Allison. Foraker has 2, "Bob" Lincoln 9, Conkling 7, Edmunds 3, Harrison 17, Evarts 5, Arthur 2, Porter (of Indiana) 6, and a number of others are scattering. As will be seen Blaine is well in the lead, being the choice of more than half the delegates and stronger than all the others put together. He leads in all the States except Ohio, Iowa and Illinois, each of which has a favorite son to honor; and in these three States he is second choice. It requires very little foresight to name the next Republican nominee for Presidency.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.

The Montgomery Dispatch has taken the lead in a movement which, we feel very sure, will meet with a hearty co-operation throughout the South—the erection of a monument to the late Father Ryan. The Dispatch says: "Poet, priest and patriot, whose name and fame are dear to us, as they should be to mankind, but whose grave, overgrown with the unceasing of nature's decorations, proves as lax in our duty to his hallowed clay. This monument to Father Ryan, this patriotic tribute of affection, we would suggest, devolves upon the wives and mothers of the 'Lost Cause,' which he so fervently defended with the power of song, and the memory of which he has made lasting in impassioned verse. It need not cost much, this monument, since ostentation would not be in keeping with him whom it is proposed to commemorate; and we add again, as a suggestion, that the ladies throughout the South, wherever Memorial Day is observed, take up a collection, and let the proceeds, whatever they may be, much or little, be applied to such a token of love and affection as will keep the grave of the saintly dead from the reproach of posterity. What say the people—the wives and mothers yet left as a heritage of a historic time—of a heroic age?"

Characteristic Incident.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Ex Senator Bruce has just returned to Washington after a successful lecturing tour through the Northwest. He states that he has made all the engagements for next winter that he can fill.

Referring to his initiations in public life. Mr. Bruce says: "When I came up to the Senate I knew no one except Senator Alcorn, who was my colleague. When the names of the new Senators were called out for them to go up and take the oath all the others except myself were escorted by the colleagues. Mr. Alcorn made no motion to escort me, but was busied behind a newspaper, and I concluded I would go it alone. I had got about half way up the aisle when a tall gentleman stepped up to me and said: 'Excuse me, Mr. Bruce, I did not until this moment see that you were without an escort; permit me. My name is Conkling.' He linked his arm in mine and we marched up to the desk together. I took the oath and then he escorted me back to my seat."

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"Dry Rot" in the University.

OXFORD, MISS., Sept. 8, 1886. EDITOR CLARION: Since the time draws near for the opening of the University, I ask the privilege of your columns to give the truth of its numerical history. I have seen and heard much complaint that the number of students has diminished heavily of late; that the University has the "dry rot," etc. I quite agree with Prof. Hutson, that the mere numbers is no measure of the usefulness of a college; but for the benefit of those who hold a different opinion, I write this letter. Omitting law students, a few specialists, and post-graduate students, the following table will show the attendance at the University for every year since its establishment:

YEAR	Undergraduates	Preparatory	TOTAL
1832-3	123	0	123
1833-4	128	0	128
1834-5	106	0	106
1835-6	211	0	211
1836-7	243	0	243
1837-8	162	0	162
1838-9	140	0	140
1839-40	175	0	175
1840-1	191	0	191

THE WAR. 1861-2 136 57 193 1862-3 180 38 218 1863-4 184 23 207 1864-5 161 20 181 1865-6 167 22 189 1866-7 102 11 113 1867-8 127 123 250 1868-9 163 123 286 1869-70 135 14 149 1870-1 97 38 135 1871-2 82 46 128 1872-3 76 47 123 1873-4 107 302 409 1874-5 134 301 435 1875-6 130 292 422 1876-7 138 320 458 1877-8 122 302 424 1878-9 116 229 345 1879-80 115 78 193 1880-1 114 44 158

A study of the above table, (which is compiled from the University catalogues), will show me distinct periods which will require to be separately considered, and in every single instance where any marked change has occurred, either of increase or diminution of numbers, it is attributable to causes wholly disconnected from the merit or discipline of the institution—to extrinsic rather than to intrinsic causes.

1. From 1832-3 to 1856-7. This earliest period, except the first year, was under the Presidency of the late Judge A. B. Longstreet. His personal reputation and popularity largely contributed to build up the then new institution. At the end of this period he resigned, and the result was an immediate falling away of students.

2. From 1857-8 to 1860-1. In a year or two after the resignation of Judge Longstreet, the ability of Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, his successor, became manifest. The institution was in a fair way to regain its patronage, when the war came on and suspended its work.

3. From 1865-6 to 1870-1. When the college opened, after the war, the preparatory department was organized. Notwithstanding the collapsed fortunes of the State, there was a very good attendance. This was largely due to the coming in of young men whose course ought to have been taken from 1861 to 1865, and whose attendance was an abnormal accession to the classes of the succeeding three or four years. But these reserved students would naturally work through in three or four years, and numbers would naturally settle down to the normal attendance. Accordingly, after the first year, there was gradual, almost imperceptible diminution, until 1870-1.

4. In 1870-1, there was a great collapse, the attendance falling from 186 to 113. This was caused by the election of Gov. Alcorn, by the Republicanizing of the board of trustees and the Legislature; by the war waged against the University by many Democratic papers and influential citizens, on the ground that it was Republicanized, and by the expectation that negroes would be admitted as students. One notable effect of this feeling of distrust, and itself the cause of yet more distrust, was the resignation of Col. L. Q. C. Lamar, the Professor of Law. I myself resigned a tutorship for the same reasons, (though I doubt whether that fact deterred many students from coming.)

5. From 1871-2 to 1873-4. The increase from 113 to 250, and the large attendance of this period is remarkable; but the cause of it was very simple. On the 13th May, 1871, the act establishing Alcorn College was passed. This act practically settled the negro question in the first place; and in the second place, provided for free scholarships in this University, one from every Representative's district or county; each free scholar being paid out of the county treasury, for his board and tuition, a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars. Of course the boys came under such inducements; but even that, despite last

much of its power in two or three years.

6. From 1874-5 to 1876-7. In June, 1874, the Chancellor, the Rev. John N. Waddell, whose reputation as an educator and whose great personal popularity had largely contributed to enable the institution to weather the political storm, weary of the struggle, resigned. The effect was the immediate shrinkage to 135 students as against 199 of the year before. In 1875, the free scholarship system was abolished.

7. From 1876-7 to 18