## A LETTER FROM ARKANSAS.

**The Growing Crops and the Growing Commonwealth--Great Attractions for Immigrants.**

(*From an Occasional Correspondent.*)

PINE BLUFF, ARK., August 7.—Notwithstanding the great financial depression that has been felt all over Arkansas the present summer, the prospects of the State were never brighter or more encouraging. The star of hope shines with new beauty and splendor upon this people. The seasons during the entire year have been all that could be desired, and crops are simply immense. Cattle are in fine condition, and the woods are alive with hogs and wild game. The game law will soon be out for this season, then deer and turkey hunting will begin. This market is kept glutted with game during the winter. I have seen as many as twelve deer brought in at a time. The "finny tribe" is very abundant in the river here, and it is no uncommon thing to see fish that will weigh from fifty to seventy-five pounds in the market.

A carload of immigrants from North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are expected to land at Monticello on the 15th instant. A committee of citizens have been appointed to meet the train at Vicksburg and accompany the immigrants to Monticello, where they will be cordially received and a grand barbecue given in honor of their arrival. They could not have selected a better time to come, for they will find the country with her best foot foremost, and it is the general wish of these people that they may be pleased to make this their future home, and that many others will follow their example. Arkansas is a great State, and all that is needed to place her among the first in the Union is more good industrious people to settle up the country and push forward the work of improvement that is already rapidly going on.

If you will allow the space I will give you a copy of a report from this State, published at New Orleans during the Exposition, which gives a wider knowledge and better description of the progress of the State than I am prepared to give in my own language:

A review of the history and progress of Arkansas, since her incorporation into the Union, shows much of which her people may be proud. Originally a part of the French territorial possessions in this country, Arkansas was acquired by the United States by purchase in 1803. On March 2, 1817, she was created a Territory, and on June 15, 1836, she was admitted as a State into the Union. In 1820 her population was but 14,000. In 1883 it exceeded one million.

Arkansas is situated in the cotton belt, and has an acreage of 52,198 square miles. She is particularly fortunate in the possession of navigable streams—the Mississippi, White, Arkansas, Black, Red, Ouachita, Little Red and other rivers furnishing ample facilities for the transportation of her wealth of production. In point of fertility, Arkansas cannot be excelled, as evinced by the variety and value of her harvest. She is particularly rich in her timber growth. In her forests are found all varieties of the oak, beech, hackberry, maple, pine, pawpaw, wild cherry, walnut, locust, elm, and many others. Of fruit, the grape, peach, plum, strawberry, raspberry, apple and pear are in bounteous supply, and the award of a gold medal by the World's Exposition attests their excellence. The cereals are grown to advantage, and prolific crops of clover, timothy and other grasses carpet her pastures. The mineral deposits are extensive, varied and valuable. Their yield is limited only by the labor applied to extract them.

The medicinal waters of Arkansas are of world-wide reputation. Eureka and Hot Springs are the resorts of thousands of afflicted whom the skill of the physicians has failed to relieve. Of the system of public schools, too much cannot be said in praise. With liberal edowments, careful fostering, and capable instructors the standard of education is deservedly high. It is gratifying to notice that each succeeding year materially decreases the ratio of illiteracy.

In internal and public improvement Arkansas manifests great energy and zeal. Works of permanent improvement continue to multiply, and evidences of progress are seen on every side. Handsome structures, beautiful crops, magnificent forests, health-giving springs, prolific soil and a genial, healthful climate are among the many attractions of Arkansas.

Of her people it may be truly said that they are worthy of their grand possessions. Brave, energetic, intelligent and enterprising, they will undoubtedly supplement the achievements of the past by still more brilliant ones in the future. Orators, poets, warriors and statesmen have ever kept the record of Arkansas bright and illustrious. No State in the Union has a brighter rainbow of promise.

E. J. C.


**Indigestion Cured.**

I suffered for more than five years with indigestion, scarcely able to retain the simplest food on my stomach. The burning sensation was almost intolerable, and my whole system was deranged. I was wakeful and could not sleep and consequently more or less nervous all the time. I declined in flesh, and suffered all the usual depression attendant upon this terrible disease. In a word, I was miserable. At last, failing to find relief in anything else, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. I began to improve at once. The medicine toned up the stomach, strengthened the digestive organs, and soon all that burning ceased, and I could retain food without difficulty. Now my health is good and I can eat anything in the shape of food, and digest it without the slightest difficulty. I most cheerfully bear this testimony, because there are hundreds suffering as I was, and I am sure that they can be as readily healed. Take the prescribed dose after eating, instead of before.

JAMES MANN, No 14 Ivy St.
Atlanta, Ga., May 13, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatment on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.


—A petition is being circulated throughout Massachusetts by Cochituate parties appealing to Secretary Bayard to use his influence in behalf of Louis Riel, who is to be hanged on September 18 next, on the ground that he is an American citizen.

## CHARLESTON'S STRANGE MURDER.

**The Efforts Making to Find the Slayers of Matilda McKnight--The Detectives Claim to Have the Right Man.**

(*From the Charleston Sunday Dispatch.*)

The city council of Charleston several weeks ago wrote to the world-renowned Pinkerton detective agency, and asked for one of their shrewdest men, a veritable human hawk, to trail the murderers of Matilda McKnight to justice and to doom. Shortly afterward a thick-set, dark-haired young man of about thirty arrived in Charleston and quietly introduced himself to the officers of the city as Clayton M. Weber, of the Pinkerton agency, and was given the few vague and feeble clues already in possession of the authorities—clues which tended to mystify rather than clear up the murder. It is said in illustration of this man's aptitude for his business, that after being introduced to a prominent city official, the latter was innocent enough to ask the detective if he knew how to disguise himself. The detective looked at him vacantly and said he hadn't thought of that, but if it was necessary he could try. An hour or so after the conversation, an aged and decrepid negro man called at the official's office and induced him to buy a dozen peaches out of charity. The aged negro was the Pinkerton detective, whose identity was not suspected, and would never have been known if the joke had not leaked out on the official.

On taking charge of the case, Mr. Weber repaired to the neighborhood of the crime, where he soon became well known by the neighborhood, although his identity and business were not suspected. After working several days he became satisfied that the parties already arrested were innocent, and that the real murderers had not been suspected. For two or three weeks his labors were apparently without result, and the few people who knew he was here began to believe that even the Pinkerton man was baffled, and would go home without his game.

On Thursday last, however, the result of his labor was indicated by his swearing out warrants for Mr. Silas Daly, the white truck farmer who found the bundles on the morning after the murder, Thomas Divine, a colored man in his employ, and Amanda Martin, his cook. They were taken to jail without bail, and that evening Lieutenant Sigwald, of the police force, Detective Weber and several citizens, including a *Dispatch* reporter, visited the house and premises of Mr. Daly, situated on Rutledge avenue, nearly opposite the house of Matilda McKnight, the murdered woman, the latter being set back seventy-five yards from the street, and cut off from the street by a vacant lot overgrown with woods.

Mr. Daly's premises were in charge of a colored man deputed by the sheriff to take care of them. The house was opened to the officers and reporter and a thorough search was made. Mr. Daly, who had been living in the neighborhood about two years, is a bachelor of nearly sixty, though he looks much younger. His house is a low, narrow, cream-colored frame building, with the gable toward the street. It is one story high and composed of three rooms in a row, each room being as wide as the house, leaving a few feet for the little piazza in front. The Pinkerton man was alert and busy and restless. With his vest unbuttoned and his sleeves rolled up he pumped a bucket of water, and carried it to the little front gate and put it down. He returned to the house and procured a broom and hatchet and chisel. He swept the single plank sill that runs even with the ground between the gate posts, until a cow could have licked it without sanding her tongue. He then began to wash it with the bucket of water. After exhausting his bucket of water he let the sun dry the sill and then he leaned over it and gazed long and anxiously at the bare plank. Rising he procured another bucket of water and washed until it was exhausted. Then another and another. Finally the sill was allowed to dry a second time.

As the dampness began to evaporate, and the plank began to whiten, two red bloody-looking stains which had been invisible before appeared on its face. The crowd gathered around with an exclamation of surprise. The detective then took up his chisel and hatchet and began to pick around the red stained spot. He soon chiseled out a chip from each place—the chips retaining the stains after being removed from the sill. A larger chip was then taken out of the three-plank bridge across the ditch in front of the gate, it having been submitted to the same process of washing. These chips were placed carefully in evelopes and labeled and stowed away in the Pinkerton man's pocket.

A spade was next procured, and with that the detective felt and loosened every tuft of grass in the little yard and sounded every suspicious looking spot, his intention doubtless being to find the missing hat and parasol. Failing in this, his search of the premises was completed, and the crowd left the house in charge of the sheriff's deputy.

Ten o'clock on Saturday morning was the hour appointed for the examination of the three prisoners. Daly, Divine and Amanda Martin, before Trial Justice Williman. At ten minutes past ten o'clock the examination began by swearing Simon Washington. He was frightened. His laddle-like legs smote together and his tongue rolled in his head like a beet in a boiling kettle. His testimony was substantially the same as that given by several others before the csroner's jury relative to his being present when the bundles and body were found. He said he was goidg to his work that morning, when he was accosted by Mr. Daly, who told him to get over in the lot and hand him the bundles, which he did. He said he would not know Mr. Daly again if he saw him, and he failed to point him out in the court room.

Lieutenant Sigwald, of the police force, was sworn next. He testified to the facts in regard to finding the crowd around the body on the morning of the 9th of July, and also to having assisted detective Weber in searching the premises of Mr. Daly.

Dr. T. S. Grimke was next sworn and examined at considerable length upon the condition of Mrs. McKnight's body when found. He gave the same testimony substantially as that given before the coroner. At the conclusion of his testimony the examination adjourned until 9.30 o'clock a. m., on Monday morning.

It is not known what the testimony to be elicited Monday will be, as the prisoners are not permitted to see reporters or any one else. Detective Weber, however, claims that he has evidence enough to convict Daly and Divine. At any rate, the proof he has was submitted to two lawyers, one of whom is the solicitor, before the arrest and the arrests were made by their advice. In addition to the prisoners mentioned, Jack Brown, colored, was arrested on Thursday by Official Harry May, who believed him to be one of the murderers, and this opinion is sustained by the testimony of the woman Amanda Martin. This woman made a confession to an officer in the presence of a third party on Thursday immediately after her arrest, which is the most direct and startling information yet elicted in regard to the murder. Amanda Martin, Daly's cook, in her quasi confession said: "I came to Mr. Daly's house on the morning after the murder to get breakfast at about 5 o'clock. Mr. Daly refused to admit me, and I heard him and Jack Brown and Tom Divine talking inside. An hour or two later I was admitted. The men had been scouring the floor, and some of the bed clothes were bloody. When I asked what it meant Mr. Daly told me to keep my mouth shu. about it. Mr. Daly was very much excited that day, and frequently left the house and went out in the yard. Several nights after the murder when they they thought I was gone, I heard Mr. Daly and Brown and Divine talking about the killing and I heard them say they did it. Mr. Daly told Brown and Divine he was going to give them a hundred dollars apiece for toting out the body I also heard them say they had buried the hat and parasol, but they did not say where. I kept all this a secret until now because I was afraid to tell it."

Opinions are divided as to the result of this investigation. But the general drift of public opinion gravitates toward the belief that the Pinkerton man has woven his chain without a lacking link, and that at the proper time he will prove it. One thing is almost axiomatic—the bottom of the McKnight murder mystery is nearly reached, and the circle of safety in which her slayers are hiding is growing smaller day by day.

[The examination continued through last week. Daly was committed to jail, to await trial in the Court of General Sessions.]

### WHAT THE FUNERAL COST.

**The Expense of the Grant Pageant is a Matter of Guess-Work.**

All that has been published concerning the cost of Gen. Grant's funeral is pure guess-work. Things have not yet taken such shape that it could be otherwise. Mr. Merritt, the undertaker, said that he could not tell whether his bill would be twenty thousand dollars or twenty thousand cents. He did not know yet what the expense of numbers of details had been to him, and until he knew this it was impossible to make even an approximate estimate of what his charges would be. The first order came to him in a telegram from Col. Fred Grant the day the General died. This covered the canopy, the coffin, the embalming and all that was done at Mount McGregory. The second order came from the war department and covered the funeral car, five hundred carriages and the work in New York. So far as he knew now he should render one bill to the Government and another to Col. Grant.

What the doctors' bills are is equally as much in doubt. Dr. Douglas up to the time of the General's death had received from the family only $1,000. This was in the form of a check made out by the General himself on receiving an instalment of his retired pay. The family have as yet received nothing from the General's book, and probably will receive from it much less than has been asserted.

They get seventy cents on the volume and up to the time of the General's death their share from the subscriptions now in amounted to about $40,000. They have received no advances from the publishers. Col. Grant is without resources, but will have a valuable property when he has completed the biography of his father, upon which he will at once set to work.

The disposition of some of the most valuable momentoes of the funeral has already been decided upon. The large American flag that was laid on the ice casket at Mount McGregor will be retained by Col. Grant. One of the flags that was on the funeral car will be given to the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., one to the 7th Regiment, New York, and one to Mrs. Dr. Newman. The manner in which the fourth one is to be disposed of has not yet been decided upon.


**Eczema!**

Eczema is one of the ugliest and most troublesome of all blood diseases. It proceeds from humors in the blood which are sometimes very difficult to eradicate. For five weary years Mr. J. D. Rodefer, of Greendale, Va., suffered terribly from this disease. He writes: "Finding no relief in the many medicines till I used Brown's Iron Bitters, I purchased three bottles; from the use of which I have obtained almost entire relief. I recommended it to every one in my neighborhood for any disorder of the blood and as a general tonic."


**The Death of Miss Perrin.**

Miss Eunice C. Perrin, of Abbeville, familiarly known as "Nuna," died at the residence of Dr. C. A. Henderson, McBee avenue, this city, on Sunday night. She had been ill with consumption for time and came here six weeks ago hoping to gain strength in the mountain air. She was taken to the Hotel de Gower a month or more ago, but was brought down on Saturday on her way home. She was sleeping with her mother and died without waking, so peacefully and quietly that Mrs. Perrin only discovered her death on waking at 11 o'clock, and being alarmed to find her cold.

Miss Perrin was twenty-three years old, and was much beloved by a wide circle of friends at her home and here. She was the youngest daughter of Col. James Perrin who was killed while leading Orr's regiment of rifles, C. S. A. Her sister married the Rev. John Gass, formerly of this city. The remains were sent to Abbeville yesterday morning.—*Greenville News, 11th inst.*


**Rheumatism.**

Although a practitioner of near twenty years, my mother influenced me to procure B. B. B. for her. She had been confined to her bed several months with Rheumatism which had stubbornly resisted all the usual remedies. Within twenty-four hours after commencing B. B. B. I observed marked relief. She has just commenced her third bottle and is nearly as active as ever, and has been in the front yard with "rake in hand," cleaning up. Her improvement is truly *wonderful* and immensely gratifying.

C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.
Jacksonville, Ala., June 6, 1884.


## CLEVELAND AND THE SOUTH.

**Views of Prominent Politicians upon the Administration Toward the South.**

WASHINGTON, August 15.—"The effect of the past five months of Democratic Administration upon the South is attracting attention," said a Southern politician to-day. "Mr. Cleveland's attitude toward the South has not been such as to please a very large element of the Southern Democracy, but it has been such as will best advance the interests of that section and finally strengthen the party throughout the country. The party workers who were waiting to swoop down upon the offices and get as much as they could in the scramble, are disappointed and out of humor. In some cases, remarkably that of Louisiana, the minority faction of the party has been recognieed to the utter exclusion of the great body of the practical politicians who have been peddling ballots at the polls. But the offices, it is said, have gone as a general thing to men against whom no objection could be urged, and the hand of the Administration has been extended to strengthen the conservative Democrats who are seeking to purify politics throughout the South. In most cases the local Federal offices have been turned over to the Democrats, but not to the 'craftsmen,' to be used as political tools. The result has been to give the people in that section confidence in the Administration. This is particularly the case with the colored people, who find, instead of the bulldozers they expected that the men they respect are being put in power."

Another gentleman in discussing the same subject, said: "The disaffected will not revolt at once and throw the Government back into the hands of the Republicans, as, however, dissatisfied they are with the Democratic Administration, they prefer it to the Republican. They will, however, as soon as the Democracy's permanency in power seems assured, begin a fight for supremacy in the party. The South will then divide upon economic questions, and sectionalism will be lost forever. The South will no longer be found presenting a solid front for the Democracy. The fundamental party principles will remain the same, but there will be many questions to divide them." The colored people, he thought, would divide upon economic questions and color would fade out of politics. The causes which led to the loss of the Southern States to the party would bring over to them Eastern or Northern States of greater strength, and thus the conservative Democratic party would gain by Cleveland's policy.

He looked to Louisiana for the first break, and said he expected to see that State go Republican next election. He thought it was politically the most corrupt State in the Union, and the best element in the party there was always kept in the minority. The majority faction, who are now denouncing Cleveland for ignoring them and recognizing only the Gibson faction, represented an element that it was the policy of the Administration to oppose and Jonas and the other men appointed to office were engagedin trying to purge the party of bad influences. Under these circumstances he did not ihink it would be surprising if the State went against the few conservative men the President had selected as his representatives. As to the appointments throughout the South, many more had been made than it was generally supposed would be, and the offices were in the hands of the best Democrats who could be found to fill them.

**South Carolina at West Point.**

The cadets from South Carolina at the United States Military Acadedy at West Point are doing well. In the class recently graduated South Carolina had no representatives. In the present first-class John A. Towers, of South Carolina, the only representative from South Carolina, in a class of eighty-three members, stands eighth on the list. In the present second class, which consists of seventy members, John M. Jenkins, of this State, is seventh, and T. Q. Donaldson is thirtieth. Thomas S. Lucas was on sick leave during the examination and therefore could not be examined. In the present third class Henry Jervey, of South Carolina, stands first, and M. C. Butler, Jr., thirty-sixth, in a class of eighty-two members. In the present fourth class the applicants have only just been examined, and, of course, there is no standing given. These ratings are taken from the official register of the Academy.

**Tom Moore's Tobacco Crop.**

Col. T. J. Moore, of Spartanburg county, has about 35 acres planted in tobacco, and says that thus far it has given him no more trouble than an equal acreage of cotton. The time for topping is, however, now at hand and topping and picking off the worms is perhaps the most troublesome part of its culture. It comes, however, in August, when crops are laid by, and labor is plentiful. Colonel Moore says that there is no crop in the world which will better dovetail with other crops and thus afford constant employment for farm laborers than tobacco. It is set out when the ground is too wet to plough, or hoe; it is worked principally in the summer when there is nothing else to be done, and it is gathered and out of the way in time to sow the land in grains when they should be sown. Tobacco is probably not more profitable than cotton when worked exclusively, but when worked in connection with cotton and grain the proceeds become almost net profits.

**Lawlessness in Georgia.**

A special from O'Brien, Glynn county, Ga., says that there was a fight at that place on Tuesday between two farmers, Wm. Strickling and D. F. Cox. After quarrelling and fighting they made friends. Strickling then went home, got his gun, came back to a neighbor's house, where Cox was, and called for him to come out. Cox refused, and he and his wife went out at a back door to prevent trouble, whereupon Strickling ran around, headed Cox off and shot him with one barrel of his gun. Cox then begged him for God's sake not to shoot again, as he was already wounded, but Strickling did not pay any attention to what Cox said and fired the other barrel of the gun. Cox fell to the ground and died in fifteen minutes. Strickling is yet at large.


ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

July14Ly1


—An elderly lady in Lancaster purchased a pair of white gloves last week, and informed the merchant that she had provided everything else for her final toilet.

**Electricity a Lady's Waist.**

On Wednesday at Rome, Ga., a young man named Ashton, said to be from South Carolina, a stranger, while partially intoxicated approached a lady on Broad street and endeavored to put his arm around her waist. The lady's husband, upon being informed, sought the young man and administered a sound thrashing with cane and fist. Before Mayor King an hour later the young man was find $25. Just about this time a party got together and proposed to duck the young man in the river. Hearing of this, and concluding he had quite enough of Rome, Ashton left on foot and has not been heard from since.

**A Very Bad Appointment.**

C. P. Judd, who was appointed by President Cleveland on May 16 last to be special agent of the national labor bureau for Nevada and the Territories, was brought from Alamosa, Col., last week on a warrant charging him with horse stealing. Judd drew up and signed a statement admitting his guilt and that he had served a term in prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, and two terms in the penitentiary in Colorado for a similar offence. Judd claims that his application for a Government position was signed by several well-known Democrats in Colorado, to which State the appointment is accredited.

—Last week the North Carolina Adventists held State conference at Wimington. The majority of their strength is in the western part of the State. They have a singular belief. They accept Scripture literally and believe that after death the outer body or "shell," as they term it, slips off, much in the same manner as the shell of a locust, and that another body, smaller but in other respects similar, comes out and goes heavenward after a short probation in some place.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a Mr. Pearce, who was recently appointed a member of the Royal Commission was met on the staircase of his office in East India avenue on Wednesday and soundly flogged by a Mr. Francis, who publicly accused him of having seduced his daughter. The thrashing was preceded by a violent assault, the angry father shaking the betrayer of his child like a terrior does a rat. The father then flogged him until his stick broke, when the bystanders interfered.

—Geo. Ray, from Georgetown county, and John R. Estes, of Anderson county, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the penitentiary last week. Their plan was to go into the cellar, while the other hands were at dinner, and drill a hole through the brick wall above the stone foundation. They had a mason's drill and an axe in their possession. One of the convicts, who was let into their secret, told on them and they were surprised at work and captured.


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B. B. B.

J. M. Ellis, Atlanta, Ga., writes: I have had a severe form of Eczema *ten years*, and have failed to secure relief from various doctors, and about 140 bottles of a noted remedy. It was pronounced incurable, but the use of B. B. B. has effected a cure, and I refer to Dr. D. O. C. Heery, Dr. F. F. Taber, Atlanta, Ga.

W. M. Cheshire, at W. H. Brotherton's store, Atlanta, writes: "I have had a large eating ulcer on my leg cured by the use of B. B. B.

"It is decidedly a most wonderful medicine for the cure of blood diseases, and it will please everybody."

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 8, 1881.

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