

THE MUSICO-RHYTHMIC SYSTEM:

A NEW METHOD FOR ACQUIRING MODERN LANGUAGES.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.

There was a time when the Spanish like the German, French, Italian and other modern languages, was considered as a useful acquisition and fine accomplishment to tourists, journalists, commercial agents and business men in general.

But at present it has become a pressing necessity to every progressive and wide awake American citizen, who, through his own individual exertions, towards personal independence, persistently aims at the praise-worthy ambition of becoming one of the self-made men of this great Western Continent.

The great advantages afforded to the productive enterprises and useful inventions of our days, to enlarge their sphere of action, and rather the wealth of the nations, in their own development, by the actual general condition of most of the countries, wherein the Spanish is the vernacular language of their inhabitants, and the every day increasing facilities for rapid communication with them, both through steam and electricity, affords to every active spirit uncommon opportunities, which will be sought in vain, in other less favored, though better known portions of the globe.

The republics of Mexico, Central and South America as well as the Spanish islands of the Caribbean sea, present unlimited resources to every industrious person of migratory disposition. Of this but very few are aware; and these resources may become of far greater value still, to those who in due time acquire a sufficient practical knowledge of said Spanish.

It is a remarkable fact, that none of the living languages in the present or past ages, has ever been, nor actually is spoken by as many as eighteen independent nationalities, (seventeen republics and one monarchy,) except the Spanish language.

Considering such unparalleled advantages for the emigrant to the aforesaid undeveloped countries, and the easy acquisition of this most beautiful and harmonious tongue, as well as reflecting upon the points of comparison and analytical research it affords to the amateur linguist and general student, its acquisition ought to be considered of far more value than it generally is, by the instructors of the schools in our otherwise progressive territory, where, strange to say, the German and French, which are not represented by any national government in this Occidental Hemisphere (if we only except the little republic of Haiti in the western shores of the island Hispaniola or Dominica,) have been introduced in the high schools, instead of the Spanish, thus most precious time and labor are lost, in three out of every four cases, in the study of an unnecessary European idiom, instead of investing the same in the acquisition of a true American and a very useful one, which is becoming more so every day. Besides this fact, the Spanish can be mastered in less than half of the time that either German or French demands.

Any good school director endowed with a practical turn of mind, as every one ought to be, will clearly perceive at a glance that the Spanish is far more useful than either German or French and therefore ought to be to them preferable, for the benefit of the rising generation; particularly when competent teachers can be secured.

The new method known as the Musico-rhythmic System, or the Spanish language in ten easy songs, put to ten lively airs, combining good music and verse, deserves more than a passing thought.

Through these two powerful agents, the memory is greatly assisted and the ear is fully cultivated for the proper articulation in all cases where the English differs from the Spanish pronunciation.

Each lesson consists of one of said lively songs, and comprises an average of sixty words; thus, in the most agreeable, attractive and impressive manner, the proper articulation and no less than six hundred words is secured in ten pleasant lessons.

Persons unacquainted with this new method may possibly doubt this result which can be demonstrated at any time whenever the pupils are of an average mental calibre, (possessing some linguistic taste. —Such is the surprising power of Nature's own forces: music and poetry: —Rhyme and Song.

Whenever persons of active business life having but little time to spare, call for a private class for their special benefit, each lesson is divided in two, three or more parts as circumstances may suggest. And such subdivisions are always necessary in the instruction of large classes of very young pupils. School boys of seven years of age express all their thoughts with about six hundred words; so this number is sufficient to enable any student of Spanish to transact business with almost all around him, even without the tailed study of Grammar as the primary school boys do.

The articulation is the foremost point of consideration in this new method.

O. V. Aoy.

A woman doesn't consistently use fane language, but the way she says "racious!" when she slips down, is of subtle meaning and inherent

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NASHVILLE, 14.—B. H. Roberts and J. A. Kimball, Mormon Elders, who have charge of all the Mormon Elders in the South, were in the city to-day. Elder Roberts is of Centerville, Utah, with headquarters at Chattanooga. Elder Roberts, in answer to inquiries, said their business here was to make arrangements for securing the bodies of their brethren who were killed in Lewis county. They went to Governor Bates' office to see what assistance he could give them, but failed to see him. They say they intend to make every endeavor to secure the bodies in order that they may convey them to their homes in Utah for burial. They say, however, the utmost caution will be used. They desire to act in harmony with the State and county officers, and allay all excitement which now prevails in Lewis county. In reference to the attack on the Elders in Lewis county, Elder Roberts said he had a long conference last night at Columbia with Elder Jones, who was at Condor's house when the attack was made. Elder Jones told him that he and Elders Berry and Gibbs had gone to James Condor's house to hold a meeting. They had not been at the house long before a body of masked men rode up, and without a word opened fire upon the Elders, killing Elders Gibbs and Berry instantly, and wounding Mrs. Condor. After this the mob fired upon the Condor family, killing Martin Condor. James R. Hutson, a half brother to Martin Condor, then fired on the mob and killed David Hinson. The mob returned the fire and killed Hutson. Elder Jones seeing death was inevitable fled to the woods and was pursued by the mob, but escaped without a scratch. Elder Thompson, who was at Mr. Garrett's house, near Condor's residence, also escaped to the woods, and remained there thirty-six hours without food or water. He was finally taken by Mr. Garrett to Shady Grove, where he still remains. Elder Jones has gone to Shady Grove to learn further particulars of the attack, and will meet Elder Roberts tomorrow. Mrs. Condor and James Hutson, her husband, and two sons, Martin Condor and James Hutson, are members of the Mormon Church. Elder Roberts said the Mormons have been laboring in Lewis County five years, and until last Sunday had not met with any serious difficulties, nor had any charges of impropriety been made against them by the citizens. "We," continued Elder Roberts, "supposed there was a good feeling in the locality. There was no unusual prejudice, only that which seems to exist everywhere against our people, and this was one of the last places where we expected any trouble to arise."

When asked what action would be taken in regard to punishing the mobbers, Elder Roberts said the matter would be left with the county and State officers. They would assist them in the prosecution only as witnesses. He thought that the people of Lewis County would do all they could to bring the violators to justice. He said that he made no application to the governor asking that a regard be offered for them. His business here was to get aid in securing the bodies of the dead elders. Elder Roberts said there were only two elders killed by the mob and the report stating that another Elder was found dead in the woods was a mistake.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 14.—On the 8th inst., the *Sentinel* of this city contained an editorial charging that Blaine had seduced his present wife in Kentucky, and then fled to Maine, where the young woman and her father followed him. He married her at the point of a shotgun. This having reached Mr. Blaine, he telegraphed Col. Holloway of the *Times* that the statement was maliciously and infamously false in every particular. Political slanders, he says, he pays no attention to, but this attacking of the honor of his wife and children cannot be submitted to. Holloway was asked to secure the services of a lawyer at once, and bring suit against the responsible publisher of the *Sentinel* in the U. S. Court. Col. Holloway placed the matter in the hands of Senator Harrison's law firm, and the papers are now in course of preparation. The following is the text of Blaine's dispatch to Col. Holloway:

BAR HARBOR, Maine,
August 14th, 1884.

To Col. A. R. Holloway:

I have this moment received the atrocious libel of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. It is utterly and abominably false in every statement and every implication. Political slanders I do not stop to notice, but this editor assails the honor of my wife and my children. I desire you, without an hour's delay, to employ the proper attorney and have the responsible publisher of the *Sentinel* sued for libel in the U. S. District Court of Indiana. It is my only remedy. I am sure that honorable democrats, alike with honorable republicans, will justify me in defending the honor of my family, if need be, with my life.

(Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.
Harrison, Miller & Elam, attorneys, in accordance with Blaine's directions, filed this evening in the United States Circuit Court a suit against the Indianapolis *Sentinel* Company and John C. Shoemaker, its president and business manager, who, it charges, directs and

control s the publication of the paper. The document reads as follows: That on the 8th day of Aug. 1884, said defendants wickedly, intending to injure, defame and scandalize the plaintiff, did maliciously print and publish in the regular daily issue of said paper, for that day, and concerning the plaintiff, a certain false, scandalous and defamatory article in the words following: "Can Blaine afford it? The campaign war against Cleveland is, to say the least, an indecent one. Finding no vulnerable points in his public record, the enemy have assailed a supposed irregularity in his private conduct. They have dressed and redressed the affair, until the naked facts of it are but a small part of the furbelowed, frilled and ruffled Bizarre figure, waltzing in the Blaine republican prints. This besmirching of private character is the stock in trade of the Blaine folks. It is all they have to offer against the democratic candidate. But can James G. Blaine afford this plan of battle? If his flanks are as unprotected as they are currently understood to be, does he not provoke a scathing fire by permitting these assaults on Governor Cleveland? The democracy will hardly remain quiet on Blaine's inner life, when his supporters are resorting to scandal mongering against its candidate. The charges of seduction made upon Mr. Cleveland, and which are false upon their very face, can, it appears, be turned upon Mr. Blaine himself and made to stick. There is hardly an intelligent man in the country who has not heard that James G. Blaine betrayed the girl whom he married at the muzzle of a shot gun. The democratic press has had the magnanimity not to put forth these reports, which must cause pain to the members of the Blaine family. The republican papers have long known of them, and have allowed them to go undenied. If Mr. Blaine was the scoundrel to betray an innocent girl, and after despoiling her, was craven enough to refuse her legal redress, giving legitimacy to her child, until a loaded shotgun stimulated his conscience, then there is a blot on his private character more foul, if possible, than the countless stains on his political record. His conduct discloses a moral obliquity, rendering him undeserving of social confidence, and an unfit man to be President. A candidate with such a record cannot afford to assail his opponents. As between Cleveland and Blaine, what fair-minded man can hesitate to pronounce the former a cleaner and purer man?" Plaintiff lays his damages at \$30,000. This evening it is understood that to-morrow's proceedings will be begun against Shoemaker and the author of the article under the Grubb's libel law in the State courts. This will compel Mr. Blaine's attendance as a witness. The attorneys say the suit and criminal proceedings will be pushed with all possible dispatch.

BOSTON, 14.—At the opening of the Irish League convention chairman Gannon read a number of telegrams sending greetings from State organizations. It was announced that Mr. O'Sullivan, of Ireland, was on the floor, bearing a letter from Michael Davitt. At the mention of Davitt's name there was an outburst of applause. The chairman announced that the business in order was the report of the finance committee. The remittances and expense connected therewith to Ireland, were \$24,297; balance on hand, \$5,364; total amount remitted, \$29,762, leaving a balance of \$12,767. O'Neill further reported the accounts of the Secretary of the National League correct in every particular.

The committee on resolutions reported the following: The representatives of the Irish National League of America in convention assembled, affirming the principles adopted at the Philadelphia convention, congratulate the people of Ireland and their able leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, on the heroic efforts and untiring zeal which have so signally marked the history of the past year, abounding in evidences of gratifying progress in placing the people of Ireland on a higher plane, and securing for them in their natural rights more adequate consideration from the intelligence of mankind. We renew the protest which for seven centuries has been uttered with every heart beat of our race against the cruel and unjust usurpation of power by a government alien to our people in all that distinguishes one nationality from another, and we pledge our moral and material support to every legitimate means for the re-establishment of the God given rights of the people of Ireland to the possession and government of their land. To this end we are firmly purposed to direct all our efforts to the creation in Ireland of a complete national life, and the development of all the diversified industries which render a people self-sustaining and prosperous, not merely by a reduction of rents, nor a change from idle proprietors to working proprietors, but by the revival of Irish manufactures to the exclusion of English goods, and to the production of an economic and civil life by the development of a sincere, noble and effectual cohesion of all her people for the common welfare. Now, therefore, in view of these facts, be it

Resolved, That the Irish National League of America hereby expresses its unqualified approval of the course pursued the past year by Chas. Stewart Parnell, and the Irish Parliamentary party under his leadership, and pledges itself to support them by every moral and material aid in the contest which they are waging against landlordism, and on behalf of Irish national

independence, and to this end we commend the Parliamentary fund, recently opened for such purpose, to the generosity which characterizes our countrymen.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Irish National League of America on its success in stemming the tide of forced immigration of the impoverished, and in causing the United States Government to compel England to take back those whose poverty is the direct result of her misgovernment.

Resolved, We view with satisfaction that the opposition of this league to and-grabbing in America by non-resident aliens, has been, by the efforts of our executive, adopted as the doctrine of the American people in their political platforms, and we recommend that the efforts of this league to end this evil, do not cease until a complete remedy shall be enacted in the laws of the land.

Resolved, That we congratulate William O'Brien, of the United Ireland, upon the victory recently obtained by him in his great struggle against the immorality and abomination which are the consistent outcome of English misrule in Ireland, and commend him for tearing the masks from castle officialism, in bringing to light its practices of undermining the existence of mankind, notwithstanding Government resistance.

Resolved, That we note with approval the study of the Irish language as one of the elements in the general progress of the race, and encourage the efforts of those engaged in its cultivation.

Resolved, That we endorse and encourage the efforts to provide homes in the United States for Irish emigrants, who would otherwise be compelled to toil without hope of competence in larger cities.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the Irish race is due in a particular manner to the executive of the League, Alex. Sullivan, for his devotion to the cause of Ireland, and that in his course he has shown consummate skill and great patriotism.

Resolved, That we express our approval of the conduct in the offices of Charles O'Reilly, D. D., treasurer; Rev. Mr. Conaty, treasurer of the Parnell fund, and other officers of the organization.

Resolved, That the death of Rev. Lawrence Walsh gives us occasion to record our praise for his marked fidelity during years of service as an official of the Land League, and causes us to lament the loss of a sterling patriot, whose voice never faltered in denouncing English misrule, and whose life was spent advocating the cause of Irish national independence.

The resolutions were adopted without discussion.

Father Conaty, treasurer of the Parnell fund, reported that the total amount received was \$17,688, which was sent to Ireland. The chairman then introduced Thomas Sexton, member of Parliament. He was loudly cheered. Sexton said in substance: "We are on the verge of a decisive moment in the history of the Irish struggle. The administration of the land act has been tested, and we have found that the benches of the law courts have been filled with hangers on of the landlord class; that as a rule the deductions made in the rents of Irish tenants will not materially alter their condition. The sense of security in their farms as long as they pay their rent may certainly count for something, but the final point cannot long be postponed, and that point will be upon what terms the land shall be transferred to the tenant by the holders. (Applause.) The land of Ireland is mortgaged to the tune of £2,000,000. The Jews are coming down upon the embarrassed landlords. The moment for the final descent of the Jews cannot long be delayed, and when the movement comes it will be for the people to consider and us to arrange upon what fair means in the language of the original programme of the league, the land shall be transferred from the men who have tyrannized over the people, to the men who till the soil. (Applause.) The league has still upon its hands in Ireland men who suffered eviction because of their devotion to principle and interests of the people. At the present moment the total income of the league from Ireland, from £80,000 to £100,000, is spent upon the support of these poor tenants. We think it of the first importance, when the final stage has arrived, if we have to invite the Irish people to take part in another stern agitation, to be able to point out to them so far as our resources went, we never deserted any man who proved himself a man. (Applause.)"

IOWA CITY, Iowa, 14.—The city passed a feverish night after the tarring affair of yesterday, and the attacks upon the witnesses in the liquor prosecution last night. Special police guarded the town. Warrants were issued last night for the arrest of the ringleaders in the mobbing affair, but owing to the excited condition of affairs the officers have not yet served them.

ST. LOUIS, 14.—A Chattanooga special to the *Post-Dispatch* says a very sensational tragedy occurred at Emery Gap, on the Cincinnati Southern Railway, fifty miles above that city, last night. About ten days ago a young man named Staples made numerous slurring remarks concerning Will H. Rogerson, from Cleveland, Ohio. These soon reached Rogerson's ears, and Staples being a cripple, Rogerson challenged him to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted, and at 10 o'clock last night they fought at ten

paces with pistols and both were killed.

PITTSBURG, 15.—Eli George and Buck Gehrhart, well known local pugilists, engaged in a bare knuckle prize fight in Lawrenceville last night for a purse of \$700. The fight took place in a tenement house and was won by Gehrhart in 27 rounds. Both men were terribly punished.

Stocks advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, reached $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and became steady again.

NEW YORK, 15.—Threes 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pacific 6 $\frac{1}{2}$'s 26; Bar Silver 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Central Pacific 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Burlington 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern Pacific 22, preferred 53; Northwestern 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; New York Central 7; Oregon, Navigation 86; Oregon Transcontinental 16; Pacific Mail 50; Panama 98; St. Louis and San Francisco 17; Union Pacific 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; Texas Pacific 14; Fargo Express 3; Western Union 66 $\frac{1}{2}$.

UTICA, N. Y., 15.—General Logan reached Utica at 10 o'clock. Great crowd, music, cannonading at the depot, procession formed to the Butterfield House. From the balcony Senator Coggeshall introduced Logan, who expressed the great pleasure it gave him to meet such a cordial welcome.

NEW YORK, 15.—Leading depositors in the Wall Street Bank petitioned the court to-day to appoint a receiver.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—Chairman Cooper of the Republican State Committee says that Senator J. Donald Cameron will not be a candidate for re-election.

NEW YORK, 15.—The long delayed expose by U. S. Commissioners Jno. I. Davenport of Morey letter fame, will be published to-morrow morning. It makes a book of 150 pages. It is largely made of fac-similes of documents showing the forgery in its various forms. The narrative is only a brief part of the whole volume. The book sets forth who actually penned the forged Morey letter, who was a lawyer of this city, named Henry H. Hadley. Davenport describes him as a manipulator of insurance companies of doubtful character, and of furthering other matters equally precarious, with an innate love of intrigue, and with a craving for notoriety and an unquenchable desire to dip into politics and to correspond with public men. He quotes from his letters to show that he always was a democrat, though at the time of the commission of the forgery he was secretary of the Hancock Republican Association, in the rooms of which the forgery was committed, on or about Oct. 2, 1880. The forgery, according to Hadley's admission and the confirmatory evidence collected by Davenport, was originally in the form of an extract from a supposed interview with General Garfield. Davenport possessed himself of about one thousand letters written by Hadley between 1873 and 1879, and finds all the distinctive marks of orthography and calligraphy alike in them and the forged letter. Hadley always misspelled the word religiously as it was misspelled in the forged letter, and all nouns ending in "ies," such as companies, copies, enemies, he spelled the final "ys," as the word companies appears in the forged letter. In his genuine correspondence Hadley invariably dotted the letter r when it occurred in a word containing an i as in the signature of the forged letter. A hundred facsimiles proves this conclusively. It was a display of this evidence that Hadley confessed his part in the crime. Hadley admits he wrote the name Henry L. Morey in the register at the Kirtland House, Lynn, and substituted it for the name George E. C. Morey in the affidavit of Mrs. Clara Morey declaring he was her son. These forgeries were made to sustain the original forgery. There was no such man as H. C. Morey, to whom the forged letter was supposed to have been written, nor was there ever any such person as John W. Goodall, who claimed to be executor of H. Morey and who transmitted the forged letter to *Truth*. Hadley wrote the Goodall letters also. Davenport also says that a week or ten days before the publication in *Truth* of the Morey letter, Chas. A. Dana of the New York *Sun*, was told that such a letter was in existence, and upon his expressing a doubt thereof his informant assured him such was the case, and that he believed he could obtain it and show it to him, Dana. To this Dana replied that he did not care to see it for the reason that he believed if any such letter was in existence it was a forgery, and he wished to have nothing to do with it. Lindsay, like Morey, was a fictitious person, and the man O'beyn who personated him on the Philip examination, was arrested for forgery, confessed, and is now serving a term in Sing Sing prison for that offense. The language of the Morey letter is shown to have been culled from speeches of Cutter of New Jersey, Williams of Wisconsin, Phillips of Kansas, Luttrel of California, and others on the Chinese bill, and from the testimony of Henry George and others before the House committee on Chinese immigration, and in no sense are the extracts from Garfield's writings. A copy of the account of Garfield with the stationery clerk of the House for the session from March 21st to December 23d, 1879, shows Garfield never used paper with the peculiar heading of the sheet on which the forged letter was written, and that the style of paper was never issued except during the time indicated.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The records and relics of the Greely Arctic expedition which were brought to New York and there turned over to the authorities at Governor's Island, were brought here to-day and delivered to the chief sig-