# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1871. VOL. 31.—NO. 217


## LITTLE ROCK.

Murder in Yell---Shooting in Pope---Mississippi Politics---The Last Local Sensation.

Special to Memphis APPEAL.]

LITTLE ROCK, July 14.—Exciting intelligence was received here this afternoon. Last week a man named Walker was shot and killed in Yell county, by an unknown assassin. Walker's friends charge Ellington, member of the last Legislature from Scott county, with the shooting, and a large party of them have left for Scott county, headed by a desperado named Mutain Walker, determined to avenge the death of their friend. The Ellington clan await their coming, prepared to give them battle. The feud was occasioned by politics. Governor Hadley will probably call upon the militia of Scott county if the fight has not already taken place.

A private and reliable dispatch from Washington says that Lieutenant Governor Powers, of Mississippi, has written to Dowd, President of the Senate, that ill health will prevent his occupancy of the position vacated by Alcorn, and making Dowd Governor of Mississippi. Dowd is a prominent citizen of Coahoma county, and President of the Helena and Northwestern railroad.

The local sensation here is a big pavement scheme pushed through the city council on Thursday night. There was another meeting of the council held to-night. The Chairman denounced the city editor of the *Gazette* for exposing the scheme through the paper. The *Gazette* to-morrow will contain an article showing up the whole business. One hundred thousand dollars is involved in the job.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, July 14.—A few days ago a man entered the town of Russellville, Pope county, and fired several shots, contrary to the municipal ordinance forbidding shooting inside the city limits. The Marshal attempted to arrest him, but he resisted the officer and got on his horse and left town. The Marshal summoned a *posse* and started after him; overtaking him, he drew two pistols and fired one shot at the Marshal, grazing his head, when the *posse* fired and killed him. The Marshal and party gave themselves up, were tried and acquitted. The man killed was a Republican. A few days after a company of negroes and white Radicals came to town threatening to kill the Marshal and all connected with the affair. A collision was only prevented by the prompt action of the Sheriff, who finally succeeded in restoring order.

## SARATOGA RACES.

Longfellow Wins the Saratoga Cup in the Best Time on Record.

SARATOGA, July 14.—There was an immense attendance at the races today.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was for two year olds, fifty dollars entrance, p. p.; one thousand dollars added; three quarters of a mile. F. Morris' b. c. St. Patrick won in 1:20; McDaniels' ch. c. second, and Hall's g. f. Frank Swift third.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was for the Saratoga cup, for all ages; fifty dollars entrance, p. p.; one thousand dollars added; two and a quarter miles. There were twelve entries. At the start Longfellow promptly took a length the lead, and after the first mile increased his advantage, until he ran under the string full four lengths ahead, coming in on an easy lope. Kingfisher's rider could be whip free-ly after the first mile. Bets were offered at twenty to ten on Longfellow. Time, 4:02¾. Fabulous sums were staked on Longfellow. He won easily—making the best time on record in America. His time on the first mile was 1:40. Kingfisher made his first mile in 1:41.

THIRD RACE.

The third race was for three year olds, one and a half miles; won by August Belmont's ch. c. By the Sea; Abd-el-Kader second, and John Moorman third. Time, 2:40¾.

## AFTER MR. LO.

The Slaughter of Fifty-Six Apaches---How it was Done.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Prescott (Arizona) *Miner*, of June 24th, gives the following particulars of the slaughter of fifty-six Apache Indians at a point near Tonto creek, in that Territory: It will be recollected that the cause of the slaughter was the killing of Bowers & Co.'s herder and the capture of their herd by the Apaches. The Indians had no sooner obtained possession of the herd than a messenger was dispatched to convey the news of the outrage to the people of Prescott. Upon the receipt of the news a party of eleven citizens started in pursuit of them. Arriving at Aqua Trio they were joined by a party of five citizens from that valley, and soon the whole force of sixteen men started on the trail of the savages.

After proceeding about thirty-five miles, they met a force under Lieutenant Charles Morton. Third cavalry, which were likewise in pursuit of the Indians. Here the forces blended, themselves into one command, under Lieutenant Morton, and the journey was at once resumed with the utmost vigor. After traveling twenty-five miles to the Verde, the command went into camp, at a late hour in the evening. On the morning of the 8th, they again took up their line of travel, which they continued for a distance of twenty miles, and at one o'clock in the afternoon came upon a rancheria, which they quickly surrounded, killing twenty-one of the inmates. Feeling satisfied there were an abundance of Indians in the neighborhood, they determined to give them the best possible time in which to prepare for a battle or to effect a retreat, the command moved quickly forward in search of another rancheria. This they discovered on the following day.

After crossing the divide between the Verde and Tonto creek, a fight at once ensued, in which twenty-three Indians were killed. At this place, three of the captured horses were discovered. One of them was recaptured and the other two were killed by the Indians when they discovered that they were about to fall into the hands of the command. From this place they followed the principal trail for three miles, when they discovered three Indians in the distance, mounted on two horses. Two of these were shot dead and the third wounded, and both horses captured. The supply of provisions being by this time well-nigh exhausted, and the distance from Camp McDowell to the nearest military post being upward of fifty miles, it was decided to abandon further pursuit and return at once. The command accordingly took up the homeward journey, arriving at McDowell on the morning of the 12th.

### Female Suffrage in Nebraska.

OMAHA, July 14.—The Constitutional Convention is in session at Lincoln, and making fair progress. There is no doubt that female suffrage will be ordered and submitted to a vote of the males and females.

## THE END.

The Pros and Cons of the Recent Riot in New York—What is Said on Both Sides.

The Military and Police Eulogized—Hoffman, Hall and Kelso Cursed and Praised.

The Total Dead, so far, is Forty-seven, and Wounded over One Hundred and Fifty—Particulars from all Quarters.

EFFECTS OF THE RIOT.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The effects of the riot Wednesday are rapidly disappearing from the streets. The neighborhood of the principal scene of disaster is still thronged with morbid sight-seers, who interest themselves in viewing places where bullets struck, and where the victims fell, and in scanning the pools of blood which sprinkle the sidewalks. The distressed throng, seeking absent friends, timidly venture in the dismal precincts of the Morgue and eagerly seek admission to various hospitals, but otherwise the city is entirely free from the visible reminders of the fray.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE—REGISTRY OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The conversation of all parties turns upon the events of the day, and opinions are as plentiful as blackberries regarding the right and wrong of the parade and the action of the troops in firing upon the rioters. The opinion seems to be unanimous as to the magnificent performances of the police. The prisoners captured during the riots were all brought up before Judge Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday, and, though they all swear to their innocence, they were all held for examination. The list of dead was increased during the night by the names of several seriously wounded and many others suffering from serious injuries being reported dead. Commissioner Manierre has directed that an official list of the killed and wounded be prepared, but it will be some time before it is complete. He has directed Dr. Charles P. Russell, Register of Records, to grant no certificate of death in the cases of any persons who may have died from gunshot wounds or other injury until they have been fully investigated. It is believed that by this means a full list of the casualties will be obtained.

THE POLICE MANFULLY DID THEIR DUTY.

A detective force of the central office and special duty men, of various precincts, performed efficient work during the riot. They searched over three hundred persons along the line of the procession, and took from them seventy-eight pistols. That no more pistols were fired on the street, was due to this action on the part of the detectives. President Smith states that the Board will soon direct the Superintendent to issue an order of congratulation to the force, on their gallantry and efficiency displayed by them on Wednesday. It is wonderful the force escaped with so few casualties. Only two were seriously wounded, patrolman Murphy, of the Twenty-second precinct, who was struck in the mouth with a stone, causing an exceedingly painful wound, and John O'Connor, who was shot in the side with a spent ball. Both these men are fast recovering. Patrolman Henry W. Ferbach, of the Thirty-second precinct, who was thrown from his horse, had his knee dislocated. A number of others were injured, more or less severe, but not really worth chronicling, from an early hour yesterday.

CORONER'S INQUEST—WERE THE MILITARY AUTHORIZED IN FIRING?

Coroner Young has examined the bodies of those killed, and has given permits to remove the bodies of those whose residence is known, and whose friends will not be likely to spirit them away before they can be viewed by a coroner's jury, in accordance with the requirements of law. It is more than likely that one investigation will be made to answer all, the same evidence being used in each case. It is believed an effort will be made to show that the troops fired needlessly, and without orders from their officers. Inspector Walling, who will be a good witness on this point, is of the opinion that firing would have been a necessity within ten minutes at the latest; showers of blocks and stones were being thrown from the housetops and windows, while pistol shots were beginning to come thicker and faster every moment; the mob seemed to be gathering courage and strength; and it would soon have been absolutely necessary to commence firing. General Lloyd Aspinwall remarked last evening that it was hardly worth while to discuss the question whether or not the troops fired a moment too soon; better, said he, a moment too soon than a moment too late; had they waited longer they would have been a moment too late. A large number of witnesses will be summoned, and the investigation will be very thorough. It is doubtful whether the inquest will be commenced before the latter part of next week; and Coroner Young also wishes time to cool down before he begins.

EXAMPLES TO BE MADE.

It is said that E. L. Corrie, the well-known leader of the Hibernian society, is to be indicted for trying to create a riot. Corrie's speeches to Irishmen in Prince street ball on Monday night were of an inflammatory character, and the grand jury of the court of Oyer and Terminer, which is now in session, intend to find an indictment. Corrie is said to have used his influence with Mayor Hall to have the Orange parade stopped, and that he circulated the report that thousands of Hibernians had armed themselves and would prevent the parade at any cost. The grand jury intend to indict rioters, caught firing at processions, for murder.

WHAT REGIMENTS FIRED—BY WHOSE ORDERS.

The *Times* says when it was ascertained by the police and military authorities that a large and determined mob had gathered on Eighth avenue near the Orange headquarters, with the apparent purpose of attacking the procession, Brigadier General Varrion was sent there with the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-second and Eighty-fourth regiments. On his arrival at the scene, threatened hostilities were the indications. Men on the roofs and in the windows of certain buildings on the east side of the avenue near Twenty-sixth street were preparing to fire upon the Orangemen. General Varrion detached the right wing of the Seventh regiment, under lead of Captain Moore's company, and sent it forward on the west sidewalk to act as flankers and stationary guards. The orders of the General were that if any suspected men threw stones or other missiles, or fired on the processionists, the men of the Seventh were at once to fire upon them. General Varrian especially cautioned this flanking party that they were to avoid, if possible, firing on women or children. "If these men use violence," said the General, "use your pieces, and aim well."

Captain Smith moved his company to the spot designated, and there remained. As the procession moved in front of the right wing of the Seventh, several stones and other missiles were hurled from the opposite buildings, when eight or ten of the Seventh elevated their muskets and fired. At the same moment several missels were thrown from the side-walks at the crowd, and a few pistol shots were fired into the Ninth regiment, then in column by companies, when, in some inexplicable manner, the men opened fire to the right, and scarcely had a volley been fired than the ground held by the Ninth was deserted by them, and men rushed for shelter to the sidewalks and to houses, thereby making it impossible for the wing of the Seventh to maintain its formation; and the Fourth also opened and fired and became almost as much demoralized as the Ninth. That men of the Ninth and Eighty-fourth regiments acted hastily and ill-advisedly in a military sense in using their muskets without word of command from their officers, there can be no question. Still it is quite evident that a shattering volley was given by these regiments, proving so deadly in its general effect that it checked the belligerent tendency of the mob and probably saved many lives, as in a few minutes more the melee would have become general, and the desperate Sixth regiment also fired on the crowd, being incited thereto by an assault on one of their officers. The Twenty-second regiment distinguished itself by not firing a shot, as the men received no orders from their officers. This conduct elicited a few words of earnest praise from General Varrion. That the men of the Seventh were distinctly authorized to fire on the occasion shows a confidence reposed in them by the Brigadier commanding.

EXAMPLES TO BE MADE.

The grand jury will adjourn to-day, subject to a call from the district attorney's office, to investigate. Record, Hackett will set next week to try the cases of those arrested as rioters. Derrick commissionioner has directed Superintendent Westerwell to furnish him with the names of those workmen who, contrary to orders, absented themselves from work on Wednesday, with a view to their discharge.

AT THE HOSPITALS YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A large number of people continue to congregate at the entrance of Bellevue hospital, eager to gain intelligence as to the number of additional dead and the condition of the wounded victims of the riot. There were two additional deaths last night, and there now remains but six dead at the Bellevue Hospital. The bodies of others have been taken away by their friends for interment. Crowds inquiring as to the condition of the wounded are very large, both at Mount Sinai and Centre street hospitals. Everything in the city is very quiet to-day.

"WHEN THE CRUEL WAR IS OVER."

There is little additional to say in regard to the late riot, and were it not for the wounded in the hospitals and the dilapidated condition of the street windows at the locality where the disturbance took place, we should have little evidence of the terrible scenes through which the city has passed. The funerals of the late Sergeant Wyatt and Henry C. Page take place Sunday from Calvary Church, corner Fourth avenue and Twentieth street. The remains are to be interred in the plat of the regiment, at Woodlawn Cemetery. The entire regiment is to parade in full dress, white pants, band and drum corps. The members are requested to assemble at the armory at 1 p.m. on that day. The other regiments are expected to join in the procession.

FEARS OF ANOTHER RIOT.

The *Express* says: "Two things may possibly revive riotous proceedings on Sunday. On that day take place the funerals of two members of the Ninth who fell at their poste of duty, and also the funerals of some seven or eight of the rioters. It is not probable that the latter will be inclined to cultivate a closer acquaintance with the military than they can help, but it will do them no harm to know that it is understood the troops are under orders to have their muskets shotted."

THE SAD SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

A lodge of Hibernians, in full regalia, headed by a band of music, turned out to-day to bury one of their number, who was killed in the fight on Eighth avenue. Crowds of people gathered along the sidewalk to witness the significant pageant.

One of the dead, upon whose shirt the name of John Mullen was stamped, was claimed by his friends this morning. He resided at No. 353 West Sixteenth street, and had just left the house and was proceeding town on business, when he was shot. He had been, until a few months since, employed as messenger by the Adams Express Company, at its branch office in Cincinnati.

Charles H. Pattel, aged twenty-two years, was instantly killed Wednesday, while looking at the procession. He was engaged to Miss Ida Johnson, and was to have been married in two weeks. She has become a raving maniac.

BULLY FOR THE PRESS FRATERNITY.

Policeman McCoy was assaulted and dangerously wounded this morning, while patrolling his beat, by some person unknown, but supposed to be an enraged Hibernian.

Six more of the wounded died today at the different hospitals, making forty-nine victims in all.

Many reporters of the daily journals were, on Wednesday, sworn in as special policemen and marched in the procession, in two platoons, immediately in front of the Orangemen. Each carried a club, and when the troops returned the fire of the mob the reporters not only maintained their ground in spite of bullets whistling about their heads, but did good service in repelling the mob on their flanks.

Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions to-day, liberated Francis Kell, one of the rioters, on one thousand dollars bail.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE RIOT.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Times* makes the New York riot the text for an article upon the condition of affairs in Ireland, in which it concludes as follows: "If Irish feuds are as implacable in America as they are in Ireland, and more sanguine, Irishmen must ask themselves whether Irish nature is not more responsible for troubles in Ireland than misrule."

## BOAT CLUB.

The Northwesterns Amateur Boating Association—Election of Officers, Etc.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—At a business meeting of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association, to-day, the following officers were elected: President, Levi S. Griffin, of the Detroit Boat Club; Vice President, Jas. S. Brown, of the Neptune, Saginaw; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank Raymond, jr., of the Excelsiors, Detroit; Commodore, J. M. Walker, of the Undine Club, Erie; Vice Commodore, J. B. Thomas, of the Undines, Toledo. The place for the next regatta will be Erie, if it is decided by the Executive Committee that the waters are in such a condition as to admit it, otherwise it will come off on neutral ground, probably Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie.

The following resolution was adopted: No club shall engage in a contest with any club outside of this association and no club shall be allowed to compete, at the annual regatta, whose crew is composed in whole or in part of members who shall hereafter pull with any individual or individuals for a prize or for money; provided, that this section shall not exclude any crew or crews of clubs of this association from pulling with each other; provided further, that any club belonging to this Association may row with that of any other amateur organization, on obtaining permission from this Executive Board. This resolution is an amendment to article 7, section 1 of the Constitution. A committee has been appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws, as they are admitted to be very imperfect and liable to create trouble and misunderstanding. The Chicago club was not represented at the meeting to-day nor at the banquet last night.

The Delaware peach crop of this season will be the largest for years.

## WASHINGTON.

FIFTY DOLLARS PER DAY.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It is reported that four of the members of the civil service commission, before leaving the city yesterday, drew from the Treasury five hundred dollars each, as payment for their services thus far. This is at the rate of fifty dollars per day.

TREASURY AND REVENUE MATTERS.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphed last night that there was the best authority for the report that the Internal Revenue muddle was settled yesterday while Secretary Boutwell was at Long Branch, by the appointment of J. W. Douglass deputy commissioner, to be commissioned in place of General Pleasanton. The appointment will be made public in a day or two. General Pleasanton put an end yesterday to all conjecturing as to his course. In conversation in regard to reports current here, he said that he did not intend to resign; believed he was in the right. He says that he does not want a foreign mission and will not have one, and that he would do nothing to relieve Boutwell of any sensitiveness he may feel. If the President wants him to leave the Internal Revenue bureau his successor must be named, for he will take no intimation.

THE TREASURER OF GEORGIA BEFORE THE KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

Dr. Angier, Treasurer of the State of Georgia, in his statements before the Ku-Klux Committee to-day, presented the facts and figures against Governor Bullock, disavowing political or partisan views: He said the Governor had violated the plain letter of the law in many instances, including the issuing of the new State bonds and his effort to conceal the amount and his disposition of them. The Dr. said that he knew nothing of the Ku-Klux except from rumor and newspaper reports, never having to his knowledge seen one. He thought that lawlessness had exhibited itself in some sections, as it did at times in every State, and probably always would. He could not say how far it had been political, but concluded it was such in the same sections, and that the men, both white and black, were now making use of disguise for private gain and personal revenge, and boys for mischief. He regarded it as a wonder that the people are as quiet and peaceable as they are, with corruptions and terrible plunderings, and over 300 pardons by the Governor, a large portion for murder, in some cases before trial. There is no question as to greater distance and never has been. Many negroes and some whites are addicted to stealing and licentiousness, and this has caused disturbance and violence. In some locations, if individual accounts are true, there is a terrible condition of affairs in certain neighborhoods. He thought, however, that pictures were overdrawn, as they have been proved to be in most cases, and in some entirely false. The injured and interested parties were apt to give extravagant accounts, and with unprincipled men this was a cheap and convenient way of making political capital and inducing large rewards, made up for show cases. He thought the State courts sufficient to restrain lawlessness if the Governor would cease his wholesale pardoning. The rights of the negro were safer in the hands of upright, intelligent white jurors than they can help, but it will do them no harm to know that it is understood the troops are under orders to have their muskets shotted."

THE SAD SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

A lodge of Hibernians, in full regalia, headed by a band of music, turned out to-day to bury one of their number, who was killed in the fight on Eighth avenue. Crowds of people gathered along the sidewalk to witness the significant pageant.

One of the dead, upon whose shirt the name of John Mullen was stamped, was claimed by his friends this morning. He resided at No. 353 West Sixteenth street, and had just left the house and was proceeding town on business, when he was shot. He had been, until a few months since, employed as messenger by the Adams Express Company, at its branch office in Cincinnati.

Charles H. Pattel, aged twenty-two years, was instantly killed Wednesday, while looking at the procession. He was engaged to Miss Ida Johnson, and was to have been married in two weeks. She has become a raving maniac.

BULLY FOR THE PRESS FRATERNITY.

Policeman McCoy was assaulted and dangerously wounded this morning, while patrolling his beat, by some person unknown, but supposed to be an enraged Hibernian.

Six more of the wounded died today at the different hospitals, making forty-nine victims in all.

Many reporters of the daily journals were, on Wednesday, sworn in as special policemen and marched in the procession, in two platoons, immediately in front of the Orangemen. Each carried a club, and when the troops returned the fire of the mob the reporters not only maintained their ground in spite of bullets whistling about their heads, but did good service in repelling the mob on their flanks.

Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions to-day, liberated Francis Kell, one of the rioters, on one thousand dollars bail.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE RIOT.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Times* makes the New York riot the text for an article upon the condition of affairs in Ireland, in which it concludes as follows: "If Irish feuds are as implacable in America as they are in Ireland, and more sanguine, Irishmen must ask themselves whether Irish nature is not more responsible for troubles in Ireland than misrule."

## RADICAL.

The Louisiana Radical Press Convention—Confession that Spoils is What They are After.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—The Republican State Press Convention adjourned this morning *sine die* after a stormy session. There was a bitter contest throughout the sitting of the convention between the Warmouth and Dunn factions of the Republican party. A resolution was offered indorsing the entire State administration and the Republican measures advocated by those officials. It was voted down by twenty to fourteen. Resolutions were adopted, pledging the faithful advocacy of Republican principles as contained in the Chicago platform; that President Grant has proved himself to be an honest public servant; and after reciting what has been accomplished by his administration pledge, the papers represented to support him for renomination in 1872; pledge themselves heartily to assist the Republican State Central Committee in its endeavors to allay all factions and disquiete in the party, and will advocate retrenchment and economy in the administration of the State Government. A resolution of executive patronage and power, a remission to the people of their right directly to control the officers who collect the taxes of the State, and such a modification of election, regulation and auxiliary laws thereto as will prevent frauds, etc.

Speaker Carter, in advocating the above resolutions, said of the registration and election laws: These laws, should the Democrats come into power, would keep the Republicans out of office for an unknown number of years. The public patronage seems to be the bone of contention among Republican editors commenting. The Republican party enacted the printing law. It did not intend to create a disorganizing element in its own midst; furious to devour its friends if it could not control them, it simply strained the liberality of the State to found and support a public press which might correct the prejudices of society and reform the passions of the hour by explaining and defending the treatment which the nation was imposing on the State. The allowance was liberal and the provision ample if the Republican press had recognized the wisdom and the providence of the legislation which enabled them to start into existence, they would have been a source of pride to the State and a source of power to the party.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

FIVE PERSONS POISONED.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Five persons were poisoned, one of them fatally, by reason of partaking at the house of Charles Howell, near Decatur, Illinois, a few days since, of some bitters made out of what was supposed to be snake root, but which on examination by physicians, proved to be aconite, a deadly poison. Under the excitement caused by the wholesale poisoning, suspicion rested upon Mrs. Howell as being guilty of having some connection with the case. The druggist, at Decatur, who sold the poison to Mrs. Howell, purchased it of a wholesale house in Lafayette, Indiana, for snake root, and Mrs. Howell was relieved from suspicion. Leander Hoatz, aged fifteen years, was the only case that resulted fatally.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, July 14.—L. B. Shepherd, who shot and killed his brother-in-law, William Blair, at Leland, Ill., last Saturday, while the latter and his brother were cleaning out Shepherd, after two days examination before the coroner's inquest, was discharged on the ground of justifiable homicide.

John Hise, an old and well-known citizen of Ottawa, Ill., committed suicide on Monday last, by throwing himself from a bridge into the Illinois river, at that place. No reasons assigned for this act.

STORM AND TIDAL WAVE.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A terrible hurricane visited St. Joseph, Missouri, and vicinity last night. Houses were blown down and unroofed in every part of the city. Four or five persons were killed by lightning and falling timbers, and many more or less seriously wounded. The loss of property cannot fall below two hundred thousand dollars.

The Duluth *Minnesotian* of the 29th presents the following theory to account for the destructive tidal wave which visited that part on that morning: "Last night there was a tremendous rain storm, with vivid lightning but little or no thunder. Rain poured down in perpendicular torrents; then came wind from every direction. Nature was in a sort of chaos under the operation of these elements, and probably of a tremendous northeaster down the lake, pressing the volume of its waters to this end."

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 14.—The Wapwallopen powder mills, at Hicks' Ferry, exploded at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Michael O'Hair was killed and Peter Stout seriously wounded. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

AFFRAY AND ACCIDENT AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—A shooting affray occurred to-day in Frank L. Haas' saloon, on the levee, between, Chas. Allen and Patrick Carey, river men. Carey made an offensive remark to Allen, who, in reply, hurled a beer glass at Carey, cutting his nose open its entire length. Carey then ran behind the counter and got a pistol and fired four shots into Allen, three of which took effect in his arms, the fourth penetrated his lungs and will prove fatal. Carey gave himself up.

James P. Ward, while polishing a saw at the Empire Saw Works to-day, slipped and fell on the saw, which was revolving rapidly, and received a frightful gash, extending from his right shoulder, and across the entire chest. Amputation of the arm was necessary, and it is impossible for the man to survive.

A large lot of narrow gauge railroad iron arrived here to-day for the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. It will go to Kansas City by steamer, thence to Denver via the Pacific railroad.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION NEAR PARIS.

PARIS, July 14.—The powder works of St. Maur exploded to-day, with a succession of tremendous detonations, which shook the entire city. The wildest excitement prevailed until the cause and the locality of the disaster became known. A large number of men, women and children were killed and wounded. Many of the victims are buried under the ruins and the firemen and military are at work removing the rubbish to rescue them.

BOAT ACCIDENT AND DROWNING.

OMAHA, July 14.—The ferryboat H. C. Nutt struck one of the cylinder piers of the new railroad bridge here, yesterday, breaking the cylinder and disabling the boat. No one was injured.

Denver, Colorado, reports a courier from Twin Lakes, Cal., arrived there, bringing news of the drowning of C. J. Estabrook, of Denver, and S. O. Copp, of St. Louis, in Twin Lakes on Wednesday evening, by the upsetting of a boat in which they were fishing.

A fire broke out in the Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, yesterday morning. There were sixteen families in this five-story building, which stands on Newark avenue. The building was destroyed. An old lady, an invalid, was rescued by ex-Chief Eengineer Codle. Loss, $32,000; insurance, $20,000.

Cockis, Apache war chief, is expected in Washington shortly.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### Ohio Republicans.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 14.—The Republican State Committee have announced another meeting for the evening of August 24th, at which Hon. Columbus Delano will speak.

### Railroad Opposition.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—The Baraboo, Wisconsin, papers state that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company is preparing to survey a route from LaCrosse to Milwaukee. This is supposed to be a retaliation measure in contemplation of the Milwaukee and St. Paul extension to Chicago.

### The Liquor Question in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 14.—The vote in Massachusetts on the question of selling malt liquors showed the following result: Total number of cities and towns, 340; prohibiting sale by vote of "no," 61; by not voting, 242; by tie vote, 2; total towns where sale is prohibited, 305; places where sale is permitted by vote of "yes," 80; towns not heard from, 5.

### Two Bad Cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Mrs. Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony paid a visit of sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Fair in jail to-day.

S. Brumberger, private secretary to Jeff. Davis during the war, [not true], was arrested for forging a check for less than one hundred and fifty dollars. As he was leaving on the vessel for Mazatlan to-day he jumped overboard and was rescued with difficulty.

### Honors to the Memory of Lee.

WINCHESTER, VA., July 13.—In the Educational Convention to-day a resolution of respect to the memory of General Lee, late President of Washington College, was passed unanimously.

The resolution requiring lady teachers to become silent members of the association was tabled. At midnight the convention adjourned to meet again on the 2d Tuesday in July, 1872, in Staunton.

### Gold Mines and Indians.

OMAHA, July 14.—The gold mining district called the Seminole mines are attracting a considerable number of men, en route to them from St. Mary, Fort Steele or Rawlin's Station. W. Young's report from North Platte today says the Indians drove off a few head of horses from Roaca, about one mile south of the town. The cavalry started after the Indians, and succeeded in capturing the horses, but the Indians escaped.

### The M. E. Church.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, July 14.—The Methodist Episcopal State Convention adjourned last night. Resolutions were passed recommending to the General Conference the maintenance of three great metropolitan organs and to remand the other denominational papers to local support; also to aid the German work by electing Bishops who speak that tongue. The Iowa Methodist newspaper at Albia was not indorsed. The next Convention will be at Desmoines, in 1873.

### Fire in Hickman County—Saw Mill Burned.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—A special to the *Republican Banner* to-day states that the Pinewood Factory, in Hickman county, owned by S. L. Graham & Son, was consumed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. All the machinery and a large amount of cotton was destroyed. The estimated loss is $125,000, and there was no insurance. The fire was accidental. This was one of the most successful cotton mills in the State, and manufactured large quantities of goods.

### A Very Valuable Invention.

QUINCY, ILL., July 14.—The newly invented stone machine of Rice & Anderson, of Quincy, Illinois, was tested yesterday by Major Burnham, United States Engineer, and other experts. It does the work of twenty to thirty men, according to size of machine, and does it better. It is capable of dressing stone smooth as glass, and was unanimously pronounced a successful and valuable invention. One of these machines will be used at the Government works at Keokuk, Iowa.

### An Oppressor in Office.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—R. D. Campbell, a colored magistrate, has been convicted by the Criminal Court of Davidson county as an oppressor in office, and was sentenced to-day to eight months imprisonment. His offense was the issuance of an order for committing a person to jail in advance of any trial, falsely stating in said order that the prisoner had been tried and that there was cause to believe him guilty of assault and battery, and refusing him bail.

### Report as to the Jewish Orphan Asylum

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 14.—The anniversary of the Jewish orphan asylum is being held here. Many prominent Israelites from different parts of the country are present. The annual report contains the following items: Amounts received during the year from donations, including legacies, $11,176; from the ladies auxiliary associations, $6968; from the various lodges of the order, $5516; from subscriptions, $8620. The number of annual subscribers is about thirteen hundred, and there are forty-eight lodges of B'nai Brith in the district, with about 3800 members.

### The Erie Stock.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The decision of Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, a day or two since, in reference to the English shares in the Erie railroad stock, it should be explained, was to the effect that these thirty thousand shares having been, while in the custody of the court, deprived of the privilege of being registered by officers of the company, must have that privilege restored them. Failing in this, Jay Gould must make good the equivalent thereof, by placing on the registry the thirty thousand shares, thereby providing an adequate privilege of registry for all shares represented by certificate issued to the Receiver.

### Ex-Gov. McDougall—Canadian Policy.

TORONTO, ONT., July 14.—Ex-Gov. McDougall, late Minister of Public Works in Sir John A. McDonald's government, but now in opposition, has come out in a letter to his constituents in support of the treaty. He holds that having been ratified by two high contracting parties, it has the force of law, that no further legislation is necessary to give it effect, and that Canada cannot if she would reverse the policy of the empire, unless she is prepared to quit it. He thinks that the guarantee of peace and the opening of the St. Lawrence, which involves the improvement of its navigation by both countries, is the greatest merit of the treaty.

### Masonic Banquet at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 14.—A Masonic banquet last night was given in the Curling Rink, which was freely decorated with flags, evergreens and transparencies. The brethren formed in procession at the Masonic Hall, at 8 p.m., and marched to the banquet hall. A great throng of people lined the streets through which the procession moved. Three hundred of the brethren sat down to a banquet, among them Sir John McDonald, representative of the Grand Lodge of England. The Grand Lodge of Canada has refused to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Haddington, with some gentlemen from the United States interested in the Pacific railway enterprise, arrived last evening. They had an interview with Sir John A. McDonald this morning.

## TELEGRAMS.

No riots in Nice. So Thiers says.

Connecticut proposes to build a $500,000 State-house.

James A. Oates, of the comic opera troupe, died last night.

The arsenal at Rio Janeiro was destroyed by fire on the 14th.

The Irish Democratic Club of New York condemned Hoffman last night.

The steamship China, from New York, reached Queenstown yesterday.

The first case of sunstroke in Evansville this summer took place yesterday.

The thermometer stood at 105 degrees in Pittsburg, in the shade, yesterday.

Arrived: Steamship Vandalia, from Hamburg; Europa, Glasgow, Erin, from London.

The magazines in Fort Vincennes, Paris, exploded yesterday, causing a fearful loss of life.

All of the wheels, books, etc., of the lotteries which draw in Covington, Ky., have been seized.

The Valley National Bank was established in St. Louis yesterday with a capital stock of $250,000.

The approaching municipal elections is the topic of press discussion and conversation in France.

The American Association for the advancement of Science will be entertained in Louisville next week.

A tenement house in Jersey City burned down yesterday and left fifty families homeless. Loss, $50,000.

The Tax Collector of St. Louis county still goes for the railroads. He seized the Missouri Pacific yesterday.

One hundred and thirty-six divorces were granted by Cincinnati courts during the year ending July 1, 1871.

A letter received at the treasury to-day from General Spinner reports his health as gradually but certainly improving.

Clinton Gilbert, a United States gauger, was shot—Ku-Kluxed—in Brooklyn yesterday for raiding on an illicit distillery.

Last evening several hundred German immigrants departed in special trains from Jersey City depot to seek new homes in Minnesota.

The French Government is negotiating with the Germans for the restoration of four hundred railroad cars, seized during the war.

Reports come from Nice of riotous demonstrations there against the French authorities, who were assaulted by the mob with cries, "death to the French."

The carrying companies have so increased their capacity by the addition of new cars that the daily receipts of coal in New York are now sixteen thousand tons.

Bishop Whitehouse will hold an Episcopal visitation at Mr. Cheney's church (Christ's), Chicago. He has so notified the vestrymen. Of course there will be a row. Either the Bishop or Mr. Cheney must be master.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Wall Street.—Gold opened weak at 112 and closed somewhat firmer at 112¼@112¾. From indications prices will decline still more. Loans are made at 1@2 per cent for carrying and at one time the same rate was paid for use. Clearings, $69,500,000. Governments are quiet and firm; 62s and registered 6s advanced ¼, and 5s ½ per cent. Stocks are dull and strong and but few offering. Rock Island, Wabash and Lake Shore were the most active. The borrowing demand is large throughout the whole list and most stocks lend flat. It is said the bears fall every day in their deliveries of Northwestern preferred and and Ohio and Mississippi. It is reported that Northwestern has been bought for German account. It is thought there will be an attempt to force up Rock Island stock within a few days. Money is very plentiful at 2@3c. State securities—Missouri's, firm. Others dull and unchanged. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, at 109½. Gov't coupons of 1881, 114¾; do 62s, 5-20s 114¼; do 64s, 113¼; do 65s, 113¾; do new 113¼; do 67's 113, 113¾; do 68s, 112¾; do 10 40s 112¾; do currency 6s, 114½. Missouri State bonds, 97¾; Old Tennessees, 71; new, —; Virginia, new, 73; do old, 66½; North Carolina, old, 45¾; do new, 27. Cotton, 78; West. U. Telegraph Co., 58½; Quicksilver, 12; Mariposa 105¾; do preferred, 105¾; Adams Express Co., 81; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 48; American M. U. Express Company, 33½; United States Express Company, 33; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 96¾; New York Central scrip, 91¾; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 54; Harlem, 127¾; do preferred, 131; Reading, 111¼; Michigan Central, 120¾; Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 118; Northwestern, 72; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 108; New Jersey Central, —; St. Paul, 59¾; do preferred, 69¾; Wabash, 39¾; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 120¾; do preferred, 123¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 90¾; Burlington and Quincy, 152; Union Pacific, 29¾; Central Pacific bonds, 99¾; Union Pacific bonds; 88¾.

There is a moderate business doing in seasonable dry goods among the leading dealers but the market shows no general signs of vitality; prices are nevertheless advancing, and on the opening of the autumn trade the indications point to much higher rates for most classes of textiles. Wool is advancing every day and is likely to go much higher; as the crop is very short and foreign supplies are equally unavailable the result is goods must go up. Flannels have already advanced 20@3 per cent. All classes of textiles are every moment on the rise among commission men if not jobbers, and the country trade do not begin to realize this fact. The jobbing trade have not yet conformed to it and keep selling at old prices and styles; but another fortnight will bring forth a change among the trade. Stock in cottons are up to 12½c; Broadway sheetings, 11½c; Laconia E, 11½c from 10c; Monodnock, 10½c. Shirtings are advanced from 27½ to 32½c. Grain bags are looking up. Cotton demand active and prices higher, 21c. Flour dull and lower; receipts, 11,000 bbls; superfine, Western