THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1877. VOL XXXVI--NUMBER 228

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-8d. Memphis cotton, 11c. New Orleans cotton, 11c. New York cotton, 11 3-8c. New York gold, 103 1-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, September 26, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly rain areas, and falling barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, September 25, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.98	76	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianola	30.00	76	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.04	72	S.	Light.	Fair.
Memphis	30.05	72	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.00	67		Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.99	75	E.	Light.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.98	71		Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.04	73	N.E.	Gentle.	Fair.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

A TELEGRAM from St. Louis, last night, says that Senator Bynum, chairman of the Democratic committee, and Ex-Secretary-of-War Belknap are there, but for what purpose s not known.

SENATOR THURMAN is right. We can get to a solid resumption, one that can be maintained, sooner by striking out the first of January, 1879, than by leaving it there. Repeal the resumption act.

SPENCER is not sure that he will vote to confirm Hayes's appointments, and says: "Like all tu ncoats he chooses his appointees absurdly. He has a weak cabinet, and his other selections are below second-class."

FERNANDINA is still suffering from the yellow-fever. By telegraph we learn there were three deaths and twenty new cases reported yesterday. Help is needed, and we trust a generous public will not permit the cry to go out in vain.

WE indorse this from the New York *Bulletin*: "The more thorough the divorce between railroad corporations and the State and Federal governments, the fewer opportunities will there be for the operations of the lobby, and the better for the people."

THE exposure by the New York *Times* of some of the methods of robbery being resorted to on Wall street has forced an investigation by the stock exchange which promises the very best results in a purification of the "street," in so far as it can be purified. We are of opinion, however, that nothing but hell-fire would work regeneration.

MACMAHON is the State and means to be. His minister of (in)justice has issued an order directing that all electoral addresses "be carefully read [by the governmental censor] in order to prevent outrages against the president, violent menaces, or falsehood." If the old soldier does not defeat Gambetta and the Republicans, there is no virtue in one-man power.

A TELEGRAM from St. Louis yesterday states that argument in the M'Kee case progresses, and will probably close to-day. If the demurrer is overruled, the case will fall, if sustained, the trial of M'Kee will proceed at once. General John C. M'Donald and Colonel John A. Joyce have arrived, and will testify at the trial. Rich developments are anticipated.

SPENCER, the outlawed senator, who has the cheek to claim to represent Alabama, is not in an amiable frame of mind toward his party. He predicts the admission of Butler, of South Carolina, to his seat; that Kellogg will be kicked aside, and Bruce be sent adrift in 1878. He also prophesies that Ohio will probably go forty thousand Democratic; that New York may elect the Democratic State ticket by one hundred. And he adds: "I should vote the Democratic ticket if I was an Ohio Radical."

THE Republican party of Massachusetts was very sanguine of capturing the Old-Line Whigs, and had made boasts accordingly. The Boston *Traveller* tells how they were captured, and says: "Mr. Russell, president of the Massachusetts Democratic convention, was a Whig, and of the stiffest kind; Mr. Bird, one of the most prominent members of the convention, was first a Whig and then a free-soiler; Mr. Aspinwall, another prominent delegate, was a Whig of the Whigs; and Mr. Gaston, the convention's nominee for governor, was a Whig."

SPENCER, of Alabama, now upon his bridal tour, has been interviewed about Hayes and things. He talks freely. Of "our" President he says he is an unmistakable revival of the northern dough-face, a union of Fillmore and Colfax, and adds: "Whatever change of mind and sentiment has come over the north, I object to being a personal victim of northern instability, so I will not stultify myself, nor lick the hand of Mr. Hayes. Nor do I believe that an administration begun in precipitate treachery of that kind will end in admiration or respect."

THERE is every prospect for a lively time when congress meets. The admission of the new senators, the speakership and organization of the house, the question of confirming Hayes's appointments, the threatened investigation into the Louisiana and South Carolina electoral votes, and the subsidy of the Texas and Pacific and appropriations for the leveeing of the Mississippi, promise work enough to merge the extra and regular sessions and prolong the latter late into the summer of 1878.

"THE administration itself, in brazen defiance of its own order [civil-service], stamps the State of Ohio on the eve of a critical election, applying the magnetic power of pomp and parade, the persuasive eloquence of the orators to the government, the overawing symbols of authority, the charms of the procession of a circus, the weight of the presence and influence and appeals of the executive department of the government to the bolstering up of the Republican party, trembling beneath the battle." So says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

THE New York *Times* is an implacable enemy of the south. It abuses our public men and vilifies our people, ending with advice to its readers not to go south. To this the Charleston *Journal of Commerce* responds: "It is to be hoped that the readers of the *Times* will be governed by the advice of their moribund leader. If the opinions expressed in that delectable journal are to be taken as a reflection of the sentiments and feelings of its readers, we want none of them. What we do want in South Carolina, as well as in the other southern States, is an influx of honest, sturdy and enterprising northern farmers, merchants and professional men." For such as these there are abundant opportunities of success in life.

THE planters of South Carolina, as well as those of Mississippi, are suffering from the depredations of cotton-thieves, who steal the seed-cotton and sell it to dealers in loose cotton. A correspondent of the Charleston *News and Courier* says: "You cannot identify seed-cotton. Almost everybody has a small patch, which can be made to produce enormous crops of cotton, even without the aid of fertilizers, and the little patch gets the credit of many corn sacks full. I cannot "at this moment suggest any mode by "which the legislature can compass this "trouble; but I think if the odium of public "opinion can be brought to bear, with all its "force, upon those who engage in the business, it will go far in checking the nuisance."

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *World* thinks that the extra session of congress will be confined mainly to the purposes for which it is called, viz., the passage of the bill making appropriations for the army for the present fiscal year, and providing for the deficiency in the pay of the navy. The proclamation convening the extra session, it is true, does not suggest any limit to legislation; but the delay always incident to the organization of the house will defer the consideration of the appropriation bills quite two weeks. The senate will be occupied, while waiting for the action of the house on the appropriations, in debating and disposing of the contested seats from Louisiana and South Carolina. Should Mr. Morton, the chairman of the senate committee on privileges and elections, be able to attend the December session, it is not improbable that the cases will be delayed till then; but this is doubtful, as few of the friends of the Indiana senator expect ever to see him in Washington again. The Democratic senators-elect from both States will in the end be admitted. Some of the more bitter Republican opponents of the President's policy are at work endeavoring to defeat General Butler's credentials as the senator-elect from South Carolina, but in the Louisiana case Mr. Kellogg's pretensions seem to be rapidly melting away.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* in a very forcible article on "The Administration to Date," says Hayes is not entitled to any credit for a voluntary adoption of the Democratic policy of non-intervention in the southern States. It says "the house would not pass the army "appropriation bill unless the 'southern policy' was attached to it, and it was known "that the house would continue to so refuse. "It would have exercised its power in the "premises and would have *compelled* the "adoption of the southern policy. Notice "had been filed, therefore, on Mr. Hayes "that unless he withdrew the bayonets from "South Carolina and Louisiana he would not "have a soldier left to command in those "States or in any other. He knew that not "a dollar would be voted for the army till "that southern policy was adopted. He made "a virtue of necessity. He yielded to the "policy of the Democratic house of representatives, which the Republican senate "had spurned, under compulsion. This was "the act. What of the motives? It was "done in compliance with a bargain, made "between himself and his immediate representatives on the one hand, and some southern members of congress on the other."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 25.—Count Zichy, the Austrian ambassador, denies having mentioned the subject of mediation during his recent audience with the sultan.

From Paris.

PARIS, September 25.—Instructions have been telegraphed to the prefects to interdict coiportage or the placarding of Thiers's posthumous address.

From Erzeroum.

ERZEROUM, September 25.—It is rumored that the Russian garrison at Ardahan has received a reinforcement of eight battalions. The Russian center has also been reinforced, and now consists of sixty-one battalions of infantry. A part of these reinforcements were drawn from General Tergukassoff's force; which now consists of only twelve battalions.

From Bukarest.

BUKAREST, September 25.—An official dispatch announces that the Montenegrins are now attacking Govansko. A Turkish detachment has occupied a natural stronghold on Roumanian territory under cover of the guns of Silistria. They apparently intend to attempt to cut the railway between Galatz and Bukarest. Three infantry divisions of the Russian Guard have reached Biela. One will remain in that neighborhood, and the two others have been dispatched to Plevna. Nearly all the cavalry of the guard is destined for Tirnova.

From London.

LONDON, September 25.—An Orchanie special says preparations are making for an advance of all the troops now here toward Plevna. They include large numbers of Circassians belonging to the Sultan's Guards, and undisciplined irregulars. Another immense convoy of provisions and munitions of war is on the point of starting for Plevna, escorted by a division.

A dispatch from Virbitza, Sunday, says the Roumanians have approached to within eighty yards of the second Grivico redoubt. Undoubtedly an assault will be made in two or three days. Hifsi Pasha was reported to have entered Plevna with only a small escort.

The *Daily News* in a summary of the war considers it evident that the Russian staff has been again outwitted, and has permitted important aid to reach Osman Pasha.

A correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the electoral period—namely: that in which public meetings may be held—has now been open two days, but there has been no excitement in consequence. In Paris, where meetings are not necessary, the success of the republicans is almost a foregone conclusion. In the remote provincial districts, however, no idea can be formed abroad of the bitterness already arising between the political parties, they are like two hostile nations confronting each other and ready to come to blows; never before did this painful animosity attain the intensity to which it has been growing since the sixteenth of May.

Cattle Disease in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, September 25.—A large number of farmers and others interested in the cattle disease that has been raging for some weeks in various parts of the city and outlying country, met in convention in this city to-night. Since the disease first made its appearance, one hundred and thirty-nine cows have died. The general theory is that the disease is a fever of some kind, and is communicated to the native cattle by Texas steers brought here to be slaughtered, many of which are pastured in the surrounding country for a time. The fever is very contagious. Dr. Wells, the health-officer of this city, has investigated the subject, and gives the following as the result: The symptoms develop after an incubation of from ten days to four weeks, and are usually a diminution of milk, drooping ears, hanging of the head, and heating of the body from one hundred to one hundred and seven degrees, which is a valuable sign. The most prominent *post mortem* appearances are a largely increased liver and spleen, the latter being very constant. The treatment, to be effectual, must be commenced early, and as in all diseases of this nature—whether in man or animal—must consist in stimulants, gin or diluted alcohol, given in half-pint doses, together with quinine. The bowels must be acted on by salts. In a healthy, robust animal, it might be well, in the commencement of the difficulty, to bleed.

Nominations and Platform of the New Jersey Republicans.

TRENTON, September 25.—The Republican State convention met to-day. Charles H. Voorhees was nominated for temporary chairman. Upon taking the chair, he addressed the convention in reference to the duties of the convention. The candidate nominated by the Democrats was particularly referred to as objectionable in many respects, and he called upon all, as one man, to prevent the election of said candidate.

The committee on resolutions, of which George M. Robeson was selected as chairman, was appointed and retired.

A resolution approving mildly of the President's southern policy was read and referred; also one indorsing the civil service policy, as applied to State officials.

The convention then adjourned for dinner.

Upon reassembling, General Judson Kilpatrick was chosen permanent president, and the convention nominated William A. Newell for governor.

Whisky Hunters.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 22.—Last week Henry M. Cooper, collector of internal revenue, made a raid on illicit distillers in the mountains west of Hot Springs. He captured two, bringing them here to-day as prisoners. He also captured one large copper still, a large number of mash-tubs, and destroyed the distillery.

HAYES.

En Route to Washington, Takes Charlottesville, the University of Virginia, and Monticello by the Way—Pilgrimage to the Shrine of

Jefferson, the Father and Founder of the Democratic Party—Enthusiastic Crowds Give him a Warm and Large-Hearted Reception.

CHARLOTTSVILLE, VA., September 25.—This morning the Presidential party were escorted to the depot by the military and a large concourse of people. Just before the train started the President briefly addressed the crowd, expressing great gratification at the enthusiastic reception he had met with. He had expected a hearty greeting, but such a popular reception had far surpassed his expectations. The train left the depot amid the cheers of the multitude. When the train arrived at Covesville, ten miles from Charlottesville, a committee of citizens from the latter place met the Presidential party. At Charlottesville the reception was similar to that at Lynchburg. A large crowd of people received the distinguished visitors with cheers and music; the mayor of Charlottesville tendered the hospitalities to the President, who returned thanks. The party were then conveyed to the Faish house, from the portico of which the President was presented to the crowd by Colonel Charles L. Venable. The President spoke as follows:

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND MY FRIENDS OF CHARLOTTEVILLE AND ALBEMARLE COUNTY—We accept your invitation with great pleasure, and it now gives me great gratification to exchange salutations. We are now at the end of our appointments, during which we have passed through five of the greatest States of the Union, four of which were large slaveholding States; and that which rejoices me more than anything else is the fact that everywhere we have found growing and increasing sentiments in behalf of the Union, the constitution, and the administration, which regards alike the interests and rights of every section and every State, and which regards alike and equally all classes without distinction of race or color. The equality under the laws of all citizens is the corner-stone of the structure of restored harmony, from which ancient friendship is to arise. I am going the pathway where your illustrious men led—your Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and your Washington. Our hope is that the people of the whole country will unite to reconcile the feeling which prevailed when the Union was formed. We wish to see the harmony our fathers gave us preserved and transmitted to those who come after us. This is the work of your future. Uniting in sentiments like these, there is no reason why there should be any distinction between the north and the south. That wise man, whose home was here, saw plainly the danger in the future. Jefferson, in 1820, during the Missouri controversy, spoke of the agitation of that question as the fire-bell in the night. In due time the danger he so clearly foresaw came on us. The efforts at compromise, by wise and patriotic men, delayed the subject from time to time; but in the course of events the question had to be submitted to the arbitrament of war. You who fought so gallantly on many a battlefield, fought for what you believed to be right, and no man nor woman can fail to respect you for it. We fought and risked our lives for our convictions, and we are sure you will accord the same respect to us that we accord to you. Let us join hands together and go forward. Many cannot follow, for they are not ready to follow; but we have no ill-will for them, a grand army, composed without regard to stragglers. I doubt not that, as months go on, we will once more return to the harmony of our fathers.

After a few remarks by Secretary Evarts and the postmaster-general the visitors were taken in carriages to the University of Virginia, where some time was spent in inspecting the buildings and enjoying the hospitalities of the managers of the institution. They were next driven to Monticello, the famous home of Thomas Jefferson, after which they returned to the city and took dinner at the Farish house. The party left at four o'clock *en route* for Washington.

At Gordonsville.

GORDONSVILLE, September 25.—Quite a large crowd was gathered at the depot upon the arrival of the Presidential party. A short stop was made and the President appeared on the rear platform and was greeted with loud cheers. In answer to calls for a speech, the President said: "The time was too short for speaking. They were now near the end of a long journey through four of the old slaveholding States, and he felt that he had spoken longer and oftener than he ought to have done. His journey had been a most gratifying one. He had found that the correct and true sentiment and desire of the people was to restore fraternal feeling, friendship and good feeling with all sections, and he had found that the sentiment in these States was identical with that of the New England States, through which he had but recently journeyed."

At Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The President and Mrs. Hayes, with the party accompanying them, returned to Washington this evening. The President was considerably fatigued, and without much delay entered a carriage with Mrs. Hayes and was driven to the Soldiers' home. The President concluded to postpone his visit to Richmond until next month, when the Virginia State fair will be in progress. There will be a session of the cabinet to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

New York, September 25: Arrived—Steamship Russia, from Liverpool.

Indianapolis, September 25: Base-ball—Louisville, 3; Indianapolis, 0.

Madrid, September 24: Vice-Admiral Pavia has been appointed minister of marine.

Chicago, September 25: The Interstate exposition has been thronged to-day with visitors from all points.

Berlin, September 25: The weekly statement of the Imperial bank of Germany shows a decrease of four million marks.

London, September 25: The Great Eastern railway handicap at Newmarket was won by Mandarin; Polly Perkins second, Bay Athol third.

Moscow, September 25: Loidau, director of the Commercial Loan bank, sentenced as an accomplice of Dr. Strousberg, has absconded.

Washington, September 25: The patent office building is being put in order to-day, and the workmen are gathering models out of the *debris*.

New York, September 24: The surrogate to-day decided the will of Miss Danser duly executed, and after the bequests to legatees the rest goes to her heirs.

Chicago, September 25: The plow manufacturers of the northwest held a meeting here to-day, but the important business was delayed until to-morrow, when additional delegates will arrive.

Baltimore, September 25: The bark Cricket, with seven thousand four hundred bags of coffee consigned to this city and New York, has been lost near Rio Janeiro. Loss, three hundred thousand dollars. Insured.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., September 25: About three thousand miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company met to-day and accepted the offer of the late ten per cent. advance, and will resume work to-morrow.

The Hague, September 25: The Dutch budget shows a deficit of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, chiefly in consequence of the Acheen war. The minister of finance proposes to cover it by issuing treasury bills.

New Orleans, September 25: The reported loss of the schooner Ocean Wave, from New Orleans with coal for Galveston, is confirmed. She foundered off Galveston on the sixteenth. All on board, Captain M'Intyre and seven men, were lost.

Columbus, O., September 25: A portion of the car-wheel shop of Gill Blaine, and of the holloware shop of Patten, located inside of the walls of the penitentiary, were destroyed by fire at midnight. Loss unknown, but will not be great.

Cincinnati, September 24: A party of eight colored men became involved in a quarrel, to-night, at the corner of George and Elm streets. Pistols were freely used, and four of them were wounded; one, Charles Blackston, it is thought, fatally.

Omaha, September 24: Ten companies of the Third infantry arrived here to-day by a special train, over the Rock Island railroad, and left for Montana. They are *en route* from the scene of the recent riots in Pennsylvania to the seat of the Indian wars.

Omaha, September 25: The parties who robbed the Union Pacific train are believed to have gone in a northeasterly direction from the line of the road, and there is a strong probability that the efforts now being made for their capture will prove successful.

Boston, September 25: It is now known that the amount of the loss by the robbery of the Cambridge national bank is fifty thousand dollars.

Dayton, September 25: The opening day of the Southern Ohio fair was well attended and the weather favorable. The display of cattle and machinery is larger than for several years past.

Chicago, September 25: The Prairie State loan and trust company, which has for some years been doing a savings business, has for some time past been quietly liquidating with a view of going out of business. The owner of the bank, Mr. Scoville, will pay depositors dollar for dollar.

Toledo, O., September 24: The Tri-State fair, representing the States of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, opened here to-day under the most favorable auspices. The exhibits in the various departments, especially those of live stock and the fine arts, are unusually fine.

Chicago, September 25: In the superior court this morning Dr. V. A. Turpin was appointed receiver of the Fidelity savings bank, with bond at six hundred thousand dollars. The appointment meets with the warmest approval, the depositors being especially pleased.

London, September 25: A correspondent, writing of the Geshoffs, September 8th, says that the British vice-consul at Philippopolis has consented to represent the United States, whose vice-consul is one of the Geshoffs. An urgent note has been sent to Schuyler, the American consul at Constantinople.

Omaha, September 24: The county commissioners of Douglass county have replied to the petition of the tax-payers asking the withdrawal of the suit against the Union Pacific railroad for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, declining to accede to the wish of the petitioners. The suit will be prosecuted.

Chicago, September 25: The sixth annual convention of the National agricultural congress began its session to-day, J. S. Dodge, of Washington City, in the chair. Hon. S. Sterling Martin was made president *pro tem.*, in the absence of President Flagg. Some committees were appointed, but on account of the small attendance the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Chicago, September 25: The convention of the State Catholic total abstinence societies visited the exposition during this afternoon in a body, and this evening the National agricultural congress were the guests of the managers. In the evening many of the delegates to other associations now holding sessions here helped to swell the crowd.

Washington, September 25: The comptroller of the currency says that the additional circulation of national bank notes issued during the month will not be less than a million dollars, and indications are that a much larger amount will be issued during October and November, for the purpose of supplying the banks with currency necessary for the movement of the crop.

Chicago, September 25: The fifth annual meeting of the American public health association convened this afternoon, with fifty present. Dr. John H. Ranch presided. Wirt Dexter, of Chicago, delivered an address of welcome, and stated that the object was practical benefit to the public, and not the consideration of abstract topics. Dr. Ranch delivered an address on the sanitary topography of Chicago. Other papers were also read.

Washington, September 25: The bids for printing the backs on legal-tenders and national bank-notes were opened to-day, but no award was made. The price paid for this work at present is eighteen dollars per thousand, as against an average of eight dollars and fifty-seven cents under the new bids; the saving thereby effected by Secretary Sherman will be over fifty per cent. The cost, and will exceed forty-five thousand dollars the coming year. The saving effected by him on internal revenue work will exceed seventy thousand dollars a year.

AN AWFUL

Hanging Scene—The Rope Breaks, and the Unfortunate Criminal Dies of Strangulation.

HARRISONBURG, VA., September 25.—Anderson Shifflett, who with Silas Morris was condemned to be hung for the murder of David G. Lawson, was executed in jail here to-day. Morris was respited to October 23d. Shifflett made a dying statement, asserting his innocence of the actual murder, but he acknowledged that he knew Lawson was to be killed. While the sheriff was adjusting the rope around Shifflett's neck, he wept bitterly, saying: "Gentlemen, I never did anything to deserve to be hung for; indeed, I did not kill Mr. Lawson. As sure as I am born, you are hanging an innocent man." As the rope holding the trap-door was cut, the doomed man fell downward to the ground, for the rope had broken. Shifflett uttered a groan, and was again lifted up on the gallows fold. Here he renewed his cries and lamentations, exclaiming, "God knows I am innocent." A second and stronger rope was now procured. While it was being adjusted, he asked Deputy-Sheriff Bowman to raise the black cap from his eyes, so that he might look upon the light once more. His request was granted, and, turning toward the spectators, he said with some firmness: "Gentlemen, I bid you all good-bye." The rope was then cut, but Shifflett's neck was not broken by the fall, and he died by strangulation.

MORTON.

Committee from the Methodist Church Conveying Resolutions of Condolence to the Great Indiana Senator.

RICHMOND, IND., September 25,—This morning Rev. F. C. Holliday and Rev. Dr. Bayless, two old personal friends of Senator Morton, and leading members in the Methodist church in this State, called upon the senator in obedience to instructions from the southeastern Indiana conference, and presented him with a series of resolutions passed at their session yesterday, together with a letter from Bishop Haven. The first resolution declares that the conference regarded the senator's condition as an event of such grave importance as to demand of it a formal recognition. The second resolution puts upon record their high appreciation of the eminent services the senator has rendered to the State and nation both during and since the war; which have commanded their highest respect and prompted the wish that his life may be spared. The third declares that the calamity that has overtaken him is one before which the clamor of parties should be hushed by the voice of patriotic prayer. The fourth and fifth, that Bishop Haven led the conference in prayer to God that Senator Morton may be spared, and that two persons accompany the bishop to this city to present these resolutions to the senator in person. The bishop's engagements prevented his accompanying the committee, but he sent an autograph letter expressing his deep regret at his illness, and the hope for his speedy recovery. The committee informed the senator that the conference had requested Rev. J. P. Newman, of Washington, who was in attendance upon the conference, to address the senator in a letter, expressing the feelings of the church at his affliction and their anxiety for his complete restoration to health. The interview between the senator and the committee was very affecting, and the senator assured the committee that nothing in his personal history gave him more pleasure or greater gratification than to receive their resolutions and visit.

Summary Justice in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, September 24.—A special from Leavenworth to the *Globe-Democrat* says that a private letter, received at Fort Ellis, Kansas, gives an account of a fight between some cattle-thieves and a party of pursuers, in Cheyenne county, Kansas, some days ago. It seems that a large number of cattle had been stolen during the past summer, and it was finally determined by the herders and owners to put a stop to it, and make an example of the thieves. In this instance it is said that some seven thousand cattle were run off from western Kansas and Colorado by a party of robbers, who started north with them, and a party of fifteen rangers, splendidly armed and mounted, started in pursuit, and after a hard ride of five days came upon the thieves in the extreme northwestern part of Kansas. They surrounded the thieves while at supper, killed seven, then hung another to a tree, and recovered all the cattle. None of the rangers were hurt, the surprise being so complete the robbers had no chance to return the fire, or make any resistance.

Grit to the Last.

CHEYENNE, September 25.—At Dawson's tie camp, forty miles from Laramie City, last evening, Tim Ryan, foreman for Dawson, was shot and mortally wounded by one Charley Cowan, and a third party named Snodgrass then struck Cowan on the head with a poker, felling him; Ryan then arose and took Cowan's pistol and beat his head to a jelly, after which he fell to the floor and expired.

MORTON, OF PA.

Who Over-Issued One Million Dollars of Stock and Swindled the Shareholders of the Company Committed to His Guidance and Care.

He Tells the Story of His Rascality, and Indicates One of His Copartners—The Victim of a Conscienceless Broker, Who Fattened on His Ruin.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Developments to-day in the great Morton over-issue of more than a million dollars worth of stock have brought to the surface the fact that stock speculations in the first instance were the cause of the over-issue of the Market street railroad stock by President Morton. A decline of ten dollars a share on fifteen thousand shares of Reading was more than the gentleman could meet, and the fraudulent stock was issued in order to negotiate a loan to pay deficiencies.

William T. Elbert, of this city, was Morton's broker. Elbert's nephew, Nicholas, about four years ago, was mixed up in the notorious Central insurance company forgery of bonds for the purpose of convincing the State insurance commissioner that the company was in a sound condition. Nicholas, by the advice of his uncle, turned State's evidence, and was put under twenty thousand dollars bail, Mr. Morton signing the bond. Through Elbert's testimony, the president of the company was sentenced to seven and one-half years imprisonment, while the actual forger got ten years, and both are now in prison, the informer getting off scot-free.

The uncle claims that he was wofully deceived in Morton, who brought him to ruin by his fraudulent over-issue of stock, and that he was totally ignorant of the bogus character of the stock. Mr. Morton meets that charge squarely, and for the first time gives an idea who his associates in this fraud are. He says:

"I am not a whit surprised that Mr. Elbert should make such a statement to you for publication, but he is the last man who should have done so. I will tell you frankly that of all the gentlemen that have received any of the over-stock he is the only one that, from circumstances which are not necessary to repeat, could have the slightest idea of there being any fraud or wrong in the matter. I don't say that I ever told him there was an over-issue of stock in so many words, but he must have known it He could not have helped it. As a business man he must have made inquiries and found out all about it.

"My first transaction in stocks was with him in 1870. He held for me fifteen thousand shares of Reading, which I had purchased at somewhere between fifty-two and fifty-four dollars a share. I was at Cape May at the time when the war broke out between France and Prussia, and Reading tumbled about ten dollars a share. The loss was greater than I could meet, and Mr. Elbert was too weak to carry it for me, so my stock was forced on the market and sold. The securities I had placed in Mr. Elbert's hands were not all my own, or I should have been perfectly willing to have let them gone, and stood it; but a part of them had been loaned to me by a friend, and hoping that I would soon be able to pay off all my indebtedness, I did that which I should not have done—I made the over-issue of stock and negotiated a loan, and from that day to this the same thing has been going on. I have issued about ten thousand shares, and Mr. Elbert holds three thousand of them, at this moment, together with a number of bonds.

"I have never been able to get any statement from Mr. Elbert as to how we stood. He would always promise to prepare one, but would never have it ready. I was cautioned by friends to have nothing to do with him, and get my securities out of his possession. I had yielded to all his demands on me for money. It was always a cry for money—I must raise him money. At one time it would be for commissions; another time to meet interest; but at all times it was money, money. I am satisfied now that since 1870 he has lived solely off me—in fact, I know it. He did no other business but for me. When he asked me to go bail for his nephew Nick, I did it, although I knew at the time I was hurting myself in the eyes of the people and my friends. Why, Mr. Elbert was sued several years ago, and judgment for five thousand dollars was obtained against him. He came to me and asked me to become his surety. I did so, and in consequence had it to pay out of my own pocket. While the constable had possession of his household furniture, and even when his daughter was married, the sheriff was in his house.

"Three years ago, after getting tired of waiting for him to give me a statement, I questioned him so closely that I cornered him, and he confessed to me that he had raised forty thousand dollars for his own personal use upon my securities. To prove to you whether he was anxious to retire from business or not, and to show you how he has hounded and bled me, listen to those notes which he sent only yesterday morning:

"'DEAR MORTON—I want to see you at once, if possible. Several loans have been called to-day, amounting to twenty-two thousand and three hundred dollars. I can get off with twelve thousand dollars to-day. If you have fifty shares of stock bring it with you. I only knew of it half an hour since. Yours, ELBERT.

"'September 21, 1877.'

"A second note came in a short time, as follows:

"'I want to see you at once. If you have fifty shares of stock, bring it with you to arrange call loans. Yours, ELBERT.

"'September 22, 1877.'

"He did not want me to get my securities out of his hands. He was making his living off of me, and had no other way of making money. You will please say for me that I should never have opened my lips about this if Mr. Elbert had not spoken first." And here, raising his arm high in the air, with his hand clenched, Mr. Morton in the most bitter tone of voice, tinged with resentment, exclaimed: "When I was trying to pull for shore and get out of this trouble honorably, that man held the rudder and steered me into the stream, where he kept me. No one was in my confidence—not even my wife—and I had with my terrible secret in my own bosom to face the world and carry on my extensive ventures. Many times persons have wondered at my energy, and asked me how I could attend to the smaller details. I used to smile to think to myself, "Oh, if you only knew what I know, and the canker that is preying upon my heart, you would see that I have more to think of than business." I went through with that Union Line and Chestnut-street bridge fight with all this on my mind. I have learned to conceal my feelings. I would not do like Ralston, of California—commit suicide. I have determined to stand it all and accept the consequences, whatever they may be. I know the ordeal I have to go through with, and, with my sensitive nature, it is a trial; but I will try to meet it like a man."

William N. Swain, late proprietor of the *Public Record*, and the third heaviest stockholder to the extent of one hundred and fifty shares, was the direct cause of the over-issue. The first intimation of trouble in his company reached him through Christian Grass, who is a director in the Corn Exchange bank, as well as in Mr. Morton's railway company. Grass told him just a week ago, in a casual chat in a street-car, that there was a note of the company amounting to fifteen thousand dollars in the bank. Swain expressed surprise, and upon looking into the matter, without consulting Morton, found that the latter had in the same bank two individual notes—one for twenty-two thousand and the other for twelve thousand dollars, with four hundred and thirty-three shares of the Union Pacific stock as collateral. Samuel Baugh, the heaviest stockholder in the road, was informed of this. He had been led to suspect that something was wrong. An inquiry about the stock was made by Anthony Drexel, the third street railroad director, and great friend and silent partner of the obituary poet, G. Washington Childs, A. M., who said that he held four hundred shares on a recent loan of thirty thousand dollars.

Swain and Baugh then set about their investigation. On Thursday last they demanded the books of the company at the office, but were refused by the secretary. Morton was visited, and bluntly asked whether there had not been an over-issue of stock. He denied that such was the case, and requested that an examination of the books be deferred until Saturday, when the treasurer, Huhn, would return from a Boston trip. On Friday morning Swain and Baugh again attempted to get a look at the books, but were unsuccessful. On Friday night Morton sent Stokes, the secretary, to Swain, with the confession that there had been an over-issue, and hence the exposure.

In the stock market, yesterday, one of the leading brokers, who now holds some of the over-issued stock as collateral for loans, made a thorough examination of the amount of over-issue. He says that it is about eleven thousand shares. All of this stock was hypothecated as collateral for money borrowed. Not a share of it was sold out and out, so that dividends would have to be paid on it, and thus precipitate the exposure of the fraud. It was for this reason that Morton was able to go on for so many years without being discovered. If, in addition to the interest on his loans, he had to pay the heavy dividends on the stock which gave that road such high value in the market, he would soon have been swamped. This bogus stuff was never placed in large blocks. The largest (that with Mr. Isaac Jeans) amount at any one place did not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and the rest was put around in various money-lenders' hands in blocks of from fifteen to thirty thousand dollars, beginning with the Corn Exchange bank, who held from thirty to forty thousand dollars worth, and running through the various creditor establishments around Third and Chestnut streets, including Mr. Drexel, the savings banks, and several country banks who also loaned him money. The over-issue is perfectly good, or rather it will have to be made good to the extent of the loans made on it.

Destructive Fire at Detroit.

DETROIT, September 25.—A fire broke out in a small building adjoining Hart's flouring-mill, at North Lansing, about four o'clock this afternoon, destroying Hart's flouring-mill, Carmaleo & Co.'s woolen-mill, Scofield's saw-mill, and several other smaller buildings, and for some time seriously threatened the greater portion of the northern end of the city, and the fire-department was asked for from Jackson and Owasso. About six o'clock the fire was gotten under control. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, partially insured, but nothing is definitely known yet.

The Fire at the Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—Thirty thousand models were destroyed by fire in the patent office. The value of the property in the abstract will aggregate about one million five hundred thousand dollars, but as a large class of the models will not be replaced, the actual loss will probably not reach over eight or nine hundred thousand dollars. The patent office has to its credit with the treasury, over and above its earnings, a sum sufficient to meet this expenditure, but it cannot be used without appropriation by congress.

The Chicago Bank Failure.

CHICAGO, September 25.—The receiver of the Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics savings bank, reports that he finds scarcely anything that can be considered as assets in the vaults of that institution. So far the investigators have discovered only sixty-two dollars in cash and some twenty thousand dollars worth of incumbered real estate. Mr. Myers, its manager, is in town, but cannot be induced to give any information concerning its condition.

ALL the world over, baby governs. Yet often disease will overcome the baby, and then it is that Dr. Bull's baby syrup proves its worth by conquering the disease. Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

A New and Elegant Preparation

Is J. & E. Atkinson's glycerine lotion. It is not only a preventive of dandruff, but imparts to the hair a remarkable softness and brilliancy.

MARRIED.

HAIRE—HOLLAND—At the residence of the bride's parents, 242 old Raleigh road, on Tuesday, September 25, 1877, by Rev. S. H. Sunatt, W. J. HAIRE, Jr., and Miss ELLA A. HOLLAND, both of this city. No cards.

WENDELL—BUSBY—In this city, on the 25th inst., at the residence of Major J. J. Busby, by Rev. S. B. Sunatt, Mr. E. J. WENDELL and Miss MATTIE P. BUSBY.

DIED.

FLINT—At Leath Orphan Asylum, Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday, September 25, 1877, WILMONIA K. FLINT, in her 16th year.

Funeral at the Asylum this (WEDNESDAY) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

SANFORD—At Covington, Tenn., on Monday, September 24, 1877, MRS. BETTIE D. SANFORD, wife of Col. Wm. Sanford, aged 28 years. [Clarksville (Tenn.) and Winona (Miss.) papers please copy.]

W. Z. MITCHELL'S SCHOOL,

No. 298 SECOND STREET.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

THE annual election for President and Five Directors, to serve the Masonic Temple Association of Memphis the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Secretary, room No. 18, Magnolia Block, on Monday, the 3rd day of October, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m. Stockholders who have paid up their subscription are entitled to vote.

DAVID LADDEN, President.

A. J. WHEELER, Secretary.

TO THE TRADE.

HAVING largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of Saddles, Harness, Collars, etc., we are prepared, with a full lire of **Home Manufactured Goods** (which are superior in quality and design to any manufactured either in Louisville, St. Louis or Cincinnati), **to duplicate any invoice from either city.** We respectfully solicit your orders, which shall have our personal attention, or an examination of our beautiful line of these goods. FERGUSON & CO.,

No. 328 Second street.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

BRICK RESIDENCE!

ON POPLAR STREET.

THAT desirable residence, **No. 293 Poplar street**, the east tenement of the brick row in which Mr. Frankland and Mrs. Andrus reside, will be sold to the highest bidder, on

Tuesday, October 2d, at 12 o'clock,

at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets. The house is a two-story brick, in excellent condition, containing eight rooms, beside kitchen, servants' room, carriage-house and stable, with one of the finest cisterns in the city. No one wishing to buy a residence on that favorite street should neglect this opportunity.

Terms—Half cash; balance in one