THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1880. VOL. XXXIX--NO. 221

INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer, clear or fair weather, southeast to southwest winds, stationary or slowly falling barometer.

GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for congress from the first California district.

NEW YORK *Cotton* thinks that had it not been for the cotton speculators the south would have been worse off by millions of dollars than it is to-day.

THE New Orleans *Democrat*, upon a careful review of the news from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas, published by it on Tuesday morning, estimates the damage to the cotton crop by the unprecented rains and cold weather at from 30 to 50 per cent.

IT is stated in Chicago that Mr. Armour, the millionaire pork dealer, since May, when he began to "corner" on his favorite article of speculation, has handled 600,000 barrels of pork, and has advanced the market from nine dollars to seventeen dollars and seventy-five cents per barrel, his net profit being not less than three dollars per barrel.

MR. JOE JEFFERSON made his appearance as "Rob Acres," in *The Rivals*, at the Arch street theater, Philadelphia, on Monday night. The personation is described as remarkable for its rich humor, rustic character, and beautifully finished and polished treatment. The theater was crowded, and the response of the public was most enthusiastic.

MISS HELEN GLADSTONE, the daughter of the English premier, is one of the successful candidates in this year's class list of Cambridge university examinations. It is rather interesting to reflect that while the daughter of England's prime minister is admitted to the benefits of one of the greatest and oldest of universities, America, priding herself upon her liberality and progress, gives no such advantages to women.

IN New York the police refused to interpose between the brutal blackguards of the metropolis and the ambassadors of the Chinese empire; the police of Chicago refused to interfere with a mob while destroying railroad work; and the police of Milwaukee refused to prevent a mob from tearing down a link of railroad in the way of their proposed exposition building. And this in the north which boasts of its superior civilization and of the certainty with which law and order is maintained.

ACCORDING to *Cotton* the new rules of the Liverpool cotton brokers association are to take effect on the first of November. The important change is that which virtually provides that deliveries shall be by weight in pounds and not by number of bales. This is the final outcome of the agitation caused by the unjust "plucked-bale" decision of a few months ago. The new form of delivery contract reads: "We have this day sold ... lbs. American cotton, net weight, to be contained bales, more or less."

THE commission appointed by the legislature to adjust the debt of Memphis have had consultation with the bondholders resident in Baltimore, and have succeeded in securing the appointment of a committee by them to consult with the bondholders resident in New York, and report what they are willing to do by way of compromise. It is earnestly to be hoped that whatever compromise is agreed upon will not be consummated at such time and in a way to interfere with the paving of the streets now being prosecuted so energetically.

ON Tuesday, the twenty-first, and Wednesday, the twenty-second instant, we shall publish editions of the APPEAL enlarged to the proportions of fifty-four long columns. This we are compelled to do to keep pace with the demands of advertisers, who seek the advantages of our very large and increasing circulation. We are determined to publish all the news of the day and at the same time make room for the favors of our advertising friends. These are always welcome. We cannot have too many of them.

THE movement set in motion in the English house of commons, the other day, by Mr. O'Connor, of Galway, Ireland, for the abolition of a body of legislators hereditary and irresponsible, is one that will gather strength. It could not be expected, of course, that any member of the government should support such a resolution, but the vigorous language subsequently employed by Messrs. Bright and Forster in condemnation of the obstructiveness of the upper house was fully equivalent to a vote in favor of Mr. O'Connor's resolution. As the New York *Herald* says: "The ball has been set in motion, and the hereditary and irresponsible lords will do well not to despise the day of small things."

THE executive committee of the American public health association have issued a call for the eighth annual meeting, at New Orleans, commencing December 7th and ending December 10th. Papers will be presented on abattoirs, epidemics, life insurance in its relations to public health, storms, the water question in the city, sewerage, engineering problems of the Mississippi river, hygiene of migrant ships, prevention of venereal diseases, and voluntary sanitary associations. Besides special questions will be brought up for discussion such as the methods of preventing the spread within town or city, after they have once been introduced, of such contagious or spreading diseases as diptheria, scarlet fever, yellow-fever, measles and smallpox.

THE Vicksburg *Commercial* publishes a paragraph from the New York *World* giving the particulars of a case where diptheria was submitted by a kitten, and commenting on it as follows:

> Many persons familiar with yellow-fever epidemics are thoroughly convinced that that terrible disease has frequently been spread through the agency of dogs, who, after having wandered at will through the city during a yellow-fever season, return to their homes to be caressed by children and other members of the family, and thus transport the poison which kills. If the contagion of diptheria may be carried into a family of children through the medium of kittens, there is no good reason why a dog, running for home to a neighborhood infected with yellow-fever, should not be the means of disseminating the disease in spite of cows, calves and horses may be made to do twice in the work of death, for the moment the one animal has become thoroughly charged with the fatal poison the transmission of disease is limited to healthy districts is easy.

This is worthy the attention of scientists and medical experts. If it is true that animals spread the virus of yellow-fever, the question of quarantine so long and so acriminiously debated, is settled in favor of those who oppose it. No quarantine could made effective against dogs.

IF anything were needed to warn the Democrats of Shelby county and the tenth congressional district of the dangers of division, the action of the county Greenback convention, held yesterday, ought to be sufficient. Taking advantage of the fierce contest now raging between the Wilson Democrats and the regulars, the Greenbackers have made a bargain with the Republicans by which a division of the legislative ticket is agreed upon, both parties to support William M. Smith for congress in opposition to Colonel Jerry Young; the separate electoral and gubernatorial tickets to be maintained. This means hard work for a united Democracy; for the divided Democracy it means defeat. In the county, as in the congressional district, the vote of the Republican and Democratic parties is close. Add the Greenback vote to the Republican vote and the result would be so doubtful as to strain the whole strength of the Democracy to win. With Democracy divided, and every day the divisions going farther and farther apart, what else can happen but that capital on August 10th, 1881, will be a Democrat? Let it be understood that what is at stake so much as the supremacy of whose principles we regard as essential to the perpetuity of the National and State governments. "United we stand, divided we fall." Are we not virtually, and with our eyes open, in a fair way to verify this old saying, the legend in Kentucky shield?

CHILI AND PERU

May Come to Terms Through the Mediation of Mr. Christianey, United States Minister to Peru—No More Paper to be Issued—Hard Money to be Advanced for the National Defense—Reception of the Chinese Ambassador by the Czar of Russia—The Albanians Still Threatening—French Finances.

MADRID, September 16.—The king has signed the decree dissolving cortes.

THE BALKAN STATES.

BELGRADE, September 16.—It is stated that Prince Milan has accepted the resignation of Ristic's cabinet.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, September 16.—The Swiss national council has decided to submit to a popular vote the question of a complete revision of the constitution.

SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, September 16.—A large crowd witnessed Sir Bartelle Freere's embarkation, and there was a general demonstration of regret.

ITALY.

ROME, September 16.—The *Diritto* says the joint note of the powers was presented to the Porte to-day. It insists upon the surrender of the territory mentioned in the joint note of August 3d, except Dinock and Gruda.

CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 16.—A telegram from Krasnovodsk confirms, and adds that Colonel Seribitskee has been left in command of the expeditionary force at Bami.

Supplies are being rapidly sent to the front.

The Turcomans occasionally attack convoys.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, September 16.—The condition of the river Nile causes anxiety. It is rising unsatisfactorily and is several weeks late. The inundation is lower than at the corresponding period in 1879. Irrigation, however, proceeds well. There are some complaints from the interior that the cotton crop has suffered, but it is not known to what extent.

BRITISH INDIA.

LONDON, September 16.—A dispatch from Candahar says: "A court of inquiry on the Kushki Nakhud defeat has been ordered. News has been received here that on the twelfth instant Ayoob Khan with 300 infantry, 500 cavalry and one gun crossed the Helmand river safely and took the road to Herat."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 16.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £407,000 the past week.

The river Ause has overflowed, and crops and other property near Good and Manchester damaged.

The court-martial has acquitted Sergeant Marshman, who was accused of false marking at Hythe during the meeting of the national rifle association at Wimbledon.

The wages committee of Lancashire weavers has issued a manifesto justifying the Accrington strike, and declaring that the wages now paid weavers are twenty-five per cent. less than they were in 1853.

Twenty-nine more corpses have been recovered from the Seaham pit.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 16.—The statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of the week of gold, 986,500 francs, and of silver, 337,000 francs. Imports into France for the eight months ending August 31st show an increase, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879, of 250,000,000 francs. Exports increased 108,000,000 francs during the same time, an increase in imports almost exclusively in food, and an increase in exports mainly in articles of manufacture. The total imports exceed the exports 1,098,000 francs.

The council of ministers to-day arrived at no decision relative to religious decrees, but it is believed they will on Friday.

GERMANY.

LONDON, September 16.—Special dispatches from Berlin say the government persevere in its intention of proposing a subsidy of several million of marks for a line of steamers to Australia and the south seas.

A correspondent at Berlin says Bismarck's appointment as minister of trade and commerce was arranged to give him power to bring about certain new taxes.

A Berlin dispatch says that the German government has ordered the expulsion of French Jesuits who migrated to Alsace and Lorraine.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 16.—The *Golos* publishes an account of the reception of the Chinese ambassador, Marquis Tsing, by the czar. The marquis said the emperor of China sincerely wishes a treaty between the two countries could be arranged in a spirit of harmony and justice. The czar replied that the Chinese government had not hitherto corresponded with his wishes, but he was pleased at the release of Chung How, late ambassador of China, and requested Marquis Tsing to hasten to submit a proposal to Yot Gieo for the conclusion of the treaty.

General Count Milutin, Russian minister of war, is about to retire from office on account of a disagreement with the czarewitch.

General Count Melikoff has arrived here from Livadia, and the imperial assent is announced to the proposals of General Melikoff and the minister of justice for a review of all branches of the administration of the provinces. The work of such a revision in the eight governments has been allotted to four senators.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VIENNA, September 16.—A political correspondent says that the power, before beginning action on the Montenegrin question, signed a protocol pledging themselves not to act for the furtherance of their individual interest.

RAGUSA, September 16.—Sir Frederick K. Seymour, British admiral, will assume supreme command of the international fleet Monday next, prior to carrying out the naval demonstration. The Turkish vessel Hellicon has been sent to reconnoiter the waters of Dulcigno.

LONDON, September 16.—A telegram from Ragusa, says that the Albanians continue to resolutely oppose the cession of Dulcigno, and are hastening thither en masse. It is asserted that they have resolved to kill Riza Pasha, who is at Katerkat, with only fifteen hundred men. The Albanians have forwarded a fresh threatening address to the Porte.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The late cabinet wished Turkey to yield on the Montegrin question, and the Italian proposal; thereupon Said Pasha, by means of his great influence in the palace, frightened the sultan into resistance to Europe. The sultan is now surrounded by a clique, who are utterly ignorant of European politics. Riza Pasha has resigned, having refused to play a double game. This dispatch, when first sent, was stopped by censorship."

A Constantinople correspondent says that it is stated on good authority that at a council of ministers, under the presidency of the sultan to-day, Said Pasha urged the imperative necessity of surrendering Dulcigno at once. The imperial yacht Izedin, with three aides of the sulten on board, sailed hence to-day for Scutari.

The *Times* correspondent at Montenegrin headquarters, September sixteenth, telegraphs that Bojo Petrovitch, the Montenegrin commander, will make a reconnaissance to-day, towards the Albanian position at Nagura. The concentration of Albanians at Nagura renders the Montenegrin advance impossible.

A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Gravaso, September 16th, says: "It was decided to issue the admirals to-day it was decided to immediately warn foreign consuls at Scutari and Dulcigno to remove their families to a place of safety. When this is done, the orders under which the combined squadrons are acting will be carried out."

The news from Ragusa that Rizi Pasha has begun assassinated by the Albanians and that fighting has begun near Tursi, though apparently true, requires confirmation. None of the telegrams from other points mention this news.

LONDON, September 16.—The *Times* correspondent at Ragusa says: "I am in a position to state that certain representatives of the powers have recommended a blockade of the Dardanelles by the Russian fleet, and of the Bosphorus by the combined squadron."

A dispatch from Vienna says the joint note to the Porte is very brief. It notifies the Porte that a combined fleet will now take action in the Montenegrin matter.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PAMAMA, September 16.—The news from the south at last shows a gleam of peace—at least of any armistice sought for by the emperor of Peru. Senor Pierola. On the following day there was a meeting of the French, English and Italian ministers in the palace here, which seems to have ended by dispatching, on the nineteenth, the French man-of-war Hussard to Arica with documents, the contents of which have not been disclosed."

The same correspondent says: "Chili has met with a check where apparently she least expected it, and from a quarter she neither likes nor cast desired," and intimates that England, France and Italy have interfered.

The Peruvian torpedo boat, sunk by the Huascar in Callao bay, some months ago, has been recovered by the Peruvians, and is being refitted for service.

A meeting of capitalists was held at the palace the other day, when it was resolved to advance 20,000,000 hard dollars to the government. Senor Pierola has decided to issue no more paper.

THE NATIONAL CANVASS.

The News from Maine is Still Better—It Brightens Every Hour—Plaisted Elected by 1500 Majority.

Blaine and the French Plantations Congressional Nominations Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, September 16.—Dr. Frank L. Shaw, Democratic candidate for congress in the second district, has formally withdrawn. Mr. Shaw is clerk of the circuit court of Carroll county, having been elected last fall for a term of six years.

Vacancies Filled.

CHICAGO, September 16.—The Greenback State central committee has appointed five new Weaver electors in place of electors appointed at their State convention, but who have since come out for other Presidential candidates or have resigned.

New Hampshire Prohibitionists.

CONCORD, September 13.—The Prohibition State convention met here to-day. About fifty delegates were present, Rev. S. C. Keeler presiding. Strong prohibitory resolutions were adopted, including one indorsing and supporting the nomination of Neal Dow and H. A. Thompson for President and Vice-President. The convention nominated George D. Dodge, of Hampton Falls, for governor by acclamation. Mr. Dodge, in a brief speech of thanks accepted the nomination. The following gentlemen were nominated for railroad commissioners: Wm. Hawn, John C. Goodnow and David Healde. Asa Kendal and J. M. Fletcher were nominated as electors. It was voted to leave the other nominations with the State central committee.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, September 16.—The Republicans of the fifth district have renominated S. Z. Brenson for congress.

TRENTON, N. J., September 16.—The Democrats of the second district have nominated Hezekiah S. Smith for congress.

DOVER, N. H., September 16.—The Democrats of the first district have nominated John W. Sanborn for congress.

BOSTON, September 16.—G. H. Bingham was nominated for congress by the Democrats of the third New Hampshire district.

ST. LOUIS, September 16.—The Republicans of the first district of this city have nominated Ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher for congress.

BATON ROUGE, September 16.—The Greenback-Labor party, in convention to-day, nominated Milford Shandell and Rev. Uriah Graves, electors for the State at large. They also made the following congressional nominations: Second district, E. A. Treadway; third district, J. H. W. Onion; fourth district, Samuel W. Pierce; fifth district, Oliver Bryan; sixth district, Nathaniel L. Sager. There were forty-one delegates present at the convention.

The News from Maine.

NEW YORK, September 16.—At the headquarters of the National Republican committee, in this city, the election of Davis over Plaisted is claimed upon the basis of a dispatch from Maine, which states that Davis's majority will reach 1500.

DEMOCRATIC ADVICES.

The National Democratic committee have just received the following dispatch from Portland: "The returns from 314 towns give Plaisted 65,995, and Davis 67,828; Republican majority, 1833. In 1876 the same towns gave the opposition 55,389; Republican majority, 12,439; and his speech is regarded by his friends as the ablest of the campaign. There are a great many Wright men here. The third and last speaker was Colonel S. F. Wilson, who made the greatest effort of his life. He made a powerful argument in support of his position, that of submitting the whole question of the State debt to the people for their approval or rejection at the ballot-box. Fayette county is very much divided between Wright and Wilson, but there is no doubt that Wilson will carry the county by a considerable majority. Everything passed off very pleasantly except that some drunken rowdy began to insult Mr. Wilson during his speech, by calling him a repudiator. Mr. Wilson denounced the man as an infamous liar, which caused some excitement. The people of this county hoisted a Hancock and English pole to-day, with a banner on it twelve by twenty feet. The candidates for governor left here this evening for Bolivar, where they will speak tomorrow. ALVIN HAWKINS."

The Candidates at Collierville.

From an Appeal Correspondent.

COLLIERVILLE, September 15.—Wilson, Edwards and Wright made speeches here yesterday, as their names appear. Wilson's speech was a rehash of that worn out subject, labor and capital—appealing to the passions and sympathies of the people, and claiming for them the perpetration of a great many frauds by monied and railroad rings upon them; and, strange to say, he will have a strong ticket in this district. All of which will help to elect Hawkins. Edwards's speech was full of wit and humor; nothing more. Wright made a fair *exposé* of facts, and supported it by law. I do not know that he changed a vote by his speech, and he is manlike upscale, but I am sure he gave them food for thought. Everything passed off pleasantly. I suppose they had 400 or 500 hearers. They left last night for Somerville. The cotton season has opened here; several new bales have already been received. Memphis can count on 12,000 or 15,000 bales this season. Our population is about 1,500. We handled over 14,000 bales last year, and our prospects are as good the present season. Our people will visit you on the twenty-first. Three cheers for the Democracy of Maine.

The Record of Judge Hawkins, Republican Candidate for Congress.

Brownsville *States and Beat*: In the canvass for governor the race is evidently between the Democratic candidate, Judge Wright, and Hawkins, the Republican candidate, and the fight must be made to defeat the latter, as the only means to elect Wright. A leaf from the record of the Republican candidate will not be uninteresting at this time. At the close of the war Judge Hawkins, acting in the capacity of United States district-attorney for West Tennessee, had warrants of seizure issued against the property of many citizens in Madison and Haywood counties, for their alleged participation in the rebellion; and without the shadow of authority or warrant of law for such a procedure. The suits cost the parties no little annoyance and heavy expense, as the receipts below show. Yet the most startling fact is that the records of the Federal court at Memphis do not show that any such cases were settled, or that tribunal, though the United States attorney compromised the cases and gave his receipts for the costs. Only two cases from this county appear on the docket as settled, which shows that they were dismissed, with the parties paying the costs, amounting to $42 50 each, for want of any ground of action. It will be remembered that Andrew Johnson removed Judge Hawkins from the position of district attorney and appointed Judge John L. Williamson in his place. When the latter took charge of the office, he had the two cases referred to dismissed. The property of over 200 citizens of this and Madison county was seized, and the suits compromised at a heavy cost, and yet not a single case among the list appears as settled, though the parties hold receipts from Hawkins for the money. Such high-handed robbery and corruption should arouse an indignant public and drive the vindictive and partisan judge and corrupt attorney from the stump in Tennessee. Below we give the receipts in two cases, with the certificate of the clerk of the court that there is no record of them on the docket of the court:

The United States vs. The Property and Estate of Paca Wilson.

For satisfactory and sufficient evidence appearing to me, I hereby direct the a satisfaction of a seizure made by Deputy-United States Marshal McIntyre in the above cause, on the twelfth day of August, 1865, by virtue of an order of seizure issued by me on the twenty-second of June, 1865, and that all the property of the said Wilson seized in this cause be restored to him, and that all further proceedings be suspended and said suit dismissed, the costs having been agreed upon and paid by said Wilson.

August 21, 1868. ALVIN HAWKINS, Attorney for the United States for the district of West Tennessee.

The United States vs. The Estate and Property of Dr. Paca Wilson.

Received of Dr. Paca Wilson $200, in full of the costs as agreed upon in the above cause.

August 21, 1868. ALVIN HAWKINS, Attorney for the United States for the district of West Tennessee.

Received, August 16, 1865, of E. A. Taylor, of Haywood county, Tennessee, $200, in full of costs as agreed, in the case of the United States against the estate and property of the said E. A. Taylor, commenced by order of seizure issued June 22, 1865.

Dated June 30, 1868. ALVIN HAWKINS, United States District Attorney.

MEMPHIS, September 14, 1870.

J. E. Bond, Esq., Brownsville, Tenn.:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiry, I would say that, after examination, I find no such papers on records of the district court, either filed upon the United States vs. the property and estate of Paca Wilson, or of United States vs. E. A. Taylor.

H. E. ANDREWS, Clerk United States District Court, Western District of Tennessee.

Judge Hawkins's Honesty.

Brownsville *States and Beat*: "Hawkins's friends claim for him great fairness and honesty. Will the judge, or some one of his claquers, explain how it was that the costs of the cases of the United States *vs.* C. P. Taliaferro, and the United States *vs.* E. C. Sturdevant, which were instituted by Hawkins in the Federal court at Memphis, in 1865, and dismissed by John L. Williamson, as district-attorney for the United States after his getting into that office, only amounted, as the minutes of the court show, to the sum of forty-two dollars and fifty cents in each case, while the costs paid by Dr. Paca Wilson in the same character of case while Judge Hawkins was district-attorney, as shown by his receipt we publish elsewhere amounted to $200 *as agreed upon*, and why did the costs against Dr. E. A. Taylor amount to $300? Why this discrepancy? Let them read Hawkins's receipts, and explain why Dr. Taylor's costs amounted to $100 more than the case of Dr. Wilson. Let them explain, also, why these cases do not appear on the dockets of the court, at all, as shown by Andrews's statement. They will explain, too, and explain what became of the $500 received from these two men, as well as the thousands of dollars received by Hawkins from the hundreds of other citizens of this and adjoining counties? When they have answered these questions we will think more of his boasted honesty and fairness."

JIM HIGGINS

Tells the Story of the Barbarous Torture to which he was Subjected by the Lynchers who Avenged the Death of Laprade at Saddlersville—A Horrifying Statement—A Boy Falls from the Capitol.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, September 16.—Higgins, who confessed to the Laprade murder, and who is now in the Nashville jail for safe-keeping, says that after having been brought from Illinois, whither he had gone with his family, and placed in the cataboose at Saddlersville, a mob attacked the door one night, rushed in upon him without his seeing them, threw a cloth over his head, and thus effectually blindfolded him, and hurried him out of the house behind him. They then threw him on a horse and took him out some distance. They told him they intended to make him give all the particulars of the Laprade murder. He told them that he knew nothing more than that on the Friday night previous to the murder Jack Bell and Jameson, who were lynched yesterday morning, had told him of a plot they had made to rob and murder Laprade, but he declined to go with them. They then swung him to a limb and hung him for a few minutes, when they let him down and asked him if he was ready to tell the particulars of the murder. He replied that he had already said, but nothing more. They then sat him down with his back to a tree, tied him to it, drove stakes down on either side of his legs, firmly securing them, piled leaves upon him up to his waist, and told him if he did not confess they would burn him alive. They then applied fire to his feet and continued to repeat the application until he was in such intense agony that he admitted everything they said. Bell and Jameson had told them. They then threw him again on the horse and took him to the cataboose, where they removed the cloth from his head and gave him several drinks of whiskey and applied oil and soda to his feet. Since then he has been having hard chills and says his whole system has been affected most seriously on account of the burning of his feet. He will not be able to walk for several weeks.

THE INFURIATED MOB.

Associated Press Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, September 16.—The *American's* Gulfport telegram, special, received here at 1 o'clock this morning, says the mob which started for Springfield last night to lynch the six negroes still supposed to be in Springfield jail, halted at 7 o'clock at the place where Bell and Jameson were hanged, where they were joined by 100 more. They had about concluded to go to Springfield for the prisoners, when a messenger arrived announcing that the negroes had been removed to Nashville. This infuriated them almost beyond control. The other part of the mob when they left Saddlersville went in different directions. About fifty passed through Hadensville at 11 o'clock, going towards Clarksville. It is said four counties and two States were well represented there last night. It is reported that another negro charged with complicity in the crime was captured near Adams station to-day, and will be tried by lynchers to-night.

A Boy Killed.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, September 16.—This afternoon Arthur Lawson, three and a half years old, fell from the northern portion of the capitol to the esplanade, thirty or forty feet, and had his skull crushed. His injuries will prove fatal.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

Railroad Joint Executive Committee in Session to Establish and Arrange for the Maintenance of Rates.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The trunk line joint committee convened this afternoon, to receive the report of the standing committee, which was in session during the morning. Contracts which had been made during the past few weeks have been reported to the commissioner, and were found to be of small extent, and expire within a few days, and to prevent no obstacle to the full establishment and maintenance of rates. The largest contract of importance was the contract on hogs to Boston, and it was decided to put all shippers and all cities on the same footing; that a general reduction of five cents per 100 pounds on live hogs to all seaboard cities be made, to take effect September 20th. Regarding the export business, it was decided that full inland rates should be charged. It was also agreed that hereafter either the general freight agent of each road or officer who may be authorized to pay or to authorize rebate on overcharged vouchers paid should file with the commissioner monthly a statement to the effect that his company had not paid any rebate or overcharge voucher, except such as were made out in accordance with existing agreement and previously approved by the commissioner. The following roads were represented: Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania railroad, New York Central, Wabash, Lake Shore, Boston and Albany, Central Southern, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Grand Rapids and Indiana, Great Western, Indianapolis and St. Louis, Chicago and Alton, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Michigan Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, New York, Lake Erie and Western, New York, Philadelphia and Ohio, Ohio and Mississippi, Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and Vandalia.

MONTEREY MAKES MERRY

And Puts on a Holiday Appearance on Account of the Visit of the Presidential Party.

MONTEREY, September 16.—The presidential party arrived about 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon and were escorted to the hotel Delmonte, where preparations had been made for their accommodation. A ball was given at the hotel in the evening, the President and Mrs. Hayes, General Sherman and others of the party were in attendance, the President, however, not joining in the dance. At 10:30 o'clock this morning the party was escorted into town by the reception committee. At the intersection of Pearl, Alvarada and California streets, where the grand triangular triumphal arch was erected, the Monterey brass band played *Hail to the Chief*, the President and party passing under the arch with uncovered heads. At that point a number of native Californians on horseback joined in the procession. Arriving at Calon hall the President was greeted with a shower of bouquets at the hands of a number of school children dressed in white and formed in living arch on the steps of the hall above the President. Casil Barrome introduced President Hayes, referring to Monterey, both ancient and modern, and attributed the wealth and prosperity of the town to the fact that when General Sherman, in 1847, lived in Monterey he tried to make a huge punch bowl out of the bay. The President then responded, eulogizing the people of the town and referring to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. He then made mention of San Jose, which place he had passed yesterday on his way, saying it was the handsomest place he had seen since he left New Haven and Cleveland. Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, was introduced, and delivered an appropriate speech. General Sherman referred to the time when he was commander in California in 1847, and said the hospitality of the people who resided here in those days. The general was frequently applauded, and thanked the assemblage for the cordial reception they had given the President. The school children then sang *Marching Through Georgia*, the general joining in the chorus with spirit. Mrs. Hayes was next introduced and was heartily cheered, she bowing her acknowledgments. The party were reseated in their carriages, passing through Alvarado street toward the hotel Del Monte, where they remained until 2 p.m.

The Presidential party concluded to remain here until to-morrow at 10 a.m, at which hour they will leave and proceed direct to Menloe Park, as the guests of Senator Sharon. In the afternoon they drove out to Pacific Grove, Point Cypress, Carmel Minion, and other places of interest. All expressed themselves highly pleased with their visit. General Sherman will have a reception this evening at the hotel Belmont. He has invited all of the old pioneers to assemble there where he will meet them and, as he says, "Have a toasic with them."

MAUD S.

Said to Have Lowered her Time Yesterday at Chicago, Though it was not so Recorded by the Judges—She Spoils the Heat by Leaving Her Feet.

The Excitement Almost as Great as when She Previously Lowered Her Time—Parole Gallops Around the Track at Coney Island—Military Shooting Match.

CHICAGO, September 16.—St. Julien had a narrow escape at Kilamazoo last night; the car in which he was traveling, with two attendants, being ditched at that point by a misplaced switch. Luckily he was not hurt.

International Military Match.

CREEDMOOR, September 16.—The international military match resulted in the team from the military division of Missouri winging the first prize, with a score of 1023 out of a possible 1200, and the military division of the Pacific taking the second prize, with a score of 1014.

Albany Races.

ALBANY, N.Y., September 16.—Island park races:

The 2:25 class was won by Lady Foxey; Steve Maxwell second, Florence third. Time —2:26, 2:27¼, 2:26¾, 2:27, 2:27¼.

The 2:23 class was won by Patchen; Iron Age second, Charlie Champlin was distanced in the third heat. Time—2:25, 2:27, 2:27¼.

Base-Ball Scores.

TROY, September 16.—Worcester, 6; Troy 2.

BUFFALO, September 16.—Buffalo, 4; Cleveland, 5.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 17.

PROVIDENCE, September 16.—Providence, 7; Boston, 10.

Winner of the Portland Plate.

LONDON, September 16.—The Portland plate, at the Lanzaster meeting, was won by Discount; Peter second, Cambruzio third.

The juvenile stakes for two-year-olds was won by Macaroon. The winner was bought by Cretton for 500 guineas.

The Rous plate for two-year-olds was won by Lord Rosebury's chestaut filly, out of Czarina.

Bradford Races.

BRADFORD, PA., September 16.—Third day of the fall meeting, the weather pleasant, a large attendance, and the track good.

The first race, for a purse of $100, for the 2:45 class; Lady Upton and Lady Sergeant started. Best time—2:33¼.

The second race, for a purse of $500, for the 2:45 class. Timothy Clover, Ella Doe, Clara J., and John McDougal started. Best time—2:30.

Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, September 16.—The first race, for a purse of $300, mile heats, won by Montreal; Minneock second, Blanche third. Time —1:44, 1:44.

The second race was a selling race, for a purse of $250, $200 to the first and $50 to the second horse, Bettie won; Miss Niniler second, Kinkead third.

The third race, one mile dash, Bettie F won; Lucy Hay second, Mattie Walker third. Time—1:43¾.

Pittsburg Races.

PITTSBURG, September 16.—Ten thousand people witnessed the races at the exposition to-day.

In the 2:50 race Daylight won the first heat in 2:36¼; Albert B second. Harry won the next three heats in 2:39, 2:37 and 2:39. Albert B and George S each took a second place. Daylight was distanced in the third heat. Time, 2:39, and distanced and T. M. Bayne each won three heats, making a tie, which will be trotted off to-morrow.

Toledo Races.

TOLEDO, O., September 16.—The attendance at the Tri-State fair was at least one-third larger than that of the last day of former years. The following horses started in the 2:50 class: Alta Ella, Hoosier Girl second, Fanny Sheppard third. Time—2:37, 2:38, 2:35.

The following horses started in the 2:19 class: Kittie Bates first, Black Cloud second, Rienzi third. Time—2:33, 2:29¼, 2:33.

In the running mile-and-a-half heats, the following horses started: Keno first, Belle of Nelson second, Dexter Knott third, Louise drawn. Time—2:34¾, 2:45, 2:45.

Coney Island Races.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Coney island races:

The mile-and-a-quarter selling-race was won by Boardman; Surge second, New York Weekly third. Time—2:11.

The Chamberlain handicap stakes, for two-year-olds, one mile, was won by Spinaway; Souvenir second. Time—1:51¾. Only two starters.

After the second race Pierre Lorillard's famous horse Parole was exhibited in front of the grand stand, where a wreath of flowers was slipped over his head. He galloped once around the track, showing his wonted vigor and speed.

The mile-and-five-furlongs race, for all ages, was won by Checkmate; Monitor second, One Dime third. Time—2:50.

The handicap steeple-chase, regular course, late sporting. Disposition to buy seconds, captain Franklin third. Time—6:27. Captain Franklin's rider was thrown, but he remounted him.

Maud S. Claimed to Have Lowered Her Time.

CHICAGO, September 16.—There was a large audience at the jockey club grounds this afternoon on account of the attempt of Maud S. to beat her record of 2:11¼. The weather was pleasant, but there was a strong east wind. The first event was the 2:30 race. Calamus, a strong favorite, took the three heats easily; Mary Miller second, J. W. Thomas third. Time—2:27¼, 2:27¼, 2:29¼.

Second Race.—2:50 class; Kate Sprague won; Donald second, Alms and Misery distanced. Time—2:32¼, 2:28¼, 2:26¼, 2:24.

The appearance of Maud S. on the track to trot against time for $2500 was the signal for a hearty applause. He first heat was merely made to warm her up, and as she left her feet several times, it was made in 2:26. The first quarter of her second heat was made steadily in 0:33¼, and then was cut loose for her best speed, making the half in 1:04¼. Her driver sped her at the unlimited speed for the three-quarters mile, which was reached in 1:36¾. Coming home there was scarcely less excitement than when the record was lowered in the summer meeting, for it seemed certain that she would make the mile in 2:11 at least, but she left her feet when but a few yards from the wire, and the heat was spoiled. However, the watches did not seem to agree, those outside of the stand making her time 2:10½ to 2:11, while the time announced by the judges was 2:11¾. Saturday Maud S. will be exhibited on the track, and may possibly be sent for a fast mile. All prominent horsemen here will be on conclusion of the meeting go to Louisville and Cincinnati.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY

In the Case of the Gully Brothers, in Kemper County—Threatening Letter from New York.

DEKALB, MISS., September 16.—The argument in the case against Virgil and Houston Gully for killing Gilmer, began this morning. The argument for the State was opened by Hon. H. R. Ware, of Jackson, Miss., who made a forcible presentation of the case for the prosecution. He said the proof against Houston was not so overwhelming as that against Virgil, and in presenting the case against the latter he argued that the witnesses for the defense ought not to be believed. S. M. Meek and Thomas H. Woods argued the case in behalf of the defense. District-Attorney Thomas S. Ford closed the case for the State. The trial has progressed quietly. The only thing of fresh interest to those attending the trial was a letter received by Henry J. Gully, postmarked and dated Goshen, New York, threatening death to him unless he leaves Kemper county, and pledging the "honor and bravery of the young men of the north to avenge the death of Chisholm by wiping out the entire Gully crowd." At 1 o'clock p.m. the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty.

THE FIRE ENGINEERS

Recommend Chemical Extinguishers, Supervision of the Construction of Theaters, Tenement-Houses, and School Fire Drill.

BOSTON, September 16.—At the evening session of the Fire Engineers yesterday the report favoring telegraph as the only reliable system for giving alarms, and the report recommending drill or discipline as a substitute for fire tournaments, were adopted.

Resolutions were adopted recommending rolls of merit and a system of moral reward for those firemen who perform acts of bravery.

A report was adopted recommending the introduction of chemical engines and other means of extinguishing fire with but little water.

A report favoring the payment of a privilege tax by insurance companies to towns for the formation of a permanent fund for the benefit of disabled firemen was adopted.

The protection of theaters, operahouses, etc., was discussed. Chief-Engineer Green made a report recommending a keen official supervision of such buildings while in process of erection. This supervision should be carried out by the department for the construction and inspection of buildings. Theater stages with their large area of inflammable properties could and should be entirely separated from the auditorium by brick walls extending to the roof, and an iron drop should be provided. Other changes were recommended.

The fire drill of children in public schools was next considered. Chief Combs, of Worcester, submitted a report in which he urged more attention to this matter by school teachers as one of the utmost importance. It appeared to him that the best plan was to carefully drill children in marching steadily in line while going into and coming from the rooms. A drum should be kept in every school building, to be beaten only in case of fire as a signal for the children to fall into line and march to the ordinary place of egress under command of their teachers.

The committee on tenement houses reported by Chief Hemmiller, of Columbus, Ohio, in favor of more stringent laws regulating construction of tenement houses, requiring better internal arrangements and the application of fire escapes.

Chief Sexton, of St. Louis, reported in favor of an organization of a pompier corps as a part of all the regular fire departments.

The annual report of the officers association for the past year was submitted, that of the treasurer showing receipts of $70,659 and expenditures $60,253. The organization enters upon the new year under better financial auspices than ever before.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Caused by Jumping from a Train While in Motion, at Mason Depot, on the Louisville Railroad.

At Mason Depot, on the Louisville railroad, on Monday night last, Prof. W. S. Moore was seriously injured by leaping from the midnight express train while it was in motion. Prof. Moore purchased a ticket at Braden to Memphis and return, and had his horse left at Braden, but on reaching that place he learned from some one on the platform that his horse had been sent to Mason, and he immediately boarded the train for Mason, thinking it would stop. He took his stand on the platform, but seeing that the train did not intend stopping, and as it reached the Main street crossing, he leaped from it. About half an hour after some colored people were returning from church and found him lying on the sidewalk severely injured about the head and chest. He was conveyed to his residence, near Mason, and had his wounds dressed. His condition was considered dangerous.

A PRIMARY ELECTION

Agreed to by the Regulars and Readjusters of Virginia, but They Disagree as to Voters' Qualifications.

RICHMOND, September 16.—The conservative committee has been in almost continuous secret