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THE POLE AND WIRE NUISANCE.

It is becoming everywhere apparent that the vast network of wires swinging from pole to pole overhead is a nuisance too great to be borne. Our alleys and streets are obstructed by unsightly poles that occasionally fall as they get old and the wind strong, and endanger life. In gales and snows, in the cities at fires, telegraphic communication is destroyed, and inconvenience and loss are the consequence. In short, there are too many evils connected with the present way of doing things telegraphically to be endured. Now, how are the difficulties to be overcome? The answer is clear and obvious—the wires must pass not overhead but underground. In anticipation that the people may compel resort to as common sense a measure as this, efforts are made to induce the belief that underground transmission is impracticable; the wires cannot be made to work constantly, and they cannot be got at for repair—they cannot be done a dozen other things with that ought to be done. These reasons are abundant in everything but cogency. The wires can be made to work across a city if they can be made to work across an ocean, that is clear, and if they can be made to work, and work well, below the surface, all the rest is mere detail. The thing can be done in American cities, because it is done in European cities. The nuisance complained of is here because we permit it, not because it is necessary. The German government *demanded* the underground system, and when that was done difficulties vanished, as they will vanish here whenever the people make a similar demand. Eight thousand miles of wire is at this time running underground in Germany. Seven or more separated insulated conductors are within a core of hemp, which is sheathed in iron wire and the whole is covered with hemp saturated with a protecting composition. What success has followed this plan may be judged of by the following statement made by Mr. Sismans, the well-known mechanician and inventor: "I may state, I think, without fear of contradiction, that on these eight thousand miles of underground wires, part of which have now been down for five years, no expenditure for maintenance has been incurred, and, judging by the perfect condition of the cables, it is not likely that any repair will be required for may years to come."

BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAPEST.

The American people pride themselves on taking common-sense views of things, on examining the soundness of the views submitted to them for action, and on refusing to permit themselves to be hoodwinked by chicanery or false pretences. There is one branch of the public policy that strongly requires the cool examination of the people, for the system of protection is bolstered up by the most flimsy logic, and supported by the most absurd of pretences. Being a system to protect monopoly, not trade and labor, the arguments used continually fail to meet the point it is professed they were prepared for. A specimen of the sort of shallow allegation, that is made to do business as reason sense, we find in the St. Louis *Age and Steel* of this week. That paper, speaking of the claim of the right of the citizen to be permitted to buy where he can buy cheapest and sell where he can sell dearest, says: "All alleged about the propriety and advantage of purchasing in the cheapest market is of little utility or practical importance in foreign commerce, because if the advice were good enough to be followed by all to whom it is given, every such market would be speedily overrun with searchers after bargains, whereupon the great excess of demand over the temporary supply would send prices up with a bound, convert the cheap market into a dear one, and force the swarming purchasers to revert to their home markets, to foster and sustain them as the only sure resource for a full supply at just prices." If this position be correct, the way to make a good home market is—not to tax the people's salt and paper, or abolish the American merchant marine from the surface of the seas—but to allow the citizen to buy where he can buy cheapest, and he will end in buying in the home market. Then what do we want protection for? Evidently not to protect the interests of the country, but the gains of the monopolist who flourishes by what is injurious to the interests of the citizens at large. To buy where we can buy cheapest and sell where we can sell dearest is to exercise a right which no citizen ought to be deprived of, and which no such fallacies and blunders as are evoked in support of protection can give any reason why he should be deprived of.

THE COULTER RAILROAD REGULATION BILL.

If Memphis is ever to reach that point in prosperity that has so long been predicted for her, two points must be steadily kept in view transportation by the Mississippi river and—transportation by railroads. On these two points our business men should be watchful and attentive, so that they may be ready to aid whatever will help to extend our railroad connections, and to facilitate the navigation of the Mississippi river. At the present moment Memphis should demand of the State legislators such action as will secure to the trade of the city and State freedom from railroad extortion, discrimination or any other injustice or injury to our local and State interests. Mr. Coulter has, before the house at Nashville, a very carefully drawn up bill intended, if passed into a law, to protect the people of Tennssee from railroad damage and oppression, and while doing justice to the roads and recognizing their rights, to require fair and equal dealing from the railroads toward the people. None, we believe, will deny that the railroads require the power of the law to regulate their mode of doing business, and to prevent the monopoly they enjoy proving inimical to the public welfare. There are two modes by which railroads have made themselves public enemies, one is by a selfish way of conducting their business, so as to give the public as little and to take from them as much as possible; the other is that by their combinations and concentration of vast interests they become a power, the exercise of which is threatening to the public welfare. By their discrimination they favor the trade of one region and depress that of another, and the American people claim that they themselves, and not monopolizing corporations, shall regulate their own commerce and decide on matters regarding their own interests. The power gained by the roads being left irresponsible in the absence of legislation, the companies are continually seeking, by corrupt means, to prevent any legislation that would thwart their schemes and lessen their power to extort, discriminate and in other ways oppress. So strong has become this corrupting influence that the governor of the State of Maine, when recommending legislation to protect the public interests from the proceedings of some of the railroads, uses the following forcible language: "Certain it is that unless the railroads of the country are subjected to legislative supervision the legislation of the country will soon be subjected to railroad supervision." As a community having important business interests, and as free citizens of the republic, the people of Tennessee are plainly required to adopt such legislation as will—while preserving the full advantages of railroads, and securing to them the enjoyment of their property and their rights—make them powerless to oppress and injure the people by misusing the means that are in their hands. That a State has the right and authority to check abuses of the corporative powers held by the railroads is proved by important decisions in the United States supreme court. The railroad is a public highway, and property taken under the rights of "eminent domain," and is taken for public purposes, and its users are amenable to legislation. Other States have railroad laws, and those laws, where wisely framed, are preventing much wrong and are favoring the interests of the public. That such is the fact proves that the citizens of Tennessee are acting prudently when they call upon the legislature to protect their rights by passing an efficient law regulating railroads. Such a law exists in Maine, and we find the railroad commissioners of that State reporting to the New York chamber of commerce that the legislature of Maine has used its controlling power over the railroads freely, "compelling the widening of bridges, the erection of stationhouses and the extension of tracks, at great expense of the railroad companies for the benefit of the people." The annual message of Governor Plaistead, from which we have made an extract above, shows that Maine intends to go still further in controlling the roads for the advantage and protection of the people. All this shows that the experience of Maine is that State legislation is beneficial. Now, let us see what has been the result of such legislation in our own section of the Union, and how far it corroborates the experience of Maine. Georgia, a State of practical people, of manufactures and public enterprise that has brought a degree of prosperity that has made it famous—Georgia has used the instrumentality of the State legislature to check the abuses of railroad power. The Atlanta *Constitutionalist* tells us the effect of well constructed laws upon the great question of the present hour. It declares that the new order of things is waking up the entire State, people of all conditions can travel, and there is increased material and social activity: "The beauty of the whole thing is, the railroads are making more money," the people no longer grumble either over the rates or the management; they feel they are protected against extortion, and there is peace between the roads and their patrons. "Neither fears the other, because neither is now in danger of wrong at the hands of the other." Here is gratifying success, with benefit to the revenue of the railroads as well as to the interests of the public, and a spirit of friendship succeeding dislike and distrust. Alabama and Kentucky, as well as Tennessee, are considering the railroad problem, but with the testimony before us there can be no doubt of the good following just legislation, such as has in view the interests of the railroads as well as fairness and the security of freedom from oppression toward the people. Why may not Tennessee be as successful as Georgia? With Georgia's experience before her, and common sense and common prudence, she is sure to be. Mr. Coulter's bill, now before the legislature, therefore, should receive marked attention from the public, especially the traveling and mercantile part of it. We published a full synopsis of it on Sunday last. Our cotton exchange should certainly exert its influence upon our State legislature on this subject.

THE Chattanooga *Times*, a thoroughly independent Democratic newspaper, in its issue of Thursday appears in a new dress, looking handsome, bright, and enterprising, and in an article reviewing its history concludes with this assurance of prosperity: "Whereas, there were less than 300 on our list thirty-two months ago, we are now approaching 2000 in our daily edition, while our weekly enjoys a circulation of fully 3000, both issued from one of the handsomest and most complete printing houses in the south, erected especially for the accommodation of our business." We congratulate our cotemporary upon so well-deserved a success, and we congratulate the people of East Tennessee, and the business public of Chattanooga especially, upon having so reliable and ably conducted a newspaper.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, historian, novelist, essayist, journalist and member of the British parliament, says that the Irish people want "legislation which shall give security of tenure to every occupant who pays his rent; which shall in some way provide that the rent shall not be a rack-rent; and which shall secure him compensation for his improvements, and at the same time shall begin the foundation of a peasant proprietary in the hope that in its natural growth and development it may overspread the land." This is just what the royal commission have reported in favor of; it is the three F's over again. Thus agreeing with the commissioners, why do the home-rulers not join in an effort to carry a bill through parliament embodying these views?

DURING a night ride on the Mississippi and Ohio railroad, recently, a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* had his attention called to the fact that in one of the passenger coaches "there were forty emigrants, all white, leaving the south to seek new homes in the northwest, while in the Pullman car there were two families, a little better provided for in this world's goods, bound upon a similar pilgrimage. In this connection may be mentioned that a year ago the emigration from the south was very large, and was composed almost entirely of negroes, while this year the emigration is still large, but is composed mainly of whites. It seems that there is something in this state of affairs to be studied by political economists."

Two correspondents of the New York *Tribune* state it as a fact within their own experience that respectable women who write and teach for a living are tabooed by what is considered the good (?) society of the metropolis, and one of them cites a case where a young lady school teacher was compelled to leave a Fifth avenue boarding-house because she "worked for a living." And all this in the chief city of the north, the press of which is continually lecturing the people of the south on the dignity of labor. As "Subscriber" says, "Character, intelligence and worth should command the respect and recognition not only of good society but of every right-minded and true-hearted person."

THE penitentiary of Alabama contains five hundred and forty convicts, four hundred and seventy of whom are colored; twenty of the convicts are colored women, and one is a white woman: and what is very remarkable she seems to be the only convict for adultery. Only forty-four of the convicts are kept within the prison walls—the rest being hired out in various localities at from five to eight dollars per month, chiefly to miners and farmers. The State has profited by this system to the amount of $45,000 this year and $81,000 the past two.

THE New York *Tribune* assures its readers that there will not be an extra session of congress, and that "the coming season is, therefore, likely to be dull, politically; but it promises to be one of great activity in the business world. The thought of the nation turns from party strife to the work of material development. People will care more about the progress of great industrial and commercial enterprises during the next six months than about the movements of the politicians."

THE boys don't have it all their own way in this life. For instance, the hair of the red-haired girl is transmuted to auburn or golden when she reaches the age of nineteen or twenty; the red-headed boy remains red-headed so long as he lives.

GOULD AND GOLD.

The Great Consolidator of To-Day and the Arch-Conspirator of Ten Years Ago—Resemblances and Diversities Between Black Friday and Blue Saturday.

Two Specimens of Specailly Disreputable Journalism—A Pair of Papers Whose Managers Should Have Their Ears Nailed Hard and Fast to the Town-Pump.

New York *Evening Post*: On Friday, September 24, 1869, there came to a climax the most wicked and destructive financial conspiracy ever known. On Saturday, February 5, 1869, there came to a climax a conspir—we beg pardon, a "consolidation" which may in some respects be differently described. It will serve a useful and timely purpose to set forth in what these events were alike and in what they were unlike. The former will take more time than the latter. The gold conspiracy and the telegraph consolidation were alike in that they involved the gain and loss of a great many millions of dollars. What was done in one case was to put up gold; in the other, telegraph shares; and each act had a decided if varying relation to the whole trade of the country. Both acts depended on

HOODWINKING AND FLEECING THE PUBLIC;

and both were loudly declared to be for the good of the public. Both were bolstered by the assertion that they had the aid and countenance of persons of high position; and both were devised and engineered by the same able but unscrupulous plotter. The collocation is, then, justified by numerous points of remembrance; and it will be useful to review the earlier proceeding to help the comparison with the later one. That the villainous scheme which caused the gold panic, and rose to its most tempestuous hight on Black Friday, was invented and carried out, so far as he could carry it out, by Mr. Jay Gould is notorious. He conceived, and his friends and tools executed, the monstrous project. He was president of the Erie railroad, and its coffers were at his back. He controlled the Tenth National bank, which, by boundless certification, stood ready to further his designs. Mr. John H. Stout, formerly cashier of the Tenth National bank, testified on January 18, 1870, that the directory of that bank "represents Jay Gould, William M. Tweed, Pet r B. Sweeny, J. H. Ingersoll, James Watson, and a number whose names do not appear here, as the transfers of the stock were made since the 1st of January. Jay Gould, Peter B. Sweeny, Richard B. Connolly, Hugh Smith, Henry Smith, and I believe all the rest, are what is usually known as the Democratic 'ring' of New York."

Mr. Gould and his familiar spirits resolved to

PUT UP THE PRICE OF GOLD.

This was essential to the success of their speculations. But how was it to be done? Let us reply in the words of the report made March 1, 1870, by Mr. Garfield, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, which had been directed by a resolution of the house of representatives, passed December 13, 1869, "to investigate the causes that led to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations of gold in the city of New York from the 21st to the 27th of September, 1869." This was to be effected by facts and arguments presented in the name of the country and its business interests; and a financial theory was agreed upon, which, on its face, would appeal to the business interests of the country, and enlist in its support many patriotic citizens, but would, if adopted, incidentally enable the conspirators to make their speculations eminently successful. That theory was, that the business interests of the country required an advance in the price of gold; that, in order to move the fall crops and secure the foreign market for our grain, it was necessary that gold should be put up to 145. According to Mr. Gould, this theory, for the benefit of American trade and commerce, was suggested by Mr. James McHenry, a prominent English financier, who furnished Mr. Gould the data with which to advocate it. This precious "theory" was fully explained and held up to the light in the examination of Mr. Jay Gould and Mr. James Fisk, jr., which took place at Washington on January 22, 1870. Fisk, it will be remembered, was shy of the plot at first, not that moral scruples troubled him, but he feared the result. How he was at last

INDUCED TO JOIN THE CONSPIRATORS

is shown in the congressional report, further on. He was told that Corbin [President Grant's brother-in-law] had enlisted the interest of persons high in authority; that the President, Mrs. Grant, General Porter [the President's private secretary] and General Butterfield [assistant United States treasurer at New York] were strongly interested in the movement, and that the secretary of the treasury [Mr. Boutwell] had been forbidden to sell gold. Those declarations were wickedly false, as the evidence abundantly shows, yet the compounded villainy shown by Gould and Corbin was too tempting a bait for Fisk to resist. He joined the movement at once, and brought to its aid all the force of his magnetic and infectious enthusiasm. The malign influence which Catiline wielded over the reckless and abandoned youth of Rome finds a fitting parallel in the power which Fisk carried into Wall street, when, followed by the thugs of Erie and the debauchees of the operahouse, he swept into the gold-room and defied both the street and the treasury. Indeed, the whole gold movement is not an unworthy copy of that great conspiracy to lay Rome in ashes and ankle the streets in blood for the purpose of enriching those who were to apply the torch and wield the dagger." How far

THE ATROCIOUS SCHEME

succeeded is well known. Gold was carried above 160. Reputations and fortunes went down by scores, and have never been recovered. One reputation and one fortune constituted, in a certain measure, an exception. They are of the India-rubber sort, apparently, that no infamy can touch and no whirlpool can suck. It was on the 24th of September that Secretary Boutwell interfered. He telegraphed to General Butterfield to sell $4,000,000 of gold and to buy $4,000,000 of bonds. Some one may have known this before the news came in due course to the gold-room. The Rothschilds had the first news of the battle of Waterloo, and it enriched a well-known banker, Mr. James Brown, began to sell gold by the million at 162. The report says: "A few minutes before noon, when the excitement in the gold-room had risen to a tempest, James Brown offered to sell $1,000,000 at 162; then another $1,000,000 at 161; then $5,000,000 at 160; and the market broke. About ten minutes afterward the news came that the treasury would sell, and the break was complete. Within the space of fifteen minutes the price fell from 160 to 133, and, in the language of one of the witnesses, half of Wall street was involved in ruin. It was not without difficulty that the conspirators escaped from the fury of their victims and took refuge in their up-town stronghold—the office of the Erie Railroad company." The crash

SHOOK THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

It paralyzed business everywhere, and thousands of houses shut their doors. Disaster came hot in each fresh bulletin. The price of gold had oscillated so swiftly that the very wires of the indicators failed to keep pace with it. It was, in fact, in evidence that instances occurred when these wires melted or burned off in the efforts of the operators to keep up with the news. Horror and consternation filled half the homes of the nation. But we must remember all this was for the good of the people. It was strictly in accordance with the "theory" that the business interests of the country required an advance in the price of gold. The public good before all things, cried the harpies; just as now do the conspirators—we beg pardon, the "consolidators"—who insist that the public good is to be furthered by what they have accomplished, and that to strangle competition in a thing of universal consumption is the best way to benefit a community. But let us see

WHAT MR. GOULD HIMSELF SAID

on this theme of serving the public before the committee:

"Question—When did you first begin to buy gold largely?

"Answer—I bought gold along in the spring. Business got very dull after the inauguration. Gold went down to about thirty, and stopped the movement of produce. Our business in consequence fell off very much. I went in and put gold up. The bears sold gold down on the inauguration of President Grant and the appointment of Mr. Stewart secretary of the treasury. I took it at their price and put it up five or six per cent., which started up business a little, and I sold my gold out. I sold it about April or May. Other parties took hold of it and carried gold up to about forty-two or forty-three. That was shortly after Mr. Boutwell was appointed. He went in and threw a large amount on the market, taking in greenbacks for it, and making money very stringent. That stopped business the second time, and it got so that we were not doing anything. Then I went in a second time. That must have been in July and August. I went in with a view of putting gold up. At that time the fact was established that we had an immense harvest, and that there was going to be a large surplus of breadstuffs either to rot or to be exported. I had a careful examination made, and I found that with gold at 40 or 45 Americans could supply the English market with breadstuffs; but that it would require gold to be at that price to equalize our high-priced labor and railroad transportation with the low-priced labor and the water transportation from the Mediterranean. With gold below 40 we could not export, but with gold above 45 we could get the trade.

"Question—How did you make that calculation?

"Answer—Much of my information I got from a gentleman very conversant with that business, who had originally introduced American produce into England.

MR. JAMES M'HENRY,

—and who had spent almost his whole life in studying it in competition with the Greek and Mediterranean produce. I got my figures from him. I got him to give me about the basis on which we would get the trade. We figured it at about forty-nine to forty-five. That we considered the true commercial price of gold. That was a price which would give American produce a market abroad.

"Question—How will the rise in gold give American produce the foreign market?

"Answer—The farmers west are pretty rich, and they sell very reluctantly unless they get a profit upon their products. Labor and rail transportation are high, and, rather than do business at a loss, they will let their produce lie; but, as the price of gold goes up, the price of wheat goes up. Last spring, when the secretary sold gold, we had in one day orders stopped for 400 cars that were ordered to ship grain. The sale of gold fell like a pall upon the country, just as this last movement has fallen. Every railroad man knows that the whole movement from the west is now stopped. Gold went down in July to about 31 or 32, and my idea was to put gold up to about 40 or 45, not higher.

"Question—When did the September movement begin, so far as you are concerned?

"Answer—My only rule in buying was to buy when gold declined below a certain price.

"Question—When did you begin to buy largely?

"Answer—I bought in the forepart of September, and in the last of August.

"Question—To whom did you give orders to buy?

"Answer—I do not recollect; to different brokers; I gave no personal orders. I gave the orders through my house, but they were distributed. I think the most of my business was done through Chapin and Willard.

"Question—Were Chapin and Willard in company?

"Answer—No. But the brokers there are a lot of speculators, and, when a man goes into the market who they think has some power, they watch him, and, if he gives an order to buy $100,000, they will first buy $300,000 or $400,000 on their own account; so, in order to conceal the movement, we would give an order to sell while we were really buying."

This pretty plan of giving orders to sell while "we were really buying" has been employed, we suspect, still later—the ultimate object, of course, being the good of the public. Many innocent persons

HAVE BEEN RUINED.

it is true. The individual has withered, but the New York *World*—and we may add the New York *Tribune*—is more and more. A gross piece of deception has been practiced, many firesides have been desolated, the whole community is thrust under the yoke of a merciless taxation—and a few men, Mr. Jay Gould in particular, have made and will make a great deal of money. And this is the state of things which to the New York *Tribune's* mind justifies it in grinning through a horse-collar, and with its tongue in its cheek vowing to the dear public that it is all for its good; and which makes it seem good to the *World* only to intermit laudations of its own master by silly tales that are no more germane to the matter than so many pages from Debrett. We have implied and intend to point out in what the two dark and shameful transactions discussed are unlike as well as in what they are like; and have hinted that the former would take but little time. It is painful to say that our diversity consists in the fact that the plot of 1881 boasts the apparent co-operation of a number of highly-respected citizens; and it is even more distasteful to us as journalists to say that it is enthusiastically upheld by what have been deemed reputable newspapers. Neither of these things could have been said of the gold conspiracy; and herein, certainly, is

A MANIFEST DISTINCTION.

Perhaps our cotemporaries will maintain that the consolidator of to-day and the conspirator of ten years ago are not one and the same person; that he, at all events, has purged and quit sack, and means to live cleanly, as a gentleman should, and that the dearest aspiration of his heart is to put in practice what will best serve the interests of the public. But we fear that not so many of their readers will be led by their gentle persuasion to believe that the leopard can change his spots, as will dwell upon the moral of the story of him who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

MEETING AT THE COTTON EXCHANGE

Cotton Interests of the Mississippi Valley—Great Annual Cotton Association—Meeting in Memphis Next May.

A meeting of importance to the cotton interests of the Mississippi valley assembled at the cotton exchange yesterday afternoon, the president, Mr. Napoleon Hill, in the chair. That gentleman, in calling the meeting to order, explained that the subject to consider which they had been called together was one of interest to every dealer in the staple, and to every cotton-grower in the district finding a market at Memphis. The Mississippi Valley Planters' association, the headquarters of which are in Vicksburg, is an institution calculated to be of immense benefit to the cotton interest, and its objects deserve hearty encouragement and support. Last year the association held its annual gathering in the city of Vicksburg. There are many members of the Memphis cotton exchange and others who were desirous that its next assembly shall take place in Memphis, and that was the subject that would be laid before the present meeting for its consideration.

Mr. Morehead, president of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters association, and editor of that excellent publication, *The Planters Journal*, desired to make the meeting as qualified with the objects of the institution. Briefly glancing at its origin and progress, the speaker proceeded to show how it was calculated to advance the welfare of all who were connected with the cotton business, combining, as it does, the component parts of those engaged in its various ramifications, arousing their interest in its success, and fostering a spirit of union to promote the interests of all. The association especially desired to disseminate information as to the cotton plant, the best modes of cultivating it, and the general objects toward which all should labor who desired to see an increase of produce and a revival of prosperity among those engaged it. The interests of the whole cotton trade had received the attention of the association, and every attempt to promote them had its encouragement and good will. Great as had become the cotton trade of the United States, vast possibilities still remained, and united effort, increased intelligence, better implements, better modes of employing labor, the cultivation of kindly relations between laborers, planters and merchants, would have the best possible effect upon the future prosperity of those engaged in the production and commerce of a staple so important to every portion of the civilized world. To the members of the society residing in Vicksburg and Mississippi, it would be with the sincerest pleasure they would meet with their friends and fellow-citizens of Memphis, to discuss subjects in which they were all so profundly concerned, and to promote friendly relations between the two great cities of this portion of the Mississippi valley.

Mr. David P. Hadden fully coincided in in the excellent objects of the Planters association. It was an institution that was wanted, and which needed only encouragement to do good to laborer, planter and merchant, and to assist in the prosperity of the cotton trade of the Mississippi valley. It was with extreme pleasure he received the expression of the kindly feelings of Vicksburg toward our own city, and nothing could be more agreeable than to have those interested in the Planters association visiting among us on the occasion of their annual celebration. But he wished even a wider course to be given to the meeting, and that delegates from other cotton centers might be invited to join in the deliberations in May, and so extend the influence and increase the usefulness of the occasion.

Mr. Hadden then offered the following resolutions, which were put by the chair and carried unanimously. President Hill will announce the names of the executive committee, that is to take charge of the preparations for the coming meeting, in due course:

It is hereby resolved by the cotton exchange and business men of Memphis to invite the Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters association, whose parent office is at Vicksburg, to hold their annual meeting in this city next May, and that the president of the cotton exchange be and he is hereby instructed to formally deliver said invitation.

It is also resolved that the president of the cotton exchange be hereby instructed to appoint an executive and such other committees as may be necessary, to whom shall be referred all questions relating to said subject—transportation, reception, etc.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

LIMA AND CALLAO.

Frightful Scenes which Preceded the Fall of these Ill-Fated Cities—Rapine, Bloodshed, and all Sorts of Atrocities Perpetrated by the Peruvian Troops.

Sherman's Bummers Thrown in the Shade by the Excesses of a Swarm of Swarthy Scoundrels—Good Work of a Hastily Picked Up Guard of Residents.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The *Evening Post* publishes a letter from its Panama correspondent, giving very interesting and entirely new details concerning the capture of Lima and Callao. It seems universally conceded that at the termination of the battle near Miraflores, five or six miles from Lima, the Peruvians held the advantage, and night, by one determined and prompt effort, have made themselves

MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

Encouraging and congratulatory dispatches from the front, and bulletins announcing the Peruvian victory were put in the press; fireworks were prepared, and the streets of Lima and Callao were filled by the jubilant and excited crowds. At this time occurred one of those unanticipated events which sometimes, in a moment, change the fortune of a battle and the destiny of a people. Pierola, who had passed four days and nights almost continuously in the saddle, was overcome by exhaustion, and was placed upon a stretcher in the field, where he was instantly plunged in a profound sleep. The troops, it is said, had been all day without food or water.

AT THIS CRITICAL MOMENT,

while their chief was unconscious, his superior officers disbanded their forces, and, assuring them that the Chilian hordes would soon be swarming through Lima and Callao robbing, pillaging and devastating, advised them to anticipate the Chilians and help themselves to whatever they wanted. Later on stragglers from the front began to arrive in Lima and Callao, and their doleful reports were circulated as if by magic. Bulletins and fireworks were suppressed and instant preparations made for destroying the forts and shipping. All the morning of the sixteenth armed soldiers continued to pour into Lima and Callao, but the day passed in

PROFOUND QUIET AND GLOOM,

without any indication of war to follow, except the forming of many groups of soldiers, negroes and Indians in the suburbs of the cities and the suspicious quietness with which they seemed to discuss the recent events. About 10 o'clock at night the pillage began. Doors were smashed in, and soon the streets were swarmed with men, women and children laden with huge bundles of every class of objects that could be imagined. The attack was opened on the stores of the Chinese, and these furnished huge quantities of firecrackers, bombs and cheap fireworks, the popping and banging off of which added to the

UPROAR AND CONFUSION.

Toward morning the scene was rendered frightful by the glare of the burning shops, all of which had been fired, and by the frequent explosions of dynamite which had been placed under every gun which defended the port. No sooner did the rioters get a taste of pillage, and excited, perhaps, by liquor, than they systematically began sacking all the stores and houses on a level with the street, without regard to nationality. In Callao, perhaps,

THIRTY CHINESE WERE KILLED.

As most of them were killed on the outskirts of the town and upon the open pampas, it is probable that they were pursued and murdered simply for the pleasure of killing. In Lima the mob was greater and the riot began at an earlier hour, and some

HUNDREDS OF CHINESE WERE SACRIFICED.

Not only does it appear that the rioters were incited to and encouraged in these horrible barbarities by superior officers of the Peruvian army and navy, but many of the detachments or squads of the rioters were led by Peruvian officers, who participated in the plunder. On the seventeenth the riot suddenly ceased, and a number of the foreign residents, many of them owners of stores which had been pillaged, hastily organized themselves as an

URBAN GUARD,

and sallied forth upon the mob. The news of this seemed to spread like lightning through the city, and simultaneously and in one moment the rioters disappeared, as if swallowed up by the earth. The guard was soon adequately armed with abandoned rifles and undertook a systematic search through the lanes inhabited by the poorer classes of people, and much stolen property was recovered. The men, influenced by their losses, and perhaps by other stimulants, of which there was no lack, did not perform their self-imposed duties with negligence or undue gentleness, and on the morning following many corners were

ENCUMBERED WITH SWARTHY CORPSES.

In fact several of the guards fell victims to their zeal, as in Lima the rioters were much more numerous and the area of operation greater. The resistance to the urban guards was much more serious, and it is said more than 500 rioters were killed.

A DEAD DOG.

The Victim of a Contest in a Long Island Pit Unparalleled in the Brutal Annals

Of Dog-Fighting—A Prolonged and Savage Encounter Between New York and Philadelphia Bull Dogs.

New York *Sun*, 14th: A great dog fight took place to-day at Long Island. The dogt were from Philadelphia and New York. It was known that Tom Silvester, a dog fancier of Philadelphia, had matched his dog Paddy, of English bull-terrier breed, against Charley Conklin's Toby, for $500 a side. Paddy's regular weight is twenty-seven pounds, but one of the conditions of the match being that he should enter the pit at twenty-one pounds, great pains had been taken to reduce his weight. Paddy is an imported English red and white dog, two years old, and has never fought but once in this country before. His backers gave him a private trial of one hour and thirty-five minutes with a first-class dog, and the tussel resulted in a victory for Paddy. Toby was also imported from England. He is a brindle and white, finely formed, but by the side of Paddy he seemed small. His regular weight is twenty-five pounds. He was in excellent condition. Toby is three years old, and had fought two hard battles before. The first was with the bitch Rose, and it ended in a draw. He won his second battle with a dog named Yank. Both dogs tipped the scales to-day at twenty-one pounds each. Two hundred and fifty persons assembled in the pit at noon. The pit was of the regulation dimensions, twelve feet square and thirty-four inches high. A well-known sporting man from Philadelphia was agreed upon for referee and timekeeper. Philadelphia won the toss as to which corner they should take, but lost the toss that decided which must wash first. Paddy was brought in, blanketed, sponged with warm water, and then tasted—that is, the handler's mouth was applied to the dog's hide to ascertain whether any pernicious or poisonous drugs had been used in the washing. Paddy was then again blanketed and hidden behind a screen in his corner, so that he could not see the other dog. Toby was submitted to the same treatment. Then the handlers, Sylvester and Conklin, each searched the other's clothes, turning the pockets inside out and looking into their hats and coats to see whether they had any poisonous drugs concealed about their persons. The betting was lively at $100 to $75 on Paddy, with many takers and much money was staked. The opening of the battle was exciting. The dogs rushed together with loud snarls, every muscle rigid, and grappled with the greatest ferocity. The sharp teeth were quickly put to work, and the sharp snapping of the jaws told how desperate the fighting was. The dogs stood up and wrestled like athletics for the advantage. Within two minutes Toby was thrown on the floor, with Paddy's teeth fastened in his throat. The Philadelphians shouted until the proprietor warned the crowd that he would turn them out if they (to use his expression) "made a prayer-meeting of his barn." Toby seemed to enjoy the shaking he got, and was soon upon his feet again, but the strength and skill of his antagonist was too much for him, and Toby went down again and again. All the while they were biting and tearing each other. Presently, greatly to the astonishment of all present, Conklin's wife, a large, muscular woman, rushed into the pit, in a state of great excitement, and shouted: "Sylvester, you bleeding swain, if you do anything wrong to my husband, or Toby, I will fight you in the pit after the battle is over, and lick you sure." This speech caused no little amusement in the crowd. The handlers took no notice of it, but kept encouraging or coaxing their dogs. Then the handlers stamped heavily on the floor, and fanned the dogs with their hats to give them aid, and slapped the sides of the pit until their hands were sore. The betting stood, forty minutes after the start, at $100 to $60 on Paddy. Toby fought artfully and cunningly, but he was unable to do any fine work, as Paddy was too strong for him. Once or twice he caught the latter by the jaw, or by the butt of the ear, but the other acted as if he didn't care for such punishment. By a quick somersault or a sudden rally, Toby would, for five or ten minutes, have the advantage. After two hours fighting, Tobby turned the tables by throwing Paddy, and, boring his lance-like teeth into his throat, shook him violently. To vary his manner of fighting he occasionally dragged the Philadelphia favorite around the pit, all the while inflicting dreadful punishment. Three hours had passed, when Toby had the call at $100 to $70; but Toby's strength, after all, was rapidly giving out, and for the last half hour Paddy had great advantage in point of endurance. Both dogs were terribly chawed up, but Toby suffered the worst punishment. At length Toby became so greatly enfeebled that he could hardly drag himself over the sawdust. Paddy was still comparatively fresh. Toby's owner gave up the fight, and a few minutes after the vanquished dog died in a fit.

ANOTHER CHURCH ROW

In New York—A Fellow Who Owns a Church and Will Have a Preacher of His Own.

A Seemingly Worthy Man Chucked Out to Make Room for United States Parson Newman.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Francis A. Palmer, president of the National Broadway bank and owner, to the amount of $75,000, of the Union Tabernacle, on Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, has dismissed the pastor of that church, and now the entire congregation have gone out with the pastor, Rev. George J. Mingings, and together they are looking for another edifice wherein to worship. Matters went on satisfactorily till last Monday, when Mr. Mingings received a letter of dismissal from Palmer. His congregation met Wednesday evening, six hundred strong, after prayer-meeting, and unanimously demurred to Palmer's action. The congregation became impressed with the idea that Palmer wanted a preacher of popular attraction, and it was said he had his eye on Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman.

A reporter called on the reverend gentleman and asked: "Has Mr. Palmer engaged you to take pastoral charge of his Union Tabernacle?"

Dr. Newman slowly and emphatically replied: "I have made no engagement with Mr. Palmer, whom I esteem very highly as one of the christian philanthropists of our city."

"Has he approached you with overtures to that end?"

"There are some questions not to be answered immediately (smiling). I am not the rival of Mr. Mingings."

Mr. Palmer was asked by the reporter: "Will you say whether you have made overtures to Rev. Dr. Newman to become pastor of the Union Tabernacle?"

"We have not met or talked on the subject at all. Some of his friends have broached the matter to me. I regard him very highly and would be pleased if he or some other man like him would respond to the call of the Union Tabernacle, moved by the spirit.

Mr. Mingings says: "My church was designed for the great middle swath of the people. The rich have fine churches and the poor the mission. There is a middle class—not well off, not dependently poor, but sensitive and proud-spirited. To them we said: 'Come with us and pay what you can afford.'"

"What did you call it for classification?"

"Undenominational, unsectarian form of worship. That is usual among dissenters—singing, prayer, scripture-reading and sermons. We had people from all Protestant denominations."

"Did Mr. Palmer say why he discharged you?"

"No; except that he thought it would be better to have another pastor; he is a calm, cool man of business; he engaged, therefore he had a right to dismiss me. There are no feelings against him. He sent in the notice of my dismissal last Monday, but said I would receive my salary to the end of the year, April 4th. He wanted me to have vacation, but I did not desire it."

A BLIZZARD BLOCKADE

Again Obstructs the Principal Railways of the Northwest.

CHICAGO, February 18.—The snow which began last evening continued all night at a very even rate, and at 6 o'clock this morning there was seven inches on the ground in the city. The signal service report shows that the storm commenced in northern Texas, where there was heavy rain, and traveled northward rapidly. At Indianapolis the rainfall amounted to 85-100 of an inch. At this point, reducing the snow to waterfall, 62-100. The snow in Illinois, as far west as Mendota, was seven inches deep, and from west from there to the Mississippi it gradually increased to fifteen inches. In Iowa the fall was less. There has been a great delay on railroads; many freight trains were abandoned and all were greatly delayed on the Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Baltimore and Ohio. The delay in mail and passenger trains is from two to ten hours; but other eastern lines are more nearly on time, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne being notably prompt. Of the western trains none are on time, but they are actively working to clear the tracks, and hope to have the track open to-night. The Chicago and Northwestern and the Milwaukee and St. Paul alone report no delays, and only local delays along the lines. No accidents are reported in any quarter.

A Bad Girl with a Pistol.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Dispatches report that Belle Nichols, the keeper of a baguio in Muncie, Indiana, night before last in defending her door against Bill Wart and Lou Sutton, both drunk, discharged seven chambers of a twenty-two caliber pistol at the assailants. Six balls took effect in the person of Sutton, several of them in his face. He is supposed to be mortally wounded. Wart got one ball in the cheek. The shooting was at close range, and most of the balls that lodged in Sutton's head and face were fired through his hands, which he used to shield his head. The assailants withdrew.

A COUGH, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed part, allaying inflamation, give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh and the Throat Troubles which singers and public speakers are subject to. Sold at 25c a box everywhere.

Kicking Like a Texas Steer.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—Morgan Boland, the deposed vice-president of the board of police commissioners, makes a vig