THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1885. VOL. XLV--NO. 217

THE Emperor William notifies his cousin, Col. Alfonso of the Uhlans, and also King of Spain, that he will get up and leave the Caroline Islands the moment he (Alfonso) can make his sovereignty effective. What this means, if it does not mean a row, it would be difficult to say.

THERE is a rumor going the rounds that Alley of Boston and Bob Ingersoll have arranged to "leave" Dorsey. They have "played" him for all he was worth to them. They have squeezed the rag and now propose to throw it aside. But those who know Dorsey do not believe this. They think him quite equal to Alley with "Infidel Bob" thrown in.

AS OUR government is responsible under the third section of the treaty with China for the lives and property of subjects of the Celestial empire, it is more than likely a heavy bill of costs will be the result of the murders perpetrated by the Wyoming mob the other day. It was a genuine dance of death, for which Uncle Sam will have to pay the piper.

RUSSIA and England have at last reached a conclusion as to the Afghanistan affair that is quite satisfactory to both powers, and must be to the Afghans, since they are permitted to fix the limits of their own boundary. This will lull John Bull into another season of stupid security as to his Indian possessions, until the Russians, as they will, find a pretext for taking possession of Herat.

IT appears that the undertakers of Macon, Ga., have not a dead sure thing of it in their business. Competition is so close they have been compelled to reduce the hire of carriages to $3 a trip. What they ought to do is to arrange a schedule of rates for burying, grading prices from the millionaire to the pauper, supplying mourners and attendants when necessary. A large and expensive funeral is supposed to furnish evidence of the high standing of the defunct.

THE storm which blew with such terrific force on Tuesday in the vicinity of Washington Court-House, O., was even more destructive than the dispatches published in the APPEAL yesterday indicated. More than 300 persons were injured and the destruction of property was very great. At other points the wind was only less severe in the damage it inflicted, but it is feared in Milwaukee that when all the news is gathered that should reach us lives and vessels on Lake Michigan will be appalling, as old sailors say it was the severest storm ever known in that part of the country.

THE seventh annual exhibition of the Kerrville Agricultural Association, which is to take place on the 13th of October and continue four days, promises to be as great a success as any of its predecessors. The managers are as enthusiastic as ever, and the people of the neighborhood are fixed in their purpose to support and sustain it liberally. The prizes offered are on a generous scale, and are so distributed as to meet the expectations of all classes of intending exhibitors, including the farmer's wife. Every farmer in Shelby county ought to be represented at this fair by the best exhibit they can make of products of the land, the dairy, the stable or the barn.

MRS. MARK PATTISON, the plucky woman who as the fiance of Sir Charles Dilke, went to his assistance the moment the Crawford scandal came to light, was Emelia Frances, daughter of the late Col. Strong of the Madras army. She is noted as an author and artist, having been for years the fine art critic of *The Academy* (London), and having contributed to the *Bibliotheque Internationale de l'Art* a French monograph on Claude. She has contributed freely, also, to other periodicals; published, in 1879, an important two-volume work on *The Renaissance of Art in France*, and was prominently connected with the establishment of Somerville Hall, Oxford. She was married to the late Rev. Mr. Pattison in 1862.

GEN. SHERMAN, before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which met at Chicago yesterday, made a speech which was mainly devoted to his friend and former commander, Gen. Grant. He tells the story of the early part of the great soldier's career and places him in a new light before the world as bearing injustice with almost slavish humility, making no moan, as if confident of his destiny and sure of the ultimate ascendancy of his star. Gen. Halleck comes in for merited and severe criticism, especially for the dispersal of a large army assembled at great expense to achieve the coup that was to destroy the Confederate army under Beauregard and Bragg. The unselfish devotion of Sherman to his comrade and friend was never more apparent than in this speech, in which he sinks himself almost out of sight in his anxiety to increase, if that were possible, the reputation of the man whose death the whole nation still mourns.

IT is an old saying that if you scratch a Russian you will find a Tartar. So with the average Englishman. He may be ever so liberal, even radical, but where Ireland is concerned you will find him a Tory. He will admit the necessity and justice of Canada and Australia legislating for themselves, but he cannot see any justice in Ireland's legislating for herself. Clifford Lloyd, who was Earl Spencer's roving commissioner to do pretty much as he pleased with the lives and property of the Irish people, admits that the present system of government in that country is a cruel wrong and a crying injustice, but his only remedy for it is to abolish the Lord Lieutenancy, and give the Irish the control of their county affairs by granting them county governments. This is good so far as it goes, and does not show Mr. Lloyd's intelligence credit. But why not go the step further, and grant the Irish people self-government? If they are capable of managing their county affairs in particular, why not their national affairs in general?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, who is now the acknowledged leader of the English Radicals, in a speech made at Warrington yesterday, provisionally declared his independence of the Liberals and his opposition to Parnell's programme of legislative independence for Ireland, which he holds would, if granted, lead to the disruption and ruin of the British empire. We have heard of this disruption before, and at every effort made in behalf of the liberty of the people of either of the three kingdoms. When the Chartists, thirty-five years ago, urged the very schemes of franchise and independence that Gladstone has since carried through Parliament they were arrested, tried and imprisoned, many of them being transported across the seas as traitors to "king and country." But notwithstanding this severity the reforms they contended for were won one by one and the empire is stronger than ever. So it will be in Parnell's case. He will achieve success and live in history as his country's savior. He will live to see the reasonable and sensible plan of federative government established suggested by Gladstone in one of his more liberal moodes, which will provide a separate Parliament for each of the three kingdoms, for Wales and for the Channel islands, to legislate as our State Legislatures do for domestic affairs, with an imperial Parliament to provide for such matters as are by the constitution committed to the government at Washington. The mills of the gods grind slowly.

FEARFUL CYCLONE.

Frightful Results of a Cyclone's Passage Through Ohio and Wisconsin Tuesday Night.

The Prosperous Town of Washington Court-House, O., Almost Wiped Out of Existence.

Similar Results at Other Points—Partial Lists of Killed and Injured at Various Points.

CINCINNATI, O., September 9.—Reports from various parts of Ohio and Indiana show that yesterday's storm, which devastated Washington Court-House, was widespread. In Miami county, O., its course was due east. At Coleville, in that county, two barns were blown down, and the dwelling of Mr. Winterstein was carried around and one side and end blown away. Three members of the family are seriously hurt. On the other side of the Miami river a grain-house was blown away and Berry & Ramsey's frame house was blown from its foundation and wrecked. The path of the storm was from forty rods to a half mile wide. At Cambridge City, Ind., M. Shanks's house was blown down and Mrs. Shanks was injured. At Dublin several houses were wrecked. At Seymour, Ind., and at Napoleon, O., much damage is reported, but no lives lost.

AT WASHINGTON COURT-HOUSE, O.

The Town Almost Completely Demolished—Five Persons Killed, and Over Three Hundred Injured

WASHINGTON COURT-HOUSE, O., September 9.—The cyclone which came upon this town last evening at 8 o'clock almost completely demolished it. Not a single store out of forty facing the central square is left intact, and the majority of them are leveled. About 200 residences are destroyed and the street so filled with debris that it is almost impossible to pass. Sheriff Rankin ordered out the militia, which took charge and helped to get order out of chaos. All the gas went out when the storm came, and as the works were destroyed, bonfires had to be built in the streets to give light for the searchers. The total known to be dead is five, and about fifty injured. One of the latter of these was the manager of the telephone exchange, who was hurled across the street and had one arm and one leg and collar-bone broken. Some houses were lifted up and carried bodily several hundred feet and then dashed to the ground with terrific force. The shattered fragments were then whirled in some instances a quarter of a mile. A relief committee is at work and all houses not destroyed are thrown open to the homeless. Farmers are coming in by dozens, bringing food and bedding. Every hotel, bank, church and business house in the town is ruined. The utmost desolation prevails. People coming in report finding debris ten miles from town.

LATER AND MORE COMPLETE DETAILS.

CINCINNATI, O., September 9.—Washington Court-House, the scene of one of the most disastrous visitations by the elements last night, is the county seat of Fayette county. It has had a most extraordinary business growth within the past fifteen years, and being the center of a rich agricultural district, with excellent railroad facilities, had grown to be a business place of considerable importance. Its residents had beautified the town with tasteful dwellings, and its recent yet completed court-house was one of the best in the State. To-day this prosperous town is a mass of ruins. Last night's experience of its inhabitants has no parallel in the experience of any town in Ohio. A heavy rain fall began about 8 o'clock last night. That and the darkness drove everybody into shelter, so that while there are some who say they saw the first indications of the wind, it does not seem possible that there could have been much observation of the heavens. Shortly after the rain began the wind came with a terrifying sound. Its work was almost instantaneous. People say it was over in two minutes, but nobody could take note of time in such in a fearful experience. The fierce roaring of the tender tornado, the crashing of broken and falling buildings, the sharp flashes of lightning, the rolling thunder and the pitless rain combined to produce sensations of the most horrifying character. The two minutes of this startling experience was followed by a new feeling among the scattered and terrified survivors, more sickening than that through which they had passed. It was the uncertainty of the fate of friends and relatives. All who escaped alive felt sure that many lives were sacrificed, but in the fierceness of the storm had passed and men could communicate with each other it was found that all were in darkness. The gas works had been destroyed and all the street lights went out. Only by the lighting flashes were the frightened people able to catch glimpses of the desolation that had wrecked their little city. Friends called for friends, and as answers came the first shock of dread was relieved. The number of deaths was miraculously small. The next duty was to search for the imprisoned and wounded. In this there was a prompt and whole-hearted effort. Bonfires were lighted and torches improvised, and wherever cries were heard ready aid was given. More than that, the debris was overturned to see if any more dead could be found. With cheerful welcome the doors of such houses as were not destoyed were opened for the houseless ones driven into the rain. In many cases these were utterly bereft of all their household goods. The night was a fearful one, but it was full of helpful work for the stronger. The sheriff called to aid the militia to act as guard over the exposed stocks of all the business houses, for they were all broken or destroyed, and prowling thieves were not wanting, even in the first hour of the city's misfortune. Of course, their number grew to-day, when the crowds of visitors poured in. With daylight came a most disheartening spectacle. The fair town of yesterday lay torn and wrecked in disordered heaps, the streets well-nigh impassable from the trees and parts of houses cast into them. Worst of all was the sight of the poor, who had lost all, and had no place to lay their heads. They wandered hopelessly about as if they were strangers. Of course the poor in whose houses were not ruined are doing all they can for their unfortunate fellow-sufferers, but the farmers soon began to pour into town, drawn by curiosity, but at the same time bringing with them substantial aid for the desitute. Before the day ended the council had taken formal action by organizing a relief committee, and by night much can be done toward preventing actual privation. The great wonder is that more lives were not lost. In the Odd Fellows' hall forty members were gathered at a meeting in the second story when the storm came. The building was literally thrown down and yet no one was injured. Thirty-one went down with the ruins and escaped, while nine clung to the walls of an adjoining block and were rescued by ladders.

Condition of the Injured—Tidings from Other Points.

CINCINNATI, O., September 9.—A Washington Court-House special to the *Commercial-Gazette* says that Herbert Haggart, a telephone operator, died at 9 o'clock tonight, and that many of the injured will die within a week. Gov. Hoadly was present to-day and subscribed $100 for their relief. He returned to Columbus saying he would issue an appeal to-night to the people of Ohio for the aid of the sufferers. Ex-Senator John Little estimates that the loss from the storm in Washington and vicinity will not fall short of $1,000,000. It is estimated that 25,000 visitors were present in Washington to-day. Other specials to the *Commercial Gazette* report the damages as follows: Lancaster, O., says the Huron building at the Reform Farm was unroofed; Circleville says that city escaped, but that a schoolhouse and barn in the country south were demolished; Lebanon, O., reports a few houses unroof d in the country; Dublin, Ind., reports severe damage in that vicinity, no less than twelve houses being demolished without loss of life.

Another Report.

CINCINNATI, O, September 9.—The *Commercial-Gazette's* special says: People were not frightened until they heard the rattle of signs threshing in the terrific storm. It kept getting worse and worse until the largest and most substantial brick and stone structures of the city heaved to and fro at the mercy of the steadily increasing gale. Bricks and beams, roofs, fences and almost every conceivable thing that could possibly be wrenched loose flew through the air, scattering death and destruction everywhere. For eight long minutes the disastrous work went on. Music Hall was filled with people attending the Salvation Army meeting, and as a portion of the roof and ceiling fell in a disastrous panic and stampede was prevented with the greatest difficulty. The list of killed has already been sent, and no others have been found. Among the seriously wounded are Mrs. W. P. Irving, badly injured; B. Hess, wounded on the head; Milton Hyer, back injured; James Snapp, struck by a falling telegraph pole; Mrs. W. Thorp, blown across the street and badly injured; Miss Lulu Clifton, lower portion of body crushed; Herbert Taggart, badly crushed; Charles Mercer, badly injured; Mrs. James Beach, Miss Sheely. Among the incidents of the disaster was the blowing of the house of W. Thorp entirely to pieces, or out of sight. The three occupants were dropped across the street, with only Mrs. Thorp severely bruised. The others had but slight hurts. The house cannot be found.

Proffered Assistance from Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, September 9.—As soon as the news of the disaster at Washington Court-House, O., reached here telegrams were sent to that town offering aid if needed, in recognition of the sympathy extended to Charleston in her trouble.

AT CIRCLEVILLE, O.

A Similar Story of Devastation.

CINCINNATI, O., September 9.—Advices from Circleville, O., are that last night a tornado passed through the county a few miles south of that place uncovering houses and blowing down fences and trees. A very heavy rain fell. News from Washington Court-House is difficult to obtain. Telegraph wires were blown down in all directions. Not a word has been received from there at 12:30 p.m.

ADDITIONAL.

CINCINNATI, O., September 9.—The *Times-Star's* Washington Court-House special says: Mrs. Mollie Jones, Edith Floyd, Ella Forsha, Jennie Forsha and Flora Carr were killed; Herbert Taggart, James Jackson and John Van Fett are supposed to be fatally wounded. Fully 300 persons were hurt—too many to make it practicable to give names. The loss will exceed $1,000,000. The committee appointed a relief committee and the militia are guarding the stores, whose contents are all exposed.

AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Hardest Blow Ever Experienced—Serious Disasters Feared on the Lake.

MILWAUKEE, September 9.—The gale of last night still continues, the wind blowing from the northeast at the rate of twenty miles per hour. Old vesselmen declare the blow to be the most severe experienced in a great many years, and express grave fears of serious lake disasters should it continue much longer. No wrecks have been reported to-day up to the present hour, 1 o'clock p.m.

TWO DE-PERADOES,

Who Have Been the Terror of a Large Texas Community, Made to Bite the Dust.

GALVESTON, September 9.—A special to the *News* from Gainesville, Tex., says: At about 12 o'clock Monday night a wagon arrived in this city with the dead bodies of Jim and Pink Lee, the notorious desperadoes and outlaws who for two years past were the terror of the people of Delaware Bend and Cook county. Their plan of operations was to steal cattle on this side and drive them across the Red river into Indian Territory, where the three Lee boys had a ranch. Last April while John and Henry Lee, the reputed largest cattle owners of this county, with two officers, one a deputy United States marshal, were on a searching expedition in the Chickasaw Nation for cattle bearing the Roff brand, they came upon the stronghold of the Lee gang and bravely approached the stockade to arrest the cattle-thieves. The desperados fired upon them through the port-holes of their fortifications,

KILLING BOTH THE ROFFS

and the two officers, whose bodies lay exposed for several days, and were partially eaten by hogs. Since then large rewards have been offered for the capture of the Lees, dead or alive. Bill Lee, together with two members of the gang named Stein, were captured in May and taken to Fort Smith, Ark., for trial before the United States Court. All efforts to locate and capture Jim and Pink Lee proved unavailing until Monday evening. Many detectives have at various times worked on the case in the hope of securing the rewards which aggregate $7,000. Yesterday Detective Heck Thomas of Fort Worth, learned that the Lee brothers were somewhere in the vicinity of Dexter, a small village of this county, and taking two officers, named James Taylor and James Settles, with him, he started out in search of the desperadoes. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the officers came upon the outlaws on John Washington's ranch, where there were cutting a pasture fence. The officers dismounted and crept to within forty yards of the brothers and

COMMENCED THEIR DEATH-DEALING.

For answer the outlaws opened fire on the officers, which the latter returned with their Winchesters, killing Pink Lee and wounding Jim in the arm and side. The latter fell, but continued to fire, discharging as many as ten shots at the officers before he was killed. Thousands of people have viewed the remains yesterday. The faces of the dead outlaws show them to have been ignorant and brutal. Jim and Bill Lee were leaders of a gang of about twenty thieves. They are said to have committed over forty cold-blooded murders within the past two years. No band of desperadoes and thieves ever infested the Red river country who were more terrible to the honest women than the Lee gang. The coroner held an inquest on the bodies, the being thought necessary to secure the reward to the officers.

THE REGATTA.

The Damages to the Puritan and Genesta All Repaired—The Puritan's Commander's Statement.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The New York Yacht Club, at a special meeting, decided that the international yacht races should be sailed September 11th, 14th and 16th. The Puritan's new mainsail, the gift of her mainsail early this morning. By 3 o'clock a sailmaker had repaired the rent made by the Genesta's bowsprit. The latter's new bowsprit was finished early in the day and was taken on board the outer at once, and by 6 o'clock to-night was in place and the yacht ready for Friday's race. The new spar is of yellow pine, weighing 250 pounds more than the old one. Capt. Carter says to-day that he tried to avoid an accident, while Capt. Crocker of the Puritan says that he never left his wheel, and had no intention of sharp practice, that he found himself in close quarters, tried to get a way clear, and failed by about a foot. Sir Reed Sutton, in a letter to Mr. Forbes to-day, acknowledged his letter of apology, but politely declined all aid. The Puritan's owners will pay for such trifling damage.

The City Council Regulating the Cotton Buyers, Who Kick Upon Principle.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HELENA, September 9.—The City Council of Helena last night passed an ordinance prohibiting the cotton buyers of Helena from docking cotton four pounds per bale, as has heretofore been customary with this market, and reducing the docks to two pounds. The cotton men say that with them it practically makes no difference, but they object to the City Council dictating to them what they shall do in their business. The question is one that has been thoroughly agitated by farmers throughout this section, and has been instrumental to a certain extent in diverting considerable cotton from this market.

The Irish Catholic National Benevolent Association.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Delegates to the seventeenth annual convention of the Irish Catholic National Benevolent Union met here to-day. Various committees were appointed. It is proposed to appoint a committee to confer with the German Catholic Benevolent Association, now in session, with a view of effecting a union of the two organizations.

Preparations for the Meeting of the American Bankers' Association.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The arrangements are nearly completed for the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association at Chicago September 23d. Meetings have been held during the week at Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo and at several Western cities to suggest and mature preliminary arrangements.

Louisville Cement.

PREPARE FOR FLOOD.

Foundations, cellar walls and buildings subject to overflow should be constructed with Louisville Cement. It is the standard.

GEN. SHERMAN,

Before His Surviving Comrades of the Army of the Tennessee, Delivers a Eulogy Upon His

Old Commander and Friend, the Late Gen. U. S. Grant, in the Course of Which He

Tells the Story of His Ill Treatment by Halleck, and of the Latter's Failure.

CHICAGO, September 9.—The eighteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee began here to-day. A business meeting occurred this forenoon, when about 200 officers and members of the order were present. Gen. William T. Sherman, president of the society, was in the chair. On the stage with him were Gen. Logan, Gov. Oglesby, Marshal Sherman and Fletcher. In the body of the audience were Gen. Belknap, John B. Sanborn, M. M. Bone, Clinton B. Fisk, Hickenlooper, Force and others. The secretary reported that four members had died during the year, namely: Gen. U. S. Grant, Col. D. N. Welch, Capt. John E. Jones and Maj. Josiah Barber. A resolution was adopted authorizing the secretary to sell copies of the printed reports of the society comprised in four volumes to public libraries and other persons applying through members of the society. A committee of five was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions in view of the death of Gen. Grant, and his widow was elected a substitute member of the society. The widows of Gen. Craft J. Wright and Maj. Josiah Barber were also elected substitute members. After the appointment of committees to select officers and a place for meeting next year, the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. To-night adjourned dresses will be delivered by Gen. Sanborn, Gov. Oglesby and Gen. Sherman—the latter touching upon the career of Gen. Grant. A magnificent audience assembled at Central Music Hall to-night when the set orations of the occasion were delivered. The exercises were opened with prayer by Bishop Fallows, who was followed by Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, who delivered a glowing tribute to the deeds of the Army of the Tennessee. He was followed by Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, who spoke as follows:

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE—Again are we assembled in this good city of Chicago, pursuant to the resolution made at our last general reunion of August 13 14, 1884, at Lake Minnetonka. This is our eighteenth annual reunion. Though twenty eventful years have transpired since the date of our first meeting, I feel present to you the trite expression that our ranks are growing thinner, our hair whiter, and that the eyes which look up to me and which once kindled and flashed at the trumpet's sound now seem sad, as though envying the fate of those fine fellows whose gay and gallant spirits took their flight in the glorious days before mentioned, which we have come together to celebrate. Though in war death makes the battle-field his harvest, yet in peace he insidiously invades the most sacred premises, taking here the innocent babe, there the gentle, loving wife, again the youth in lusty manhood and the king on his throne. During our last reunion we had to record on the roll of members the very head and front, Gen. Ulysses Grant, the same whom in the cold winter of 1861-62 gathered together at Cairo, Ill., the fragments of an army and led them up the Tennessee river. The creator and father of the Army of the Tennessee took his final leave of earth at 8 o'clock in the morning of July 23, 1885, from Mount McGregor, a spur of the Alleghenies, in plain view of the historic battlefield of Saratoga. He had finished his life's work, and had bequeathed to the world his example. The lightning's flash carried the sad tidings to all parts of the civilized earth, and I doubt whether since the beginning there ever arose so spontaneous a wail of grief to bear testimony before high heaven that mankind had lost a kindred spirit and his country's chief citizen. We, his first war comrades, concede to the family their superior rights, but claim the next place in the grand procession of mourners. We were with him in his days of adversity as well as prosperity, and were as true to him as the needle to the pole. We shared with him the trials and tribulations, as well as labors and battles, of Fort Henry and Donelson, Corinth, Iuka and Vicksburg, where that transcendent and most valuable of all victories turned the universal gaze of our Government upon him as the "war star" in the West, which plainly foretold the man who had dispelled the cloud which "lowered on our house" and was to lead our country through the storm of 1865, and to the stable enduring prosperity of 1885. Hundreds, yea thousands, of busy brains and pens are now trying to comprehend and describe this man who did so much in so short a time, to trace the mysterious causes of this most wonderful career, and to account for known results. They look for some far-reaching combinations in the circular of the Postmaster-General. So far less than twenty postmasters have complied with the request. A large number of the planets exhibiting the name of the cities and towns where the special delivery service will be operated has been sent out to Presidential postmasters for distribution among business men. The postoffices throughout the country are being supplied with the special delivery stamps. In many cities these will be issued on the holidays, the being thought necessary to secure the reward to the officers.

THE REGATTA.

The Damages to the Puritan and Genesta All Repaired—The Puritan's Commander's Statement.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The New York Yacht Club, at a special meeting, decided that the international yacht races should be sailed September 11th, 14th and 16th. The Puritan's new mainsail, the gift of her mainsail early this morning. By 3 o'clock a sailmaker had repaired the rent made by the Genesta's bowsprit. The latter's new bowsprit was finished early in the day and was taken on board the outer at once, and by 6 o'clock to-night was in place and the yacht ready for Friday's race. The new spar is of yellow pine, weighing 250 pounds more than the old one. Capt. Carter says to-day that he tried to avoid an accident, while Capt. Crocker of the Puritan says that he never left his wheel, and had no intention of sharp practice, that he found himself in close quarters, tried to get a way clear, and failed by about a foot. Sir Reed Sutton, in a letter to Mr. Forbes to-day, acknowledged his letter of apology, but politely declined all aid. The Puritan's owners will pay for such trifling damage.

The City Council Regulating the Cotton Buyers, Who Kick Upon Principle.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HELENA, September 9.—The City Council of Helena last night passed an ordinance prohibiting the cotton buyers of Helena from docking cotton four pounds per bale, as has heretofore been customary with this market, and reducing the docks to two pounds. The cotton men say that with them it practically makes no difference, but they object to the City Council dictating to them what they shall do in their business. The question is one that has been thoroughly agitated by farmers throughout this section, and has been instrumental to a certain extent in diverting considerable cotton from this market.

The Irish Catholic National Benevolent Association.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Delegates to the seventeenth annual convention of the Irish Catholic National Benevolent Union met here to-day. Various committees were appointed. It is proposed to appoint a committee to confer with the German Catholic Benevolent Association, now in session, with a view of effecting a union of the two organizations.

Preparations for the Meeting of the American Bankers' Association.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The arrangements are nearly completed for the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association at Chicago September 23d. Meetings have been held during the week at Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo and at several Western cities to suggest and mature preliminary arrangements.

Louisville Cement.

PREPARE FOR FLOOD.

Foundations, cellar walls and buildings subject to overflow should be constructed with Louisville Cement. It is the standard.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The Bitterest Rate War Ever Experienced in Progress Between Two Prominent Roads.

Stockholders' Meeting of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Company—A New Directory.

Close of Important Negotiations Concerning the Union Pacific Company Involving Millions.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., September 9.—The bitterest rate war that has ever occurred between Southern railroads is now in progress, and to-day's developments bid fair to make it even more general and determined. The war was commenced two weeks ago by the Western and Atlantic railroad, which made a cut of 55 per cent. in Eastern rates out of Chattanooga. This cut was made on account of the rivalry existing between that line and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road. The cut was not met, and thereupon the Western and Atlantic officials announced that the low rates would be permanent, and at once the East Tennessee made a cut of 60 per cent. on Eastern business out of Atlanta, and the Richmond and Danville was brought into the fight. It is now thought that the Western and Atlantic railroad will open a ticket office in Knoxville and begin an indiscriminate cut to all Southern points. The Louisville and Nashville is being drawn into the fight, and all the Southern lines are becoming involved.

Important Negotiations Concerning the Union Pacific Continued.

BOSTON, September 9.—The important negotiations which for some time past have been quietly carried on between President Adams of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and representatives of certain leading Boston banking houses were concluded to-day. Under the agreement reached, the firms in question are to take a large amount of the bonds of the Union Pacific company, of various issues, paying cash therefor. Provision is also made for taking up $6,000,000 of outstanding floating securities of the company, as they mature, between now and the close of the year. None of the money thus furnished the company is for less than three years. It is understood, however, that a portion of the money, as soon as costs, can be paid off at an earlier period. The average rate of interest will be something less than 5 per cent. The company agrees for a certain length of time to place no more of its securities of the issues specified on the market, except at the request of the firms in question. This arrangement provides also for all the outstanding notes of the company and the balance of the floating debt, representing pay-rolls, non-accrued coupons and balances with other railroad companies. The whole transaction amounts to a sale of bonds and a loan or collateral. Exactly what the agreement between the syndicate was called to learned. Neither are the securities sold or pledged known, though it is presumed that they are St. Joseph and Western bonds, of which the company owns about $8,000,000

Stockholders' Meeting of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.

NASHVILLE, September 9.—The stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad met to-day and elected the following directors: J. W. Thomas, J. W. Sparks, A. H. Robinson, Thomas Hope, R. E. Jordan, E. H. Smith, T. W. Evans, G. A. Washington, E. Norton, A. S. Colyar, J. H. Inman, J. T. Rhea, J. G. Aydelott, E. B. Stahlman and G. M. Fogg. The directors met and elected J. W. Thomas president and general manager, R. C. Brandford treasurer, J. D. Maney comptroller, and R. C. Morris chief engineer. The report of the operations of the road for the past fiscal year have not been as satisfactory as expected on account of the unremunerative rates enforced by competitive lines. Had remunerative rates been secured the net earnings would have been as large as for any previous year. The gross earnings for the year of all lines operated—580 miles—were $2,240,718 98; operating expenses, $1,304,001 84; interest and taxes, $682,773 34; improvements, $58,401 39. The bonded debt to date is $8,898,000. No dividend was paid last year because it was deemed best to apply the net earnings to the reduction of the floating debt. If the last earnings, the dividend would have been divided among the shareholders 3 per cent. could have been paid upon the capital stock. The gross earnings were less than an average for the last twelve years, notwithstanding that by the construction of competitive lines the road has been deprived of a large share of through traffic, reducing the revenue from through freight over $300,000. The gross revenue has been maintained by the encouragement of local enterprises, and by the purchase and construction of branch roads, which act as feeders to the main line. This policy should continue. The total freight earnings were $1,270,841 71.

A FEW RED MEN

Inspire a Lively Activity in the Camps of the United States Army in the West.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—Gen. Crook has telegraphed the War Department from San Francisco, under date of September 6th, as follows: The commanding officer at Fort Bliss telegraphs on the 5th instant a dispatch received by courier from Lieut. Davis, from Ojo Alamo station, on the Mexican Central railroad, that, with a party of scouts, he was sent in advance of Capt. Crawford's command to follow the trail of the Indians, whose camp was attacked on the 7th by Lieut. Day. The trail he was following turned north, and he cut loose from Crawford's command, sending him word that he should pursue as rapidly as possible. The day before his dispatch was written (the date is not given) he met Mexican troops under Col Mesa, who informed him that two parties of Mexican troops were in pursuit in advance of him. Lieut. Davis, being entirely out of rations and his animals worn out, struck for the road. He states that he was furnished by ranchmen with rations, which he could not make last until he reached Fort Bliss. His scouts think that the Indians number twenty, nine of them bucks, and that they think that the Indians are making for the San Mateo mountains with the intention of going from there to the Mescalos agency. I have telegraphed Col. Bradley, asking if he can organize a force to clean out this party, and suggesting that he obtain the assistance of volunteers from the Mescalos agency.

POLITICAL.

The Closing Session of the State Prohibition Convention

SYRACUSE, September 9.—The Prohibition State Convention reassembled this morning. A State committee of one from each county was named. The Committee on Resolutions submitted a long series of resolutions affirming the license system, either low or high, as applied to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, is utterly wrong and vicious in principle and a crime against God and man; that low license, after a full and fair trial, has proved itself to be ineffective, inexpedient and indefensible; that high license, while creating a monopoly in iniquity, does not lessen the traffic or its evils. Experience with local prohibition has shown that State prohibition is the grandest and most effective form of local prohibition, and it has also been demonstrated that prohibitory enactments, to be effective must be national and directed against the manufacture and importation as well as the sale of liquors. Both of the old parties have publicly and notoriously failed to commit themselves to prohibition, and, having courted the favor of the liquor interests, men of all parties who seek prohibition must seek it elsewhere. A separate party, untrammeled by fear and asking no favor of the saloon-keeper, is an imperative necessity. We insist upon the faithful enforcement in every public school in the State of the law requiring instruction in regard to the effects of alcohol upon the human system; we declare the bitter persecution, the malignant misrepresentation, burning in effigy and petty annoyances and injuries to which many Prohibitionists were subjected after the last Presidential campaign were an outrage, a shame and disgrace to all who were engaged in or sympathized with them; we gratefully recognize the signal service rendered to the common cause by the Womens' Christian Temperance Union of the State and nation, and hold that justice and equity alike demand that the ballot should be given to woman, who suffers most from the evils of intemperance.

Recess was then taken until 2 o'clock p.m.

At the afternoon session H. Clay Bascom of Troy was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The Greenback-Labor Convention.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The convention of the National State Greenback Labor party met here to-day. Previous to the meeting of the convention the State committee held a stormy session over the question of admitting representatives from the Anti-Monopoly and Independent Citizens' parties to the convention. Discussion over the question was acrimonious and excited, and one of the committee men was ejected from the room. The question was not settled and was carried before the convention. Here a tempest arose over a motion to appoint a committee on credentials. Another pandemonium ensued, when Dr. Seeger, who represented the Anti-Monopoly party, withdrew his request for admission to the convention, and with his following left the room. After much turmoil the Committee on Platform was appointed, and the convention took a recess till evening.

Convention of the Anti-Monopoly Party.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The convention of the Anti-Monopoly party and the People's National party met in this city to-day and was presided over by Dr. Ferdinand Seegar. Among the delegates were Railroad Commissioner O'Donnell and Ex-State Senator John G. Boyd. The morning was devoted to organization and a discussion over the name of the party. Propositions were made to strike out all of present titles except the word "National." It was finally resolved to call the organization "The National Anti-Monopoly Party of the State of New York." Resolutions in favor of the Indianapolis platform and of hearty approval of the Saratoga platform were adopted. A committee was appointed to confer with other political bodies regarding the nomination of State officers.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the interests of the State should take immediate steps to prevent the amalgamation of the New York Central and West Shore roads under the guise of guarantee of bonds, that the proposed scheme was opposed to the best interests of the State creating those corporations, and that it was a barefaced attempt to enrich a hundred fold a millionaire at the expense of the industrious laboring classes of the State, and demanding the appeal of the civil service law.

LABOR.

Convention of Coal Miners at Indianapolis—The Miners in a Deplorable Condition.

Prices for Work Lower Than Ever Before—A National Organization to Be Formed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 9.—The National Convention of Coal Miners began its session in this city this morning with delegates from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, West Virginia and Iowa. The day was occupied chiefly with the preliminary work of organization. The convention was called to order by John McBride of Ohio. Dave McLaughlin of Illinois was chosen permanent chairman, J. D. Fleming of West Virginia was elected secretary and J. J. Sullivan of Ohio assistant secretary.

The afternoon session was occupied in hearing the reports of delegates on the condition of the miners in the sections which they represented. The reports indicated that in the mines of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, the miners are in a deplorable condition, the prices for work being lower than ever before known. The purpose of the convention is to form a national organization with the object of advancing rates and bettering the condition of the miners generally. The session will continue through to-morrow and probably the next day, when a permanent organization of united action will be agreed upon. To-night the miners were addressed by Thomas Armstrong of Pennsylvania.

THE NAIL-MAKERS

Composing the Western Association Take a Bold Stand against the Strikers.

CINCINNATI, O., September 9.—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Nail Association was held here to-day. There were representatives present from the following mills: Bellaire Nail Works, Bellaire; Shiverick, Bros. & Co., Chess, Cook & Co., Shoenberger & Co., Zug & Co., of Pittsburg; Riverside Iron Works, Lanelle Iron Works, Wheeling Nail Company, Wheeling Iron and Nail Company, Benwood Iron Works, Laughlin Nail Company, Junction Iron Company, of Wheeling; Belmont Iron Works, Bellaire; Ohio Valley Nail Company, Ironton, O.; Sharon Iron Company, P. L. Kimberly & Co., of Sharon, Pa.; Bellaire Nail Works of Bellaire, O.; Jefferson Iron Works, Steubenville, O.; Norton Iron Works of Ashland, Ky.; Hanna Nail and Iron and Nail Company of Terre Haute, Ind.; Etna Iron Works of Newcastle, Pa.; Niles Iron and Nail Company of Niles, O.; Standard Iron and Nail Company of Clifton, W. Va.; Calumet Iron and Steel Company of Chicago; Western Nail Company of Joliet, Ill.; Spaulding Iron Company of Brilliant, O.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deprecate the acts of violence on the part of the discharged and striking workmen in certain localities, and the threats that have been made elsewhere against the workmen engaged in our mills under the manufacturers' scale. We therefore renew our pledge to the workmen now in or who may hereafter be in our employ to stand by and sustain them in their several positions.

Resolved, That believing the prices fixed by the manufacturers to be fair and liberal toward the workmen, we will adhere to those prices and not operate our mills on any other basis, having the assurance that these prices will be accepted by all fair-minded and liberal men who desire the welfare and prosperity of their several communities.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the $2 25 price of nails with the usual discounts.

Adjourned to meet in Cincinnati the second Wednesday in October.

STRIKES.

A Strike in the Jute Mills at Dundee, Scotland, Ended.

DUNDEE, September 9.—The strike of the 10,000 operatives in the jute mills here has ended in favor of the employers.

No Trains Running on the Lackawanna and Pittsburg.

OLEAN, N. Y., September 9.—The strike on the Lackawanna and Pittsburg road still continues and no trains are running. The men were offered part of their back pay, but refused it. The company is six months in arrears to its employes.

A Railway Superintendent Yields to the Demands of His Switchmen.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 9.—The strike of the switchmen in the yards of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road was ended at noon to-day, the division superintendent conceding that the demands of the men were just and acceding to them.

LYONS Tasteless Syrup