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Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and, with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: To the Editor of The Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FRIDAY : : NOVEMBER 13, 1885

THE COLORED VOTERS DISSATISFIED.

It is evident that the Southern whites in the end will become the steadfast friends of the colored people—friends on whom the blacks will lean, not only in misfortune but in the maintenance of their civil and political rights. The negro was enfranchised, armed with the ballot, not to protect the rights he had acquired, but to elect white Republicans to office and to augment the Republican majority in Congress and the Republican vote in the Electoral College. The whites, having triumphed in the South in spite of the negro, whose enfranchisement has added to the strength of the Democrats, the Republicans boldly proclaim that the blacks must be robbed of the ballot, because, forsooth, the count of their vote in the electoral college elected Cleveland President of the United States. Such a damnable proposition shows that the Republicans care nothing for the negro only so far as they can use him for selfish purposes. If the Democrats were to propose to disfranchise the Germans of the North because their vote increases the strength of the Republicans in Congress and in the electoral count, there would be a howl of indignation. The Irish vote in the South is cast for the Democracy, but the Northern Republicans do not propose to disfranchise the Irish. But the negro, having failed to subserve the purposes for which he was enfranchised, and there being no negro vote in the North to offend, it is boldly proposed to rob him of his ballot. Things have come to a pretty pass when a race is to be disfranchised because its enfranchisement does not work to the advantage of a political party. The shameful proposition of Blaine and Sherman to degrade the colored people by depriving them of the ballot for no fault of their own is an outrage upon the blacks, and in future elections they will resent the insult. A special dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore Sun says:

The announcement that Senator Sherman of the purpose of the Republican party to insist upon the disfranchisement of the colored voters of the South, unless their votes are all credited to the Republican party, is having an effect most probably not at all foreseen by Mr. Sherman. This new Republican policy, as outlined by Mr. Sherman, has attracted the earnest attention of representative colored men here who are in communication with the leaders of their race in the South. They say that the increased Democratic majority in Virginia and the carrying of Republican counties in Southern Maryland by the Democrats are due in no small degree to this threat of Senator Sherman. They are indignant that they are put in the attitude of the chattels of the Republican party, and express the belief that Mr. Sherman, by this declaration of his, has done more to divide the colored vote than all other causes combined since the date of enfranchisement.

The Appeal, speaking for the Southern whites, tells the negro that he shall not be disfranchised merely because the Republicans are disappointed in the uses for which he was given the ballot. This monstrous proposition, for such a monstrous reason, cannot be accomplished without revolution and bloodshed. The Southern whites and the National Democracy opposed negro enfranchisement on original question, for reasons then given. But when they acquiesced in the reconstruction acts, pledged themselves to submit to accomplished facts and the results of the war, they did so in good faith, and will oppose the reopening of the reconstruction acts with the view of disfranchising the negro. It is easy to enfranchise a race, but difficult to disfranchise a race or class. Such a thing cannot be done without revolution, and if the blacks should revolt at such an outrage they would find the rebels and the whites at their back, protecting them in the rights which for selfish purposes aspirants for office would rob them. Revolutions never go backward, and there will be no retrogression in the revolution which freed the negro and invested him with the ballot. Our government will lapse back into chaos and anarchy if it becomes the policy of parties to make the right of suffrage depend upon the use which parties can make of the enfranchised race. The Republicans will not be permitted by the Democrats by the solid, united white strength of the South, to accomplish what Sherman proposes, because negro enfranchisement has not only ceased to serve Republicans, but has been turned against them to such an extent as to elect a Democratic President. The Republicans can never regain power by depriving colored people of the privilege which was conferred upon them, not for the benefit of the negro, but to secure a solid South for the Republican party. It is not only silly but infamous for the Republicans to talk about depriving the colored people of the right of suffrage. They might as well talk about returning him to slavery, and this Blaine and Sherman would do to promote their Presidential aspirations. The Southern people once owned the negroes as their slaves, and since the Republican party cannot own them as its slaves, it would deprive them of their liberty, make them slaves without a master. We tell the colored people that they are secure in their right to vote. If the Republican proposition to disfranchise them was made an issue before the people, every Southern State would cast a solid vote against it. The negro is as secure in his right to vote as he is in his freedom.

THE TORIES AND THE CHURCH.

The abstract of Mr. Gladstone's Edinburgh speech, published in the Appeal yesterday, taken in connection with other matters in agitation in English politics, throws a light upon the struggle now going on between democratic Liberal and aristocratic Tory that is to reach its crisis at the coming election. Among the many candidates offering at an election where 2,000,000 new voters will exercise their privilege for the first time, there are some who give prominence to subjects not yet generally taken up by the Liberals, although it is well understood that when such subjects of immediate moment—such as the land laws, for instance—are disposed of, they will be. The effect of mentioning the separation of church and state by a candidate here and there was not likely to bring on any present agitation of that matter in Parliament, but the Tories thought they saw in it a good election cry. Their speakers began most vehemently to denounce what they called an attack upon religion, under guise of separating the things of the church from those of the state. The church clergy—for a long time back reckoned the most efficient of the Tory election agents, as they are to be found in every parish of every town and county—took up the cry of "religion attacked and the church in danger," and bishop and priest are to-day using language so unmeasured in its vituperation that even their principal church organ, the London *Spectator*, has uttered words of remonstrance and warning to bishops, priests and deacons. The bishop of Petersborough, one of the church's foremost orators, denounces all who are for separation of church and state as guilty of imprudence and malignant ingenuity—producers of a crop of future schisms. The Bishop of Winchester denounces the attempt at disestablishment as a great national sin. The Bishop of Durham declares it to be a national crime, "a wholesale alienation of property, a disregard of personal and corporate rights, and such a violation of all the most sacred associations and feelings as would leave England a 'lacerated and bleeding mass.'" While this is done by the clergy, the Tory election speakers are calling upon all who do not sympathize with these horrible things, but have a regard for morals and religion, to vote in defense of the church whatever their opinions may be, and regardless of any other subject of national politics. The Baptists, Congregationalists and others who dissent from the church, while acknowledging that the clergy are more active than formerly, object that the activity is in behalf of "sacerdotalism," not of Christianity, and the backing of the church by Roman Catholich bishops and priests adds to their objection to church injustice and church ritualism. They have not shown a disposition to make the subject a present question, however; the excessive agitation of the question that has most unexpectedly arisen has come from the manner in which the Tories have seized upon it as "an election cry." In doing this they, and the short-sighted clergy who are helping them, have done sad work for their church. Instead of the quiet way in which the people were regarding church matters, they have aroused excitement and provoked discussion, and the immense wealth of the church, how that wealth was acquired, the persecutions of Wesley and the quakers and dissenters generally, the arrogance of church officials, and the claims of the clergy, to "lord it over God's heritage," are all aroused by Tory and church impolicy, and the result will be that the church will be separated from the state years earlier than it would have been, by the shortsighted tactics of its supporters Once more the old Latin proverb holds good, "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

GRAPE CULTURE.

If there is a supereminent point, overtopping all others, for Southern consideration, it is that of forsaking the old Southern routine of "all cotton" and growing a variety of products. To learn what article will prove most valuable and productive is very desirable at this period of transition, and the Alabama Department of Agriculture has made a useful contribution toward this desirable kind of knowledge by publishing a thoroughly interesting pamphlet upon grape culture in the South, from the pen of the Hon. James E Saunders of Lawrence county, Ala. From that work we learn that there is no special soil for the grape. Within the climate allotted to it by nature "there is no fruit that is so much of a cosmopolite. Provided water does not stagnate about its roots it is not choice as to the character of soil." In the South, without excessive heat there is a long season for the grape to mature, having many difficulties to contend with. Prof. Maury pronounced the natural irrigation of the Mississippi unsurpassed, and the native varieties of grapes and their crosses prosper in it so well that when the French vineyards were ravaged by phylloxera, resource was gladly had to them to replenish those vineyards. The perusal of French works shows the excellence of our climate, for we are not driven to the use of sulphur to keep off mildew, as the French do. Plant the rows seven feet apart, tend them as corn is tended, and they will do well. Mr. Saunders gives directions for pruning, for selecting good qualities, and for making wine. His remarks upon fermentation especially deserve attention. The culture of the grape, he says, fits in well with that of cotton, as the vintage begins about the time that crop is laid by. The towns will prove good customers at satisfactory price for good fruit put on the markets in neat order, and the pamphlet shows how this is to be done The grower's family will be benefited by using the wholesome fruit, and good, unadulterated wine is the best friend to temperance. If in the North, with frosts early and late, money can be made from grapes, what may not be looked for in the South? Much money is now made annually by shipping Southern fruit North; well matured grapes would be a profitable addition, taking the fine bunches. What the market did not take would pay well in the shape of wine.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A Family Blown Up with a Dynamite Cartridge.

Milwaukee, Wis., November 12.—Particulars have just been received of a distressing accident which occurred near the little village of Rockfield, twenty-six miles north of this city, this morning. The little four-year-old daughter of Jacob Dhein, a lime burner and stone quarrier, innocently picked up a large dynamite cartridge used for heavy blasting and threw it into the kitchen stove. A terrific explosion followed, shattering the house, killing the little girl, fatally injuring Mrs. Dhein and seriously mutilating other members of the family. The child's head and arm were torn from the body, its head being found quite a distance from the house, attached to a portion of the family dog's head, the animal having stood by the little one's side at the time of the explosion. The mother had both limbs broken and her body frightfully mutilated in the region of the bowels. She cannot recover. Mr. Dhein had several bones broken, but it is thought it is not fatally injured. The force of the explosion was so great as to scatter portions of the building for miles about.

PLEADED GUILTY.

A Man that Evidently Wants to Be Hung.

Sycamore, Ill., November 12.—James Young, the convict sent to the penitentiary for ten years, seven months and one day, from Carroll county, and who has confessed to the murder of Hiram P. Allen, a retired farmer of Sandwich, on the night of February, 14, 1885, was brought into court yesterday, and in response to the usual interrogations said he did not wish an attorney, and pleaded guilty. On being asked by Judge Kilburn if he understood the full import of his plea, and that he was liable to be hanged, Young replied that he was fully aware of it, and persisted in pleading guilty. "Then, sir," said the judge, "the court must say this is among the most astonishing cases on record. The idea of a man coming here and entering this plea is almost beyond belief, and the court will not enter the plea of guilty until he has taken some measures to ascertain regarding your sanity and see whether you are responsibly for your acts." Young protested that he knew what he was about, and wished to write out a statement, but Judge Kilbum would not accept his plea, and will call a special jury to test his sanity.

Every Woman Knows Them.

The human body is much like a good clock or watch in its movements; if one goes too slow or too fast, so follow all the others, and bad time results. If one organ or set of organs works imperfectly, perversion of functional effort of all the organs sure to follow. Hence it is that the numerous ailments which make woman's life miserable are the direct issue of the abnormal action of the uterine system. For all that numerous class of symptoms—and every woman knows them—there is one unfailing remedy, Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the favorite of the sex.

Dr. Tyng's Will.

New York, November 12.—The will of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Tyng, who died in September, was admitted to probate yesterday. The estate is worth $40,000. All of his personal property, except his library in the rectory of St. George's Church, he bequeathed to his wife. The library, less 100 volumes, such as Mrs. Tyng chooses to select, is given to the divinity school of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.

Terrific Gas Explosion.

Reading, Pa., November 12.—An explosion of gas occurred at the Pine Iron Works village to-day in a building where gas is manufactured for private use. Gas escaped from the vessels during the night, and when the place was opened this morning a terrific explosion took place, shaking up the entire neighborhood. Jeremiah Zimmerly, William Eagle and William Boughter were frightfully burned, but will probably recover.

TELEPHONE SUITS.

Counsel for Memphis and New Orleans Interests Confident that a Suit Will Be Instituted

Against the Bell Company—Further Hearing Before Secretary Lamar —Additional Arguments.

Postoffice Matters—Doorkeeper of the House—Cause of the Democratic Victory in New York.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

Washington, November 12.—A prominent New Yorker said to your correspondent to-day that the real reason for Democratic success in New York was attributable to the apathy of the Republican party. When the last convention was held the mugwumps assumed to dictate the ticket to be nominated. This course displeased Republicans. They knew that the former defeated Blaine's election last year, and if victorious in the New York election would arrogate unto themselves the task of running and dictating the next national Republican Convention. This prospect angered the Republicans, who it is stated, preferred to see a Democratic triumph than to have the mugwumps victorious.

THE TELEPHONE HEARING

before the Interior Department will probably end this week, and counsel representing Memphis and New Orleans interests state that they are very confident a suit will be instituted in the name of the United States against the grinding Bell monopoly. They are greatly encouraged with the state of affairs to-night and expect a conclusion Saturday.

DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE.

Col. Nat Tyler, of Virginia, has made his debut as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House, to fight Sam Donelson. Tyler is a nephew of the late President Tyler. He has addressed a lithographic letter to every Democratic member, showing his claim for support. He also suggests a unique plan for providing places for other candidates in the event he is elected.

POSTAL BUSINESS.

The increase in postal business has been so great it is impossible to fill the orders of postmasters for stamp postal cards and stamp envelopes. Average daily number of requisitions last year 1300. Since October 1st the daily average has been 1950. Evidently the government is not suffering from reduced postal rates.

POSTOFFICE MATTERS.

Postoffices discontinued: Pine Hill, Ashley county, Ark., mail to Milo; Lancefat, Simpson county, Miss., mail to Mayville. New office at Winterville, Washington county, Miss., with Thos. R. Davis postmaster.

PERSONAL.

Mayor-elect Sharp, Chattanooga, is here.

THE TELEPHONE CASES.

Mr. Storrow's Argument in Behalf of the Bell Company.

Washington, November 12.—In the telephone cases before the Secretary of the Interior, this morning, Mr. Storrow continued the presentation of the case for the Bell Company. He read a letter written by Prof. Bell to his parents from Salem, Mass., March 13, 1875, describing a report of the telephone tests made by himself and Prof. Henry. He then wrote that Prof. Henry advised him to proceed and try to work out the idea. It is said that the court was satisfied that the offense was committed in ignorance of the military law. Gen. Hazen this afternoon issued an order approving the sentence. The investigation by those words, and in one year recured his patent. Mr. Storrow read the complaint in the Dowd case to show that it was a fair test of the merits of the claims of the different inventors. He proceeded to read a letter that was written by W. D. Baldwin, Gray's counsel, to Dr. White, Gray's partner, notifying him that Gray's caveat was filed with Bell's application, and that as the application had been filed earlier in the day than the caveat, the Commissioner of Patents had decided that Bell's patent should issue. That was confidential, but if Gray would come to Washington the next day, an interference could still be had. A second letter to Dr. White informed him that Bell was willing to compromise on the harmonic telegraph system. Gray replied that he would come to Washington. Referring to the Pittsburg case, Mr. Storrow says it was brought by the Postmaster-General against the National Telephone Company of Louisiana, one of the promoters of this case. The Bell Company there got a preliminary injunction. The evidence had now been closed, and the case would come up for final hearing as soon as the judge returned, probably in three weeks' time. It had been arranged that they should appeal the case at once to the Supreme Court, and that court would hear it at the same time with the Dolbear case, which would probably be reached early in spring. Most of the evidence produced here in behalf of the Pan Electric and Meucci patitions consisted of sample sheets from the printed record used by the defense in the motion for a preliminary injunction, and found by the court to be insufficient to defeat that motion, therefore this case was in fact but an appeal from the decision of the court. Touching the affidavits made by experts to the effect that the Reiss instruments had been operative in their hands, Mr. Storrow said they had introduced in these instruments the mechanical contrivances of Bell's instrument for the express purpose of producing the effect produced by Bell, and that they obtained those successful results, not by carrying out the effect arrived at and described by Reiss, but by avoiding those very effects.

In answer to Mr. Eaton's affidavit, to the effect that he had been intrusted by his own counsel in the Spencer case, Mr. Storrow produced the record to show that his counsel, Mr. Baldwin, had used every effort to secure a decision in favor of his client, and had been seconded by Prof. Morton, who had failed to get audible speech transmitted through the Reiss instruments. He also read from Judge Lowell's decision, where the court declared that Prof. Dolbear's instruments in receiving speech through the Reiss instrument had resulted in a signal failure. Referring to the demand made by the other side for the production of contracts alleged to have been made between the Bell Company and various other companies and individuals, Mr. Storrow said it was a little singular that they called upon him to produce a contract made by Gray with a company in which he (Gray) was one of the largest stockholders, and a contract made with Dolbear, that busy witness, who could find time to collect affidavits from twenty persons, yet could not find time to produce the contract that concerns himself; and so it was with Edison and others, said Mr. Storrow.

Secretary Lamar inquired if Mr. Storrow had the contracts.

He replied that he had not, for he had not brought them from Boston. Some of the papers called for were already in the printed records of former suits, and he could produce the others.

With this statement Mr. Storrow closed the presentation of his case, and the further hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

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Gen. Sheridan on the Indian Question.

Washington, November 12.—In speaking of the address made to the President by the committee from the Lake Mohonk Indian conference, in which they required him to ask in his message to divide the Indian lands into severalty, so the tribal relations might be destroyed, Gen. Sheridan said last evening: "I have been advocating that thing for nearly twenty years, and if my recommendations had been adopted when I first made them many thousands of lives and millions of dollars might have been saved. My plan is to give each family 320 acres, and have the government buy the remainder of the reservation at $1 25 an acre and pay for it in 4 per cent. bonds.

The interest on these bonds would be enough to support the Indians, educate them, civilize them, buy them cattle and agricultural implements, and hire good men to teach them farming. Like the Crow reservation for example, where we have so much trouble keeping the Indians on. It embraces about 5,000,000 acres of the best land in the world, owned by about 500 families. Give each family two sections and from the proceeds of the sale of the remainder of the land would be at least $6,000,000. The interest would give about $500 a year to each family and that would give them all the money they need. The same is true of all the Indian reservations. It cost the government $200,000 to keep the boomers out of the Indian Territory last year. Let them settle off from lands that are idle although they are valuable, and bringing their owners nothing. These lands if sold, just like the Crow reservation, would bring a fund the interest of which would support the Indians permanently. The Indians are the richest land owners in the country but their property is not bringing them anything.

The Merchant Marine.

Washington, November 12.—The seventieth annual list of merchant vessels of the United States, as prepared the Commissioner of Navigation, shows as follows, compared with the list of the previous fiscal year: Total number of vessels in 1884, 26,630; in 1885, 25,513—decrease, 1117 vessels. Sailing vessels, 1884, 17,598; 1885, 17,167—decrease, 331. Steam vessels, 1884, 6111; 1885, 5706—decrease, 405. Unrigged vessels, 1884, 2921; 1885, 2640—decrease, 281. It is stated that the decrease in the number of vessels is more apparent than real, as evidenced by the fact that there were many vessels on the list of 1884 which had been lost or sold to foreign traders; that they were retained on the list owing to a failure on the part of their owners or masters to report their loss or sale. It is estimated that the real decrease in the United States during the past year was about 200.

Failed to Materialize.

Washington, November 12.—The Collector of Customs at San Francisco informed the Treasury Department that a number of Chinese laborers, who landed at New York in June in transit to San Francisco, where they were to take the steamer for China, have not been heard from since their arrival in New York, and the supposition is that they are concealed in this country and have intention of leaving. It is said that there are no available funds which can be used to trace them.

Japanese Postal Officials at Washington

Washington, November 12.—The Japanese Postal Commission, accompanied by the Japanese Minister, called at the Postoffice Department to-day. Postmaster-General Vilas being absent, the distinguished visitors were received by First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson, who explained the American system and escorted them through the various bureaus of the department. The commission will leave for the West via New York in a few days.

Gen. Raum's Claim Disallowed.

Washington, November 12.—The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has disallowed an item of $290 in the accounts of Green B. Raum, late brigadier-general of volunteers, which amount he received as the full pay and allowances of a brigadier-general from March 2d to March 31, 1865, on the ground that while he was nominated and confirmed as brigadier-general he was not absent without leave and performed no military service. He therefore concluded that Gen. Raum is chargeable with the amount in question.

A Mild Reprimand.

Washington, November 12.—The court-martial at Fort Myer, which tried eighteen signal service men on charges of insubordination, found all guilty and sentenced them to be publicly reprimanded by the chief Signal officer. It is said that the court was satisfied that the offense was committed in ignorance of the military law. Gen. Hazen this afternoon issued an order approving the sentence. The investigation by those words, and in one year recured his patent. Mr. Storrow read the complaint in the Dowd case to show that it was a fair test of the merits of the claims of the different inventors. He proceeded to read a letter that was written by W. D. Baldwin, Gray's counsel, to Dr. White, Gray's partner, notifying him that Gray's caveat was filed with Bell's application, and that as the application had been filed earlier in the day than the caveat, the Commissioner of Patents had decided that Bell's patent should issue. That was confidential, but if Gray would come to Washington the next day, an interference could still be had. A second letter to Dr. White informed him that Bell was willing to compromise on the harmonic telegraph system. Gray replied that he would come to Washington. Referring to the Pittsburg case, Mr. Storrow says it was brought by the Postmaster-General against the National Telephone Company of Louisiana, one of the promoters of this case. The Bell Company there got a preliminary injunction. The evidence had now been closed, and the case would come up for final hearing as soon as the judge returned, probably in three weeks' time. It had been arranged that they should appeal the case at once to the Supreme Court, and that court would hear it at the same time with the Dolbear case, which would probably be reached early in spring. Most of the evidence produced here in behalf of the Pan Electric and Meucci petitions consisted of sample sheets from the printed record used by the defense in the motion for a preliminary injunction, and found by the court to be insufficient to defeat that motion, therefore this case was in fact but an appeal from the decision of the court. Touching the affidavits made by experts to the effect that the Reiss instruments had been operative in their hands, Mr. Storrow said they had introduced in these instruments the mechanical contrivances of Bell's instrument for the express purpose of producing the effect produced by Bell, and that they obtained those successful results, not by carrying out the effect arrived at and described by Reiss, but by avoiding those very effects.

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FRIGHTFUL WRECK.

An Express Train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Thrown from the Track

By a Misplaced Switch at Blue Stone Quarry—Sixteen Persons More or Less Injured,

Though None Were Killed Outright—Wild Confusion at the Scene of the Disaster.

Pittsburg, Pa., November 12.—A frightful wreck occurred at the Blue Stone quarry on the Baltimore and Ohio railway at 7 o'clock this morning. Train No. 12, the through express from Baltimore to Pittsburg, consisting of a sleeper, two coaches, two baggage and one express car, ran into a misplaced switch and was completely wrecked. The sleeper rolled over the embankment into the Youghiogheny river. The other cars were upset and the whole train was detached from the engine. Sixteen persons were injured, but none were killed outright. The names of the injured are:

THE INJURED.

THE HON. C. E. BOYLE, member of Congress from the Fayette District.

THE HON. JOHN DOWLING, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-Third District.

J. N. McCLITON, Esq., legal agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

THE HON. E. H. BIGLER, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-Second District.

J. JOY, Boston, foot hurt.

JOHN SHERIDAN, Piedmont, Va., right arm cut.

B. SHAIRS, New York, right hand and back hurt slightly.

MRS. W. L. WELLS, Indianapolis, leg sprained.

CHAS. HIRSCH, New York, shoulder hurt and scalp wound.

F. W. YOUNG, New York, back and leg sprained.

JOS. E. DALLAN, Brooklyn, hand cut.

LUCY MOFFAT, Sewickly, Pa., hands burned.

S. H. WEIRMAN, Garrett, Pa., believed to be injured internally.

MRS. DYER, Pittsburg, back sprained.

C. F. IDDINGS, scalp wound and head bruised.

F. McGRAW, badly cut.

Unknown man, hands burned.

None of the wounded are believed to be dangerously injured, unless it is Congressman Boyle, whose condition is not known, but is believed to be serious.

J. N. McJilton's ankle was badly sprained, and Collectors Dowling and Bigler slightly bruised.

THE REPORT OF THE WRECK

reached this city about 4 o'clock this morning and caused great excitement, as it was known that many prominent men of this city were expected on the train. The accident disarranged the telegraph wires, and it was after 10 o'clock before the following particulars of the accident were received: The train left Pittsburg fifteen minutes late when it reached the place where the wreck occurred. At Blue Stone quarry the track makes a sharp turn around the river a short distance back from the banks. There is a switch at the commencement of the curve. Whether some one had left the switch open or not is not yet ascertained. The officials of the company say the switch was tampered with evidently, with an object in view of causing a wreck. Had the switch been open the train would have gone into it all right, and could have been stopped before any damage had been done. As it was, the train could go on neither track. The result was that the engine dashed along the main track, while the baggage, mail and coaches and sleeper to break loose and dash on over the embankment, in the wildest confusion. The sleeper rolled over and over, and stopped with its side lying in the bed of the river thirty feet below. The two passenger coaches stopped at the water's edge. The baggage car went into the water. The passengers were many passengers on board. The scene that followed beggared description. The

CRIES OF THE INJURED AND MAIMED

were heartrending. From every car frightened passengers sprang from windows and doors, and with each other or escaps from the rolling cars. Wails of pain were heard from some who had been caught and held within the wreck. Those who escaped without injury were too startled for a time to render assistance. Then they began the rescue. A messenger was sent to Connellsville for medical assistance, and in a short time a corps of physicians was sent upon a special train. After dressing the wounds of the injured they were removed to the hotel at Connellsville, where they received every attention that could be given them by the railroad company. The wreck raised great excitement in Connellsville, and for hours afterward people hurried to the scene of the accident. This morning it was blockaded and torn up so badly that no train got through until this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

Permanent Organization Formed by the State Commissioners.

New Orleans, La., November 12.—The Exposition Commissioners have formed a permanent organization by electing the following officers: President-general, D. M. Rea, Arkansas; first vice-president, F. H. Glenn, Illinois; second vice-president, J. B. Ham, Maine; secretary, C. B. Turrill, California; treasurer, H. S. Furrell, Iowa. These gentlemen called upon the Board of Management yesterday, and expressed to the board their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the Exposition was opened.

Exhibits still continue to arrive.

PITCHED BATTLE

Between Revenue Officers and Moonshiners in East Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., November 12.—News has reached here yesterday of the capture, after desperate resistance, of Riley Pyle, who has for sixteen months evaded arrest for killing United States Commissioner McDonald in Pickett county. It has been known for months that Pyle was living in the mountains near his home, but the revenue forces were unable to locate him. It was recently learned that he was near the Kentucky line, and a posse found him, after a perilous journey through the woods. Pyle refused to surrender, and a pitched battle was fought, in which Riley Pyle was shot in the leg; William Pyle, his brother, and Thomas Kidwell being dangerously hurt. Pyle at last gave up, and medical attention was given the trio. Riley Pyle will be arraigned for obstructing Commissioner McDonald in the discharge of his duty, the Federal courts not having jurisdiction in murder cases. Pyle can also be tried in Pickett county for murder.

Prominent New Yorker Mysteriously Missing.

New York, November 12.—The police were notified last evening to search for Mr. Lorenzo W. Bingham, of this city, formerly Attorney-General of the State, regent of the University, and, a few years since, a prominent candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Russell was seen at the Coleman House Tuesday morning. Saturday and Sunday nights he is said to have been in a prominent Broadway billiard saloon, but no trace of his movements can be found from that time until Monday night at 11:30 o'clock, when he registered at the Coleman House.

Capt. Jennie Acquitted.

New York, November 12.—Capt. Jennie Wilson of the Salvation Army, who married H. S. Moore of Elzabeth, N. J., in May last, having a husband, Charles H. Eyre, in Bellows Falls, Vt., was acquitted of bigamy in the Union county, N. J., court yesterday. She testified that she believed a decree of divorce from Frye had been granted her when she married Moore. The trial attracted a great throng of spectators and the verdict was applauded.

Convict Labor in New York.

Auburn, N. Y., November 12.—Warden Lanehart of the Auburn Prison, in an interview, says: "In every instance the goods manufactured by the convicts under the State account system meet with ready sale to wholesale dealers. One thing which is especially pleasing to me is that on no occasion have I been obliged to sell below the market price. The system is better for the workingmen than the contract system.

Rossa After an Office.

New York, November 12.—The *Herald* says: "O'Donovan Rossa wants a place in the custom-house. He places a high rating on his abilities, and nothing less than a county collectorship will suit him. He called at the custom-house yesterday and loudly announced his intention of securing a deputy's position. He wanted to see the collector, but the collector was not in."

Death of a Well-Known Wall Street Broker.

New York, November 12.—Chas. J. Osborne, for many years a prominent figure in Wall street, died last night of kidney disease, aged forty-six. During the "black Friday" panic in 1879, he was Jay Gould's most trusted broker. The fortune left by Mr. Osborne is estimated at from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000. He leaves a wife and son.

Sensational Scene in Court.

Rensselaer, Ind., November 12.—Wilbur Wortens, who was found guilty of murder Sunday, was brought into court yesterday, and created quite a stir by fainting when the judge began to pronounce the death sentence upon him. When restored to consciousness he could not sit up, and the doctors advised returning the prisoner to his cell till morning, but Judge Ward declined and adhered his intention to proceed with the sentence. The sheriff and bailiffs placed the prisoner upon a table, where he lay, pale and trembling, but partially recovered from his shock, while the court pronounced the judgment in short, measured sentences, and the interpreter repeated them in the prisoner's ear. February 20th was fixed as the day for execution.

MRS. LORD'S BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Forced to Sleep in a Bath-Tub and Used as a Foot-Stool.

New York, November 12.—Boston specials give the following evidence submitted yesterday before the divorce court in that city by Mrs. Ellen Lord, in the case against her husband, Thomas J. Lord, a State street broker: "On the morning after the wedding at the Windsor Hotel in New York, he threw me on the floor, saying that I ought not mind if he curbed a woman's passion. After our return to Boston we went to board at the Revere House. My husband then treated me cruelly. On one occasion he knocked me down, striking me in the breast. He was continually ill-treating me, and one night he shut me up in the bathroom, and the same thing was continued the next night, and I slept in the bath-tub. On the Monday following I went to his office and told him I never would go back to him. I cried and fell on my knees. His mother came in and asked what was the matter. He told her, and she said: 'Why don't you strike her?' He then struck me across the face. I then rushed from the office almost insane and went to my sister, telling her I had left my husband. I took lessons on my violin from Ole Bull, and he threatened either break or burned my violins. He frequently gave me what he called the 'Grecian-bend kiss,' which was performed by taking me by the arms and bending me backward and striking me with his knees. He would put my feet on his knees in the dining-room, when I know the waiters must have seen him, and on one occasion when my sisters were at the table. Before I was married I invested $250 in Mr. Lord's firm, but he never returned it to me. I had a wedding present of some gold from California. Mr. Lord took it, sold it and kept the proceeds. He promised me $5 a week, pocket money, but he would give me a bill and then take it away, and he took money out of my pocketbook which my father gave me. He threatened to throw vitriol in my face, and on one occasion threatened to shoot me. On one occasion when we were entertaining company Mr. Lord ordered champagne, and a lady declined it. He declared that if she would not take it one way she should another, and threw the glass and wine into her face. While at the Revere House Mr. Lord struck me on the breast and choked me, and often struck me on the abdomen, causing me to faint and remain insensible for several hours." The case is still on.

GRATEFUL CELESTIALS.

The Chinese of New York Thank the President for His Recent Proclamation.

New York, November 12.—The Chinese of this city have sent President Cleveland the following address:

To His Excellency, the Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America:

At a meeting of the Chinese merchants of this city, held November 10, 1885, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

After many outrages have been committed upon our fellow countrymen in lawless districts by desperate, ignorant and wicked men, driven on, the Chinese merchants of New York, great and unspeakable pleasure to hear that the President of the United States and the American people have issued an official proclamation to protect our people, to redress the wrongs done to the injured, to punish the malefactors and prevent by his great power a repetition of the actions which have caused so much suffering and death. We desire to express our gratitude and thanks to the President for his righteous course his courage find favor in justice. We therefore also increased our admiration and veneration for his fearlessness and wisdom, and our respect and obedience to all his laws.

We also assure the President of that our countrymen in the United States endeavor to be good, peaceful, honest and law-abiding citizens, and that they are always anxious and eager to obey and enforce his laws, and so promote that prosperity and peace which are as dear to them as to the great officers and writers of his land. We instruct our scribes to interpret this into the English language, and to send the same, with all expressions of our esteem and veneration, to his excellency, the president.

Given at our municipal Chambers the fifth day of the ninth moon of the eleventh year of the reign of the Emperor Kwong Suey.

POISONED WITH PHOSPHORUS.

A Woman Murdered by Her Husband for Insurance Money.

San Francisco, Cal., November 12.—What has now the appearance of a peculiar case of poisoning, is beginning to attract public attention. Mrs. Decilia Bowers, the wife of Dr. J. Milton Bowers, died the night of November 1st. Her life was insured in various organizations for $17,000 in favor of her husband. It was given out that she died from a cancerous growth in the liver. Hurried arrangements were made for the burial, but before it took place an unknown person called at the coroner's office and stated reasons why he suspected the woman had been poisoned by persons interested in obtaining insurance on her life. On the strength of further developments the husband was arrested. The stomach and intestines of Mrs. Bowers were placed in the hands of Dr. Johnston for an analysis. In his report at the coroner's inqu