

DAILY AND WEEKLY APPEAL. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY. One year \$10.00. Three months \$3.00. One month \$1.00. WEEKLY. One year \$2.00. Three months \$0.75. One month \$0.25.

MEMPHIS APPEAL. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1886.

THE FUTURE SOUTH.

There is nothing so successful as success. The whole pack always turn upon the under dog in the fight. Start a man down hill and everybody gives him a kick. The poor make no new friends. Even nations join in crushing out a weak and defenseless neighbor. It is only success that inspires sympathy, adulation and help. Twenty years ago the denuded South had no friends. She was the under dog in the fight, and in order to complete her degradation and destruction, she was subjected to the ordeal of reconstruction more calamitous to her material interests than the ravages of the war. But with the advent of home rule came the silver lining to the cloud, and for twelve years the march of the South has been steadily onward until she has reached a prosperity unprecedented in her history, and superior to that of any section of the Union. Of course this prosperity has secured for the South the friendship of the whole country. Our people and section are not scourged by strikes or any of the social evils that beset the country. All classes are moving forward in harmony. Our industrial growth has been marvelous, and now the whole country joins in praise of the South. Col. A. K. McClure was in Nashville a week ago, and he said to a reporter: "Just what I predicted four years ago, when I made my first of four trips in the South, that it is the greatest section of this country. I found prosperity and a cheerful people everywhere except at New Orleans. A serious depression exists there owing to the trouble about sugar. We can do without cotton, you know, but not without sugar. As a whole the South is looking grand and promising. The North is full of men waiting to go South, and they are making their preparations now. More than this, the surplus population of the East is beginning to think of the South as an objective point. The South is infinitely a grander country than the West, and whenever you can get home emigration turned toward the South the foreign will follow." In these utterances Col. McClure voices the general opinion of the Northern people, that the South offers greater inducements to immigration than any section of the Union. "The North is full of men waiting to go South," says Col. McClure. Let them come; they will be cordially welcomed. The industrial growth of the South during the last decade is only the beginning of the wonderful advancement of this section in adding to her own and the nation's wealth, for the new wealth of the South will be largely diffused throughout the North, and Southern prosperity means the common prosperity of the whole country. The opinion obtains everywhere that the South will present for the future a more prosperous industry than either the North or West. There are many natural causes to contribute to that result, as the Southern people are utilizing for the first time their great advantages. There can be no limit set to the possibilities of the South in the development of its industrial interests. Ten years ago, when the South first emerged from the desolation of war and the still greater desolation of the reconstruction era, a prediction that there would be such a wonderful progress in the development of the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, rail-roading of the Southern States as has been done, would have been regarded as the vagary of an enthusiast. To show the industrial growth of the South we have only to look at the figures. Since 1879 the South has added 11,000 miles to her railroad mileage, the building of which, added to the investments in old roads and their improvement, must foot up little, if any, short of \$500,000,000. The assessed value of property in the South, notwithstanding the fact that assessments are much less than the actual cash value of property, and that a large amount of manufacturing property that has been created since 1879 is not represented in the tax assessments, owing to exemption laws, shows an increase of \$900,000,000 since 1879. The production of corn has increased from 334,000,000 bushels in 1879 to 498,000,000 bushels in 1885—a gain of 165,000,000 bushels—and of oats, from 42,000,000 bushels to about 70,000,000 bushels, while of tobacco, fruits and vegetables, the grasses, etc., the increase has been equally as satisfactory. In the raising of hogs and live stock generally the same wonderful progress has been shown. In manufacturing we have seen the number of cotton-mills increase from 180 to 253, and the number of spinning and looms from 713,989 and 15,222 respectively to 1,460,697 and 27,004—a gain of about 100 per cent. Cotton-seed-oil-mills that in 1880 numbered forty, with a capital of \$2,504,500, now number 146, and their capital is \$10,793,450. In 1880 the South made 397,301 tons of pig iron; in 1884 it made 657,599 tons—a gain of 260,298 tons. Three States—Virginia, Alabama, and Tennessee—that in 1880 produced 178,006 tons of pig iron, in 1884 produced 481,744 tons—an increase of 303,738 tons, or 9500 tons more than

the net increase in the United States, the production in the whole country outside of these three States being less in 1884 than in 1880. In 1880, 6,948,571 tons of coal were mined in the South, and in 1884 the output was 10,844,051 tons. The amount of phosphate rock mined in South Carolina in 1885 was 190,000, and the capital invested in the business was \$3,593,400, while now the capital is over \$6,500,000 and the amount of rock mined largely over 400,000.

ENGLAND TROUBLED.

For many, many, long and weary years England has tormented Ireland. By one of those turns of retributive justice that time evolves, the troubled has become the troubler, and Ireland now holds England in a state of doubt, uncertainty and sore apprehension. No longer can Ireland be refused redress. No longer can the strong grasp of force dominate the will of a determined people. Every Englishman knows to-day that Ireland is a seething mass ready to burst out in flame and fury from coast to coast. Every town and every village would be a scene of revolt and violence if the hopes of coming justice were now dashed to the ground. The knowledge of this state of things awes every reflecting English mind. What must be done? For the solution of this eventual question every eye turns to Mr. Gladstone. No one else has a plan. There is a multitude awaiting the announcement of the measure he has to propose that they may attack them with fury and denounce them with bitter rage. But none of them has a mode of pacifying Ireland to propose. The opposition will utter their scorn and exhibit their hatred of every practicable mode of meeting the crisis in vain, as they can only find fault, only show their spite; but while contending against what is proposed to be done, they will be able to offer no plausible solution of the difficulty themselves. Never were people more baffled, checked and embarrassed than the enemies of Ireland are at this moment. They see the handwriting upon the wall directed against themselves. They read the dreadful *mea, mea, tibi, uphasin*, "thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting," and they shudder and are at their wit's end, knowing not what to do. Such is the condition to which Ireland's enemies in England are reduced, and Ireland is triumphant and its leader is a terror to every party, faction and clique in England, however exalted their station, that opposes justice for Ireland. Even before Mr. Gladstone's measures are known, contention concerning them has led to defection in his own Cabinet. But the force of circumstances, the might of current events, is stronger than defection or treachery or malicious war from unfaithful friends or the revivings of open enemies. The grand old man, calm with the consciousness of power and the support of right and justice, will pursue the path he has marked out for himself, undeterred by the commotion and turmoil around him, and to the confusion of his mortified opponents he will triumph. To-morrow week his plan of concession to the claims of Ireland will be laid before Parliament, and a struggle will begin that will shake England to her center, and unite Ireland in bonds ever stronger and more determined than those that already fetter and clasp the nation into a common brotherhood. In the meantime in England all is uncertainty and dread, for who can foresee what catastrophe may result from the strange complications that now fill every intellect and soul among them with anxiety and fear for the near future? While the Irish people look upon their blanched and troubled countenances themselves stern with resolution and exultant with confidence.

MONEY ON THE ROVE.

Among the encouraging business indications of the day is the reflux of money from the banks that has succeeded its long flow into them. Money goes to the banks because there is no employment for it. When it comes out and percolates the avenues of business it is because there is movement, and because it is stirring in the arteries of commerce. The fact, therefore, that deposits are decreasing, the surplus lowering, and loans extending is a cheering one, calculated to revive hope, inspire confidence, and encourage enterprise. The New York Indicator, reviewing last week's statement of the New York banks, says that stupendous changes have taken place in the attitude of money. There has been a demand for currency for the interior of over \$2,000,000 for the week, while nearly as much in gold was shipped for Europe. The result is that the bank reserve has decreased over \$7,000,000, but still leaving an ample sufficiency behind. The deposits were reduced over \$11,000,000, leaving over \$80,000,000 still in the banks, which is over \$3,000,000 more than was held at the opening of the year. The decrease of deposits probably caused a calling in of some loans, for there was a decrease in them of \$3,626,700, which is larger than in any year before the present one. The deposits still exceed the loans by over \$24,000,000, which is contrary to what is usual, for the loans are generally from \$5,000,000 to \$30,000,000 beyond the deposits. The general condition of the banks in the midst of these changes is entirely satisfactory.

Monument to Abraham Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator Cullom introduced to-day a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection in this city of a monument with appropriate statuary to the illustrious public services of the late Abraham Lincoln.

HOXIE WILL ARBITRATE.

RESULT OF THE GOULD-POWDERLY CONFERENCE.

Departure of the Executive Committee for St. Louis to Arrange Final Details.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Mr. Hoxie has consented to arbitration. The details of settlement will be arranged with him in St. Louis, whither the Executive Board will go to-morrow. The story of to-day as given by the board is as follows: The whole discussion to-day between Mr. Gould and Mr. Powderly was on the subject of arbitration generally, and on which there was unanimity of opinion. Mr. Gould expressed himself very favorably, but as the matter of adjudicating the differences was referred to Mr. Hoxie, the following telegram was sent at the request of Mr. Powderly:

NEW YORK, March 30, 1886. H. M. Hoxie, General Manager, St. Louis: Will you meet the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, or the committee of your employees from the Knights of Labor, for the purpose of settling the cause of complaint was, and for the purpose of making a settlement of present difficulties alike honorable to both parties, either on the basis of arbitration or by mutual agreement, the same to be binding on both parties?

In answer to which the following was received, and delivered to Mr. Powderly about 6 o'clock: ST. LOUIS, March 30, 1886. A. L. Hopkins: Replying to your inquiry of this date, I have to say that yesterday I received from Mr. Gould the following message: [Here is quoted the message beginning, "In resuming the movement of trains,"] to which I sent the following reply:

JAY GOULD—I have your message in relation to your interview with Mr. Powderly, and also the letter of instructions and will carry out the same to the best of my ability. I am, therefore, willing to meet a committee of your employees without discrimination, who are actually at work in the service of the company at the time such committee is appointed, to adjudicate with them any grievances that they may have.

Mr. Powderly was so exhausted by sickness that he returned to his home in Stanton at 6 o'clock to-night. The others of the board leave for St. Louis to-morrow morning. The following dispatch was sent to Mr. Irons to-night:

NEW YORK, March 30, 1886. Martin Irons, St. Louis: Have been in conference all day, with the result that Vice-President Hoxie agrees to the following: [Here follows the telegram of Mr. Hoxie consenting to arbitration.] Have your Executive Committee order the men to return to work, and also select a special committee from the employees of the Missouri Pacific to wait on Mr. Hoxie to adjudicate any grievances. Do this as quickly as possible. The board will leave for St. Louis to-morrow.

Mr. Irons Declines to Talk.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30.—Mr. Irons, chairman of the Executive Committee of District Assembly 101, was seen at a late hour to-night, but he declined to talk about the situation, and even refused to say whether he had received any telegrams from Fred Turner, secretary of the General Executive Committee of the state of affairs here is practically unchanged to-night. Adjt.-Gen. Vance of Illinois has been here most of the day, and witnessed some of the scenes in the East St. Louis yards. He declined to talk on the subject, but sent several dispatches to Gov. Oglesby, supposedly giving his views of the situation.

The Situation at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 30.—Contrary to previous report, it appears that no freight trains went out over the Missouri Pacific to-day, though several came in. No attempt was made to send a special train out after the mishap of the first one. The strikers are indignant over the shooting of Noonan, but have offered no further violence. His wound is in the thigh and is not considered dangerous.

Quiet and Orderly at Afton.

ATFTON, KAN., March 30.—The strikers were quiet and orderly to-day. Four trains were sent out and two arrived, all under guard. The shops were started up this morning and operated all day, a detachment of Deputy Sheriffs standing guard at the door.

Cannot Move Trains Without Militia at Parsons.

PARSONS, KAN., March 30.—It is said Sheriff Woodford has telegraphed Gov. Moore that he cannot move trains without militia, and if that is not settled their aid will be asked and the call will be signed by many citizens. The Knights of Labor disclaim all knowledge of wrecking the passenger train and have offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the guilty parties. A strike was shot at last night while prowling around the machine shops by one of the guards, and was arrested and discharged, with the admonition to keep away.

Train Detained at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 30.—A Missouri Pacific passenger train that left here for St. Louis last evening was detained for half an hour between this city and Independence by obstructions which had been placed upon the track. The engineer discovered the barrier in time to prevent an accident. The two strikers arrested for train wrecking this morning will be examined to-morrow.

No Necessity for Troops Yet.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 30.—The Governor has been in receipt of numerous telegrams to-day from East St. Louis. He is reticent upon the subject, but from occasional remarks he makes it can easily be inferred that he does not think that the use of troops is necessary yet, and is in strong hopes that there will be no occasion for ordering them out. Adjt.-Gen. Vance has been in East St. Louis all day. The Fifth and Eighth regiments of militia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go at a moment's notice. Ammunition has been issued and arrangements have been positively made for the sustenance of the troops. Of the Fifth regiment, the following five rifle companies will be started first: Company B, Taylorville; Company C, Springfield; Company D, Carthage; Company E, Petersburg; Company G, Virden.

Horrible Murder in the Indian Territory.

FOUR SMITH, ARK., March 30.—Another horrible Indian Territory murder was committed yesterday near

Chouteau Station, in the Cherokee Nation, and J. Richardson, another brave officer, was killed while attempting the arrest of a desperado. Richardson has been deputy marshal for the Western District of Arkansas since September, and a short time ago arrested Bill Pigeon, a notorious outlaw, with the murder of Joseph Rogers four years ago. Richardson left Pigeon with a posse and went away to make another arrest, and while away Pigeon escaped. Yesterday Richardson again attempted Pigeon's arrest, saying as he started out: "I am afraid Pigeon will kill me or I will have to kill him, for he will resist till death." Marshal Carroll telegraphed Richardson's posse to bring the remains to Fort Smith to be deposed's wife. Every effort will be made to capture the murderer.

SERIOUS FLOODS.

ANTICIPATED IN THE CUMBERLAND AND TENNESSEE RIVERS.

Unprecedented Rains at Chattanooga—Great Damage by Freshets in Georgia and Alabama.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 30.—At midnight to-night the river here reached thirty-nine feet on the gauge, and was rising at the rate of eight inches per hour. The prospect now is that a maximum of fifty feet will be reached. This will be the highest water, with two exceptions, on record, and will produce great damage. The entire city is awake, and all mill men are moving their goods out of danger. Many large numbers of families have been compelled to move out. Scores are moving at this hour. The rainfall since Saturday night in this city has been over 11 inches, and in the past forty-eight hours was 9.15 inches, the heaviest in the same period on record. An average of a inches of rain fell throughout the Tennessee watershed in the past twenty-four hours. The news from all river points is to the same effect. Bridges are swept away and families are driven away from their homes. General disaster is threatened. At Whiteside, Tenn., a church was swept away.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 30.—Unprecedented rains have fallen in this section for the past forty-eight hours, the total rainfall varying from eight to ten inches throughout the upper Tennessee watershed. At 9 o'clock p. m. the river here marked sixty-five feet six inches, and rising at the rate of ten inches per hour, the bridges in the vicinity are in danger. No damage of consequence can be done here unless the river rises over fifty-eight feet.

Advices from above indicate that the rise will reach forty-five and may be fifty feet. No trains on any of the eight roads have left or arrived since last night, and there are no prospects of traffic being resumed to-morrow. On the East Tennessee railroad heavy washouts and slides have occurred. On the Cincinnati Southern the bridge at Rock creek has been carried away. The tracks of the Nashville and Chattanooga, Alabama Georgia and Chattanooga and Memphis railroads at the foot of Lookout mountain are undermined.

Dispatches to the Times from Rockwood, Tenn., say that 200 feet of the railroad track was washed out, and the strike over on the Kaysse Iron Company's had to be abandoned. The Emergency Gap, Emergency run marks seventy feet, and the bridge over the Cincinnati Southern road is in danger. At Dayton, Tenn., the backwaters are inundating the town, and many are driven from their homes. In Georgia, the water flooded the coal mines and one mine was drowned. The Rising Fawn furnace was compelled to shut down, and a coal famine is apprehended at Dayton and Rockwood unless the traffic is speedily resumed, and the same is probable here, which will compel the largest iron plants to shut down.

Serious Floods Anticipated at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 30.—Reports from the up-river country and along the valleys of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers indicate serious floods in the next few days. The swollen rivers are rising very rapidly. A great deal of rain has fallen, and more is falling. The river here has risen five feet and a half to-day, and is still rising rapidly. It is expected to reach the danger line here to-morrow, and merchants near the river have men removing the goods from their cellars. Up-river points also fear serious damage from the floods. The Tennessee river is rising rapidly at headwaters, and has overflowed its banks and washed out the railroads so as to stop all trains from the South en route to Nashville.

Rains at Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 30.—A heavy rain has been falling for thirty-six hours all over East Tennessee and will prevent any trains leaving before noon to-morrow. Heavy lands slides on the Knoxville and Ohio railroad will stop trains for nearly a week. The Tennessee river is rising rapidly, with a prospect of the great at flood in ten days.

Heavy Losses From Freshets in North Georgia and Alabama.

ATLANTA, GA., March 30.—Specials from North Georgia and Alabama show heavy losses from freshets. It has rained continuously since last Sunday, and at midnight to-night is pouring in torrents. The rainfall in Atlanta has already been over ten inches. Rivers are flooded, and great loss of property reported. Every railroad leading in and out of Atlanta has suspended traffic. Many bridges are down, and it is thought others will fall to-night. The Rome and Carrollton narrow-gauge railroad is almost washed away. The Western and Atlantic railroad has loaded its bridges with freight cars. The long bridge across the Chattahoochee at West Point is rocking, and is believed will fall to-night. Telegraph communication is cut off through Northwest Georgia. It is estimated that the damage will amount to \$2,000,000, and it may be more.

Heavy Rains in Georgia.

COLUMBUS, GA., March 30.—The rain here to-day has been incessant. The Chattahoochee river is higher than it has been known for years. It has rained so long that the bridges will be carried away. Four steamboats are water bound and fears of a crash from drift and floating bridges are apprehended. The low country farms are damaged many thousand dollars. The river is rising six inches per hour.

Cyclone in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 30.—A severe cyclone swept across a portion of Bullock county, and in its path struck a negro church in which a funeral was going on. The church was blown down and four persons were killed and ten badly injured.

The Irish National League.

DUBLIN, March 30.—Michael Davitt presided at the regular fortnightly meeting of the Dublin branch of the National League to-day. He announced that since the last meeting

THE WAR ON GLADSTONE.

CHAMBERLAIN AND TREVELYAN PREPARING A PLAN OF

Open Hostility to the Government—Their Reasons for Leaving the Cabinet—British Politics.

LONDON, March 30.—Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan are preparing a plan of open hostility to the government. They are arranging to make a statement to the country through the House of Commons of their reasons for leaving the Cabinet, and will accompany this statement with a proposition as a measure for the government of Ireland, which they will jointly prepare. They will endeavor to consolidate all the opponents of Mr. Gladstone in the support of their scheme. Mr. Chamberlain introduced a motion for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland. Mr. Gladstone declined to interfere with the question. Scotchmen, he said, were able to decide the question for themselves. Mr. Chamberlain's motion was rejected by a vote of 237 to 125. The Tories calculate that sixty Whigs and forty Radicals will secede from Mr. Gladstone's party.

IRISH REPRESENTATION.

That part of the Irish bill relating to the presence of Irish representatives at Westminster has not been settled. There are two proposals before the Cabinet. First, to reduce the number of Irish members to thirty, with power to vote and sit on the floor, and to allow the Irish a larger representation, with the right to vote only on imperial questions.

IN A STATE OF FEVERISH EXPECTATION.

Reports from all quarters of Ireland sent to Mr. Gladstone indicate the people are in a state of feverish expectation, and that the failure of the home rule policy will lead to an outbreak of violence.

NUMBERS OF MORE RESIGNATIONS.

Rumors were in the jobbies of the House of Commons this evening that there would be further resignations.

The Belgian Labor Troubles.

BRUSSELS, March 30.—The strike in the Charleroi district ended this evening. The civic guards have been disbanded. M. Bernart, the Minister of Finance, made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the subject of the prevailing labor troubles. He referred to the depression that has adopted in all branches of business for the past eight years, and said that capital invested in collieries was yielding only 1 per cent. interest. The rioting of the last few days, he said, was chiefly the work of convicted felons, and this fact justified the stern military measures which had been adopted to-day to close up the evening breaks. The government, he added, would do its utmost to assist unemployed workmen, and with this object in view, would soon ask for a credit of 43,000,000 francs, which it was intended to use in the extension of railways.

The hundred workmen employed in the marine factories at Binant, and a like number of quarrymen at Reaunes, went out on strike to-day.

M. Gouille of the Paris Social list paper, *Cri du Peuple*, was arrested upon his arrival at Charleroi to-day and contacted back to the frontier.

The German Reichstag.

BELIEU, March 30.—Herr Von Puttkamer, Prussian Minister of the Interior, in the Reichstag to-day made a personal appeal in behalf of Emperor William for a continuance of the anti-Socialist law. In the course of his address he exclaimed: "In the emperor's name, and by the Emperor's order, I assure you that his majesty would regret profoundly and grieve deeply if the prolongation of the anti-Socialist law is refused. The Emperor would shed his blood in order to maintain the law."

Dr. Von Puttkamer referred to the Socialist troubles in Belgium, which, he said, threatened the peace of Europe. It behooved Germany, he continued, to devise measures to prevent such disorders. Had Belgium possessed laws forbidding the publication of Socialist pamphlets and the holding of meetings, he said, the Belgian troubles would probably have been averted. The Belgians were Catholics, but the church had proved unequal to coping with the outbreak of wild passion. Germany's strong monarchy, one of the most solid bulwarks of the present order, was the only means of the slightest Socialist movement. The prolongation of the anti-Socialist law was intended as a preventive measure.

Dr. Windthorst said he failed to see any connection between the Belgian disorders and German Socialists.

Dr. Von Puttkamer in reply said that according to newspaper reports in Belgium instigated the strikers in Germany. He wished to point out that the inadequate laws of Belgium had rendered disorders possible, but he denied that German Socialists were implicated in the troubles. The Belgian bourgeoisie constantly and fully sought to create serious disorders, and the government itself provoked troubles.

Herr Bebel called the speaker to order, whereupon the speaker denounced Bebel and Most as dangerous agitators. The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

Murder and Suicide at Paris.

PARIS, March 30.—M. Musset, a chemist, to-day ended a quarrel with his mistress by shooting her dead and then killing himself. Both the parties were married. The tragedy was made a sensation because of the standing of the parties. Mme. Musset is a daughter of a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

S. E. RIDGELY (Successor to MURRAY & RIDGELY) TAILOR, DRAPER & IMPORTER. No. 38 MADISON STREET. Cordially invites an inspection of his Large, Fresh and Varied Spring and Summer Stock of English, French and German Worsted, Cassimeres and Suitings, comprising the Latest Designs and Finest Textures in Gentlemen's Wear. Samples and Prices on application to those who have left measures.

the sum of \$1750 had been received by the league in donations for the assistance of evicted tenants, and that the sum of \$3000 had been received from the United States for the Irish parliamentarian. The Lord Mayor, in a speech, ridiculed "the brag" of the Orangemen as to what they would do in the way of resisting the government of an Irish Parliament if one should be established. He reminded his hearers that when Mr. Gladstone was carrying through the work of disestablishing the church in Ireland, the Orangemen made the same kind of threats of rebellion that they were making now against home rule, and that when disestablishment was accomplished they all submitted tamely enough, as they would do again when the time came.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

St. Louis, Mo., March 30.—Liggett & Myers's mammoth tobacco factory was obliged to shut down to-day for lack of coal. Nine hundred and fifty men are thus forced into idleness.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 30.—The wages of the laborers at Carnegie's Union Mills were advanced to-day from \$1.20 to \$1.35 for ten hours work. At Schenberger's Mill the wages were increased 12 1/2 cents per day.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 30.—The strike on the West End railroad was settled this afternoon, the company agreeing to the modified terms of the Knights of Labor. The cars were started running this evening.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 30.—A special to the *Advertiser* from Prattville, states that a cotton factory there has been undermined and fallen in, and is a total wreck. The loss is \$84,000. Two hundred laborers are thrown out of employment.

Boston, March 30.—The annual report of the Bell Telephone Company was read at the shareholders' meeting to-day. It declares that the Pan-Electric patents are of no importance whatever, and that their company's counsel and directors feel no uneasiness as to the result of the government's suit.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 30.—Negotiations are pending which may result in the settlement of the strike-car strikers. The companies are now considering a modified proposition of the strikers, which provides for arbitration. Both sides show more disposition to compromise and the prospect of an early adjustment of the differences is regarded as bright.

Aurora, Ill., March 30.—The wholesale and retail tea house of J. H. Cox was closed by the Sheriff to-day on an execution in favor of Nicholas Martin of Chicago, whose claim amounts to \$5200. Cox's indebtedness will probably foot up \$25,000. He has operated six other stores in neighboring cities, and they have all been closed.

Louisville, Ky., March 30.—The Law and Order Club served notice on pool-rooms to-day to close up at once, or the proprietors would be presented under the new law which makes gambling a felony. The proprietors say they will obey the law, but think the recently passed law does not apply to pool-tables. It is thought that pool-selling at the race track will not be interfered with.

Cincinnati, O., March 30.—Frank Neufarth, director of the City Infirmary, who has been on trial before the Probate Court for impeachment, was to-day found guilty, and will be removed from office. His offense was allowing payment for fraudulent vouchers. He was also arraigned in another court to-day on four indictments based on his act as director of the infirmary. His two fellow-directors filed the city several weeks ago.

A Parisian Millionaire's Luxurious Bed.

Chicago Tribune: A Parisian millionaire, M. Long, has recently had made for him a wonderful bed, which is certainly one of the most luxurious pieces of furniture ever yet heard of. If it could only become universal what a boon it would be to early risers! The description makes one envy the fortunate possessor. The bed itself is a model of comfort and the following devices have been adopted to render it all the more pleasant as possible. When it is time to get up a chime of bells rings. The occupant continues to sleep. Under a candle is lit by a clever mechanical arrangement. He rubs his eyes, and an invisible hand proceeds to dress him of his nightcap. By means of electric wires and lamps with coffee-rasting apparatus affixed, next begins to burn. The water soon boils and the smell of coffee fills the room with a delicious fragrance. Luxuriously reclining in a crowd of agreeable sensations the occupant, just beginning to awake, is soothed by sounds proceeding from a costly musical box. At length the bells ring out another merry peal, and at the foot of the bed a card with "Levez-vous" ("Get up") inscribed on it appears. If this invitation is refused, a powerful mechanical mechanism lifts the occupant bodily from his bed and deposits him on the floor.

The O'Neil Labor Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The House Committee on Labor sent the entire afternoon discussing the O'Neil bill providing for the arbitration of differences between common carriers and their employees. A general sentiment that compulsory arbitration is impracticable, if not altogether unconstitutional, prevailed, and a subcommittee composed of O'Neil, Crain, Levering, Blount and Buchanan, was engaged in the perfection of a bill which provides a plan for voluntary arbitration by a commission, composed of three members, one from each side, and a third to be selected by the two—this board to have the powers of a United States commissioner. The bill relates only to railroad troubles. It will be considered by the full committee to-morrow, and probably be reported favorably to the House.

Western Export Association.

CINCINNATI, O., March 30.—The Western Export Association (whisky pool) met to-day and decided to continue the March scale of production, viz., 28 per cent. of capacity.

A COWETA YARN.

Which Furnishes Evidence Enough for Several Novels.

Coweta (Ga.) Advertiser: For the past few days there has been considerable excitement among those in the secret, about the mysterious spirit manifestations in and about an old vacant house in the suburban parts of the city. For some time strange noises have been heard throughout times of the night, resembling cries of a woman, the appearance of a child in distress, the dragging of chains and the heavy footsteps of a man, with occasional flashes of a red and blue light through the crack of the legs. We understand that during the week several men and women mysteriously made their disappearance in the vicinity of this old building, and the impression is that these strange apparitions are nothing more or less than the ghosts of the dead who were cruelly dealt with in the dark days of the war. A great many people, both ignorant and intelligent, have always believed and still believe that ghosts inhabit old dilapidated buildings, and there are those who claim the power of seeing them when others cannot. One man, more brave than his neighbors, said that he has for the past week seen a hatched-in-the-flesh man, apparently about six feet high, with long, choppy, long hair and teeth, walking in this building between sunset and dark, dragging over the floor a heavy chain which makes a hideous noise. Desiring to see whether it was a ghost or a living man, he walked up to the end of the house by the chimney and peeped through the opening. What he saw would make the blood congeal and the hair stand on end. He says the ghost was wrapped in a torn sheet, his arms and breast were bare, his eyes looked like fire, and a white and bluish blaze ran out of his mouth, reaching to the floor. In his right hand he held a little child, whose face revealed the traces of the severest torture, and in his left hand was the head of a woman. On the floor sat two women with hair falling down over their bare shoulders, with a hatched-in-the-flesh man crouching what seemed to be the skull of an infant. In the corner sat an old negro tied to the floor with a rope, his eyes sunk in and his legs cut off just below the knee. While he was watching this strange and mystic scene, a man of self yet and mystic seemed to come up through the floor, accompanied by the robe of an old woman. When the music ceased the ropes dropped from the old man in the corner, the chains became unloosed from the ghost in the center of the room, and in an instant they all vanished into air.

The Pilgrimage to Knock.

A correspondent cables from Dublin that he had just journeyed to Knock, March 25th, to witness the observance of "Lourdes Day." The pilgrimage to the now famous shrine was greater than on any day since 1879, the year following the reported apparition of the Blessed Virgin. Thousands of pilgrims, the majority of them women, many of whom had traveled all night, flocked to the shrine, and many English, French and American men and women arrived early and remained throughout the services in commemoration of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, of which the day is devoted by the church. The spectacle presented by the thousands of people engaged in the annual devotion was very impressive. The tendency of the crowd was to congregate in front of the gable of the chapel where the apparition is said to have appeared, and the throng which found room in the space commanding a view of that spot was dense and immovable. All approaches to the chapel were blocked with vehicles, and streams of pilgrims were constantly arriving. Probably 500 pilgrims made the journey to Knock on foot. One, a boy, partially blind, walked with his father the entire distance from Donegal.

In the Middlemen Going Out.

Boston Transcript: "Why can't I buy at your mill?" asked a Western buyer of an Eastern manufacturer, the other day. "I don't know what there is to prevent you from so doing," was the latter's reply. "Now that I am East, then, I think I will call upon you," and he did. He saw the line of goods in process and finished, like them, and was inclined to give an order. He was obliged, however, to travel a few miles to Boston and visit the treasurer for prices, but found that it was to his advantage for cash. He had been ordering these same fabrics through New York at a large advance. He has since sent several large orders direct, for future delivery. Others in his section have followed suit, and even home buyers have found it to their profit to trade without intermediation. So many of these first price orders have been received that the Eastern manufacturer, after privately ascertaining that