

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 8.—The Commercial Advertiser publishes nearly a page of extracts from General Grant's "Personal Memoirs," which will be published within a few months. The first volume is completed and the second nearly so. The extracts given show the work to be written in sturdy and terse Anglo-Saxon, with here and there a touch of quiet humor. The dedication is in a fac simile of the General's manuscript, and is as follows: "These volumes are dedicated to the American soldier and sailor, U. S. Grant, New York, May 23, 1885." He begins by saying that he is of American stock on both sides for many generations. Mathew Grant, from whom he is descended in the eighth generation, reached Dorchester, Mass., in 1630 from Dorchester, England. His great grandfather, Noah Grant, held a commission in the British army, and his grandfather, also named Noah, served in the war of the Revolution. He gives anecdotes of his boyhood, and his appointment to West Point through the influence of Hon. Thomas Morris, Congressman from Ohio. He tells the circumstances under which he first saw General Scott and President Van Buren, contrasts the personal characteristics of Generals Scott and Taylor, gives a copy of his letter to Adjutant-General Thomas, dated at Galena, Ills., May 24, 1861, offering his services to the United States, and suggesting that he considered himself competent to take charge of a regiment. This letter was never replied to, and was for a long time lost among the papers of the War Office. Speaking of his first battle in the civil war, he says: "As we approached the brow of the hill, from which it was expected we could see Harris's camp, and possibly find his men ready formed to meet us, my heart kept getting higher, until it felt to me as though it was in my throat. I would have given anything then to have been back in Illinois, but I had not the moral courage to halt and consider what to do. I kept right on. When we reached a point from which the valley below was in full view I halted. The place where Harris had been encamped a few days before was in view, and the marks of recent encampment were plainly visible but the troops were gone. My heart resumed its place. It occurred to me at once that Harris had been as much afraid of me as I had been of him. This was a view of the question I had never taken before, but it was one I never forgot afterwards. From that event to the close of the war I never experienced trepidation upon confronting an enemy." He speaks of the battle of Fort Donelson at some length. Speaking of the battle of Shiloh, he says he considered the situation as one in which the Federal forces were on the offensive, but asserts that no precautions for defense were neglected. On this subject he continues as follows: "General Beauregard was next in rank to Johnston and succeeded to the command which he retained to the close of the battle and during the subsequent retreat on Corinth as well as the siege of that place. His tactics have been severely criticized by Confederate writers, but I do not believe his fallen chief could have done better."

Concerning the famous surrender under the apple tree, he says there was an apple orchard across the valley from the court house, one tree of which was close to the roadside; that Gen. Babcock reported to him (Grant) that he had found Gen. Lee sitting under this tree and had brought him within the Federal lines to the house of a man named McLean, who was a Confederate General, where he was awaiting Gen. Grant. Of their interview he says: "When I went into the house I found Gen. Lee. We greeted each other and after shaking hands took our seats. What his feelings were I do not know, being a man of dignity, with an impenetrable face, it was impossible to say whether he felt inwardly glad that the end had come, or whether he felt sadly over the result and was too manly to show it. Whatever his feelings were they were concealed from observation but my own feelings, which had been quite apparent on receipt of his letter, were sad and depressed. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe that had fought so long and gallantly and had suffered so much for a cause which I believe to be one of the worst for which a people ever fought, and for which there was not the least pretext. I do not question, however, the sincerity of the great mass of those who were opposed to us. General Lee was dressed in full uniform, entirely new, and wearing a sword of considerable value—very likely the sword that had been presented to him by the State of Virginia. At all events, it was an entirely different sword from that which would be ordinarily worn in the field. My rough traveling suit, which was the uniform of a private with the stripes of a general, must have contrasted very strangely with a man so handsomely dressed, six feet tall and of faultless form; but this was not a matter I thought of until afterward. General Lee and I soon fell into a talk about my times.

He remarked that he remembered me very well in the old army, and I told him as a matter of course, that I remembered him perfectly, but, owing to the difference in years—there being about sixteen years difference in our ages—and our rank, I thought I had

not very likely attracted his attention sufficiently to be remembered after such a long period. Our conversation grew so pleasant, that I almost forgot the object of our meeting.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—Yesterday morning when the St. Louis and San Francisco train arrived at the Union depot, Ah Lung, who had been sent for from San Francisco by Joe Gong, one of the incarcerated murderers here, stepped from the train and began to look for Celestial faces. In their stead he met the steady gaze of Officer Dillon, who promptly placed him under arrest and marched him to the Four Courts. Ah Lung did not like the reception and protested against it, but nevertheless he quickly understood that it was an exigency which had to be met, and submitted gracefully. Arriving at the Four Courts, he claimed that he had been sent for to interpret in this case, but he failed to explain the mysterious connection between telegrams which bore date before the murder and the present case. He does not speak English well enough to be an interpreter, and he is an ex-convict having been sentenced to seven years at the San Quentin Penitentiary, of which he served four years and nine months. He stated that he came to fix up the differences which existed between the Caatonese and Hong Kongese, and was much surprised to find out that Johnson was killed. He also claimed that he was the only man available to send here to interpret, as the others were all busy. Mr. Batiste, who was present, did not seem to be at all impressed with the statements of Ah Lung, and claimed that the society to which he (Ah Lung) claimed to belong—the Lung Kong Company—is an eminently respectable one, and has a corps of interpreters employed who are reliable, and it is not at all likely that the company would send out such men.

Detective Leonard stated that Lou Johnson expected that a desperado would be imported to kill him, and the fact that telegrams were sent before May 29 and June 1, and answers received on those dates, is sufficient evidence that his coming here was for no good purpose.

Ah Lung is a powerful-looking man. He is above medium height, broad shouldered, and bears every evidence of having led a bad life.

His face is very broad and his forehead, especially above his eyes, is full, indicating great intellectual faculties. His jaws are square and he has a brusque way of answering questions that does not strike an observer favorably. He was released on parole at 10 o'clock this afternoon, and immediately invited all hands over to take a drink. He took beer, while the other Chinamen indulged in sodawater.

"I judge that this is only the beginning of trouble," said a Californian at the Southern Hotel yesterday, referring to the murder of Louis Johnson.

"How is that? Will not the verdict scare off any further murderous actions on the part of the Chinese?"

"Scare nothing! Do you think the execution of two or three, more or less, of their countrymen will frighten the rest? Every man believes that seeds of death are in every one but himself, and these yellow rascals are no exception to the rule. They are the most vindictive, revengeful race on the face of the globe, with a code of so-called morality that does not hesitate at murder or any crime. Talk about red Indians! I never saw an Indian whose good graces you could not perpetually secure with a pint of bad whisky, while a Chinaman, though accepting your gifts with a smiling face, will nurse a real or supposed injury for years and beggar himself for revenge."

"Do they act that way on the Pacific Coast?" was asked.

He shouted, growing red with excitement and indignation "in San Francisco we have about 400 police, costing the city in the neighborhood of \$5,000 a month for salaries alone. But for the Chinese the force could probably be safely reduced to 300. There is a clear 100 men, costing tax-payers nearly 125,000 solely on account of the Chinese. In law cases they are totally unreliable, caring as little for an oath as I do for the Nicene creed. Why, I have seen them come into the court room and endeavor to swear away the life of a man charged with murder, when they knew that he was in the next county when the deed was committed, and was as ignorant of the act as the babe unborn—this to save the life of one of their cousins. They will slowly but surely purchase property, bit by bit, in the very heart of the business portion of the town, rendering neighboring property uninhabitable by white people, until they have secured, before you are aware of it, the most desirable parts of the city. Let me say that after a house has been occupied by Chinese, the only way to purify it is to burn it down."

"You seem to be very bitter on the subject."

"Oh, you think I am a sort of Dennis Kearney. Well, do you know he voiced in an aggravated way the sentiments of the loyal people of the Pacific Coast? You people back here have no true conception of this question. You think that the lawless element of hoodlums of the Coast are the only ones who are shouting that the Chinese must go. It is not so. That cry comes from the heart of every patriotic, home-loving, true American on the Coast. You send such men as Henry Ward Beecher out to us. They are wine and dined by swell Chinese, taken through the better parts of the Chinese quarters, convinced that they have seen every phase of Chinese life in the country, and then go back and

report about the little brown man, his patience, his industry, and how he is unjustly persecuted. Bah! It makes me ill." Biting his cigar savagely, and warming up to his subject, the Californian continued: "And you have got to look out for these things in the near future and take advantage of the example of San Francisco before it is too late."

DENVER, Col., 8.—Congressman Symes to-day received a telegram from citizens of La Plata county, Colorado, in which it is stated that the Southern Ute Indians are off the reservation in great numbers, and threaten to prevent stockmen rounding up cattle on the ranges. The message says the Utes are moving westward, and danger to lives and property is imminent. The citizens implore the Government to send instant relief. Judge Symes forwarded this message to the President this evening and asks that troops from Fort Lewis be sent at once to the scene of danger, and adds that unless prompt protection is afforded the frightful outrages of New Mexico will be repeated on the soil of Colorado.

TORONTO, 9.—Rev. John Ely preached in the Metropolitan Church last night. During the course of his remarks he referred to the conflicts of ancient and modern times, and said he did not think there would ever be another conflict between Anglo-Saxons, though the United States might have to fight to uproot Mormonism and the Canadians might have to draw the sword against the faltering French Papacy which had its hands at the throat of the Dominion Government. The preacher suited his action to his words, and the congregation, something unheated of in the Metropolitan Church, vigorously applauded.

RICHMOND, Va., 9.—Judge Atkins, yesterday overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of T. J. Cluvelius, convicted of the murder of Lillian Madison.

PITTSBURG, 9.—The new developments in the iron strike to-day were all favorable to the strikers. Two more firms have signed the scale, and the Sligo mills in this city, which were started with non-union men yesterday, are idle to-day, the firm not being able to secure enough men to keep them in operation. The Etna mills, which the owners confidently expected to have running by non-union men this week, are still closed down, but it is claimed will be in operation to-morrow. Additional signatures to the amalgamated scale were those of the Standard Iron and Nail Co. of Clifton, West Va., employing 500 men, and the Reeves Iron Co., of Canal Dover, Ohio, employing 40 men. So far this week, four firms have signed the scale and the strikers are greatly encouraged.

NEW YORK, 9.—The executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day recommended the payment of the usual 11 1/2 per cent. quarterly dividend.

GALVESTON, 9.—A special to the News from El Paso says: Yesterday a waterspout burst in the mountains about eight leagues east of Lagos, Mexico, near the dividing line between the States of Guanajuato and Jalisco. The effects were most deplorable. Immense quantities of water swept down the mountains with irresistible force towards the well populated plains and valleys and left desolation and ruin in their wake. There are already 100 lives reported lost, and it is feared the list may be swelled still larger, when all the details are known. A great many houses were swept away. Steps have been taken in Lagos among the wealthy manufacturing classes to alleviate the pressing wants of many who escaped from the valleys, but lost everything.

EL PASO, Texas, 9.—Particulars of the fearful waterspout which burst near Lagos, Mexico, on the 6th inst., were received here to-night. The loss of life proved greater than first reported. At Pueblo Curantans the rushing waters in a few minutes rose to the height of twenty-five feet. This great flood swept everything before it, and at that place alone nearly 200 lives were lost.

Great distress prevails along the entire valley and immediate relief is greatly needed. Particulars from other points are not yet received. The large city of Guanajuato was flooded by a tremendous waterspout which did fearful damage. The waterspout burst at a point a mile above the city and in a few moments a roaring torrent six feet high covered the very centre of the city. A complimentary amateur performance in honor of the Governor and ex-President Manuel Gonzales was in progress at the theatre at the time the waterspout burst. The building was crowded with the elite of the city.

When the alarm was sounded at about half past 10 o'clock a wild panic ensued in the theatre. Ladies fainted and all seemed frenzied with fear. Every one rushed for the door, trampling the weak under foot. The scene was indescribable. Many persons were fatally injured. The force of the flood down the street broke open many doors. The office of the Singer Machine company had six feet of water in it, and many other buildings suffered likewise. The damage is estimated at over \$100,000. The principal sufferers are Obregon & Co., Lorenzo Marquez and the Singer Sewing Machine Company. It is not yet known how many lives were lost.

LA LIBERTAD, via Galveston, 9.—The rebel Menendez occupies Santa Ana, Chachapala and Atiquessaya with a strong force. General Rivas has twice been driven out of Conjuetepeque, which place is now occupied by the National troops. Rivas, however, remains in close proximity threatening

an attack. The Nationals have a large force under arms. A battalion of Nicaraguans crossed the river Lempa yesterday and another battalion is marching on Conjuetepeque. Everything hinges on the attitude of Guatemala, which country, Menendez asserts, will assist him, in which case the whole of Central America will become involved. If Guatemala remains neutral, the San Salvadorian Government will probably overpower the revolutionists within a fortnight.

CHATANOOGA, Tenn., 9.—Locusts have appeared on the ridges north of the city. The numbers are increasing, and all the shrubbery and trees and every green object is covered with them. In some localities all other sounds are drowned by their noise. To-day they began moving into the valley, and are spreading through the lowland farms. They appeared in this country seventeen years ago and destroyed nearly all vegetation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., 9.—The damage from Monday's wind and hail storm, which swept across the entire State from west to east, was very serious and has resulted in great loss to farmers by damage to crops and fruit. In Vernon County the storm appears to have assumed the nature of a cyclone. All the buildings in the little village of Victory were demolished, including two small warehouses, a church, hotel and school house. Across the Mississippi River in Minnesota, the village of New Albion was almost totally wiped out of existence, occasioning a loss of \$50,000. From various points in Wisconsin, within the path of the storm, come reports of buildings being unroofed, trees uprooted by the wind, and much damage done by hail.

NEW YORK, 10.—At the recent conference of the steamship passenger agents it was decided to increase the steamer rates between New York and Liverpool, but from Liverpool here no change will be made. The White Star, Cunard, Inman and Anchor lines will charge \$20 an advance of \$5, while the Guion, State and American lines will charge \$19. New rates go into effect on the 15th instant.

NEW YORK, 10.—Gen. Grant passed an almost sleepless night. Dr. Douglas said that it was not because of pain, but that it was the result of steady thought and application to literary work yesterday. The local conditions are unchanged.

ATLANTA, 10.—This morning a special train bearing the remains of Alexander H. Stephens, accompanied by an escort and many citizens, left Atlanta for Crawfordsville where the body, which has been removed from the vault in this city, will be laid in its permanent resting place, at Liberty Hall. The funeral services will take place at Crawfordsville this afternoon, when General Robert Toombs, the lifelong friend of Mr. Stevens will make an address.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 10.—The Amalgamated Association reports another signature to their scale to-day. The Akron Iron Co., of Akron Ohio. This firm employs about 3,000 men. The plate mill of the Sligo Iron Works was running to-day with non-union workmen.

NEW YORK, 18.—Three startling explosions which have just occurred have completely blown up Renon's liquor saloon on Thames Street. The debris was hurled in all directions and some half dozen people badly cut and hurt. Jos. Renon, owner of the place was found beneath the debris in a cellar terribly burnt and mangled. He had sat on a twenty-five pound keg of powder and exploded it; he had two such kegs, with which, he told the city marshal, he intended to blow up himself and his place, because everybody was after him. A razor was found covered with blood by his side. The fire brigade quickly extinguished the flames. Renon is at the hospital suffering terrible agony and slowly dying. Delirium tremens is given as the cause for his novel yet determined act.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The Marine Hospital Bureau has information that vessels supposed to be infected with yellow fever have cleared from Cienfuegos for Delaware Breakwater, and are due at the latter place about this date. The quarantine officer at Breakwater has been notified and a revenue cutter from Philadelphia has been ordered to intercept the vessels upon their arrival.

WASHINGTON, 10.—In a telegram dated Fort Bayard, N. N., 6th inst., Col. Bradley states that it is certain the hostile Apaches are making for Mexico via Stein's Peak range. The troops and scouts are stationed in Stein's Pass, Doubtful Canyon and San Louis Valley to intercept them.

Under date of Deming June 8, Gen. Crook telegraphs: "Preparations to operate against the hostiles in accordance with my telegram of the 5th should be made with the least possible delay. In my judgment, as a rule, the Indians thus far have only killed citizens to get arms, etc.; but if, after some of their number have been killed, the Indians are driven back into the United States there is no estimating the damage they will be likely to do. The number of people living in the mountains, and their property interests, have increased enormously since the time of Victoria, so that if the Indians meet among these mountains again such a wall will go up as was never before heard. An early reply is requested, which will serve to instruct me as to the intentions of the Government. But I desire to reiterate that delay is extremely dangerous."

In transmitting this dispatch General Pope says he has complied with General Crook's request to extend his

power and submit the matter for the action of the War Department.

In another dispatch from Deming, Gen. Crook says: "From the report of Lieut. Davis, just received, it is probable that the Indians have crossed the railroad, having got past the troops in Stein's Pass, except a party of six or seven bucks and a few women and children under Mongas, who left the main party in the Mogollon Mountains. This party is now west of Hillsborough, moving south, with Captains Chaffee and Wallace on their trail. The scouts think the main party of women and children are already in Mexico, though it is possible Lawton may intercept them. I have some hopes that Crawford, who left Acpar at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, with scouts and a company of cavalry, may be able to intercept some of them. Davis has orders to join Crawford as soon as possible, who will then follow the trail into Mexico."

TOOMBSTONE, Arizona, 10.—A courier arrived from Bisbee this morning with intelligence that the Apaches killed W. A. Daniels, Mounted Inspector of Customs, a short distance from Bisbee last night. On receipt of this information at Bisbee an armed force started in pursuit of the Indians. The courier was dispatched here for assistance. Two well armed parties, numbering 50, started after the Indians to-day.

The following message was forwarded to-day:

"TOOMBSTONE.

To Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington:

About 100 Indians from San Carlos have been raiding over the country for the past week, destroying property and killing our ranchers. Last night, W. A. Daniels, mounted customs inspector, was killed, six miles from Bisbee. There are plenty of soldiers in the country, but they are incompetent to do anything. Can you not help us? (Signed)

"R. S. Hatch, Sheriff; A. S. Ritter, County Treasurer; A. T. Jones, County Recorder; John Montgomery, Chairman Board of Supervisors; John C. Easton, Collector of Customs; John P. Clum, Postmaster."

WASHINGTON, 10.—The Star says: The published reports about a probable duel between Representative King and Mr. Culbert Jones of Louisiana, because of some reflections upon members of the latter's family, alleged to have been made by Gen. King in an interview, do not seem to have foundation enough to worry the lovers of peace and order. It seems to have been a case of misunderstanding which mutual explanations have cleared up.

Representative King furnishes the following and requests its wide publication:

"To The Associated Press: I beg to say that the alleged interview with me in regard to the Liddle-Jones matter, published in the Pittsburg Dispatch and copied into other papers, did not take place as represented. Most of the statements therein are purely sensational, and some of them referring to innocent ladies, are not only erroneous but injurious to characters stainless and pure, and abhorrent to every sentiment I entertain. I did not use such language in regard to the ladies mentioned, nor am I capable of using it in regard to any woman in the world.

(Signed) "J. FLOYD KING."

Mr. Murray, Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, furnishes the following and requests that it may have the same publicity as the communication of Representative King:

"To the Associated Press: The interview with Hon. J. Floyd King concerning the Jones-Liddle families of Louisiana, published in the Pittsburg Dispatch and other papers over my name, and denied by said King, is substantially true and correct. It was held in my office in the presence of a third party. The inaccuracies already acknowledged do not affect the general tenor of the article as given me by Mr. King.

(Signed) "CHAS. T. MURRAY."

NEW YORK, 10.—The examination of Fish, ex-president of the late Marine Bank, was continued to-day before the referee at the Ludlow Street Jail on behalf of Davis, the receiver of Grant & Ward, to discover whether any tracts of land and buildings owned by Fish were purchased with money secured from the defunct firm. Mr. Fish was stubborn and testy. The first question was as to a number of lots owned by Fish in Chicago. Fish said they were purchased by him during the past three years, and became angry when asked if they were purchased with money got from Grant & Ward. He blurted out once or twice: "Don't ask such d—d foolish questions." When questioned regarding his stock operations with Grant & Ward, Fish answered: "I had thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of stock stolen from me." He was very vigorous in his denunciation of Ward's mining schemes.

"I bought stock in a mine from Grant & Ward," said the witness, "but it was a swindle. I bought and paid for many mines which only existed in the imagination of Ward. I was induced to take hold of the Ward smelter, but Ward's brother told me they never had a smelter."

"How about the Mono mine?" witness was asked.

"The Mono mine was one of Buck Grant's," was the reply. "That was a d—d swindle, too. The individual next door (Ward) can give you valuable information on these things."

To other questions he replied: "Why don't you examine the gentleman next door?"