Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY............JUNE 3, 1882.

STRIKES IN THE CUMBERLAND.

New Laborers Commence Work—A Satisfactory Beginning—The Old Miners Interested, but Firm.

FROSTBURG, MD., June 1.—The new labor brought here yesterday to dig coal for the Consolidation Coal Company, in place of the old miners, went into the Eckhart mine to-day, and are represented as having done much more work than was expected of them. The scenes at Eckhart have been of an interesting character all day, and at an early hour it was apparent that the old miners and their families failed to exhibit the indifference heretofore shown about the new movement here. To obtain a good view, women were seated at windows, on steps, and at heads of landings, while miners in a string fifty yards or more long were scattered along the crest of the hill hanging over the camp, and many others were congregated in groups at other points where all operations in progress could be plainly seen. It is reported that the miners of Eckhart held a long meeting last night, but the nature of it has not transpired.

The police regulations have been somewhat modified. Many more are now on post than on patrol duty. Day men serve thirteen hours and the night men eleven. The police in their new quarters are most comfortably fixed. The dining-tables are covered with linen, and the regulations are those of a good hotel. Mr. Mayer and party were on the grounds during the day actively engaged in forwarding matters and in pushing the erection of buildings.

During the morning the imported miners were busily engaged fixing up to go to the mine. Shoes, overalls, mining tools, and other necessaries were issued to them. A number of the men were in their quarters, writing letters and smoking outlandish-looking pipes. The handwriting was in some cases exceptionally good, but the jaw-breaking and long directions were laughable to contemplate. Wooden shoes with iron toes and heels were seen. Some, costumed in their foreign dresses, looked unlike anything seen in these parts. One man wore a coat made of some animal's skin, hair inside. The three women, domiciled in a house to themselves, were engaged in sewing and other domestic occupations.

One of the police remarked they were a large set and well able to assist in their own protection should they be attacked. To-day, however, they look quiet enough, rather forlorn, and calculated to excite sympathy as men far from home and friends.

Mine-Inspector Thomas Brown this morning inspected the Eckhart in his official capacity to make sure that it was in fit condition to receive the new men. He spent two hours in the mine, made a thorough examination, and reported everything in perfect condition. The roofing is supported by an abundance of props, and the rooms are all well ventilated, so that the novices will have a fair chance. By mistake yesterday it was made to appear that Mine-Inspector Brown would aid in instructing the new labor. Immediately after dinner the men came out to go in the mine. It was not intended at first that all should go in, but they were anxious to get to work and none would listen to staying out.

Old miners were grouped around on eminences to see the new labor go in, and a crowd of police off duty stood near the entrance taking in the situation. Those who went in the mines with the men were Mr. Philip McMahon and Mr. Joseph B. Thomas, bosses at Hoffman Slope, and Mr. Daniel Kropf, boss of the Eckhart. From the time the new miners were in the mine the crowds of old miners in the vicinity steadily increased until three or four hundred were opposite the mine's mouth. About 3:30 it was thought prudent to send an extra squad of police to that point. Officers reported that men in these crowds threatened, but were instructed to take no notice of threats. About this time, Captain Charles A. Hancock walked over alone into the crowd of men, opposite the mouth of the mine. A remark was made as he neared the crowd that another squad was coming and "had its boots blacked, too." Captain Hancock said that one of the first duties of an officer was to be neat and cleanly, and that he was satisfied that the miners of the Cumberland Valley appreciated the fact. Captain Hancock said he was simply there to keep the peace. He was reminded that he could not keep them out of the enclosure if they chose to come in, and he replied that if they came in they would have to take the consequences.

In the course of the discussion the speaker for the crowd said that the only paper that had given the laboring-men of the Cumberland coal region a show was the Baltimore Sun. The popularity of the Sun has been much increased in this section by the non-partisan and accurate manner in which it has given the facts in the various phases which this struggle between capital and labor has assumed. It has alike the confidence of the operators, the miners, the merchants, and the general community. It is of daily occurrence to hear it commended in this region, and its increase of circulation is an indorsement of its policy to give unbiassed information to all. Captain Hancock states that he has found all the miners genteel, kind, and friendly, and that he does not believe that down in their hearts they even contemplate a breach of the peace. The bosses state that besides showing them the mine, assigning them chambers to work in, and making them familiar with the details, the miners dug a creditable amount of coal, several of them as much as an equal number of the old miners could have done in the same time. Fifteen cents per day, it is said, was the amount these men got for their work in the old country, and it is claimed that when they came to be paid off after a month's work they would want to send for all their friends, and would consider this country as a sort of heaven. The men go in to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock for regular work, and will work on the twelve-hour system.

If there is to be any trouble it will probably occur at this time or later, when the shipment of the coal over the railroad is commenced, the distance being twelve miles to Cumberland. The encampment at Eckhart has been christened, and is now known as Camp Meyer. Mr. Phillip McMahon's house at Pompey Smash was guarded last night. He stated to-day that he had no need of guards, and they were removed. It was said to-day officially by those high in authority among the Knights of Labor that not a straw would be put in the way of the companies making a full trial of the movement they had undertaken, but the Knights would stand firmly by each other and their interests by never working on the terms the companies would dictate.

It was stated that the miners are all right as to money, and have now enough to last until several of the companies are bankrupt. The laboring-men through the whole United States, it is claimed, is with the miner in his struggle here. The great increase in the numerical strength and wealth of the Knights of Labor was referred to. The eyes of all are on this contest, it was said, and they will see how foolish the companies have been in not coming to some understanding with the miners. Should the struggle continue a year it was affirmed there would be no practical change in the front of the miners now present.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Troubles Elsewhere.

CLEARFIELD, June 1.—Delegations of about 200 men from Phillipsburg and Osceola arrived on the early morning train, after which the miners paraded the streets, headed by a band, until 10:30. About 1,000 miners then proceeded to a point near the town, where a mass-meeting was held. Speeches were made, and at 12 o'clock an adjournment was had until half-past 1, when it was decided, by an almost unanimous vote, to go to work.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 1.—The men employed at the Central Rolling Mill in this city struck to-day because the company refused to accede to the demand for an increase of pay. The strikers number about 250.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 1.—The threatened strike, the danger of which was supposed to be over here for the present, began this evening, and the rolling-mills are now shut down. The stoppage throws 1,000 men out of employment.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—The rolling-mills in this city employ about 2,000 hands. Of this number 1,500 are now out of work. The remainder will quit by the end of the week. Many of the men own homes, which steady work and thrift has enabled them to buy. The rail-mill men will continue to work until an order is filled upon which they are at work. The men take their idleness more in sorrow than anger. Workmen in smaller iron-works have also struck, and the whole number out of work here is between 2,000 and 3,000.

NON-UNION WORKERS ASSAULTED AND BEATEN—A SERIOUS AFFRAY.

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, June 2.—The Joliet Iron- and Steel-Works had a gang of twenty non-union men, some colored, unloading iron-ore at their docks here yesterday. Last evening they got on board the Chicago and Alton train to go to Joliet. When the train was stopped at Pan-Handle crossing it was surrounded by about fifty striking iron-workers and their friends, four or five of whom jumped on the engine, presented revolvers, and prevented the engineer from starting again. Another detachment entered the train, pulled out all the workmen they could recognize, including half a dozen colored men. The remainder of the crowd took them and beat, kicked, and stamped upon them, injuring them severely. Many stones were thrown and shots fired. One shot took effect in the groin of Judge Pillsbury, of the Illinois Appellate Court, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove fatal.

THE WHEELING NAIL-MILLS CLOSED.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 2.—All the nail-mills of this city shut down yesterday, and expect to remain closed for an indefinite period.

Do not be deceived. Insist on having the genuine Brown's Iron Bitters, made only by the Brown Chemical Company, and take nothing else.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—JUNE 3, 1882.

Sun rises	4:44	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	7:10	Morning	5:42
Moon rises	8:58	Evening	6:06

PORT OF RICHMOND, JUNE 2, 1882.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Ariel, Gifford, Norfolk, United States mail, merchandise, and passengers, L. F. Tatum, superintendent.

Schooner Favorite, Eldridge, New York, old rails, Tredegar Company.

SAILED.

Steamer Old Dominion, Walker, New York, merchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co., agents.

Steamer Pioneer, Platt, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers, J. W. McCarrick, agent.

Schooner E. A. Bertie, Johnson, Philadelphia, Curtis & Parker.

Schooner M. C. Carroll, Carroll, Philadelphia, Curtis & Parker.

DISASTERS IN MAY.

The number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States reported totally lost and missing during the month of May is 21, of which 9 were wrecked, 1 burned, 2 abandoned, 3 sunk by collision, 2 foundered, and 4 are missing. The list comprises 3 steamers, 14 barks, 1 brig, and 3 schooners, and their total value, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at $884,680. Of the above 1 steamer, 3 barks, and 2 schooners were owned wholly in the United States, and their total value is estimated at $160,500.

MEMORANDA.

BALTIMORE.—Cleared 1st: Schooner Cantor, Carroll, for Richmond.

BOSTON.—Arrived 1st: Schooner Carrie Jameson, Collins, from Richmond.

PROVIDENCE.—Arrived 31st ultimo: Schooner Warren Sawyer, Crie, from Richmond.

VINEYARD HAVEN.—Arrived 31st ultimo: Schooner Jesse Hart 2d, Walls, from Gardiner, Me., for Richmond.

WE HAVE SOLD TO JOHN A. HUTCHESON our interest, as lessees, of the PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS WAREHOUSE. He will be responsible for the custody and delivery of tobacco on and after to-day. We thank our friends for their kindness to us, and solicit their continued patronage to our successor, whom we confidently recommend as capable and deserving.
CARTER & RYLAND.
RICHMOND, VA., June 1, 1882. je 2-3t

OFFICE OF THE RANDOLPH PAPER-BOX CO., N. V. RANDOLPH & CO., PROPRIETORS.
HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF J. W. RANDOLPH AND J. J. ENGLISH in the paper-box department of their business, it will be carried on under the name of THE RANDOLPH PAPER-BOX COMPANY from May 1, 1882. Thanking the public for their support in the past, we hope to continue the same pleasant relations in the future.
Your orders will have prompt attention.
Respectfully, N. V. RANDOLPH & CO.

I retain my interest in the BOOK, STATIONERY, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURING BUSINESS OF J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, and shall be pleased to serve the public as heretofore. Very respectfully,
je 2-3t N. V. RANDOLPH.

FOR SALE, HYDRAULIC TOBACCO-PRESS, RAIL-TRACK, FORCE-PUMP, IRON PRESSES, and a full set of FIXTURES for manufacturing tobacco; or, party in Philadelphia wants a PARTNER in the business of manufacturing tobacco. For particulars, inquire of C. C. BEEL, 22 Laurel street, Richmond, or
WILLIAM CILLS,
336 south Delaware avenue,
je 1-eod4t* Philadelphia, Pa.

STEAM-ENGINE AND SEPARATOR FOR SALE, manufactured by GEAR SCOTT & CO. As the growing crop of wheat promises to be a large one, an active and energetic man can easily pay for it in one season out of its own earnings. Apply to
W. D. TOMPKINS & BROTHER,
Commission Merchants,
my 26-Su&Tu1m Richmond, Va.

AN ENTERPRISING HOUSE OF good standing, doing business with wine-merchants, grocers, and druggists, will be appointed agents for the sale in this city and vicinity of "ZOEDONE," the national non-alcoholic beverage of Great Britain, and rapidly becoming popularized in this country. Application for the agency may be addressed to Zoedone Bureau, 27 Park Place, New York city. The beverage is peculiarly adapted to southern climates. my 24-W&Su8t

WOOD AND COAL.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD.
$2 HALF-CORD—NICE DRY PINE. $2.
DELIVERED BY
B. COTTRELL,
my 30-6t No. 20 south Eighth street.

COAL AND WOOD.—FIRST-CLASS ANTHRACITE—all sizes—for family use; LUMP FOUNDRY SPECIALTY, LUMP SPLINT, CUMBERLAND, and NEW-RIVER ENGINE and SOFT COKE. PINE WOOD, $4.50 per cord, $2.25 per half cord. OAK WOOD, $5.50 per cord and $2.75 per half cord. All fuel at lowest summer prices. Orders by telephone No. 165 or otherwise. Broad street opposite Theatre, or 1905 Cary street. [my 9] C. H. PAGE.

ANTHRACITE COAL OF ALL SIZES and best quality;
Best selected LEHIGH LUMP;
ANTHRACITE for foundry use;
SPLINT COAL for grates;
STEAM and SMITHS' COAL
WOOD—Long, Sawed, and Kindling.
Fuel of every description. S. H. HAWES,
my 6-3m Eighteenth and Cary streets.

HENRICO COAL COMPANY,
MINERS OF BITUMINOUS COAL.
J. E. RYAN,
my 4-1m General Sales Agent.

FUEL OF ALL KINDS.
ANTHRACITE COAL,
WEST VIRGINIA SPLINT COAL,
FOUNDRY AND STEAM COAL,
FOREST-PINE WOOD, long and sawed.
S. P. LATHROP,
Seventeenth street, at Drawbridge.
Order by telephone or otherwise. no 24

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL, REMOVAL, REMOVAL, OF PILCHER & BIGGER TO 722 EAST MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE DR. GEORGE B. STEEL'S.
COAL, WOOD, AND COKE OF ALL KINDS.
Try us with cash.
je 2-6t PILCHER & BIGGER.

REFRIGERATORS, &c.

REFRIGERATORS!
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DINING-ROOM,
CLIMAX,
ALPINE,
NURSERY,
WATER-COOL
AND
GATE CITY STONE FILTERERS,
FOR SALE AT
E. B. TAYLOR'S,
my 3 1011 Main street.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE DISPATCH FROM ALL POINTS.

Washington News and Gossip—Two Men Killed and Several Injured by Boiler-Explosion in Orange County, Va.—Burial of Professor Rogers—Serious Railroad Accident in Iowa—The Gallows in Georgia—The Third and Last of the Gibbons Family Murderers Sent to the Penitentiary for Life—An Execution in Tennessee—Unsuccessful Attempts to Rescue Imprisoned Miners—Crime in Arkansas—Death of Garibaldi, the Renowned Italian Liberator.

Washington.

THE SENATE AT A DEADLOCK—IT ADJOURNS FOR WANT OF A PRESIDING OFFICER—MR. TUCKER'S VIEWS ON THE SITUATION IN THE HOUSE.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President *pro tem.* of the Senate left the city last night on a brief excursion to Delaware, and designated by letter Senator Ingalls to preside in his place. When the letter was read by the Secretary to-day a lengthy discussion followed. It was generally agreed that under the rules, and, in fact, according to parliamentary law, that a presiding officer must designate a *pro tem.* chairman while in the chair, and cannot do it, as in this case, by letter. It was at first proposed that Mr. Ingalls be elected for a day, but it was thought that this might possibly oust the President *pro tem.* if strictly construed. A resolution was subsequently offered to affirm the designation of Mr. Ingalls, but even this Mr. Sherman thought might lead to complications, and his suggestion to adjourn until Monday was agreed to as the safest procedure under the circumstances. Secretary Shober presided during the discussion.

THE VIEWS OF MR. TUCKER ON THE ACTION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE HOUSE IN REGARD TO THE ELECTION CASES.

As little else is talked of here now except the outrages perpetrated in the House against the South by the Republicans, I sought Mr. Tucker to-day and asked his views in regard to the situation. He said:

The deadlock in the Mackey-Dibble case arose from this cause:

The Democrats refused to obstruct the decisions in the Chalmers-Lynch case because they conceded the right of the House to determine a case when heard upon legal and well-authenticated testimony. All the evidence in that case was duly taken and authenticated.

But in the Mackey-Dibble case there was a sworn statement of forgery in the testimony. We objected to trying the case before the evidence on which we were to try it was authenticated as genuine. If a plaintiff or a defendant in a cause called for trial objects because he alleges that a deposition filed by the opposite party is a forgery, or has been tampered with by him, that question is one always decided as preliminary to swearing the jury for trial. That is

WHAT DEMOCRATS WISHED DONE

in this case—not to take up the case for trial until it was settled whether Mackey had forged the evidence he relied on. The Republicans insisted on trying the case upon evidence the authenticity of which was to be looked into while trying it. This we thought all wrong. Hence the deadlock. The Republicans then determined to adopt a rule to prevent our dilatory motions. They introduced it, and forced it through by trampling on the rules then in existence.

The House makes rules for its government in the beginning of the session, before conflicts arise. They will then more probably be fair; for no party can foresee what it may wish to be the rule when a special case arises.

BUT REPUBLICANS TAKE ANOTHER COURSE.

They adopt rules, and when they found they chafed and checked their action in this case they changed them by a disregard of all existing rules. If a man can change a law when it checks his action there is really no law to control him. A party which changes the rules of the House just at the time their restraints are inconvenient violates all principles of good government.

NOT A DILATORY MOTION.

But when the rule was introduced, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved to lay it on the table. The Speaker declared that motion out of order, because it was a dilatory motion. This was absurd. It might delay final action, but was not a dilatory motion. A motion to lay on the table is a proceeding to dispose finally of the pending question on its merits. A dilatory motion is one made not in reference to the pending question—not operating upon it—not disposing of or amending it—but to evade action on it.

THE OUTRAGE ON MR. SPRINGER.

But this absurd decision was followed by a greater outrage. Mr. Springer appealed, and the Speaker refused to allow the House to decide whether he was right or wrong in his decision. His decision was thus made absolute law for the House by his own arbitrary decision, from which he would allow no appeal. This despotic power assumed by the Speaker struck a blow at the liberty of the people by destroying the liberty of their representatives in the House. The outrage was repeated when Springer moved to recommit the rule with instructions. This was ruled out of order, and an appeal to the House was refused by the Speaker.

THE SPEAKER ARRAIGNED.

The Democrats determined to arraign the Speaker for his despotic rulings after the case was decided. In the mean time the case came up for discussion. The case was briefly this: Dibble had the seat. Mackey claimed it upon depositions. When asked who wrote them, the answer was "They were written by Mackey and those who acted with him—were copied from originals." When asked where the originals were, the answer was "They were destroyed by Mackey." The Democrats said, "On such evidence we will not give Dibble's seat to Mackey."

MR. M'LANE, OF MARYLAND,

moved resolutions of censure on the Speaker. When he did so, and had not yielded the floor, the Speaker (not leaving the chair when a question involving his own action was considered) recognized Mr. Reed, of Maine, to move the resolutions of censure be laid on the table, thus doing Mr. McLane the unparliamentary discourtesy of taking him off the floor in favor of Mr. Reed. The House tabled the resolution of censure by a party vote, thus sustaining the arbitrary and despotic course of the Speaker.

The struggle has been the most exciting one of the session. The arbitrary power assumed by the Speaker, confirmed by the vote of his party friends, is one of the dangerous symptoms of our times, which tend to show how the rights of the people are being subjected to the rule of a dominant faction, and through it to the one-man power, so fatal to the liberties of the people.

THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

The Alabama contested-election case created no interest in the House to-day, because it was a foregone conclusion that General Wheeler was to be unseated. Mr. Horr, of Michigan, made a funny speech.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

The only point in the whiskey investigation to-day was that no congressmen or newspaper-men have ever asked to be employed in behalf of the bill.

Clarence Seward, T. L. Clingman, and Morton McMichael are in the city.

Mr. Dame informs me that the Chesapeake and Ohio through train from Washington to Louisville, &c., has been already most liberally patronized.

[Associated Press Reports to the Dispatch.]

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The general deficiency appropriation bill reported to the House to-day calls for nearly $9,000,000. Among its items are those for the deficiency in expenses of the Yorktown Centennial—$22,328; tenth census expenses, $80,000; and credit to ex-Treasurer Spinner, $47,000.

Forty-seventh Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1882.

SENATE

At the hour of assembling Acting-Secretary Francis E. Shober read a note from President *pro tem.* Davis, as follows: "As I shall be absent from the opening session this morning, under the provisions of Rule 4 I name Hon. John J. Ingalls, senator from the State of Kansas, to perform the duties of the Chair until adjournment."

Mr. Vest made the point that the President *pro tem.* had not the power to designate a senator to take a place which under the circumstances could only be filled by an election by the Senate.

Mr. Hoar suggested that Mr. Ingalls be declared presiding officer for the day. He desired to avoid a protracted discussion at this time. His opinion was that the action of the President of the Senate in designating a member to take his place was not more binding upon the chamber than would be the designation by that officer of a ruling by himself upon a parliamentary question.

A long and at times animated debate followed, participated in by nearly every senator present, in the course of which several motions to adjourn were offered. Finally Mr. Sherman, after an allusion to the apparent indisposition of the Senate to commit itself by positive action upon the important question which had been precipitated upon it, moved an adjournment, which was agreed to unanimously.

The Senate accordingly adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal the House resumed the consideration of the Alabama contested-election case of Lowe *vs.* Wheeler.

Mr. Thompson, of Iowa, submitted an argument in favor of the claims of the contestant, and incidentally denied the statement made by Mr. Wheeler last evening to the effect that he had not been fairly treated by the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, spoke in advocacy of the right of the sitting member to retain his seat, and was followed by Mr. Jones of Texas in favor of the contestant.

Mr. Atherton, of Ohio, consumed his hour in the reading of the report of the minority, only calling attention to the fact that but three Republican members were paying the slightest attention, and criticising such inattention on the part of the judges who were to decide the case. It had been charged that there was an agreement between certain gentlemen on the other side, alluding to the Greenbackers and the Republican party.

Mr. Jones, of Texas: "I pronounce the charge to be false."

Mr. Atherton: "Very well; I will show you that a Republican paper itself charges it." He then quoted from the Washington *Republican* to the effect that the Greenbackers had been steadfast and true to the Republicans in the recent election cases, and that the latter were bound in honor to see justice done to Lowe.

Several Republicans: "That is it; justice."

Mr. Atherton replied that soon it would be found what justice meant in the Republican ranks. There were now twenty-six Republicans in the chamber, but when the matter came to a vote one hundred and fifty would come—without knowing anything about the case, raise the axe, and take the heads off sitting members.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan, entered into an ironical eulogy upon the great intellectual energy and statesmanship shown by the Democrats during the recent filibustering movements. He characterized Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, as the Napoleon of the contest; Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, as its Marshal Ney; and Mr. Springer, of Illinois, as the Joan of Arc [laughter]; and he ridiculed the courageous manner in which they came up to make motions to adjourn over. The latter gentleman had not entered into the contest until after the Waterloo, and until after the Napoleon was on his way to St. Helena. Then passing to a review of the Chalmers case, and referring to the statement that he was coming over to the Republican party, he declared that that party had stood a good deal from the Democrats, but they could not pass Chalmers off on it. He belonged to the Democratic party by nature.

Mr. Manning, of Mississippi: "Will the gentleman come down to Mississippi this fall and make that speech and help me to beat him?"

Mr. Horr: "Yes; and if I can't do as much good to you as to Chalmers, then I give it up. Nothing would please me better than to compare the Siamese twins." [Laughter.]

Mr. Atherton: "Will you keep Secretary Chandler from helping to elect him, according to contract?"

Mr. Horr: "I don't believe it. It is not true; and if it is, Chandler is in low business."

Mr. Manning: "That he is."

Mr. Horr then passed on to the discussion of the Mackey-Dibble case, and made some allusions to the method of election in South Carolina, which brought Mr. Evins to his feet with an assertion that South Carolina was not ashamed of anything she ever did.

Mr. Horr replied that he was not foolish enough to guess that she would be. What would mantle other people's cheeks with shame her people rolled as a sweet morsel under tongue.

Mr. Horr, in conclusion, protested against the decision of election cases upon technical quirps, and declared that he would vote for Lowe, although to the sins of a Democrat he added the foolishness of a Greenbacker.

Pending further discussion, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Appropriations the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill (the items of which have already been published), and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hiscock, from the same committee, reported back the general deficiency bill, and it was similarly referred.

The election case then went over until to-morrow, when the previous question will be called early in the session.

The House at 4:45 P. M. adjourned till to-morrow.

Garibaldi Dead.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A report of the death of Garibaldi has just been received. (9:15 P. M.)

ROME, June 2.—Garibaldi died at Caprera at 6:30 o'clock this evening of bronchitis.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The failures reported to New York for seven days amount to 135 against 126 last week and 124 the week previous. The increase is in the West and South principally. New York city is still remarkably free from business disasters. The geographical distribution of the failures is as follows: Eastern States, 14; western, 42; middle, 27; southern, 39; Pacific States and Territories, 11; New York city, 2.

BAPTIST GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA.

Debate on the Money-Basis of Representation—Report of the State-Mission Board—Baptist Map of Virginia—Dr. Curry's Plea for Missions—Personal.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WARRENTON, VA., June 2.—A lively and protracted debate occurred on the proposal to change the money basis of representation in the body. Finally, however, the Association voted to make no alteration.

REPORT OF STATE MISSION BOARD.

Mr. H. K. Ellyson, corresponding secretary, read the annual report of the State Mission Board. It states that 41 missionaries were employed in Virginia during the year, 12 laboring west of the Blue Ridge, 14 in Middle Virginia, and 15 in the Tidewater section, occupying 159 mission-stations. They preached 3,605 sermons; 1,255 persons professed faith in Christ under their ministry; they organized 14 new Sunday schools and 4 new churches; were engaged in building 13 houses of worship, 5 of which were completed; and sustained 89 Sunday schools at their stations.

The treasurer of the General Association received for this Board from May 22, 1881, to May 25, 1882, $8,577.17, all of which has been expended except a balance of $798.74. There will be due the missionaries 1st of June $4,728.62.

The Board records its high appreciation of the valuable services of the Standing Committee to "secure a more active co-operation between the churches and district associations with the General Association," of which Professor H. H. Harris is the chairman, and says that the increase during the year in the aggregate receipts to all the Boards of the Association from $19,120 to $27,890, or a net gain of $8,770, is in no small degree due to the labors of this committee.

The report says that the present annual income of the Board is inadequate to meet the demands for missionary labor in Virginia, and asks for $15,000 next year and more the year after. It refers to the increasing population of the State; to the 2,398 miles of railroads on her territory, 500 miles of which were opened in the past two years; to the new villages and towns springing up along these great highways of trade; to the long-buried treasures of our mountains, now yielding their riches to the thousands who are busily toiling in these inexhaustible storehouses of nature; to our rapidly-increasing inter-State and foreign commerce; to the furnaces, mills, and factories rising in every direction; to the 265,000 youth in our schools and colleges, 120,000 of whom are of our own race, exceeding by 120,000 the white youth in our schools and colleges twelve years ago, as evidences that Virginia is steadily moving to the front, and as reasons for Christians keeping pace with her material progress in their evangelical efforts. "Children are now born to her who will see the Old Mother clothed in vestments of almost regal splendor, with millions crowding her fields and forests and mines and marts of trade to do her homage. Whether they shall in that gladsome time send up from beautiful homes and grateful hearts thanksgivings to the bountiful Giver of all good, or revel in the corrupting vices of unsanctified prosperity, depends largely upon what we and other Christians now do for the evangelization of our people." The report then closes with an earnest appeal for "more consecrated Christian money for this work."

Rev. G. J. Hobday presented to the Association a map of Virginia showing the location of every Baptist church in the State.

DR. CURRY ON STATE MISSIONS.

One of the best speeches on State missions was made by Dr. Curry, who urged with much power and eloquence that we must put missions on the right basis—namely, love to God and love to man. The mission spirit must rest on exalted principle—not on mere sentiment or passing emotion. The spirit of missions is the same abroad and at home. He pleaded for universal education, a sanctified literature, and a gospel church in every community. Our future seems glorious, but will be dark indeed if God be wanting and if Christ be dethroned. Our free institutions should be utilized by the intelligence and integrity of the people.

The committee appointed a year ago to suggest a plan of

SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE,

reported a large increase of contributions from sources yielding nothing in the past, and presented a general plan for benevolent work looking to a greater development of the grace of giving. By unanimous vote a new article was added to the Constitution that the Association shall elect annually a committee of five brethren, whose duty it shall be to develop and foster systematic giving, to promote coöperation between all the churches of the State and this general organization, and to make an annual report.

Rev. Dr. Winkler, of Alabama, preached a capital sermon to a large audience this afternoon.

There are present fraternal messengers from Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

T. H. Ellett and William Turpin, of Richmond, were elected as members of the Board of Trustees of the ministers' relief fund.

REPORT OF EDUCATION BOARD.

J. T. Ellyson, corresponding secretary, read the fifty-second annual report of the Education Board.

During the past year the Board has aided thirty-nine young men who are preparing for the ministry, twenty-six of whom have pursued their studies at Richmond College and thirteen at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Received, $2,351.06; expended, $2,179.21—leaving a balance in the treasury of $185.68 to pay what the Board owes and to meet the expenses of the remainder of the college session. The number of students aided is larger than at any time for five years; eighty-five more churches contributed the past year than the preceding, and the aggregate amount given showed an increase of $400.

The report then explains how the Board comes to be in debt, how it is proposed to pay it, and takes a hopeful financial view of the future. It also mentions that the State Mission Board and the Goshen Association have arranged to give ministerial students work during their summer vacation.

The report in conclusion says: "When we remember how graciously God has blessed the 450 young men we have educated, and how through their instrumentality more than 200 churches have been constituted, 600 Sunday schools organized, and more than 100,000 souls saved, how can we refuse to give whatever is needed to educate all who desire to preach His word?"

Dr. Winkler addressed the audience on the subject of the education of ministers, and enforced the thought that this is a matter of vital necessity to our churches when we consider both subjects with which the minister must deal and the sphere in which he must labor. With rare learning, eloquence, and power the Doctor presented his subject. He was followed by Dr. Haden, who, with clear thought and sharp sallies of wit, brought out the great importance of ministers knowing the pure truth and how to teach it.

Speeches were also made by C. L. Cocke and Revs. W. E. Hatcher, J. M. Pilcher, and S. C. Clopton.

The fact was developed that the Board is in debt, and the fear was expressed that it would be necessary to devote all funds received for awhile to removing obligations, and thus partly withholding aid from needy ministerial students. This announcement created a stir, and spontaneously a sum more than sufficient was pledged to relieve the Board of its embarrassment.

From Norfolk.

RIOTING NEGROES ARRESTED—WORK COMMENCED ON THE RAILROAD FROM NEWPORT NEWS TO OLD POINT.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., June 2.—A batch of negroes arrested in Portsmouth for rioting at Hampton on Decoration-day were turned over to the sheriff of Elizabeth City county to-day and taken to the jail in Hampton.

The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad commenced yesterday the construction of the branch track to Old Point, and will have the line completed nine miles in forty days.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in Orange County.

ORANGE COURTHOUSE, VA., June 2.—The boiler of Edward Dickerson's saw-mill, at Ruckersville, Va., exploded yesterday, instantly killing Young Davis, the engineer. James Carpenter (colored) was fatally injured, and died in a few hours. John Garvell, a one-armed man, had his remaining arm broken, and will probably lose it by amputation. Several other employes were injured, but escaped death.

Another Fatal Boiler-Explosion.

BOSTON, June 2.—The boiler of a hoisting engine on the wharf of the Bradley Fertilizer Company exploded this morning. The boiler was blown three hundred feet through the roof of the boiler-room in the main building, causing the boiler there to explode, blowing out the front of the building and entailing a damage of $8,000. Thomas Connelly, eighteen years old, had his skull fractured and was fatally injured.

Hunting for Imprisoned Miners.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—A dispatch from Virginia City, Nev., says: Early this morning Richard Bennett and Dennis Calahan boarded a small hunting skiff and ventured into the Alta drift in search of the imprisoned miners, and neither have since been heard of. It is feared both have been suffocated by heat and gas. Shortly afterwards a German known as "Dutch George" tried to wade into the shaft, but soon returned delirious. He subsequently stated that he saw a light and a boat, but no man. Two other men attempted to wade in, but found the heat and gas insufferable, and returned after going a short distance. It is reported that raps are still heard on the air-pipe, indicating that the imprisoned miners are yet alive."

Murder in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, June 2.—In Yell county, Mr. Lazarus Brooks and James K. McGhee, farmers, quarrelled over a land suit. McGhee, on learning that Brooks would win the suit, became furious with passion, and finding him in the woods hunting cattle, in company with a fifteen-year-old boy, after a few words, shot him dead with a shot-gun. As the boy started to run McGhee sent a shot after him, breaking his arm, but not checking his flight. The murderer then reloaded his gun, and placing it against the forehead of his victim sent the charge through his head. He then walked off, and is still at large.

The Last of the Gibbons-Family Murderers.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., June 2.—In the case of George Ellis, one of the three men charged with the murder of the Gibbons family at Ashland last December and the man who turned State's evidence and furnished testimony by which William Neil and Ellis Craft were proven guilty of murder, the jury at 11 o'clock this forenoon returned a verdict of manslaughter, consigning him to the penitentiary for life.

Railroad Accident in Iowa.

KEOKUK, IOWA, June 2.—A passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad struck a broken rail near Fredericksville yesterday, overturning three coaches and causing a general wreck. Over thirty passengers were injured, but no lives lost. L. E. Marshick, who had started on a wedding tour with his bride, sustained severe injuries about the head and shoulders. Mrs. Marshick was also badly hurt.

Negro Murderer Hanged.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 2.—Sandy Matthews (colored) was hanged at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the county-jail yard for the murder of Essick Polk (colored) on the 6th of last October.

Funeral of Professor Rogers.

BOSTON, June 2.—The funeral of Professor Rogers took place this afternoon at the Institute of Technology, and was conducted by Rev. George Ellis. The attendance was large, including many societies. The University of Virginia was represented; also, Yale College, Harvard, and Boston University.

Railroad Matters.

GALVESTON, June 1.—The Houston *Post* publishes the following special: "The work of construction on the New York, Texas and Mexican road will be abandoned when it touches Victoria, which will be about June 17th. The reason given is the inability of the State to give satisfactory land grants."

Execution in Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., June 2.—James E. Harvey, a white man, was hanged at Carrollton to-day for the murder of Arthur McMullin in July last. The drop fell at 1:15 o'clock, and Harvey died without a struggle. William L. Moon was to have been hanged at the same time for the murder of John B. Ward, but early in the day took poison, and came near dying. He was respited until to-morrow, when the execution will take place.

[From the Washington Post.]

The Buckingham Hotel is one of the best hotels in New York. It is eligibly located, a miracle of neatness and order, and boasts of a table that is unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT—FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVORING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE-DISHES, AND SAUCES.

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CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in blue ink across the label. This caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the market.

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AND OTHERS AS TO THE
LIEBIG COMPANY'S COCA BEEF TONIC.

PRINCE NICOLAS STCHERBATOV, of the Imperial Russian Navy (St. Petersburg, Russia) says: "It is a most excellent tonic."

BARON FALKENBERG (present address, 46 east Twenty-first street, New York) says: "It is unquestionably superior to any tonic which I have ever tried. It benefited me as no other tonic has ever before. My friends all praise it without stint."

Equally emphatic testimonials from MADAME THE MARQUISE OF GANVILLE, Paris; the VISCOUNTESSE VIEIRA, Lisbon, Portugal; EDWIN BOOTH, the celebrated actor; General FRANZ SIGEL, New York city; General LOUIS SCHAFFNER, Chicago, Ill.; Miss MARY L. BOOTH, editress of *Harper's Bazar*; Professor E. M. HALE, M. D., LL. D., Chicago, Ill., and hundreds equally eminent.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. GARDNER, principal of the celebrated Fifth-Avenue Seminary for Young Ladies, New York city, says: "I speak from grateful experience of its remarkable powers."

"It is far superior to the fashionable and illusive preparations of beef, wine, and iron," says Professor F. W. HUNT, M. D., LL. D., honorary member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, &c., &c., of New York city.

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[je 3-d1&w2t]

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF RICHMOND COUNTY, AT AUGUSTA, GA.—APPLICATIONS TO FILL THE CHAIR OF LANGUAGES at this institution will be received until JULY 1ST ensuing. Applicants must be professional teachers of experience, and masters of the Latin, Greek, French, German, and English languages. Testimonials will be required as to capabilities for maintaining discipline, as well as for successful teaching. Further information can be obtained from the undersigned. By order of the Board of Trustees.
my 30-d1t A. C. HOLT, Secretary.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—History of the High Court of Chancery of England, by Conway Robinson, Vol. I, $7.50; Bancroft's History of the Constitution of the United States, 2 vols., $5; Perry on Trusts, new edition, 2 vols., $12; Schouler on Husband and Wife, $6; Sheldon on Subrogation, $3.50; The Reporter, by Wallace, new edition, $5.50; Star Chamber Cases, $5.50; Desty's Digest of Criminal Law, $2; Converse's Indexes to Virginia and West Virginia Reports, one of the most valuable Virginia law books ever published. [my 28] WEST, JOHNSTON & CO.

PRINCE AND PAUPER, Mark Twain's latest and best, $3; Bret Harte's Complete Works, 5 vols., $10; Story of a Happy Boy, $1; Fisher Maiden, $1; Barriers Burned Away, by Roe, 20c.; The Mendelssohn Family, 2 vols., $5; Grantham's Memorable Actions, particularly in Virginia, $2. CARLTON McCARTHY & CO.,
my 24 916 Main street, Richmond, Va.

MR. ROBINSON'S NEW BOOK.

RANDOLPH & ENGLISH publish this day HISTORY OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF ENGLAND, by CONWAY ROBINSON: Volume I. (Volume II. in preparation.) Law style, $7.50; same in two parts, law style, $8.50; two parts in cloth, cut or uncut edges, $7.50. 8vo, 1,232 pages.
EARLY ORDERS solicited for this valuable work. my 25-d&w

BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERIODICALS.—From Farm-Boy to Senator, by Horatio Alger, Jr., $1.25; Nancy Hartshorn at Chautauqua, price, 50c.; Blunders of a Bashful Young Man, price, 25c.; Miss Slimmer's Window (complete), 25c.; E. P. Roe's most popular novel, Barriers Burned Away, price, 20c.; The Grand Royal Wedding No. of London Graphic; price, 50c. All Nos. Seaside and Franklin Square Libraries—among latest Marion Fay, by Anthony Trollope, 20c. A fine line of Stationery—all styles, in and out of boxes. A new supply of handsome Birthday Cards, just received, from 5c. to $1.50. A large assortment of Canes. All the June, May, Century, Atlantic, Demorest, &c., at
N. LEONARD'S Book- and News-Store,
my 21 908 Main street.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—Weekly arrivals of the WHITNEY CARRIAGES direct from the factory, manufactured for JOHN DOES, No. 711 and 713 Main street, and for sale at wholesale and retail at bottom prices. Give me a call before purchasing. JOHN DOES.
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CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

I have just received the LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST line of CARRIAGES in the city, and advise all to want to give me a call before purchasing, as I can offer inducements in styles and prices. CARRIAGES from $4 up. ROBT. HARROLD,
ap 23 817 Broad street.

COURT ORDERS.

VIRGINIA—IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND—MAY 17, 1882:

Douglas H. Gordon, Anne C. Thomas, Marcellus Smith, and William E. Moseis, who sue for themselves and such other holders of the guaranteed stock of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company as may make themselves parties to this suit and contribute their proportion of the costs thereof.........Plaintiffs, against

A. Sydney Biddle, Thomas A. Biddle, Thomas A. Biddle & Co., George W. Biddle, attorney; H. W. Biddle, T. A. Biddle, trustee for A. Biddle; T. A. Biddle, trustee for W. L. Biddle; Thomas Hewson Bache in his own right and as trustee, L. W. Barringer, trustee; Mrs. H. C. Booth, Charles Chauncey in his own right and as trustee, Ellihu Chauncey, F. P. Dimpfel, Ella R. Hudson, Eugene A. Livingston, Estelle Ives Mackie, Charles F. Mayer, trustee; Pennsylvania Company for Insuring lives, &c., in trust; Charles M. Robinson and M. Robinson, Jr., co-trustees with R. H. McKim; George S. Pepper in his own right and as trustee, L. S. Pepper, F. S. Pepper in his own right and as trustee, M. Robinson, Jr., trustee for Susan Macfarland, and for Rosalie Haxall, and for M. E. Taylor, and for Susan B. Blackburn, and for M. B. Macfarland; Agnes Robinson, Susan L. Robinson, Lizzie M. Robinson, Leigh Robinson, Conway Robinson, Conway Robinson, Jr., Moncure Robinson in his own right and as trustee, John M. Robinson, Edmund R. Robinson, M. Robinson, C. R. Robinson, trustees for Beverly Robinson and for M. Robinson, Jr., and for C. M. Robinson; J. M. Robinson, E. R. Robinson, Charles Chauncey, and A. Sydney Biddle, trustees for Fannie Biddle and for N. C. Robinson and for Agnes C. Chauncey; Moncure Robinson, Jr., W. C. Rives, Jr., Sarah C. Savage, William and M. H. Short, trustees for Alice Short; Henry Seybert in his own right and as trustee; Whelen, Townsend & Co., Sarah T. Whelen, Mary E. Worrell, Alex. Wotrall, Charles Willing, and James P. Scott, and other.........Defendants.

The object of this suit is to enforce the contracts between the holders of the guaranteed stock of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company and the said company, as expressed on the face of said stock, and to have the rights of said holders passed on and enforced in respect to a participation in the dividends of said company, and especially under the resolution of its stockholders in general meeting in December, 1881, and the consequent action of its Board of Directors in issuing certificates known as "Dividend Obligations" to the holders of its common stock.

And affidavit having been made and filed that the defendants above named are non-residents of the State of Virginia, they are required to appear here within one month after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect their interests in this suit.

A copy—Teste: ALFRED SHIELD, Clerk.

JAMES PLEASANTS, OULD & CARRINGTON, p. q.
my 20-Su4w

SCHOFIELD, &c., vs. EBERTS, &c.—IN CHANCERY COURT OF RICHMOND.

EXTRACT FROM DECREE OF APRIL 29, 1882:

"* * * The Court doth further adjudge, order, and decree that this cause be referred to one of the commissioners of this court to inquire and report what debts or demands are liens or valid and subsisting claims against the shares of Catharine Schofield, Antoinette Eberts, James E. Krishman, Anthony A. Krishman, Jr., deceased, and Rebecca W. Krishman, deceased, with their respective priorities, if any, with any other matters deemed pertinent by himself, or which he may be required to report by any party interested."

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
1103 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, May 12, 1882.

The parties interested are hereby notified that I have fixed on MONDAY the 5th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time, and my office in Richmond as the place, for executing the decree from which the foregoing is an extract.

Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1882. O. G. KEAN, Commissioner.

EDWARD Y. CANNON, p. q. my 13-Su4w