# Richmond Dispatch.

SUNDAY.....FEBRUARY 18, 1883.


# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE DISPATCH FROM ALL POINTS.

**Washington News and Gossip—Proceedings in Congress Yesterday—Terrible Disaster in Illinois; Seventy Miners Lose their Lives—Two-Million-Dollar Failure in Chicago—The Alabama Legislature—Fatal Accident on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad—Furious Snow-Storm and Blizzard in Dakota—The Dublin Trials; Sensation Caused by Another Prisoner Turning Informer—Foreign Items of Interest, &c.**

## Washington.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE HOUSE—MR. DUNNELL STIRS UP HIS REPUBLICAN BRETHREN—MR. KASSON EXCITES THE DEMOCRATS—MR. HASKELL'S GAG PROPOSITION—MESSRS. CARLISLE, HAMMOND, BLACKBURNN, RANDALL, AND OTHERS COME TO THE FRONT—MR. KELLEY SEEKS FOR A PRECEDENT—THE BOMBSHELL THROWN INTO THE REPUBLICAN CAMP BY MR. ROBINSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS—MR. TUCKER PUTS MR. HASKELL OUT—THE SPEAKER HAS TIME TO DECIDE—CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS—RIVER AND HARBOR BILL—OTHER ITEMS—PERSONALS—BRIEFS.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, February 17.—All about the Capitol this morning the idea prevailed that the House protectionists had given up their bill and were awaiting the passage of the Sherman amendment and others of a like character in the Senate in order to adopt the Senate bill as a substitute for that reported from Ways and Means and modified by the House. The proceedings in the House for over two hours were so tame that they confirmed the rumor mentioned. About half-past 1, however, Mr. Dunnell (Republican), from Minnesota, rose and said that the House was wasting time, because the majority had no idea of passing the tariff bill under consideration. This created in an instant an excitement on the Republican side, and the eyes of the leaders flashed condemnation on their over-candid brother. Mr. Kasson, with much feeling, denied the charge, and accused the Democrats of obstructing the progress of the bill. This now created a stir on the Democratic side, and while Messrs. Morrison, Springer, and others got into the aisle and gesticulated furiously in denial of this accusation, Messrs. Tucker, Carlisle, Atherton, Gibson, and others endeavored to get the floor. It was accorded Mr. Haskell (Republican), of Kansas, who, in stentorian voice, moved that the committee rise. This was done, and then he moved to limit debate on the remainder of the bill, some sixty pages, to one hour. The proposition excited the Democratic side to fever-heat, and a half-dozen members were on the floor at once protesting against the outrage. Mr. Carlisle clearly showed that the invariable practice of the House had been to consider, as provided by the rules, revenue and appropriation bills by paragraphs and clauses instead of by sections. Mr. Haskell contended that the law warranted a majority in taking this course, and he was sustained by Mr. Kelley. Mr. Blackburn questioned the member from Kansas, and elicited the admission that he meant to have only an hour's discussion on all the bill from page 44 to 104 inclusive. The voice of the gallant Kentuckian reached every part of the hall, and his superior knowledge of parliamentary law made his reply to Mr. Haskell overwhelming. He denied that Mr. Kelley could produce any precedent, and defied him to do so. Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, entered an earnest protest against the course proposed, and showed from the record that it was utterly against precedent. He remarked that nothing was to be gained, because tariff-reformers could offer a hundred thousand amendments and obtain as many votes on them. Mr. Haskell, interruptingly, asked if the gentleman from Georgia meant to say his side would offer these many amendments. He replied quickly that for himself he would offer a million before he would be gagged, and would die before he would permit the consummation of such an outrage. Mr. Robinson (Republican), of Massachusetts, created a sensation on his side when he declared that he did not believe the motion of Mr. Haskell was in order. If adopted hereafter, he said, appropriation bills and revenue bills could be rushed through without consideration. He was looking to the future, and warned those in the majority that they may be hereafter in the minority. His remarks were cheered on the Democratic side. Mr. Randall here remarked that the motion was made in a passion, and that when calmer counsels prevailed he was sure the majority would disapprove of it. He had opposed everything looking to delay, but thought that for a week past those in charge of the tariff bill had not been pushing it with proper energy. About this time the excitement had subsided, and a half-dozen Democrats were ready to show that the case referred to by Mr. Kelley was not a precedent. After further discussion, just before 3 o'clock Mr. Tucker got Mr. Haskell off the floor on a point of order, and at 3 o'clock the Speaker, without deciding whether Mr. Haskell's motion was in order or not, announced that the hour had arrived for eulogies. The Democrats were eager for a decision, but the Speaker declined to gratify them. Thus ended for the day one of the most exciting and important episodes of the session. *A Republican who knows* said to-night that the Speaker would have decided to-day in favor of Haskell, but was deterred by Robinson's opposition.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

Senator Call, of Florida, spoke to-day in the Senate two hours and a half on the tariff. The Sherman amendments, under consideration this evening in the Senate, provide for an increase on the rates fixed by the Committee of the Whole of the Senate on all steel and iron imported. The duty on charcoal-iron, which was fixed last night at $8 in excess of the duty on pig-iron, will benefit Virginia some, as last year your State manufactured 19,038 tons of it. Michigan made 187,043 tons, and other States large quantities. The Senate refused to reduce the duty on the 344,000 bottles of champagne imported into the United States annually. There seems to be a chance that the House shipping bill may pass the Senate, but I do not see any prospect of the passage of the bill in regard to pilotage reported the other day from the Senate committee. The action of the Ways and Means Committee to-day indicated that even if a tariff bill fails the internal-revenue bill, which reduces the tax on tobacco, will pass both houses.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

I asked a leading Democratic member of the House to-day if the river and harbor bill would pass, and he remarked that the House seemed in favor of the passage of a bill. I saw him soon after talking with a leading Republican senator on the subject, and he informed me that the senator thought the chances against the passage of a bill like the one reported by the House Commerce Committee. The senator said, however, that he thought a bill appropriating a round sum, and giving discretion to the Secretary of War to apply it to such improvements as he deemed most meritorious would pass. The friends of the bill in the House are not discouraged, but feel they will have to work hard to secure its passage.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

The Senate has reduced the House District-of-Columbia appropriation bill $70,000. It has also changed the gas paragraph, so as not to compel the company to give each lamp a six-foot burner, as required by the House.

Colonel John A. Parker, of Virginia, was at the Capitol to-day. He is the agent of the State in regard to the claim against the Government which originated during the war of 1812.

W. D. Cabell, formerly of Nelson, now of Washington, gave an informal reception last night, which was attended by a number of Virginia congressmen and other prominent Virginians.

Government receipts to-day: Internal revenue, $367,763; customs, $372,277.

The District commissioners have inaugurated stringent measures against gaming and gamblers.

Secretary Folger, who is still confined to his house, has ague and fever.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day authorized Chairman Kelley to offer next Monday a motion in the House to suspend the rules and pass the bill to reduce internal-revenue taxation. The bill to be offered will be identical in its terms with the internal-revenue provisions of the bill now pending in the Senate as amended by the Senate. One member of the committee remarked after its adjournment this morning that it was very likely the House tariff bill would not be heard from after Monday or Tuesday next.

### Forty-seventh Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1883.

SENATE.

Mr. Butler presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of South Carolina in relation to Federal aid to common schools.

Mr. Call offered a resolution specially charging the Committee on Appropriations to consider the necessity for an additional force in the General Land Office and in the local office in Florida to expedite the decision of the contested homestead cases in Florida. The resolution was referred to the Committee.

The tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. Sherman offered a complicated amendment affecting the tariff on steel.

Mr. Call made Mr. Sherman's amendment the text for an elaborate speech, in which he discussed the fundamental principles that should guide the legislative power in dealing with the great questions of labor, capital, and production. The protection of American labor against foreign labor was, he said, a solecism—an idea having no foundation in truth. American labor and foreign labor, by the natural law, which no statute could change, worked together for the benefits of each; but the protection of American labor against foreign labor has no connection with its protection from poverty and want, and in the adjustment of tariff for revenue its incidental effects should be directed to the end of securing subordinate to the purposes of revenue employment and just compensation to all persons living under our laws.

The debate, without action, continued until the House resolutions on the death of Representative Shackelford were in order.

Mr. Morrill gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit the bill out on Monday.

Mr. Ransom offered the customary resolutions on the death of Mr. Shackelford, and after addresses by him and Mr. Vance the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House at 11:35 went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill. The pending amendments were those offered by Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania and Mr. Kasson of Iowa—one reducing duty on sugars between Nos. 13 and 16, Dutch standard, from 3 to 2½ cents per pound, the other fixing the rate at 2¾.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, made a speech ridiculing the declaration made some days ago by Mr. Chace, of Rhode Island, that the agricultural products of the country were protected to the extent of $72,000,000. In the list of those products printed in the gentleman's speech he found plum-pudding, maccaroni, venison, Chinese nut-oil, and frogs. If there was a farm which produced such articles he would like to buy it.

Mr. Darrell, of Louisiana, said that the people whom he represented asked for nothing more than they were entitled to—the same protection to their sugar and rice as was accorded to every other interest. He paid his respects to Mr. Bayne, who had slopped over to the free-traders on this sugar question; and to Mr. Candler, of Massachusetts, who had become the distinguished champion of slave labor in Cuba.

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, said that the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Briggs) seemed to think that with free coffee and sugar he would have a free breakfast-table. He then gave an amusing sketch of the free breakfast-table, taking the gentleman from his taxed eye-opener of mineral water on rising to his taxed toothpick, and leaving him gazing on a taxed granite quarry after breakfast, the only thing his eyes had rested upon which was untaxed having been his coffee and sugar.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, threw a bombshell into the House by declaring that it had been determined by the Republicans to abandon the bill, and reflected severely on his party colleagues for deluding the people.

Mr. Kasson, in reply, laid the blame of delaying the bill on the Democratic side; which statement was received with derisive exclamations from that side.

Mr. Haskell immediately moved that the committee rise, and that motion being agreed to he moved that all debate on the pending and succeeding schedules of the bill be closed in one hour.

Mr. Carlisle raised the point of order that the motion was not in order. The discussion on Mr. Carlisle's point of order progressed amid a good deal of confusion and excitement, Messrs. Carlisle, Hammond of Georgia, and Randall being prominent speakers on the Democratic side, and Messrs. Haskell and Kelley on the Republican.

Mr. Hammond asserted that Mr. Haskell's motion had been made in the heat of passion, and called attention to the fact that it would not expedite action on the bill; for ten thousand amendments might be offered and ten thousand votes had.

Mr. Haskell inquired whether he meant to state that ten thousand amendments would be offered, and Mr. Hammond replied with much warmth that sooner than have such an outrage as was contemplated consummated he would stand on his feet and offer a million amendments himself.

Mr. Randall made somewhat of a conciliatory speech, but protested against the wrong which was to be perpetrated, and warned the Republican side that unless it wished to push the Democrats into a condition of obstruction it should hesitate, or they would assume that attitude.

The discussion on the point of order occupied the House till 3 o'clock, when the Speaker announced the special order, being eulogies on the late Representative Shackelford. The Democrats defiantly called for a decision on the point of order, but the Speaker paid no attention to the demand. The effect of Mr. Haskell's motion if adopted would be to cut off debate on the pending section and all the remaining sections. While the Democrats were clamoring for a ruling from the Speaker on Mr. Carlisle's point of order, the prayer of Wellington at Waterloo for "night or Blucher" was tauntingly quoted by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia.

The eulogies on Mr. Shackelford were then proceeded with, and after speeches by Messrs. Latham, Morey, Leedom, Randall, and Vance, the House adjourned.

## ENTOMBED ALIVE.

### Seventy Men Drowned in a Coal-Mine.

**Details of the Disaster at Diamond, Ill.—A Flood on the Prairie Breaks Through into the Mine—Efforts to Reach the Scene of the Catastrophe—No Hope of Finding Any of the Men Alive.**

BRAIDWOOD, ILL., February 17.—The city is filled with lamentations, owing to the terrible disaster of yesterday, which resulted in the death of seventy persons. A number of those killed leave large families. The accident occurred in the northeast side of Shaft No. 2 of the Wilmington Coal-Mining and Manufacturing Company's mine. This company is one of the four which form the Wilmington Coal Association. The shaft in which the accident occurred has been working for the past eight years. It is situated at Diamond, a little village about four miles southwest of Wilmington and two miles north of Braidwood. The country thereabout is as level as a floor, with perhaps a slight inclination toward the mines. The sudden thaw and heavy rainfall transformed the prairie into a lake. For miles about Diamond the water stands from six inches to three feet in depth. With scarcely any warning there suddenly appeared an opening from the surface of the earth into the mine. The surface being covered with water, it took only a short time for the water to permeate the entire mine, drowning all who were unable to get out before the rising water caught them. In opening this mine a shaft seventy-five feet deep was sunk into the earth. At right angles to this two main galleries were run nearly parallel with the surface of earth, and about seventy-five feet below it. From these main galleries narrow spurs or gangways are dug out in various directions. These spurs rise and fall with the ledge of coal, sometimes rising to within twelve or fifteen feet of the surface. It was at such a point, very near the top, where the break occurred. While lying on his back picking away at the coal above, the earth must have fallen upon a doomed miner. Through the opening thus made the water poured in, filling one gangway after another, and cutting off the escape to the central shaft. There was little time to give an alarm, for in less than an hour from the time the break occurred every avenue of escape was cut off, and every occupant of the mine at that time must have been drowned. These galleries were low and narrow, and only by painfully slow crawling could the victims escape. No noise accompanied the rising of the water, and the first indication had of their danger by many of the dead miners was the chilling sensation of cold water trickling along the pathway in which they lay at work. There was an air-shaft, offering an additional avenue of escape, of which many availed themselves, but the water came in too rapidly to allow all to reach it. The mine was not considered especially dangerous, though a break had occurred once before at about the same place. There is no chance of a rescue, but in order to reach the bodies of the dead Mr. Fordyce, general manager of the company, has gone to the scene of the disaster with two steam-pumps. It is said that an effort will be made to reach the mine from Shaft No. 1, but there is not the remotest possibility of finding any of the men alive. Only the drowned or suffocated remains can be recovered. The majority of the workers under ground are foreigners—English, Scotch, and Irish.

### Colonel J. R. Green's Death Caused by His Wife's Suicide.

AUSTIN, February 17.—A dispatch from Bastrop announces the death of Colonel J. Ross Green, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of that city, who died a raving maniac in New York a few days ago. His remains were brought to Bastrop for interment.

This is the end of a terrible tragedy. Two weeks ago Colonel Green's wife committed suicide by pouring oil over herself and then setting it on fire. Her husband witnessed her horrible death, vainly attempting to extinguish the flames until he fainted. He was taken to New York for a change of scene, and there became insane and died.

### A Fearful Blizzard in Dakota.

GRAND FORKS, DAK., February 17.—For the past twenty-four hours there has been a most fearful blizzard. A furious snow-storm from the northeast set in about 1 P. M. yesterday, which increased in power until it was impossible to observe objects 100 feet away. At 3 o'clock the wind went down and the weather became clear. The thermometer ranged during the blizzard from 10 to 20 degrees below zero. All trains are abandoned and heavy drifts of snow are upon the roads.

### A Train Falls Through a Bridge.

ATLANTA, GA., February 17.—The trestle-bridge at Raccoon, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, fell in to-day with a southward-bound freight train. Charles Walker, a colored brakeman, and R. Tidwell, engineer, were killed, and Carl Kemp and John Cox, passengers, were seriously hurt.

### President Arthur.

NEW YORK, February 17.—President Arthur was still at the residence of Mr. C. P. Miller, in this city, to-day. He received a few intimate friends who called, and intends taking his departure for Washington this evening.

### Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—A fire at the corner of Burgundy and Dumaine streets last night destroyed four houses and damaged others. The loss is estimated at $16,000, which is covered by insurance.

### Rolling-Mills Closed.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—The Laclede rolling-mills closed at 1 o'clock to-day. This throws 600 men out of employment. The stoppage was caused by dullness of trade.

### A Generous Bequest.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 17.—The will of the late George F. Wilson, offered for probate in East Providence, contains a bequest of $100,000 for Brown University.

### The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, February 17.—The legislative Democratic caucus reconsidered all the amendments to the bill for the settlement of the State debt, including the 3 per cent. interest proposition on the State debt proper, and then adjourned until next Tuesday night.

### Heavy Failure.

CHICAGO, February 17.—After business hours to-day the failure was announced of John V. Ayers & Sons, iron merchants. Liabilities estimated at $2,000,000.

### Appropriations in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 17.—A bill has passed both houses appropriating $60,000 to the State University and $30,000 to the Agricultural College.

### Amnesty to French Anarchists.

PARIS, February 17.—The municipal council has adopted a resolution advocating the granting of amnesty to the anarchists tried and condemned at Riom and Lyons, and a suspension of procedure against those who have not yet been tried.

### Russia and the Vatican.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 17.—A settlement between the Government of Russia and the Vatican has been completed. Bishop Popil will take the see of Warsaw.

### Prince Gortschakoff Dying.

NICE, February 17.—Prince Gortschakoff, ex-Prime Minister of Russia, is dying.

## ASSASSINATION LEAGUE.

### The Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood Turns Queen's Evidence and Makes Frightful Disclosures.

**Exciting News from Dublin—Plots to Assassinate Earl Cooper and Chief Secretary Forster and Others—"Death to all Tyrants"—The "Invincibles" Organization in Dublin—Cold-Blooded Preparations for Murdering Leading Men—A Revelation from a Member of a Society Which was Organized to Remove All Enemies by Assassination.**

[By Cable.]

DUBLIN, February 17.—The hearing of the prisoners charged with a conspiracy to murder Government officials was resumed to-day. Carey deposed that he was introduced at the Angel Hotel to P. J. Sheridan, who was disguised as a priest, and passed by the name of Father Murphy. Sheridan told witness that he was watching Forster, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, and that he was extending a society of Invincibles throughout the country. He promised to send him (Carey) some weapons from London. Carey further deposed that James Mullett, chairman of the Dublin branch, who established the society for the extirpation of tyrants, told him Earl Cowper, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Forster were doomed.

CAREY IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

At 12 o'clock all the prisoners were placed in the dock except Patrick De Laney. The sensation had scarcely subsided before Carey stepped into the witness-box. The surprise amongst the prisoners was unbounded. The counsel for the prisoners objected to the question of Murphy, Crown counsel, and alluded to Carey as an "infamous witness." Great excitement followed the remark, and drew a sharp rebuke from the magistrate.

Carey proceeded to give his evidence. He was hissed by the other prisoners. He deposed that he joined the Fenian Brotherhood in 1862. He mentioned as members of the Fenian directory Thomas Brennan, late secretary of the Land League, and James O'Connor.

CAREY'S EVIDENCE IN FULL.

The following is Carey's evidence in detail. He spoke in a voice so low that the prisoners in the dock cried, "Speak up." He deposed that he was always treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood. The funds, he said, were always in a bad state. [Here one of the prisoners interposed the remark, "Because you pocketed them."] The witness, continuing, said that during his connection with the society several persons were tried by a court-martial of the organization. Up to 1879 informers only were tried. Edward McCaffrey was, prior to November, 1881, a member of the organization. In that month he brought Walsh to Carey's house. Walsh, who was from the north of England, stated that his mission in Dublin was to make a history. The names of four persons had been submitted to the organization in London as capable of heading the organization in Dublin. Among those names was his own.

SWORN WITH A KNIFE IN EACH HAND.

Carey said that Walsh had sworn him holding a knife in each of his hands. The oath bound Carey to obey all orders transmitted to him by the Irish Invincibles under penalty of death. A few days afterwards Walsh, McCaffrey, and James Mullett told him they were to form a board of directors of the new organization in Dublin of the Invincibles, who were not to exceed two hundred and fifty members for the whole kingdom. They were to be selected from picked Fenians. [Here there was general laughter by the prisoners.]

The witness continued: The Dublin branch of the organization was to consist of fifty members, and its object was to "remove" all tyrants. James Mullett was to be chairman. Mr. Forster and Earl Cowper were named among those to be removed. Relative to the further operations of the Dublin branch it was to be left to its own discretion. Walsh gave the witness £50. Brady's name was subsequently mentioned among themselves. Arrangements were made for taking the house.

PLANS TO KILL EARL COWPER.

Arrangements were made, Carey said, for taking a house at Corkhill, close to Dublin Castle, from which Earl Cowper was to be shot. Early in December witness went to Phœnix Park with Curley, and there met Ellett and Walsh, who were watching the Chief Secretary's house. Witness saw the brothers of Forster and Burke coming out. Four principals, in the month of December, selected men for work in Dublin. Witness selected a man named Rinkle, who selected two men named Leonard and Stephen, the last named being an American. McCaffrey selected Doyle.

The greater number of men were selected by Curley and Mullett, the latter's principal selection being Brady. By July, 1882, the Invincibles in Dublin numbered about thirty.

CAREY AND SHERIDAN.

The introduction of Carey to Sheridan occurred in December, 1881. He again met Sheridan in February, 1882, when their confab about arms occurred.

The prisoners listened to this testimony with breathless attention, hardly exchanging a word.

The witness continued: After Walsh left Dublin a man called Captain McCafferty paid witness two sums of £25 and £15. Witness did not know McCafferty, but understood he was once tried in Dublin. The society watched days and nights to murder Forster. On one occasion he escaped by waiting aboard a steamer at Kingstown. They waited for him until the last railway train had left. Carey said he recollected the shooting of McMahon.

PLAN TO MURDER FORSTER.

Previous to that time Carey stated that an arrangement had been made to remove Forster at the corner of John street on his way to the Castle. A car was stationed at the park gate. With himself were Leonard, McMahon, Brady, Kelly, Curley, and Martin. He (Carey) gave the signal when Forster passed. Forster's carriage was to be preceded by Fritzharris's cab, according to arrangement; but the plan failed, through the negligence of the watcher, called Rowles. Curley reprimanded Rowles and watched for Foster on his return from the Castle, but this time there was a failure to signal the cab.

FORSTER'S NARROW ESCAPES.

Carey was detailed on three other occasions on which the murder of Forster was prevented by the accidental passing of a party of mounted police. He said that he himself suggested the use of knives, and McCafferty took them to wind cord around the handles to strengthen their grip. Frank Byrne, he said, was a member of the Land Confederation.

A FEMALE ARSENAL.

Byrne's wife brought six knives, and a rifle was slung round her neck under her cloak. On the second occasion she brought a similar consignment, but only four knives. One of these had been produced in court, as was also the rifle which was intended for use at Corkhill. McCafferty was succeeded in Dublin by another person, apparently of authority, of whose name witness was ignorant. Curley became chairman after Mullett's arrest, Joe Brady succeeding Curley in the Council. While the Council was thus organized the murders of Forster and Burke were discussed at Mullett's house. An attack upon them was arranged for being made near St. Mark's church on the 5d of March. Mullett, Curley, Rinkle, Mooney, Brady, Kelly, witness himself, and two strangers were at the church. It had been arranged that Forster was to be shot, together with the other occupants of his carriage, and anyone interfering was to be disabled. [Here the prisoners laughed.]

LAND LEAGUE FUNDS.

All the prisoners met around the Royal Oak Tavern on May 6th except James Mullett, who was imprisoned. Carey swore that he and the other members of the assassination society believed that the funds for the murders came from the Land League. He related the persistent dogging of Mr. Forster for days with a view to his murder. He swore that the murderers were posted concerning Mr. Forster's movements by telegram from London ostensibly about racing.

He said that he drove with his children in a cab to the first rendezvous of the murderers. After he alighted Fitzharris was to drive them home. It was Brady, he testified, who took the share as principal stabber, and who afterwards cut Burke's throat. Carey deposed that all the prisoners except one were members of the organization, as was also Frank Byrne, of London, whose wife brought the arms.

FENIANS IN AMERICA.

He swore that Stephen and Leonard are now in America, and that Patrick Whelan was not a member of the Invincibles. Mr. Clifford Lloyd's name was mentioned. Sheridan, after he left the "Angel," was going to the West of Ireland to spread the society.

### Dying Statements of Burner Admitted as Evidence.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

STAUNTON, VA., February 17.—When the court was opened this morning Judge Smith gave at some length his opinion to the effect that after a certain time in the morning after the shooting Burner was hopeless of prolonged life, and his statement of the affair should be admitted as his dying testimony.

The jury was brought in, and heard the story from the four parties to whom he had related it. The accounts agreed substantially and differed but little from that published in the papers at the time of the occurrence.

Prisoner's counsel excepted to the admission of this testimony. Nearly the whole day was consumed in this part of the trial, which awakened new interest in the case.

### Death of a Journalist.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 17.—George Dawson, formerly editor of the *Evening Journal*, of this city, died this morning.


ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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landing on the dock, for sale by
fe 8-10t DAVENPORT & MORRIS.

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fe 8 POTTS, STOKES & CO.

PEACHES, TOMATOES.—1,000 cases THREE-POUND TOMATOES; 500 cases THREE-POUND PEACHES;
fe 8 POTTS, STOKES & CO.

PROPOSALS.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
RICHMOND, VA., February 14, 1883.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

Bids will be received at this office until March 5, 1883, for the CONSTRUCTION OF AN IRON BRIDGE ACROSS JAMES RIVER, on line of this road, at Richmond, Va. The bridge will consist of sixteen (16) spans. Spans will average about 150 feet in length.
For specifications apply at company's office, Byrd-street depot.
J. R. KENLY,
fe 14-tMh1 Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

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EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LOCAL EXAMINATIONS FOR 1883.—The annual UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS for 1883 will be held at different points on the three days beginning THURSDAY, April 26th. Teachers or others desiring centres of examinations conveniently to them, or wishing other information concerning these locals, will apply to CHARLES S. VENABLE,
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# FINANCIAL.

## RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY, February 17, 1883.

SALES—FIRST BOARD.—1,460 Richmond city 5's at 104¾; 200 do. at 104¾; 20 shares Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad at 30; 10 shares Richmond and Alleghany Railroad at 12, 10 do at 12; 1,000 Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad second 7's at 103.

SECOND BOARD.—10 shares Atlanta and Charlotte Railroad at 63¾; 1,000 Atlanta and Charlotte Railroad incomes at 76, 1,000 do. at 76, 1,000 do. at 76.

| STATE SECURITIES. | Bid. | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Virginia 10-40's, J. and J | 40 | ... |
| Virginia consols, J. and J | 50¾ | 52 |
| Virginia peelers, J. and J | 34 | 35 |
| Virginia tax-receivable coupons | 57 | 60 |
| Virginia tax-rec'ble 10-40 coupons | 58 | ... |
| Virginia new 3's | 48 | 49¾ |
| North Carolina 4's, J. & J | 79 | ... |
| North Carolina 6's | 107½ | 108 |
| CITY BONDS. | | |
| Richmond city 8's, J. and J | 133 | ... |
| Richmond city 6's, J. and J | 114½ | 115½ |
| Richmond city 5's, J. and J | 104¾ | 105 |
| Petersburg city 8's, F. and A | 116 | ... |
| Petersburg city 8's, special tax | 116 | ... |
| Petersburg city 6's, F. and A | 100 | ... |
| Norfolk city water 8's, M. and N | 131 | ... |
| Manchester 8's, tax-rec'ble, M. & N | 100 | ... |
| Manchester 6's, tax-rec'ble, J. & J | 87 | ... |
| RAILROAD BONDS. | | |
| C. and O. 6's, 1908, J. and J | 89 | ... |
| C. and O. 6's, 1918, J. and J | 51 | 53 |
| Va. and Tenn. 2d mort. 6's, J. and J. | 100¾ | 101½ |
| Va. and Tenn. 3d mort. 8's, J. and J. | 124 | ... |
| Col. and Greenville 1st 6's, J. & J | 101 | ... |
| Col. and Green. 2d 6's, A. & O | 74¾ | 75 |
| Virginia Midland income 6's | 50 | 56 |
| Piedmont 1st 8's, A. and O | 109 | 112 |
| Southside 1st mort. pref. 8's, J. & J. | 107 | ... |
| Southside 2d mort. pref. 6's, J. & J | 100 | ... |
| Southside 3d mort. pref. 6's, J. & J | 101 | ... |
| Petersburg 1st mort. 8's, J. and J | 107 | ... |
| Petersburg 1st 5's, Class "A," J. & J. | 88 | 90 |
| Petersburg 2d 6's, Class "B," A. & O. | 71¾ | 72 |
| R., F. & P. mort. 8's, J. & J | 115 | ... |
| R., F. & P. ext'd 6's, J. & J | 106 | ... |
| R., F. & P. ext'd 5's, J. & J | 103 | ... |
| R., F. and P. mort. 7's, 1895, J. & J. | 119 | ... |
| R., F. and P. mort. 7's, 1899 | 120 | ... |
| R., F. and P. mort. 6's, J. and J | 100 | ... |
| R., Y. R. and C. 8's, J. and J | 107½ | ... |
| R. and D. consol 6's, 1885 | 101¼ | 102½ |
| R. and D. consol 6's, 1890 | 103¾ | ... |
| R. and D. gold 6's, J. and J | 93 | 93¾ |
| R. and D. deb., M. & N | 60 | 60¾ |
| R. and A. 1st mort. 7's, J. and J | 77 | 79 |
| Atl. and Char. 7's, J. and J | 106 | 106¼ |
| Atl. and Char. income 6's | 75½ | 76½ |
| C., C. and A. 1st mort. 7's, J. & J | 109½ | ... |
| C., C. and A. 2d 7's, A. & O | 102¾ | 103 |
| North Carolina R. R. 6's | 106 | ... |
| Western N. C. 7's, M. & N | 105 | 105½ |
| RAILROAD STOCKS. | Par. | |
| R., F. and P. common | 100 | ... 69 |
| R., F. and P. dividend scrip | ... | ... 69 |
| R., F. & P. 6 p. c. guar | 100 | 110 ... |
| R., F. & P. 7 p. c. guar | 100 | 129 ... |
| C. and O. common | 100 | 20¾ |
| Richmond and Petersburg | 100 | 54 57¼ |
| Petersburg | 100 | 22½ 23½ |
| Richmond & Danville | 100 | 52 53½ |
| Richmond and Alleghany | 100 | 11 12½ |
| Char., Col. and Augusta | 100 | 30 30½ |
| Atlanta and Charlotte | 100 | 63¾ 63¾ |
| North Carolina | 100 | 80 86 |
| Norfolk & West'n pr'd | 100 | 39½ 40½ |
| Norfolk & Western common | 100 | 8 12 |
| Virginia Midland common | ... | 14 ... |
| BANK STOCKS. | | |
| National Bank of Virginia | 100 | 91½ 94 |
| Merchants National | 100 | 110 ... |
| Merchants and Planters | 25 | 22 25 |
| State Bank of Virginia | 100 | 105 ... |
| Citizens | 25 | 20 23 |
| Union Bank of Richmond | 50 | 63 65 |
| Petersburg Savings and Ins. Co. | 20 | 19 20 |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES. | | |
| Virginia Fire & Marine | 25 | 32 ... |
| Virginia Home | 25 | 20 ... |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| Old Dominion Steamship Co | 100 | 110 ... |
| R. & W. P't T. R'y & W. H. Co. | ... | 20½ 23 |

### By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 17—*Noon.*—Stocks firm. Exchange—Long, 482¼; short, 485¼. State bonds inactive. Governments generally unchanged.

*Evening.*—Exchange, 482½. Governments generally unchanged; new 5's, 103¾ bid; new 4¾'s, 113½; new 4's, 119½. Money, 2@4 per cent., closing at 3. States without feature. Treasury balances—Coin, $119,648; currency, $5,356.

Stocks irregular.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama—Class "A," 2 to 5 | 81½ |
| "A," small (bid) | 84 |
| "B," 5's (asked) | 100 |
| "B," 4's (bid) | 83 |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 129¼ |
| Chicago and Northwestern preferred | 143⅝ |
| Erie | 35⅞ |
| East Tennessee Railroad | 8⅝ |
| Illinois Central | 143¾ |
| Lake Shore | 107 |
| Louisville and Nashville | 52¾ |
| Memphis and Charleston | 37 |
| Nashville and Chattanooga | 57 |
| New York Central | 124⅝ |
| Pittsburgh (bid) | 141 |
| Richmond and Alleghany | 9 |
| Richmond and Danville | 51½ |
| Rock Island | 121¾ |
| South Carolina Brown consols | 102½ |
| West Point Terminal | 22 |
| Wabash, St. Louis and P | 28¾ |
| Wabash, St. Louis and P. preferred | 48⅞ |
| Western Union | 80⅝ |
| United States 3's (bid) | 104 |
| Georgia 6's (bid) | 