



ALEXANDRIA. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19.

IT SEEMS that Representative Brady does not agree that his quondam friend, General Mahone, who was wont to call him his chief lieutenant, is justly entitled to all the merit he claims for having appropriations made for public buildings in Virginia. He not only denies the General's assertion that his influence obtained the appropriation for Petersburg, and says that that appropriation was chiefly the result of his own influence with certain of his democratic colleagues, but adds that the inaccurate statements of the General are not too numerous to mention, but too numerous for him to be spending his time in correcting them. If Mr. Brady would only tell all he knows about Mahoneism his revelations would astonish even those who now think themselves well acquainted with the true story of that devilry.

THE DETERMINATION of the democratic majority of the pensions committee of the U. S. House of Representatives to report adversely upon the Senate bill to give Mrs. Logan an annual pension of \$2,000, will doubtless be attributed by some Northern republican partisans to democratic hate and spite, but only by those whose own actions are subject to such mean and low influences, and who therefore naturally think their opponents are like themselves in that respect. The determination was proper. It was in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, which is no respecter of persons, and kept close to the lines of law and equity. Mrs. Logan has no more right to such a pension than the widow of any other volunteer officer of the same rank in the Union army.

EVER SINCE the enormous pension list was created it has been the democratic idea that the requisite money should be raised by a tax on luxuries, so that it would be collected from those who could afford to pay it, and not from those who could not. In other words, that the money should be collected from the men and boys who are so rich that they can afford to drink whisky and chew and smoke tobacco, and not from the poor people, by taxes on their clothing, fuel, medicine, salt, sugar and other necessities of life. But Mr. Randall is of the sage opinion that the latter, and not the former, are the better able to stand the heavy burden. Great is Mr. Randall, but greater still the Southern democrats who train with him.

IT IS all right and proper and commendable for Germans and Irishmen in this country to send money to their friends and relatives in the land of their birth, to be used for the personal wants or pleasures of the recipients; but experience, the most effective of teachers, proves that money sent abroad for political or revolutionary purposes is just so much thrown away, so far as relates to the attainment of the object of the contributors.

SENATOR CONGER never was the most affable and agreeable of men, but since he was defeated for re-election his malevolence has been increased, and he growls and shows his fangs whenever he has an opportunity for doing so. His retirement from the Senate next March will be satisfactory to many and be regretted by none. If his ability had equaled his malice he would have been a dangerous enemy to the South.

THE CAMP FIRES OF GENERAL LEE, by Edward S. Ellis, A. M. Price \$1.50.

This work aims to be a truthful narrative, and is a vivid description of the great part played by the Army of Northern Virginia, under its illustrious commander, in the most terrific campaigns of modern times. When the wounding of General Johnston early in the war compelled him to turn over his command to General Lee, the latter entered upon such a display of generalship that he speedily proved himself one of the foremost military leaders of the century. The history of those brilliant maneuvers, grand combinations and fierce conflicts will ever be read with interest. Published by Henry Harrison & Co., 1000 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. This work will be followed by two others in a short time, viz: The Camp Fires of Generals Grant and McClellan.

The two series of articles, "How I was Educated," and "Confessions" of members of several religious denominations, which have attracted a good deal of attention in the Forum, are to be followed soon by two other series. In one of these will be presented the views of many different schools of thought, as the Agnostic, the Evolutionist, the Positivist, as well as those of Christian theology, Protestant and Catholic, upon the question, "What is the Object of Life?" In the other, many of the most notable men of the day will contribute instructive and interesting chapters out of the history of their own lives, under the title, "Books That Have Been Useful to Me."

We have received through Mr. Geo. E. French, from the J. B. Lippincott Publishing Company of Philadelphia, taken by Siegfried, the story of a New York journalist, the interest in which is well sustained throughout.

We have received a copy of The Life, Trial, &c., of Thomas J. Cluverius, written by himself. All things considered, it is a remarkable production.

The Daily Lexington Gazette has been enlarged and otherwise improved, and looks like a growing enterprise. We congratulate the proprietor and wish him continued success.

At a meeting of the protection democrats of the House of Representatives last night a measure to be introduced in the House was agreed upon which would repeal the tax on tobacco and dealers therein, also on fruit brands and alcohol used in the arts. It will also place on the free list those articles mentioned in the Randall bill, together with some others, such as jute and grasses.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, 1887. Ex-representative Sener, of the 1st congressional district of Virginia, called at the General Mahone committee room at the Capitol to-day with the bill providing for an appropriation of \$20,000 for the completion of the Mary Washington monument at Fredericksburg, which he requested the General to present to the Senate. The General suggested an amendment providing that the entrance to the grounds of the proposed monument be free to all the people of the country, and promised to introduce it to-day. Mr. Sener then asked him if he was a Mason, with the intention of inviting him to the Masonic banquet to be given in Fredericksburg on the 31st inst., but was informed that he was not. Senator Riddleberger, who has returned, was invited by Mr. Sener to attend the banquet referred to and accepted the invitation. Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, to whom a similar invitation was extended, replied that he was engaged for that day in his own State, but that he would write at once and ask to be relieved, and, if so, would gladly accept, as nothing would afford him more pleasure than to do so.

Among the visitors at the Capitol to-day was Mr. W. W. Corcoran, who called at the room of the District committee to see the condition of the bill for exempting the Louise Home, a charitable institution maintained at his own expense, from taxation. The old gentleman, while a little feeble physically, has, apparently, at least, a mind as hale and hearty as ever.

Mr. Trenholm, comptroller of the currency, was before the House banking and currency committee to-day, and presented a dozen different schemes of as many individuals, for maintaining the existing national bank note currency, but made no recommendation respecting them, nor did he suggest any plan of his own.

The condition of Mr. S. S. Cox was considerably improved this morning, and his physicians now seem to be confident of his recovery.

Senator Dawes was warmly congratulated to-day by his colleagues upon his re-election. Representative Wise, of Virginia, will leave here this evening for Richmond, where he will appear as counsel in a murder case.

The House to-day consumed all the day in hibernating on the bill to fix a day for the consideration of an educational bill. It is a safe prediction that the bill will not pass at this session. The resolution fixing a day went over, and the inter-state commerce bill was taken up. Mr. Crisp, who has it in charge, says he hopes to close debate on it this evening, and to reach a vote to-morrow. The railroads are still fighting it. One of the members of the House said to-day he had been informed by a railroad company that if it passed, the railroads could not afford to give free passes in future.

A Norfolk and Portsmouth delegation, headed by representative elect Bowden, from Norfolk, and Gen. Wickham and his counsel, Judge Harris, appeared before a sub-committee of the House Commerce Committee this morning, and argued, the latter for and the former against, the bill recently introduced in the House for changing the present limits of the Norfolk and Yorktown customs districts. It is not probable the change will be made at this session.

Representative Curt in of Pennsylvania, ex-Governor of his State, says the instruction of Comptroller Durhan of the Treasury to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to withhold his pay, as he is indebted to the Government as U. S. Minister to Russia to the extent of nearly a thousand dollars, was infamous; that the only money transaction he had with the Government while Minister was to draw his salary regularly; that he never heard until now that he owed the Government a cent, and did not conceive how it was possible for him to do so. He said Mr. Durhan must desire to blast his character, and that too without the slightest reason, so far as he could imagine, for doing so.

The National Board of Trade assembled here to-day. They propose to adopt resolutions in favor of a new navy, for fortifying the harbors, for a national bankrupt bill, and against the continuance of silver coinage.

The Indiana democrats here are jubilant to-day, and say they are certain of having a democratic Senator. They say that Senator Voorhees is confident that such will be the case.

A delegation of New Yorkers was at the Capitol to-day and appeared before a committee urging large appropriations for coast defenses, including mines, rams and torpedoes.

In the Senate to-day a bill for a new bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis was passed. Mr. Edmunds, from the Foreign Affairs Committee, reported a bill in favor of retaliatory measures for the seizure of American vessels by the Canadian government.

A bill was also passed making an appropriation of \$300,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Charleston.

Representative King, of Louisiana, who was publicly insulted at Willards last night by Cuthbert Jones, of his State, with the intention of provoking a riot, says he does not intend to return to Louisiana, and that he is concerned the loss is big enough for both of them to live in.

No answer has yet been received by the Senate commerce committee from the War Department to the enquiry respecting the cost of an ice boat with which to keep open the harbor of Washington, for many years past.

A bill was inserted in the bill for the District of Columbia appropriations.

In the House yesterday Mr. Tucker presented a petition from James Browning, superintendent of the national cemetery at Stanton, for the improvement of the road leading to that cemetery. In the Senate yesterday evening Mr. Mahone introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to exchange guns with the E. E. Lee volunteer battery, of Petersburg, Virginia.

A representative who was at the conference of the Handlites last night says it was an utter fiasco, as the few Northern men in attendance wanted the tariff on sugar reduced, and the Louisiana men refused to support any bill touching sugar. Nothing was done and nothing will be.

THE SHIPPING LEAGUE.—The convention of the American Shipping and Industrial League began its session in Washington yesterday. There was a large attendance of delegates. Dandridge McKee, the president, called the meeting to order. In the absence of Commissioner Webb, who was detained by sickness, an address of welcome was delivered by Mr. E. John Ellis. Representative Wheeler, of Alabama, then made a speech in which he pointed out the progress made in attaining the objects for which the convention had met.

Mr. Harris, of the Board of Engineers, made an address, in which he stated that the National Board of Marine Engineers were thoroughly in accord with the Shipping League, and would extend it all the aid in its power. Secretary Hill reported the origin and work of the League.

The committee then reported the board of officers for the ensuing year, the only change being in the president. A letter from General Dandridge McKee, declining a re-election to the presidency and tendering his resignation, was read. The resignation was accepted, and the League passed a resolution thanking General McKee for his services in the past. General Joseph Wheeler was elected to fill the position. The Merchant Marine will be the general subject of discussion.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The grand total of the fund collected for Mrs. Logan is \$80,069.

Mr. Pendleton, the United States minister to Germany, has started for New York.

A sloop was capsized at Norfolk yesterday and one colored man drowned.

The President and his wife and Gov. Lee are expected to attend the charity ball in Baltimore.

Admiral Aube will ask the French Chamber of Deputies for a naval credit of 4,000,000 francs yearly.

Rev. Richard H. Cain, Bishop of the African M. E. Church, died in Washington yesterday evening.

The Mexican pension bill, as passed, excludes Mr. Jefferson Davis from its benefits, though not by name.

Second Assistant Engineer Jas. Fitzpatrick, of Virginia, has been promoted to first engineer in the Revenue Service.

Lord Colin Campbell has abandoned his intention to move for a new trial of his divorce suit against his wife.

Secretary Manning computes the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the government at \$157,332,615.36.

The President yesterday sent a message to Congress urging proper observance in 1889 of the constitutional centennial.

M. S. Quay was elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and Gen. Hawley from Connecticut yesterday.

Mr. George Bancroft, the historian, gave a dinner to Cardinal Gibbons at his residence in Washington last night.

A political combination having in view the nomination of Chauncey M. Depew for President is reported from New York.

It is thought that the adverse report on the bill to pension Mrs. Logan will be sustained in the House of Representatives.

General Ross was inaugurated Governor of Texas yesterday. The inauguration ceremonies were witnessed by several thousand persons.

Wm. Dillie, a cabinet-maker, of St. Louis, 45 years of age, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear yesterday, and then cut his own throat. He is still alive.

The Pittsburg glass manufacturers have determined to advance the card rate of window glass five per cent. or more, to go into effect the next two weeks.

A large convention of Montgomery county, Md., farmers was held at Sandy Springs yesterday when a number of important agricultural topics were discussed.

Mayor Carrington, of Richmond, has been notified of the recent death of a colored woman in California, who, among other bequests, leaves \$1,000 to the colored schools of Richmond.

A sensation was created in the Emmons case yesterday by the appearance of Mrs. Emmons' divorced husband on the witness stand. It is stated that Mrs. E. has had three husbands.

The trial of Samuel R. Sterling, the defaulting treasurer of Harrisonburg, Va., has been postponed till the May term of court, on account of the physical condition of the prisoner.

In the House of Representatives yesterday a motion to lay on the table the resolution setting aside January 20 for the consideration of the Blair educational bill was defeated.

The New York republican Legislative caucus adjourned last night without making a nomination for Senator. The two ballots resulted as follows: Miller, 45; Morton, 36; Hancock, 11; a gain of one for Miller.

Balloting for U. S. Senator in the Nebraska Legislature was begun yesterday, but no result reached. The indications point to a deadlock, but it is conceded that Van Wyck received four votes of democrats, and the question is now whether he can or cannot secure enough democrats to insure his election.

The rear section of Charles M. Stieff's piano factory, in Baltimore, was burned last night, involving a loss of about \$30,000. In the building were over fifty unfinished piano cases and many of the heavy parts of pianos. These were entirely consumed, as were also the tools of 35 workmen employed in that part of the factory.

The annual session of the supervising inspectors of steam vessels will begin in Washington to-day. Should the Secretary of the Treasury approve the recommendation of the designating board in the matter of steamboat inspectors, George W. City will be local inspector of boilers for the Baltimore district, in place of W. O. Saville.

Dr. McGlynn, of New York, is very ill, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to resume parochial work for a long time, even in the event of his restoration to office. It is learned that he has been for a long time past suffering from heart trouble, and the recent excitement to which he has been subjected has given his malady an acute form.

The two houses of the Legislature of Indiana voted separately yesterday for United States Senator. In the Senate Turpie (dem.) received 32 and Harrison (rep.) 18. In the House Harrison received 53, Turpie 43, Allen 4. Of the four votes cast for Allen three were by republicans. It was anticipated that two conventions would be held to-day, when each party would develop the necessary majority of the General Assembly by refusing to recognize the action of their opponents in unseating members. Two Senators will be elected, and the entire question transferred to the courts for final settlement.

A frightful accident happened at an entertainment given by a Hebrew club in London last night, which was attended by about 500 persons, mostly Jews. Some one in the gallery, doubtless for a joke, shouted "Fire!" when the gas was immediately turned off at the meter, and a terrible panic ensued. The people rushed in a solid mass for the doors, and numbers were trodden under foot. When the panic had subsided it was found that twelve women and five youths had been trampled to death in the rush to escape, and many others were injured.

Six thousand persons assembled at Minneapolis, Minn., last night to witness a six round glove fight between John L. Sullivan and Patsy Cardiff. Neither man secured an effective hit until the third round, when Cardiff struck a heavy blow on Sullivan's cheek and jumped away. Sullivan struck at Cardiff; the latter retaliated by striking Sullivan two light blows in the face. The remaining rounds were devoid of results, and the contest ended. Sullivan did not get in one blow. The referee decided the contest a draw. Manager Shedy explained that Sullivan broke a bone in his arm in the first round by striking a stake.

Representative J. Floyd King, of Louisiana, made his first appearance in Washington since the last session of Congress yesterday. Last night, while in the barber shop of Willard's Hotel, he encountered Mr. Cuthbert Jones, of Louisiana. Bitter feeling has existed between the two gentlemen for a long time past on account of personal and family feuds. Jones, who some months since published a long card, assailing King in the most violent manner, approached him and exhorted his vocabulary of denunciation. Those who were present expected a deadly encounter, but Mr. King merely retorted in kind, and then walked off.

COMMUNICATED.

The Hanging of Cluverius.

Amidst all the discussion pro and con as to Cluverius, there is one point which seems to have been lost sight of—an important point to two men, prominently connected with the execution. I refer to Cluverius and the silk rope manufacturer.

Apart from any question of taste or decency, can any one ignore the fact that the making of a gay colored silk rope for the hanging, and subsequent sale, was a brilliant business idea? The fact that it stretched several feet, thus enhancing profits, could hardly have been premeditated; it must have been purely accidental, but was very important to Cluverius, as it nearly "gave him a rest," and it will certainly give the manufacturer several dollars over and above legitimate profits. Seriously, I do think that the mind that could originate and the authorities that permitted such an exhibition deserve severe censure. Cluverius is gone, and the question of his guilt is unsettled in many minds, the justness of his execution after such a trial, in many more, but I assure that all will unite in condemning the silk rope feature.

Just imagine what this will lead to if unchecked. Years ago no one thought of young ladies visiting criminals and sending them bouquets, etc. Now they do, and actually want to marry condemned men. Before long it will be the "proper career" for ladies to show their sympathy by knitting for spinning silk ropes of many hues, and there will be animated discussions as to the virtues of sweet oil, olive oil, etc., for making a noose slip nice. Criminals will be dressed in fancy suits, and dangling at the end of these "peppermint candy" ropes will conduce to the hilarity of the occasion. Like a child with a painted monkey on a stick, the more he squirms and jumps, the more fun it is. People will take lunches and sit around in reserved seats and decant upon the changing hues of the said colored garments and rope. This is not at all impossible; nay, it is more than probable. One gets accustomed to seeing death, and death in its most horrible forms is all the more fascinating as we become familiar with it. Let us have a change in the mode of execution. Let's do away with fancy silk and olive oil, and run a little electricity through the criminal's body, or carbonic gas into his lungs. Let punishment by death be secret and private at the hour appointed by the court. Stop making the loss of life for crime a public show; stop decanting upon the gameness of condemned men. Who cares if he is brave when all hope is gone? A coward will fight a duel, but would run from any other danger; a rat will die game if it cannot get away.

These horrible details of executions should be stopped. They do more harm than the example of an execution can possibly counteract. S. Alexandria, Jan. 19.

HICKORY GROVE, Jan. 15th, 1887.

The curtain has at last fallen upon the tragedy of Cluverius, and the case remanded to that highest court before whose bar all hearts are open, and all secrets revealed. Public sentiment—the voice of the people (believed by many to have been a potent factor in the decision of this tragic occurrence), is not the voice of God, nor are the officers of the law, judicial or executive, infallible in judgment, but are as other men, prone to all the weaknesses and frailties, inseparable from human nature. But who can truthfully say, that in the case of the Commonwealth vs. T. J. Cluverius, the scales of justice have not been held with an even and unflinching hand. The crime with its preceding and attendant circumstances, was one of ruthless and atrocious cruelty, and the logic of events pointed with unerring and unimoving finger to the accused. The jury, selected under the watchful eye of able, skillful, and experienced counsel, who subsequently fought over every inch of the ground, was considered at the time one of more than average intelligence and respectability; the prosecuting attorney and his assistants, men as much accustomed to be controlled by a high sense of duty as by professional pride, or desire for enhanced reputation; the judge, in whose court the case was tried and whose expressed opinion coincided with the verdict found, is a man against whose character for ability or probity, no evil thing has ever been charged; the judges of the Court of Appeals who confirmed the action of the lower court, and refused a retrial, are men of whom it would be a disgrace to the State to say were ignorant of the law and the rules of evidence and in their decision were governed by a cruel hatred of the prisoner or a desire to pander to an unreasoning and blood-thirsty public opinion. Last, but not least, our chief magistrate, the man whom we have delighted to honor, whose name is a synonym for all that is brave, honest and true, whose nature it is to do justice and love mercy—after a careful and conscientious review of the evidence "had no doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and saw no hook upon which to hang a hope or ground for interference." Notwithstanding all this, for weeks the newspapers have been teeming with articles, critical and denunciatory of those whose painful duty it has been to vindicate the majesty of the offended law. Men and women, assuming preternatural wisdom, but really under the influence of egotistical vanity and self conceit, have flouted with contempt and contumely the conclusions of those whose sworn duty it was to investigate and weigh, step by step, every circumstance that could throw a light upon that deed of darkness. Passionate and frantic appeals have been made to the higher law. The Bible has been quoted; sentimental twaddle—stale gush—has been poured out by the bucketful, and the annals of the inquisition ransacked to find a parallel to this fair and open trial in Virginia of to-day by a Virginia judge and jury.

Is it not time to call a halt upon this sort of thing? Have not we people of Virginia felt enough of the effects of the sway of "higher law"? Ours is a government of written law; a concrete, tangible barrier to anarchy and misrule. Break down that barrier and what would unnumbered rush in! Let all good citizens acquiesce in the decisions of our courts and sustain by an enlightened public sentiment those public servants whose oftentimes irksome duty it is to execute the mandate of the only legitimate interpreters of our laws, thereby fostering and enhancing that reverence for the law and confidence in its administration which is the foundation for all good government, and by which alone our rights and liberties can be maintained and preserved. Let us not, in morbid sympathy and pity for the criminal, forget our abhorrence for the crime and the necessity for its punishment. J. S. E.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Moore against Steelman and als. Argued by J. M. Gregory, esq., for appellant and E. H. Davis for appellee, and submitted. Davis against City of Lynchburg; Brown's administrator against Bockover and als. Sent to first of docket.

Booth against McMillon. Argued by R. T. Hubbard, esq., for appellant and submitted.

POSTSCRIPT

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

To-day's Proceedings of Congress. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1887. SENATE.

Mr. Edmunds, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases, and for other purposes. He said that he had also a written report on the subject, which would be submitted later.

Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on pensions, reported back favorably the House bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, now disabled and dependent on their labor for support. He gave notice that to-morrow morning he would ask the Senate to take it up and consider it.

Mr. Hampton, by request, introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the civil service of the government by establishing a retired list.

HOUSE.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported in favor of the erection of public buildings at several places.

The order setting apart to-morrow evening for the delivery of eulogies upon the late Representatives Arnot, Beach and Downey, of N. Y., was, on motion of T. J. Campbell, of N. Y., vacated, and the evening of February 3rd set apart for that purpose. In the morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the resolution setting apart the 29th of January for the consideration of the Blair educational bill.

Destroyed by Dynamite.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19.—The baggage car attached to the New York limited express, which arrived in this city at 10:30 o'clock last night, was almost blown to pieces by dynamite or some other terrible explosive a few miles east of Altoona, Pa. Baggage master Harry Mings, who was in the car at the time, was pretty badly hurt. The trunk was put on the train at Duncannon, near Harrisburg and was checked through to Pittsburg. Mings was arranging the trunks in the car. He picked up a small ordinary trunk and threw it on top of some other baggage. An explosion followed which lifted the top off the car as though it was made of paper, and scattered fragments in all directions. The shock was terrible and startled the engineer and train men. It also attracted the attention of the passengers and when it was found that the baggage car had been almost blown to pieces the greatest excitement prevailed. The train was stopped and the baggage transferred to another car. Mings was quite seriously injured but will recover. The owner of the trunk was arrested when he presented his check for it at the baggage room, this morning. He said that he was a Hungarian coal miner and that his name was John Kogman. He came from Hazleton in search of work and strenuously denied that there was any explosive in the trunk. It contained, he claimed, nothing but clothing and some matches.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 19.—An attempt was made Monday night to ditch the east bound passenger train by pulling the rail spikes near San Jose, a small station ninety miles west of Albuquerque, on the Atlantic and Pacific road, with a view, it is thought, of robbery. Fortunately, however, the passenger train was three hours behind the schedule time, and a freight engine running ahead of the passenger struck the loose rails and turned completely over. The engineer and firemen escaped by jumping. The culprits are supposed to be the organized gang of train robbers the authorities have for some time been looking for. They are well armed, and have been lurking in this vicinity for several weeks. The trainmen and express messengers have for some time been carrying shot guns for this gang, expecting an attack at any moment. A sheriff's posse, accompanied by a Wells Fargo Express detective, have started in pursuit.

Fires.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The shops of McHose & Lyons, founders and machinists, were destroyed by fire about midnight. Loss \$35,000; insurance \$25,000.

KOKOMA, Ind., Jan. 19.—A disastrous fire occurred here last night and early this morning originating in a barn adjacent to a large three story brick, the first floor of which was occupied by several firms, and the other floors as society halls. The block was destroyed and nearly all the contents ruined by fire and water. Losses aggregate \$50,000; insurance about half.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—At 12 o'clock last night the mansion of Jewett M. Richmond, at No. 344 Delaware avenue, was destroyed by fire. The loss by the fire is estimated at \$100,000. There was \$12,000 insurance on the building and \$5,000 on the furniture.

Gen. Hazen's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The funeral of General W. B. Hazen, late Chief Signal Officer of the Army, took place this afternoon from St. John's P. E. Church. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Leonard, rector of the church. A throng of distinguished people attended, including Secretary Edicott, Gen. Sheridan, and many prominent officers of the army and navy. The honorary pall-bearers were: Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance; Adjutant General Drury; Paymaster General Rochester; Quartermaster General Holabird; Surgeon General Moore, and General Duane, Chief of Engineers. The active pall-bearers were eight volunteers from the Signal Corps. The interment was made in Oak Hill cemetery with military honors.

Fatal Affray

FORT KEIGH, Mont., Jan. 19.—A cowboy named Smith came into Brown's saloon at Miningville, yesterday, and demanded \$30 of Brown on pain of death. Brown succeeded in persuading him to leave, but he returned shortly, revolver in hand, Brown stepped to the door with a double barreled shot-gun and ordered Smith to go away and not trouble him. The warning was unheeded, and when Smith was within ten feet Brown fired a double charge of shot at him. This only staggered Smith, who attempted to shoot. Brown closed in on him and clubbed him over the head with the shot gun and laid him out. Brown immediately went to Glendive and gave himself up.

Gen. Smith's Letter to Senator Foot

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 19.—The Burlington Press this morning prints the full text of the letter written in July 1864 by Gen. William S. Smith to the late Senator Foot, a small portion of which was published in the September number of the Century Magazine. In the letter Gen. Smith charged Gen. U. S. Grant with intoxication and with surreptitiously procuring liquor, and intimates that Grant relieved him from the command of the Eighteenth Corps to please Gen. Butler, and from fear that Butler would expose his (Grant's) intoxication.

Prize Fight.

NYACK TURNPIKE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Tommy Danforth and Jack Harding fought to a finish near Nyack, on the Hudson, early this morning. Danforth won on a foul in 11 rounds. Harding fought well for six rounds, and then his heart failed him. In the second round he nearly knocked out Danforth by a right hand cross-counter. In the eleventh round Harding intentionally fouled Danforth, and the latter was given the purse and fight.

Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—About 2 o'clock this morning a boiler in Swift's rolling mill, on the bank of the Licking river, in Newport, Ky., exploded with terrific force. The engineer said he had just inspected the fires and boiler before the explosion took place. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. A similar accident happened about a year ago, causing nearly as great a loss. No one was injured by the last accident.

Spies' Intended Bride.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Miss Van Zandt appeared in the jail about ten o'clock this morning, and sought an interview with Spies. The jail officials, however, in obedience to the Sheriff's orders, refused to allow her to enter.

Approved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President has approved the joint resolution appointing James B. Angell a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and also a number of special pension bills.

The Coupon Question—Suing the State.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: It may seem presumption, after the able articles from legal pens which have appeared in your columns, for one not a lawyer to attempt to add anything on the vexed question of the receivability of coupons for taxes. My best apology is that most I have to offer is not my own.

It is constantly alleged by those who uphold the present policy of our State government on this question that suing a town or county treasurer who has levied for taxes after the tender of coupons is suing the State, and therefore unconstitutional and outrageous. The simple answer to this is to do an unlawful act, that levying under such circumstances is by the judgment of the United States Supreme Court, an unlawful act, and that any State officer presuming so to do, cannot shield himself under that character against an action for trespass, and if charged so directed, exemplary damages. A treasurer so levying is no less a trespasser than any other person who under pretence of law endeavors forcibly to press himself that to which he can lay no just claim.

A private letter to the writer from one of our most eminent jurists contains the following remarks in relation to those who insist that to sue a treasurer under the circumstances above mentioned is to sue the State:

"They say so in happy ignorance that they are impeaching one of the best established and most important and fundamental doctrines of English liberty—of national liberty regulated by law."

"Mr. Hallam, in his Constitutional History of England, enumerates among the five essential checks upon the royal authority which were known to the English people, and which exist, that the servants and officers of the crown who violated the personal liberty or any other right of the subject, were liable to an action for damages, to be assessed by a jury, and sometimes to criminal process; nor could the officer or servant plead in justification any warrant or command from the King, even the direct order of the King himself. (1 Hal. Const. Hist. B. I. ch. i.) And the same writer observes that in the dispute which arose out of the imprisonment of Sir Edmund Hampden and others in 3 Car. I. ample proof was brought from the old law books that the King's command could not excuse an illegal act. MEATS and VEGETABLES, together with one of the old judges under Henry VI. 'to arrest a man and I arrest him, he shall have an action of false imprisonment against me, though it were done in the King's presence.' (1 Hal. Const. Hist. B. I. ch. vi.)"

Comment is unnecessary, unless in the oft repeated question, How long is this silly and revolutionary resistance by the State government to justice and law as expounded by our supreme judiciary to go on? L. M. B.

Fairfax county, Va., Jan. 19, 1887.

An Invaluable Article.

An article like Ely's Cream Balm has long been desired, and now that it is within the reach of all, it is not even the direct order of the King himself. Head, there is every reason to believe they will make the most of it. Dr. W. E. Beckman, W. E. Hamman, Druggist, and other Ectonians have given it a trial, and all recommend it in the highest terms.—Ecton, Pa., Daily Argus, Price 50c.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

Mr. B. H. JENKINS Announces that he has opened a Green Grocery and Provision Store at the southeast corner of Duke and Fairfax streets, where he will keep