Alexandria Gazette
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

ALEXANDRIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9.

THE REPUBLICANS, who until the popular demand for a reduction in the annual surplus of revenue became so great that it could no longer be unheeded, were ardent advocates of the tobacco tax, because most of it is collected in the South, now that something must be done to reduce the taxation by which the uncalled for and unnecessary surplus referred to is maintained and increased, flop over, and urge the removal of the tobacco, or "war tax," as they call it now, as strenuously as they formerly advocated its continuance. They hope that the reduction of internal revenue may be so great, that that reduction, together with immense expenditures for unnecessary coast defences and war ships, may prolong the necessity for the maintenance of the existing high tariff on Northern manufactures. But it is hoped the democrats in Congress may be at least as wise as birds, in the sight of which it is vain to set a trap.

THE REMOVAL of Mr. Porch from his position as consul-general at Mexico, should be denounced right and left, and by men of all parties. The removal was for no cause except the report Mr. Porch made, as his regard for his country compelled him to make, of the gross misbehavior of Secretary Bayard's pet, Sedgwick, who disgraced himself and his country while acting as special envoy to Mexico last year. In making that report Mr. Porch was sustained at the time by the deliberate action of a public meeting of the American colony in the City of Mexico. To show that the administration was aware that its outrageous action would be subject to deserved reproach, it merely sent in the name of the new consul general to Mexico, without saying anything at all about the removal of Mr. Porch, whom it had previously appointed, apparently with the vain hope that the fact of the removal would be overlooked.

JUDGE ATKINSON, of Richmond, in the boycott case in that city, says, "I consider it well established that any conspiracy formed and intended directly or indirectly to prevent the carrying on of any lawful business, or to injure the business of any one, by wrongfully preventing those who would be customers from buying anything from, or employing, the representative of said business by threats, intimidation, or other forcible means, is unlawful, is unjust, illegal and criminal." Judge Wellford, of the same city, in reference to a similar case, says the boycott is a coersive measure to compel people to acquiesce in the demands of others and is therefore an indictable offense. And in both these opinions all wise and good citizens must agree.

GEN. MAHONE is the professed friend of the negroes, and those in Virginia follow him almost to a man, acting as if they were shouting, as Mr. Wise did, "Master, lead on, we'll follow thee!" But when the vote on the confirmation of one of their race to a lucrative position in Washington was taken in the U. S. Senate, of the bare three republicans who voted in the affirmative, Gen. Mahone was not one. He voted in the negative, and Mr. Riddleberger did not vote at all. But almost every negro in Virginia will vote the republican ticket next fall all the same, and would do so utterly irrespective of any adverse action of the republican party or any of its representatives in Congress. Politically, the negro is joined to his idol, the republican party.

A GENTLEMAN, in talking with the President a day or two ago about the rumor respecting Mr. Pendleton's call to the Treasury Department, alluded to the fact of Mr. Pendleton's pronounced greenback ideas ten or twelve years ago. "That don't matter now," was the President's answer, "the greenback question is not now in politics, so it can make no difference." And yet the same Mr. Cleveland revoked the commission of Mr. Blackburn as collector of internal revenue because that gentleman, when a boy, twenty-five years ago, wrote an extravagantly phrased Southern letter, though what he wrote about "is not now in politics, and can make no difference." How circumstances do alter cases with civil service reformers!

THE SECRETARY of War, whom no body every heard of until Mr. Cleveland discovered him in Massachusetts, which State, always republican, to manifest its appreciation of the appropriateness of his appointment, showed a democratic loss of nearly forty thousand votes—this Mr. Endicott has at last, when half of the only term he will ever have has expired, received the impression that it would look a little better if a few democrats were in the War Department, and is therefore talking about removing some inefficient and disobedient republicans in order to make places for them.

IT IS hoped that the question discussed at the farmers' meeting here yesterday: "Which are the most numerous and profitable in this section of the State, dogs or sheep?" may be discussed also in the Virginia Legislature next winter, and that a law may be passed that will redound to the advantage of the sheep, and therefore, necessarily, to the disadvantage of the dogs. Wheat crops are not profitable in Virginia now, but raising sheep is, provided the flocks be protected from the ravages of the dogs.

SO COMPLEX and innumerable and expensive are the suits in which the State has become involved by her vain efforts to set at defiance the mandates of the U. S. Supreme Court, that by the time she is clear of them she will be very much in the condition of the parrot after its memorable fight with the monkey. And the worst of it is that the monkey will not lose much if any of its hair.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the ALEXS. GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1887.

It has long been known that the personal relations, once so close between the two Virginia Senators, do not now exist, and that notwithstanding that famous embrace and kiss on the stand of the State republican convention, the two gentlemen referred to now entertain for each other anything else than friendly feelings. But it was not known until recently that other matters than those relating solely to party affairs had anything to do with engendering the unfriendly feelings referred to. Such, however, it appears, is the case, for when ex-collector Craig, now a practicing lawyer in Mr. Riddleberger's country, was here recently, he was employed by Gen. Mahone to bring suit on certain of Mr. Riddleberger's notes held by the General, on a designated date, provided Mr. Riddleberger shall not settle them before that time.

Persons who were at the White House today say the President seemed to be evidently worried about something, and conducted himself more like he used to do earlier in his term, and before the echo of the murmur of disaffection in his party had reached him and induced him to give his democratic callers a more courteous hearing than he had previously been doing. A great man, with all the means at his disposal for executing his wishes, is never worried, because those means, if wisely used, are sufficient to prevent the occurrence of any thing that should cause worry. The fact that General McClellan was frequently worried about matters at his headquarters soon taught observing people that he was not a great general.

Representatives Barbour and Tucker, of Virginia, and Allen, Mississippi called upon the President this morning, the former for the first time since his return from Europe, to recommend the appointment of Col. Alfred Rives, lately of the Virginia Midland Railroad, but now of Mississippi, for the position of chief of the coast survey, which has been vacant for a long time. The President received them politely and promised to give Col. Rives's application due consideration. He made no reference to Mr. Barbour's infrequent visits.

Representative Daniel, when asked today if his hopes of the passage of the Blair bill had been entirely dissipated, replied that he feared they had, as well as those of several other bills in which Virginia is interested. It is never well to have sanguine hopes of any thing to which Congress is a party.

Ex-Senator Johnston, of Virginia, in talking with the GAZETTE'S correspondent this morning about the recent conference of Governor Lee and some other Virginians, with the democratic members of the Virginia congressional delegation, as first published in the GAZETTE, said that if Governor Lee should call an extra session of the Legislature of his State he would give the State to the republicans and at once close his political life.

It is said at the White House to-day that the names of the commissioners to be appointed under the inter-state commerce bill will not be announced certainly until next week. Among those whom the President has in view in connection with those places is Gov. Ireland, of Texas.

The entire time of the Senate to day was consumed in listening to eulogies upon the late Senator Logan. Up to two o'clock Senators Collum, Morgan and Manderson had spoken.

Rev. Dr. Bullock, formerly of Alexandria, ex-chaplain of the Senate, opened the House with prayer this morning.

Mrs. Shields, daughter of Representative J. R. Tucker, of Virginia, is so ill at Natchez, Miss., where she went from her home in Louisiana for treatment, that her mother has been sent for, and left on last night's train.

The Senate yesterday passed the House bill appropriating $10,000 for the improvment of the road from Danville to the Union cemetery there, so that that bill now only requires the President's signature to become a law.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is stated that the Abyssinians lost 5,000 men in the recent battles with the Italian forces near Massowah.

The fuel famine still continues at Fort Benton. Coal is $60 a ton, and is extremely difficult to obtain even at that figure.

A strong Mormon lobby left Salt Lake City, Utah, Monday for Washington, to work against the Edmunds Tucker bill.

The Philadelphia clothing manufacturers have agreed to take back none of the locked out cutters until they withdraw from the Knights of Labor.

"Marechale" Booth, daughter of Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, was married in London yesterday to Col. Clusborn, also an officer in the "army".

Rev. Samuel V. Berry, a colored priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and who for a number of years was connected with the diocese of North Carolina, died in New York yesterday in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

There was a heavy snow-storm Sunday night extending through northern Montana, from north of Fort Assinaboine to Fort Shaw. From four to eight inches fell, making from fourteen to twenty-four inches now on a level. The cattle are suffering terribly.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill appropriating $147,148 to indemnify certain subjects of the Chinese empire for losses sustained from a mob in Wyoming Territory in 1885. Also the Senate bill prohibiting the importation of opium into the United States by any subject of the Emperor of China.

Monday night train-wreckers removed a rail on the Carolina Central Railroad, twelve miles east of Charlotte, N. C., which resulted in precipitating the engine and tender of the east bound passenger train down an embankment twelve feet. Engineer Messenheimer and Fireman Alexander were dangerously if not fatally injured.

Minister Depretis announced to the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday that the entire cabinet had resigned. King Humbert has accepted the resignations, but pending the appointment of their successors, all the ministers will continue to perform the duties of their respective departments. The ministers resigned because of their doubtful position in Parliament.

Miss Annie Randall, the daughter of Hon. Saml. J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was married yesterday to Chas. Calvert Lancaster, a lawyer of Washington, at the residence of the brides father in Washington. Bishop Spaulding performing the ceremony. The bride wore a bridal costume of white satin, lace veil and orange blossoms. After the ceremony there was a reception, and then Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster went at once to their new residence, on Q street. The bride is a young lady in her twenties and bears a striking resemblance to her father.

Mr. George W. Mann, of St. Paul, Minn., has sent to Governor Lee a small coin which he claims is 2,000 years old, and which he states came from the ruins of Pompeii.

Judge Hughes's Opinion on the Coupon-Deposit Order.

The following is the opinion of Judge Hughes, referred to by him in his letter to Messrs. Ayers and Royall, published yesterday:

United States Circuit Court at Richmond, February 7, 1887—Opinion of Judge Hughes on a motion to repeal a Rule of this Court.

At the trial of the case of *Middleton vs. Edmunds, Treasurer, et als.*, in this court on the 20th of December last, a witness was put on the stand by the defence for the purpose of proving generally that spurious coupons purporting to be interest certificates issued by Virginia were in existence, and that some of them could be seen in one of the offices in the basement story of the Capitol at Richmond. Plaintiff's counsel moved to reject this evidence as irrelevant, and the court did rule it out, but held that it would be competent for the defence to prove affirmatively that the coupons which had been tendered by Middleton were spurious. It was complained, on behalf of the defence, that these coupons were not in court, and the plaintiff had not been required to have them there. The Judge said that this evil could be obviated in future by a rule of practice requiring the filing of coupons that had been tendered for taxes with the clerk before trial in all cases like that under trial. No objection was then made to this treatment of the subject; and, on the next day, the court *ex mero motu* entered the following rule of court:

"Ordered, That the following special rule of practice be adopted: In all actions of trespass or trespass on the case hereafter brought against any treasurer or other collector of taxes, debts, dues, and demands due the State of Virginia for levying upon and selling the property after a tender of the State's coupons receivable for such taxes, debts, dues, and demands no process shall be issued in such action until the plaintiff shall file with the clerk of this court the coupons and money which were tendered in payment of the tax, debt, due, or demand for which the levy and sale was made, as recited in this declaration. And the clerk shall at once deposit the said coupons and money in the First National Bank of Richmond for safe keeping, so that the same may be forthcoming to be used as evidence upon the trial, and to be thereafter disposed of as the court may direct."

Motion is now pending for a repeal of this rule, and I will state the reasons why I think the motion should be denied.

A tax-payer of Virginia may pay his taxes due the State with coupons issued under the funding act of 1871 and the laws amending that act authorizing the like use of coupons. There is no law upon the statute-books of Virginia authorizing the reissuing of coupons which have been once used for the payment of dues to the State. Therefore, when once thus used, the coupon becomes absolutely and forever *functus officio* in this respect, the coupon is unlike ordinary money in circulation which is the subject of ordinary tender.

When the coupon is tendered in payment of a tax, if the officer refuse to receive it, then the tax-payer has one of two courses to pursue: (1) He may stand upon his tender, in which case the coupon has performed its function and ceases to be available for the payment of any other tax; or (2) he may elect to treat his tax as not paid, in which event he is at liberty to hold or dispose of the coupon as he may think proper.

If he stand upon his tender, and the officer make levy upon his property for the purpose of thus collecting the tax, the officer commits a trespass, and an action will be entertained in this court for the damage to which the taxpayer may have been subjected. The plaintiff stands upon his tender, and the court treating the tax as having been paid by the tender of the coupons, sustains the action for damages. Both the plaintiff and the court proceed upon the principle that the tax has been paid by the tender of the coupon. They both proceed upon the principle that the coupon has been used in discharge of the tax, and by having been so used, has become *functus officio*. If the tax-payer, after tendering coupons, treats it as still valid for uses for which it has been available before the tender, and uses it or allows it to be used in tender for other taxes, he abandons his original tender, or else he lends himself to fraud upon the Treasury of the Commonwealth. All that has been said results from the fact that under the laws of Virginia relating to coupons, and from the nature of the case, the coupon can be honestly used but once in the payment of taxes.

The general law of tender is in harmony with the law applicable to coupons. Neither at common law, nor in equity nor in admiralty, can a plea of tender avail unless the defendant place the court in possession of the money which he protests that he has tendered. The Supreme Court of the United States had no thought of abolishing this well-settled rule of tender when it said, in *Greenhow vs. Poindexter*, 114 United States 279—1880, 1881, and 1882, "after a tender of such coupons by a tax-payer in payment of taxes, and a refusal by a tax-collector to receive them, the situation and rights of the tax-payer and coupon-holder are precisely what they would be if he had made a like tender in gold coin, and it had been refused."

Let us see, therefore, what that situation would be. If the tax-payer had tendered gold, and the State had refused to receive it, and proceeded by suit against him to recover the tax, then in his plea of tender he would have to aver that "he has always been ready to pay the tax, and, before the commencement of the action, tendered the amount of it in gold coin to the plaintiff; *and now brings the money into court ready to be paid to the plaintiff.*" No plea of tender is good in an action at law unless it contains these averments, and unless the money be actually brought into court.

Æquitas sequitur legem. A chancery court would cease to be a court of equity if after a party's acknowledging a debt by a tender it should not "follow the law" and require the money tendered to be made available to the creditor in such manner as the court, in view of all the circumstances, may direct. It would cease to be a court of equity if it should hold arbitrary that mere tender is absolute payment. Therefore this court, in every coupon case that is brought on its equity side, inserts a clause in its decree requiring the complainant tax-payer who is protected from levy by its injunction to deliver to its clerk the coupons that were tendered in the payment of taxes, to be deposited by the clerk in a national depository, with leave to the State to withdraw them at its pleasure. Why should we establish a different rule for cases brought on the common law side of the court? The proceeding on the equity side is to enjoin a tortious levy after tender, while that on the common law side is to obtain redress for the torticus levy after it has been actually made. The proceedings are essentially the same in object, and the same rule should be applied in both.

In admiralty the like practice obtains. We have a rule of court providing that "a tender *inter partes* shall be of no avail on defence, or in discharge of costs, unless on suit brought, and before answer, plea, or claim filed the same tender is deposited in court to abide the order or decree to be made in the matter. In short, no court will hold that the refusal of the tender forfeits the debt.

The rule which is now sought to be revoked was entered, as a matter of course, without argument, as being in accordance with the settled practice of the court alike in causes at law, in equity, and in admiralty. It is not only a matter of settled practice, but is also one of essential justice. It is not unreasonable to suppose that spurious coupons may by possibility be used in tender for taxes. The repeal of the rule under consideration would tend to encourage the counterfeiting of them. In view of such a contingency the State has a right in any of these trespass suit to disprove if she can the genuineness of the particular coupons tendered by the plaintiff in any particular suit. True, the *onus* is upon her to do this, but she ought to be allowed the opportunity of disproving that if she can, and I think also to prove that the identical coupons have been tendered for other taxes. The rule which we are now asked to revoke requires only that the coupons shall be deposited with the clerk. It goes no further. If we should revoke the rule and grant this motion we should encourage the wrong to the State of using the same coupons as tender for an indefinite number of different taxes. The rule cannot interfere with the legal and honest use of coupons. The repeal of it would encourage and facilitate an illegal and dishonest use of them.

The suggestion that the tax-payer suing in trespass for damage from a levy does not sue to recover debt paid wrongfully but for a tort, and that when suit is commenced, the State has all its taxes paid by a sale of his property, and the coupons are set free is merely technical and but a statement of but half of the case. If the State is made to pay back the money made by the levy in damages she is left without the tax and without the equivalent coupons if this rule is repealed. The suit in trespass against her is for the full value of the plaintiff's property levied on, for costs and for damages at the pleasure of a jury; all on the theory that the tax has been paid. If the coupons are not in court in proof that the tax was paid by a tender of them, and that the plaintiff stands upon his tender, then it is not judicially certain that the tax was discharged by the tender, for *non constat* that a tender of what purported to be coupons was of coupons in fact. No injustice is put upon the plaintiff by the rule, and I repeat that the rule requiring the presence of the coupons in court cannot interfere with any honest use of them. The effect of repealing the rule would be to permit the repeated use of the same coupons for paying different taxes. Suppose coupons of certain numbers and dates had been tendered by John Doe in payment of taxes, and on the county treasurer refusing them they had been tendered by Richard Roe in payment of his taxes of like amount. Certainly the tender for Doe's taxes had been abandoned. Certainly Doe can no longer stand on his tender, which is vitiated by the subsequent use of the same coupons in tender for Roe's taxes. Suppose further that the treasurer levies upon Doe's property. Can Doe sue in trespass on the ground that his taxes had been paid? Is he in condition to stand upon his tender? If he sues on the contention that his taxes had been paid by the mere tender, is he not contradicted by the fact that Roe's taxes were paid by tender of the same coupons, and by the legal fact that the coupons were invalid for the tender of more than one set of taxes? Is his suit not based upon a falsehood? Is he not suggesting a falsehood to the court? Is not his suit itself essentially a swindle in which he seeks to make the court a confederate?

Let not the court encourage or lend itself to such practices. I repeat that I do not see that any honest use of coupons can be interfered with by a rule requiring coupons that have been tendered for taxes to be filed with the clerk in all cases where actions of trespass are brought for levies upon the property made after tender.

For these reasons I am of the opinion that the motion to repeal the rule in question should be denied.

The Fisheries Dispute.

The President yesterday sent to the House copies of correspondence which has taken place between the Department of State and the Government of Great Britain. By this correspondence it is shown that the Canadian Government apologized to the United States for lowering the flag of the United States on the Marion Grimes, whilst under detention in the harbor of Shelburne, N. S., on October 11 last.

Governor-General Lansdowne excuses the seizure of the Everitt Steele by saying that the master of the vessel did not explain his action at the time of detention and that his vessel was released as soon he had done so. In the case of the Pearl Nelson, the Governor General says that her crew were allowed to go ashore before her master had reported to the custom-house. He says, that the statement of the master that his offence was an inadvertency was accepetd, and the fine imposed remitted.

In a letter to Minister Phelps from the Earl of Iddesleigh, dated November 30 last, it is stated that Her Majesty's government earnestly desires some equitable settlement of the controversy. The communication also submits the desire of the British government to leave points of technical detail in the treaties and fishery laws for the consideration of a commission properly constituted to examine them.

On January 26 Minister Phelps wrote to Lord Salisbury as follows; "It seems now very important that before the commencement of another fishing season a distinct understanding should be reached between the United States government and that of her Majesty relative to the course to be pursued by the Canadian authorities toward American vessels. It seems apparent, that the cases in question present no points upon which the decisions of the courts of Nova Scotia need to be awaited or would be material. It is therefore to her Majesty's government alone that the United States government can look for consideration and redress. It cannot consent to become, directly or indirectly, a party to the proceedings complained of nor to await their termination before the question involved between the two governments have been dealt with.

PREPARING FOR WAR.—The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed without debate or scrutiny the extra budgets asked for the War and Navy Departments. The credits amount to 86,000,000 francs for the army and 30,000,000 francs for the navy.

The Belgian government has introduced a bill into the Chamber of Deputies for extra budget appropriations amounting to 49,000,000 francs, of which 19,000,000 francs are asked for pressing military measures.

A newspaper correspondent who has recently visited Strasburg writes from Berne that the German government is taking advantage of war alarms for election purposes. He says there has been no increase of troops in Alsace Lorraine, except slight reinforcements at some of the garrisons.

The German minister at Tangier has been summoned to Berlin. It is understood that he is called home in connection with the report that the French minister to Morocco has secured an important change of the Algerian frontier. The Sultan of Morocco is organizing an expedition to proceed to the Algerian frontier, in consequence of certain movements that have been observed there.

Reports received from various directions reassert that troops are being concentrated in southern Russia.

I AM CURED of Catarrh and deafness by Ely's Cream Balm. My aunt was deaf in one ear. After using the Balm a few times her hearing was restored.—F. D. MORSE, Insurance Broker, Elizabeth, N. J. Not a liquid or snuff.

WE RECOMMEND Ely's Cream Balm where a cure for Catarrh is called for, and consider that we are doing the public a service by making its virtues known to those afflicted with this loathsome disease, for which it is in most instances a perfect cure. PECK BROS., Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich. Price 50 cents. See adv.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Captain Hall, keeper of the Hog Island light-house, has committed suicide by jumping overboard.

John Triplett, aged about ninety years, of Roanoke county, was run over by a train on the Norfolk and Western road Monday and instantly killed.

Munford W. Radford, a wealthy farmer and former member of the House of Delegates, died suddenly Monday of apoplexy at his residence in Bedford county.

The Lexington *Gazette* states that the story about the ghost of Stonewall Jackson having been seen at the V. M. I. has no foundation in fact.

By the breaking of an axle six cars of a freight train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad were thrown from the track and wrecked near Petersburg yesterday.

Richard S. Mosley, formerly cashier of the City National Bank of Louisville, Ky., died in that city Saturday of pneumonia. He was a native of King George county.

Mrs. Matilda Clark, one of the oldest residents of Charlottesville, died on Monday. She was a pensioner on account of the services of her late husband in the war of 1812.

The reported systematic desecration of the tomb of Jefferson by relic hunters is incorrect. A thoughtless tourist sometimes breaks off a small fragment, but otherwise there has been no desecration.

R. F. Thomas, for a number of years Clerk of the Court of Madison county, died last Thursday. He had been for a great number of years very prominent in the politics of that and the adjoining county.

Mary Waller and Jennie Boggs, the colored girls who were convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at the last term of the Spotsylvania Court, have been granted a new trial by Judge Barton.

During the fire at Danville, noticed in yesterday's GAZETTE, the oil ran from one of the buildings into the canal in the rear in full blaze, which drove the fireman back, and at one time threatened great destruction of property.

W. R. Smith, late chief clerk of the Auditor of Public Accounts, who has been convicted of embezzlement of State funds, and confined in jail for two years, will be sent to the penitentiary to day for two years. He is represented to be a complete physical wreck.

Messrs. S. Blair Morris and D. N. Walker, jr., two well-known business men of Richmond, were before the Police Court of that city yesterday, charged with intending to fight a duel. A slight difference between these gentlemen gave rise to the report. They were both discharged.

In the United States Circuit Court at Norfolk yesterday, in the matter of the recent sale of the Hygeia Hotel, the court entered an order dissolving the order restraining the defendant from proceedings in the County Court of Elizabeth City County, and reserves its judgment upon the other questions raised until to morrow.

Saturday evening, while a number of hands were at work removing the iron of the burned cars at Bannister's bridge, in Pittsylvania county, the guy of the derrick broke and struck Mr. Angler, one of the hands, on the head and back, producing a very painful wound, and also broke a colored man's leg and injured another workman, but not seriously.

Judge Hancock, in granting a charter to the Petersburg Crystal Ice Company, inserted in the order the following: "And this charter is granted upon the express condition that said company or corporation shall pay all taxes, dues and demands due the State of Virginia, or that may be assigned against it, in lawful money of the United States, and not in coupons."

During last week three cases were tried in Accomac County Court for violation of the local option law, the result being a hung jury in every case. Since the law went into effect last May, a considerable number of cases have been tried, some of them as many as three times, but every trial has resulted in a hung jury. In consequence of this, the court has caused a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in all such cases.

THE COUPON DIFFICULTIES.—It is understood from Richmond that the truce recently agreed upon between the representatives of this State and the counsel for the bondholders to suspend all prosecutions in the license tax coupon cases, pending the appeals before the United States Supreme Court, is probably at an end, growing out of the publication of a card by Mr. Royall, in which he says that his understanding of the compact is that it was to apply only to drummers. The State officials, on the other hand, regarded it as applying to all persons who stood upon their tender of coupons for license taxes.

The grand jury of the Hustings Court of Richmond yesterday indicted Mr. W. L. Royall, for barratry in four different cases. Mr. Royall demurred to these indictments on many grounds. He claims that the barratry law is unconstitutional, and therefore the court has no jurisdiction. Judge Atkins took until to-day to consider the demurrer.

Commonwealth's Attorney S. B. Witt announced that he would last night prepare an information against Mr. Royall for intimidating the grand jury.

Mr. Royall stated that he would, as soon as the papers could be prepared, institute suit against the grand jury for $10,000 in each indictment brought in against him, and would take a similar action in all cases in the future.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Stovall against Commonwealth, for, &c. Writ of error and supersedeas awarded to a judgment rendered by the Corporation Court of the town of Danville on the 22d of January, 1887. Woodson's executor against Leyborn and als. Further argued by Otho G. Kean and Jackson Guy, esqs., for appellants, and Judge A. K. Leake and W. W. Henry, esq., for appellees.

Pile tumors, rupture and fistulæ, radically cured by improved methods. Book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A bill has been ordered to a third reading in the New Jersey Assembly making the legal rate of interest 5 per cent.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has no rivals. 25 cents.

I contracted some weeks ago a severe cold with pain in my side and shoulder. I gave your Salvation Oil a trial, and it relieved me at once.

Charles S. Gilbert, Baltimore, Md.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle. mv5-1yrM,W&S

DIED.

February 9th, 1887, after a short illness, VALENTINE BAKER, in the 67th year of his age. ☞ Funeral from his late residence, "Wellington," at 10 a. m., February 13, 1887. Interment at Oak Hill cemetery, Georgetown, D. C.

FARMERS' ASSEMBLY, &c.—The third annual session of the Farmers' Assembly of Virginia met in the Capitol at Richmond last night, Robert Beverley, President, in the chair. The assembly was congratulated that the establishment of an agricultural department of the government was assured. Forty two new farmers' clubs have been organized since the last meeting.

Mr. Beverley, who has been president of the assembly for two years, resigned the place on account of objection, as he was also president of the Virginia Agricultural Society, but the assembly refused to accept the resignation, and Mr. Beverley resumed the chair.

Routine business occupied the time of the session.

A new executive committee—two members from each of the ten districts of the State—was elected, and twelve delegates to the national congress, which meets in Chicago in November were chosen.

The committee appointed at the last session reported a bill to establish a bureau of agriculture, which will be considered to-day. The two most important subjects other than this to be considered are railroad discrimination and the platform.

The Jersey cattle raisers of the State held a meeting in the evening and formed the Virginia Jersey Cattle Association and elected officers. Wm. Miller, of Charlotte, was made president. Many of the breeders of fine cattle of the State were in attendance.

"Oh! I wouldn't bother about all that. Cure your neuralgia with Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents.

Lovers of honey will be gratified to learn that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a much sweeter article and much better for a cough. Price 25 cents.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—11 a. m.—The stock market again opened strong this morning, first prices showing advances over last evening's final figures of from ½ to ¾ per cent., the latter in Richmond and West Point. The general list was quiet to dull. The market was strong and prices advanced moderately, the gains in the general list being from ½ to ⅝. The market then became steady at the advance. Richmond and West Point, after a drop of ½ per cent., recovered to the opening price. At 11 o'clock the market was moderately active and firm. Money easy at 3@4.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Virginia 6s consolidated —; past-due coupons —; 10-40s with coupons —; new 3s 65½ bid to-day.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE, FEB. 9

Flour, fine	$3 00	@	3 25
Superfine	3 25	@	3 75
Extra	4 00	@	4 25
Family	4 50	@	5 00
Fancy brands	5 25	@	5 75
Wheat, Longberry	0 86	@	0 95
Fultz	0 84	@	0 92
Mixed	0 85	@	0 93
Fair Wheat	0 80	@	0 85
Damp and tough	0 70	@	0 80
Corn, white	0 49	@	0 51
Yellow	0 47	@	0 50
Corn Meal	0 49	@	0 53
Hominy, per barrel	3 00	@	0 00
Rye	0 54	@	0 58
Oats	0 35	@	0 38
Butter, Virginia prime	0 23	@	0 25
Common to middling	0 15	@	0 16
Eggs	0 18	@	0 20
Turkeys, live	0 9	@	0 10
" dressed, drawn	0 11	@	0 12
Dressed Chickens	0 9	@	0 10
Veal Calves	0 5	@	0 6
Dressed Pork	0 5½	@	0 6½
Irish Potatoes per bushel	0 75	@	0 85
Sweet Potatoes per barrel	2 25	@	2 50
Apples per barrel	2 00	@	3 00
Onions per bushel	1 00	@	1 25
" Peaches, peeled	0 7	@	0 8
" " unpeeled	0 4	@	0 6
" Cherries	0 8	@	0 10
Dried Apples	0 3	@	0 5
Bacon—Hams, country	0 12	@	0 12½
Best sugar cured Hams	0 12	@	0 12½
Butchers' Hams	0 12	@	0 12½
Breakfast Bacon	0 8½	@	0 8¾
Sugar-cured Shoulders	0 7¼	@	0 7½
Bulk shoulders	0 6¼	@	0 6½
" lg. cl. sides	0 7⅛	@	0 7¼
" fat backs	0 7⅛	@	0 7¼
" bellies	0 7⅛	@	0 7¼
Bacon Shoulders	0 7	@	0 7¼
" Sides	0 7¾	@	0 8¼
Lard	0 6¾	@	0 7½
Smoked Beef	0 14	@	0 14½
Sugars—Brown	0 4½	@	0 5
Off A	0 5¼	@	0 5½
Conf. Standard A	0 5⅝	@	0 5¾
Granulated	0 6⅛	@	0 6¼
Coffees—Rio	0 14	@	0 16
La Guayra	0 14	@	0 16
Java	0 17	@	0 22
Molasses B. S.	0 15	@	0 16
" C. B.	0 17	@	0 18
Sugar Syrups	0 18	@	0 30
Herring, Eastern, per bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Potomac No. 1	4 50	@	5 00
Mackerel, small, per bbl	0 00	@	0 00
" No. 3, medium	10 00	@	10 50
" No. 3, large fat	12 00	@	14 00
" No. 2	15 00	@	18 00
Clover Seed	4 25	@	5 25
Timothy	2 15	@	2 25
Plaster, ground, per ton	4 75	@	5 00
Ground in bags	5 75	@	6 00
Lump	3 50	@	3 75
Salt—G.A. (Liverpool)	0 75	@	0 80
Fine	1 20	@	1 30
Turk's Island	1 15	@	1 20
Wool—Long unwashed	0 22	@	0 24
Washed	0 30	@	0 32
Merino, unwashed	0 20	@	0 21
Do. Washed	0 30	@	0 32
Sumac	0 70	@	0 75
Hay	11 00	@	13 00
Cut do	18 00	@	19 00
Wheat Bran ℔ ton ℔ car	17 75	@	18 00
Brown Middlings "	18 75	@	19 25
White Middlings "	19 50	@	20 25
Hominy Chop "	19 00	@	20 00
Cotton Seed Meal "	22 50	@	23 50

There are no new features to note in Flour; the tone of the markets is still easy, but millers and holders of stocks are rather careless about selling any but common and fair grades. Wheat is quiet and without material change; futures continue sluggish and in favor of buyers, caused by the very large visible supply (about sixty-two million bushels being now in sight) and the light foreign demand, while futures and fair and damaged Wheats are weak; sweet, round flinty samples show but little change. Corn is firm. Rye and Oats are steady. Produce is fairly active and strong.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Cotton dull; middling 9¼. Flour nominally steady and quiet; Howard street and Western super $2 00a3 00; do extra $3 15a3 90; do family $4 15a4 75; City Mills super $2 50a3 00; do extra $3 15a3 90; do Rio brands $4 62a4 87; Patapsco family $5 30; do superlative patent $5 60. Wheat—Southern lower and dull; Western lower and dull; Southern red 90a93; do amber 92a94; No 2 Western winter red spot 90⅛a90½; Feb 90⅛a90½; March 90⅝a90⅞; May 93⅛a93¼. Corn—Southern easier and quiet; Western lower and dull; Southern white 47a48; do yellow 47a48; Western mixed spot 46⅞a47; Feb 46½a47; March 46¼a46½; May 47½ bid; steamer 46a46½. Oats steady; Southern 34a38; Western white 37a39; mixed 34a36; Pennsylvania 34a38. Rye quiet at 56a58. Hay easier in tone and quiet; prime to choice Western $11a15. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork $13 50a14. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides packed 7a7¼. Bacon—shoulders 8; clear rib sides 8¼; hams 12a12½. Lard—refined 7¾. Butter steady; Western packed 16a23; creamery 25a33. Eggs lower and active at 20a21. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 14½a15. Sugar about steady; A soft 5 11-16. Whiskey steady and quiet at $1 23a1 24.

CHICAGO, February 9—11 a. m.—The grain markets have all ruled weak this morning. May Wheat opened ½c lower at 82⅞, and has steadily declined to 82⅜. May Corn has fallen off to 40¾. May Oats 29⅛. May Pork $13 47½. May Lard $6 80.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Cotton steady; uplands 9½; Orleans 9 11-16; futures quiet and steady. Flour quiet and heavy. Wheat ½a¾c lower. Corn ¼a⅜c lower. Pork steady at $14. Lard dull at $6 90.

HONEY, in 1-lb frames, for sale at 15c each by feb9 J. C. MILBURN.