Alexandria Gazette
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

ALEXANDRIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12.

MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, is an extensive manufacturer and one of the largest employers in the country. Like all other wise employers he tries to make his employees contented; and that he has succeeded is proved by the fact that they never strike. Here is what he says in respect of the late unsuccessful strike in New York:

"It is intolerable that under any circumstance the business of a whole community shall be arrested because some man may imagine he has grievances which require the sacrifice of thousands of people in order that he may get rights that ought to be secured to him by law and confirmed in the courts if they be denied him. In other words, in this country the only overruling power is law, which establishes the will of the people, and any attempt to establish any other tribunal tha the courts, and especially irresponsible and secret tribunals, can only bring on a paralysis of industry and the ruin of the very class whose interests are at stake."

And there is not a reasonable and intelligent man in the country at all informed about its institutions, whether he be employee or employer, who doesn't know that what Mr. Hewitt says is right.

THE VAGARIES of a beggar on horseback have been proverbial since the beginning of the world. It is not surprising, therefore, that when men who cannot even conduct themselves properly, are put in command of thousands of other men, they do not require a long time to prove that they are out of place, and that while they might be very good as followers, as leaders they are utter failures. There are not a great many natural leaders of men, and those who are made, not born, require hard study and long experience to qualify themselves for the task. To suppose that men not born leaders, and without either study or experience, were deficient in ordinary information, and with no knowledge of human character, such, for instance, as Mr. Irons and Mr. Quinn, should know how to direct and manage successfully thousands of other men, would be at least to put a very poor estimate upon the intelligence of those thousands.

THE NEW YORK *Times* says: "We bear Gov. Lee only good will, and it may be a kindness to remind him that it will be far later than 1888 before any political party will offer a Virginia repudiator for popular support. Doubtless Gov. Lee has it easily in his power to put an end to this dreary farce and offense of 'coupon killing' in Virginia. It may not yet be too late for the ambitious governor to wipe off some part of this reproach of repudiation by counseling obedience to the judgment of our highest courts." The Governor has long and favorably been spoken of in connection with the democratic nomination for the next Vice Presidency. It would be well for him to give due consideration to what a newspaper so influential as the *Times*, says upon the subject to which reference is made.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL strikers in New York who have been thrown out of their places, and lost permanent employment by quitting it for no cause of complaint of their own, but simply because they were ordered to do so by the master workman of assembly 49, Mr. Quinn, would not be without plausible excuse if they were to administer the same treatment to that individual that the St. Louis laborers, reduced to a similar condition by order of the master workman of their assembly, did to that master, Mr. Martin Irons, last winter. 49, it will be remembered, is the assembly that tried to provoke a riot in Richmond last year, by forcing a negro delegate into a seat at the theatre in that city.

A LARGE tariff reform club has been formed at Franklin, Mass., and Mr. Sargent, the extensive manufacturer of New Haven, Conn., is lecturing throughout New England in favor of a low tariff, and against the burdens of the protective tariff, from the standpoint of a manufacturer. Like prohibition, which has commenced to die out in the North, the other Northern fallacy, protection, now that it is waning in the land of its nativity, is taking root in the South. The South, unfortunately for its own good, is too apt to show a disposition to adopt ideas that have been tested in the North and found wanting.

THE PRESIDENT has vetoed the bill giving a pension to the fathers, mothers, and all the other dependent relatives of every man whose name was ever on the rolls of the Union army, whether he ever smelt powder or not. The bill should have been vetoed; but, as the mugwumps were its chief opponents, the veto will be attributed to their influence, and they will get the credit of it. The worst thing about this bill is that Southern congressmen, knowing it was wrong, voted for it lest Northern republicans should say their opposition was a manifestation of their disloyalty.

JUDGING from a letter received at this office, one, at least, of the Washingtonper formers at the recent church entertainment in this city, was not at all pleased with the behavior of the audience.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Spilman's administrator against Payne &c. Submitted.

Le Grand against Rixey's administrator. Argued by Col. J. C. Gibson for appellant and Judge W. L. Jeffries and John A. Rixey and J. M. Forbes, esqs., for appellees and continued until Monday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Alexa. GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1887.

Mr. Riddleberger made several attempts to have the Senate go into executive session yesterday evening, but could get no support. He renewed those attempts to day, stating, however, that he did not suppose for a moment they would succeed, as nothing he proposed did, but that he made them because there were several nominations from his State that had not been acted upon, and he wanted the nominees to know that the delay was not his fault. When the vote was first taken on his motion to go into executive session to-day apparently no one, not even he, voted for it; but when he asked for an aye and no vote, he and Messrs. Payne, Palmer, Sawyer and George voted in the affirmative.

The Senate yesterday on motion of General Mahone took up and passed the following bill: "That the Secretary of War be authorized to exchange four three inch rifled steel or wrought-iron muzzle-loading guns, mounted and otherwise equipped for service, for the four Napoleon twelve-inch brass guns, mounted and otherwise equipped for service, of the R. E. Lee Volunteer Battery, of the city of Petersburg, Va.: *Provided*, That said brass guns are of the Government model and standard."

Representative Reed in speaking of the bill to limit to eight, the hours of duty of mail carriers, says if the bill provided for four hours instead of eight, it might pass, as Congress seems indisposed that either its or the employees of any other branch of the Government shall do any work. He says the whole thing is a humbug, and that though there is a navy yard in his district, he has spoken and voted against it.

Some of the witnesses paid by the Government to come here and swear that republican liberty has been subverted in Texas, have already arrived, and others, numbering in all sixty, are expected. Their examination by Mr. Hoar will be commenced next week.

In the Senate yesterday evening, on motion of Mr. Sawyer, General Mahone's bill for paying J. R. Jones, colored, ex-postmaster at Boydton, and who held that office and a seat in the Virginia Legislature at the same time, the sum of $84 51, was taken up and passed.

The Senate to day, at an early hour, took up the postoffice appropriation bill.

The conference committee on the bill to break up the Mormon church and confiscate its property, as anticipated by Mr. Edmunds, agreed upon a report at their meeting yesterday evening. This report retains more of the features of the Tucker than of the Edmunds bill. It will be ready on Monday and will probably be adopted, but its enemies say a vigorous fight will be made against its consideration in the House.

Col. Mosby, who is still here, says the papagraph in this correspondence to the effect that he was writing an article, and has documents, to show that Longstreet is responsible for the Gettysburg disaster, was incorrect. He says he has sent the *Century* an article with documents in reply to Longstreet's, in which the latter attributes the loss of the campaign to Stuart's absence. He says he has discovered documents that exonerate Stuart from all blame and knock into a cocked hat the charge of Gen. Longstreet, in his life of Gen. Lee, that Stuart had acted in disobedience of orders.

The House foreign affairs committee held a meeting this morning and commenced the consideration of the various bills and resolutions that have been introduced in Congress in respect of the proposed retaliation upon Canada for her seizure of New England fishing vessels for infractions of the treaty of 1818.

At the night session of the House last night, which was held to consider private pension bills, some of the republicans were forced to acknowledge that the pension business was being run into the ground, and agreed that a halt had better be called.

Representative Curtin's labor committee have decided upon their report on the great railroad strike in the Southwest last year, but have not yet formulated it. The gist of it is that master-workman Martin Irons ordered the strike without sufficient cause, and that the national government in all such cases has the right to suppress and prevent all interference with interstate commerce and with the transportation of the mails.

A private letter received here to-day from a prominent New Jersey democratic politician in one of the counties of his State represented in the Legislature thereof by a "kicker," stating that when the time comes for the election of a U. S. Senator in that State, a democrat will be chosen.

In the Senate to-day the bills for coast defenses and for improving the navy, in imaginary anticipation of an improbable foreign war, one appropriating twenty-one million and the other fifteen million dollars, were reported favorably, and notice given that they would be called up for passage early next week.

The committee appointed by the Virginia democratic association of this city to investigate the statement that Mr. Abraham, the new deputy comptroller, is an unknown Virginian, and never did his party any service, did not report at the meeting of that association last night, because Messrs. Moffitt and Jones, members of the committee, were absent, the first being detained at the House, of which he is an officer, and the latter by sickness, from which, however, he has partially recovered.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

D. W. Donelly's house, near Catlett's Station, Fauquier county, was burned Tuesday.

The farmers of Accomac and Northampton counties have organized an agricultural society.

The directors of the proposed Virginia Western Railroad have elected Col. A. S. Buford, of Richmond, president.

The young men of Warrenton have formed a literary society, and fitted up handsomely a reading and discussion room.

The Governor has appointed Mr. Richard Breson, of Amherst county, to represent Virginia at the Interstate Agricultural convention to be held at Lake Charles, La., on the 22d, 23 and 24th of February

Hon. T. I. Jarrett, mayor of Petersburg, is critically ill, and his attending physician says he cannot recover. He is in his seventieth year, and has been elected to the mayoralty of the city on the republican ticket three times, and is now serving out his third term. He was for a number of years a member of the City Council.

JAIL DELIVERY FRUSTRATED.—The Port Tobacco, Md., *Independent* states that a plan to break jail by two colored boys, Edward Brown and Richard Smoot, confined at Port Tobacco under sentence for hog stealing, was discovered on Thursday. Their plan was that when the jailor came down at night to lock up they were to seize him, tie him and take his keys and make good their escape. Their first intention was to release Biscoe, the convicted murderer of Capt. Dixon, but after deliberating they abandoned the idea, because, they said, he being a murderer it would make too much stir, and they would more likely be caught. The jailor has them now ironed in their cells. The plot was revealed by Henry Hanson, a fellow-prisoner.

The Dependent Pension Bill Vetoed.

The President yesterday returned to Congress without his approval the dependent pension bill. In his message the President says: "This is the first general bill that has been sanctioned by the Congress since the close of the late civil war permitting a pension to the soldiers and sailors who served in that war upon the ground of service and present disability alone, and in the entire absence of any injuries received by the casualties or incidents of such service. While, by almost constant legislation since the close of this war, there has been compensation awarded for every possible injury received as a result of military service in the Union army, and while a great number of laws passed for the purpose have been administered with great liberality, and have been supplemented by numerous private acts to reach special cases, there has not, until now, been an avowed departure from the principle thus far adhered to, respecting Union soldiers, that the bounty of the government in the way of pensions is generously bestowed when granted to those who, in this military service and in the line of military duty, have, to a greater or less extent, been disabled. But it is a mistake to suppose that service pensions, such as are permitted by the second section of the bill under consideration, are new to our legislation."

Attention is then called to the pension laws enacted heretofore, and their application. A comparative table of the number of beneficiaries is presented. Attention is called to the fact that for the year ending June 30, 1887, $75,000,000 has been appropriated for the payment of pensions, and the amount expended for that purpose from 1861 to July 1, 1886, is $808,624,811.51. While annually paying out such a vast sum for pensions already granted, it is now proposed by the bill under consideration to award a service pension to the soldiers of all wars in which the United States has been engaged, including, of course, the war of the rebellion, and to pay those entitled to the benefits of the act the sum of twelve dollars per month.

The pension it awards is allowed to enlisted men who have not suffered the least injury, disability, loss or damage of any kind, incurred in or in any degree referable to their military service, including those who never reached the front at all and those discharged from rendezvous at the close of the war, if discharged three months after enlistment. Under the last call of the President for troops, in December, 1864, 11,303 men were furnished who were thus discharged.

The section allowing this pension does, however, require, besides a service of three months and an honorable discharge, that those seeking the benefit of the act shall be such as "are now or may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability not the result of their own vicious habits or gross carelessness, which incapacitates them for the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, and who are dependent upon their daily labor for support."

This meaning and scope of the conditions mentioned in this section are then reviewed in detail, winding up with the following conclusion:

"It will be observed that there is no limitation or definition of the incapacitating injury or ailment itself. It need only be such a degree of disability from any cause as renders the claimant unable to earn a support by labor. It seems to me that the 'support' here mentioned as one which cannot be earned is a complete and entire support, with no dimunition on account of the least impairment of physical or mental condition. If it had been intended to embrace only those who by disease or injury were totally unable to labor, it would have been very easy to express that idea, instead of recognizing, as is done, a 'degree' of such inability.

"Who is to determine whether a man earns it, or has it, or has it not? Is the government to enter the homes of claimants for pension, and, after an examination of their surroundings and circumstances, settle those questions? Shall the government say to one man that his manner of subsistence by his earnings is a support, and to another that the things his earnings furnish are not a support? Any attempt, however honest, to administer this law in such a manner would necessarily produce more unfairness and unjust discrimination and give more scope for partisan partiality, and would result in more perversion of the government's benevolent intentions than the execution of any statute ought to permit.

"If in the effort to carry out the proposed law the degree of disability as related to earnings be considered for the purpose of discovering if in any way it curtails the support which the applicant, if entirely sound, would earn, and to which he is entitled, we enter the broad field long occupied by the Pension Bureau, and we recognize as the only difference between the proposed legislation and previous laws passed for the benefit of the surviving soldiers of the civil war the incurrence in one case of disabilities in military service, and in the other disabilities existing, but in no way connected with or resulting from such service.

"It must be borne in mind that in no case is there any grading of this proposed pension. Under the operation of the rule, the first suggested, if there is a lack in any degree, great or small, of the ability to earn such a support as the government determines the claimant should have, and by the application of the rule secondly suggested, if there is a reduction in any degree of the support which he might earn, if sound, he is entitled to a pension of $12.

"In the latter case, and under the proviso of the proposed bill, permitting persons now receiving pensions to be admitted to the benefits of the act, I do not see how those now on the pension roll for disabilities incurred in the service, and which diminish their earning capacity, can be denied the pension provided in this bill.

* * * "Another condition required of claimants under this act is that they shall be 'dependent upon their daily labor for support.' This language, which may be said to assume that there exists within the reach of the persons mentioned 'labor,' or the ability in some degree to work, is more aptly used in a statute describing those not wholly deprived of this ability than in one which deals with those utterly unable to work. I am of the opinion that it may fairly be contended that under the provisions of this section any soldier whose faculties of mind or body have become impaired by accident, disease or age, irrespective of his service in the army as a cause, and who by his labor only is left incapable of gaining the fair support he might with unimpaired powers have provided for himself, and who is not so well endowed with this world's goods as to live without work, may claim to participate in its bounty; that it is not required that he should be without property, but only that labor should be necessary to his support in some degree; nor is it required that he should be now receiving support from others.

"Recent personal observation and experience constrian me to refer to another result which will inevitably follow the passage of this bill. It is sad, but, nevertheless, true, that already in the matter of procuring pensions there exists a widespread disregard of truth and good faith, stimulated by those who, as agents, undertake to establish claims for pensions, heedlessly entered upon by the expectant beneficiary and encouraged or at least not condemned by those unwilling to obstruct a neighbor's plans. In the execution of this proposed law under any interpretation a wide field of inquiry would be opened for the establishment of facts largely within the knowledge of the claimant alone, and there can be no doubt that the race after the pensions offered by this bill would not only stimulate weakness and pretended incapacity for labor, but put a further premium on dishonesty and mendacity. The effect of new invitations to apply for pensions, or of new advantages added to causes for pensions already existing is sometimes startling.

"While cost should not be set against a patriotic duty or the recognition of a right, still, when a measure proposed is based upon generosity or motives of charity, it is not amiss to meditate somewhat upon the expense which it involves. Experience has demonstrated, I believe, that all estimates concerning the probable future cost of a pension list are uncertain and unreliable, and always fall far below actual realization.

"If none should be pensioned under this bill, except those utterly unable to work, I am satisfied that the cost stated in the estimate, referred to, would be many times multiplied, and with a constant increase from year to year; and if those partially unable to earn their support should be admitted to the privileges of this bill, the probable increase of expense would be almost appalling. I think it may be said that at the close of the war of the rebellion every Northern State, and a great majority of Northern counties and cities, were burdened with taxation on account of the large bounties paid our soldiers, and the bonded debt thereby created still constitutes a large item in the account of the tax gatherer against the people. Federal taxation, no less borne by the people than that directly levied upon their property, is still maintained at the rate made necessary by the exigencies of war. If this bill should become a law, with its tremendous addition to our previous obligation, I am thoroughly convinced that further efforts to reduce the federal revenue and restore some part of it to our people will, and, perhaps should, be seriously questioned.

"It has constantly been a cause of pride and congratulated to the American citizen that his country is not put to the charge of maintaining a large standing army in time of peace. Yet we are now living under a war tax which has been tolerated in peaceful times to meet the obligations incurred in war. But for years past, in all parts of the country, the demand for the reduction of taxation upon our labor and production has increased in volume and urgency. I am not willing to approve a measure presenting the objections to which this bill is subject; and which, moreover, will have the effect of disappointing the expectation of the people and their desire and hope for relief from war taxation in time of peace."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech was rejected by a vote of 352 to 246.

George Melville Weston, the librarian of the Senate, died Thursday night, aged seventy four years. The deceased was a native of Maine.

Mr. John Wanamaker has purchased Munkacsy's great painting, "Christ Before Pilate." The price paid is over one hundred thousand dollars, the largest sum ever paid for a work of art in this country.

James M. Vandegriff, for many years president of the Howard Association at New Orleans, and one of its founders nearly 50 years ago, died Thursday, aged 77 years. Mr. Vandegriff served as captain in the Mexican war.

It is reported that the hull of the ill-fated German ship Elizabeth was moved by the westerly winds in the early part of the week and is now drifting up and down the coast. When last seen she was below life-saving station No. 4, a few miles below where she was wrecked.

STORM.—A Tyrone (Pa.) special says: "During a wind storm here Thursday afternoon a tree blew down, killing four Hungarian railroad laborers who had taken shelter under it."

A Greensburgh (Pa.) special says: "A terrible rain and wind storm raged here yesterday morning. Houses were unroofed, trees blown down and fences carried away, and a portion of the roof of the new Lutheran church was blown off, as well as roofs of private dwellings."

Telegrams from Eastern Ohio state that a terrible wind-storm passed over that section yesterday. At Louisville seven houses and a woollen factory were blown down and the Catholic church and seminary, two large and costly structures, partially demolished. Not a chimney is left standing in the town. The loss will reach $100,000.

At Wooster, O., the residence of M. K. Hard was wrecked, and the tower of the Lutheran church was blown through the roof of the new Methodist church. Several other houses were unroofed, and trees and fences thrown down.

A terrific wind and rain storm passed through Huntingdon, Pa., and vicinity yesterday. The most disastrous results occurred at the Keystone Boot and Shoe Company's works and at Grube's distillery, where the large iron stocks at the boiler houses were blown down. A large portion of the distillery roof was also carried off and considerable rye and manufactured liquors were destroyed.

Murder and Attempted Suicide.

Early Thursday morning G. F. Flippin, a farmer, living near Sandy River Church, ten miles from Farmville, Va., was aroused by a knock at his door. Answering the call he found two little children of John Dupuy. The eldest of the two children had a pistol in her hand, and she related a story of one of the most tragic crimes ever known in that section of the State. Dupuy resided in a log cabin with two rooms. He is a man of small stature and somewhat deaf. In appearance he is rather repulsive, but has always been regarded as a man of fair character. He is about 45 years of age, and married about 15 years ago a Miss Lee, who was handsome and of excellent family. About two years ago Dupuy began to doubt the fidelity of his wife and sought a divorce, but afterwards abandoned it. Recently upon seeing his wife at work upon some clothing for herself which he had not bought, he demanded to know from what source the had obtained the money. On arising Thursday morning before day the quarrel was renewed, when, producing a five-chambered pistol, he threatened to kill his wife. While both were in their night clothes, standing in their little ten by twelve room, he fired. Four balls were discharged, two of which took effect in his wife's left side in the region of the heart. She died on Friday, after making a statement implicating her husband as her murderer. Dupuy then gave his 10 year-old boy his pistol containing one charge, drew out his pocket knife and plunged the blade into his own throat, but failing to sever any vital organ, exposed his chest and made a lunge, which yet failed him because of striking a rib. He then deliberately cut a two-inch gash in the inter-space above and fell. Dupuy may possibly recover, although the wound is a dangerous one.

The length of the day will be increased next week twenty minutes. On Friday the sun will rise just ten minutes earlier and set just ten minutes later than it did yesterday.

Salvation Oil cures toothache, sprains, strains, bruises, chilblains, and all flesh wounds. 25 cts.

You need not neglect your business when troubled with a cough or cold, if you only use the reliable remedy Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once.

POSTSCRIPT

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

To-day's Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1887.

SENATE.

House bills for public buildings at different places were reported back by Mr. Mahone, from the Committee on Public Buildings, and were passed.

Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back with amendments the bill (introduced by him yesterday) "to increase the naval establishment," and gave notice that he will call it up on Monday immediately after the morning business.

Mr. Hale reported back from the Naval Committee, with an amendment, the bill (introduced by him yesterday) "to provide for the increase of the naval establishment," and gave notice that he will call it up at an early day.

A number of bills were reported and placed on the calendar, and the Senate at 12:50 resumed consideration of the post office appropriation bill.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, demanded the regular order, and called up the Senate bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar, which was agreed to.

The bill was passed with an amendment providing that the redemption shall not affect the monthly purchase of silver. This sends it back to the Senate, and will probably kill it for this session.

Foreign Items.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—A nationalist meeting, which was announced to be held at Loughrea to-morrow has been proclaimed by the authorities.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The government is purchasing timber in Bohemia for the purpose of constructing barracks.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The National line steamer Holland from London for New York which was reported yesterday as returning to Queenstown with the loss of her propeller was towed past Kinsale this morning.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The Kolnische *Zeitung* says: It is nonsense to suppose that Germany would lift a finger to restore the temporal power of the Pope. Cardinal Jacobini only meant to intimate that a reconciliation between the Pope and King Humbert might be effected by the mediation of Germany.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Metz advices say: German officials have done their best to spread alarm. Director Kreis set an example by buying a quantity of provisions. The town was immediately inundated with peasants offering enormous quantities of corn, poultry and potatoes at ridiculously low prices. Hundreds of laborers have been engaged to strengthen the forts.

ROME, Feb. 12.—The *Opinione* appeals to the patriotism of the disidents to support Count Robilant, who it says is the only man able to secure, with advantage to Italy, a renewal of the understanding with Austria and Germany in favor of peace and reciprocal guarantee of their territories, which expires in a few months.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The War Office committee, at their final sitting decided to recommend the Lee-Burton magazine rifle.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 12.—The Ministry will probably make the adoption of obligatory military service a cabinet question. It is announced that all forts in Belgium along the frontier of France have received a complete war armament. The preparations have been even carried to the extent of mobolizing the troops. King Leopold will be Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian forces, with Gen. Brivalmont as Chief of Staff. The Count of Flanders, brother of the King, will command the First army corps and Gen. Vandersmissen the Second.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—Cholera has made its appearance in Essegg, Slavonia. There is an average of 8 deaths daily from the disease.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The American Exchange in Europe has received a cable from its Berlin agency that the Hotel Continental, in that city, is enveloped in flames. The fire is raging throughout the building. Great excitement prevails.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 12.—Francois Laurent, the historian and publicist, is dead. He was 76 years old.

Anxious to get Back.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Following the declaration of District Assembly 49, of the Knights of Labor, that the strike was off there was a general rush of longshoremen and freight handlers along the whole river front to get back to work. At some of the piers along the East river the strikers had not even waited for the order from headquarters, but had crept back to work on the best terms they could make. As early as 6 o'clock this morning gangs of strikers were seen around the piers waiting to catch the foremen and superintendents as they came to their respective piers. In other cases the strikers slipped on the docks among non-union men or over the bulkheads, or through the side entrances. At the Maine Steamship Company's piers, Agent Hall said he had got all his old hands back and twenty-five outsiders were there also whom he could not find employment for. At the Clyde, Mallory and Ward piers also many of the old hands had found their way back, but in no instance were they recognized as unionists. By Monday it is expected that the business of the steamship companies will be proceeding as evenly as before the strike.

The Texas Outrage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Sixteen Texas witnesses for the outrage investigation arrived this morning and reported to Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday. Nine of them are colored men. All are for "the prosecution." More will arrive this evening. Sixty witnesses in all are expected—thirty for each side.

A California Tragedy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Last night George Messmer, a laborer, shot Frederick Muller and Mrs. Muller, the sister of Messmer's divorced wife. Mrs Muller was fatally wounded, but her husband's injuries are not mortal. Messmer then went into the yard and shot himself in the head. His jaw is broken and the doctors who have been unable to find the bullet in his head, think he will die. Muller is a wheelwright and carpenter. Both he and Messmer are Germans who recently arrived here.

Appointment.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 12.—Governor Scales last night appointed Hon. J. J. Davis, of Franklin county, to the place on the Supreme Court Bench made vacant by the death of Associate Justice Ashe. Mr. Davis was a member of the forty fourth and forty-fifth Congresses from this district.

If you have a friend with a cough or cold tell him to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cts.

"Mamma, papa says you wern't pretty last week, but you are to-day." "Ah! my child, last week I had neuralgia, to-day I have Salvation Oil.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—11 a. m.—The stock market was strong again at the opening this morning, first prices showing advances of from ¼ to ⅝ per cent. Toward the end of the hour the entire list became very dull, but there was no change in the tone of the dealings, and at 11 o'clock the market was dull and firm. Money easy at 3½a4.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease, $1,862,150; loans, increase, $6,410,700; specie, increase, $111,400; legal tenders, decrease, $939,400; deposits, increase, $4,136,600; circulation, decrease, $62,800. The banks now hold $18,609,650 in excess of the 25 per cent. reserve.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Virginia 6s consolidated —; 10-40s with coupon —; past-due coupons 64; new 3s 65½ bid to-day.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, February 12, 1887.—There are no new features in the Flour market; while prices continue easy no disposition is shown by either millers or holders of stocks to press sales, but a willingness to sell at current prices. Wheat is still irregular and weak, caused by the very large visible supply and decline in "war news;" futures are easy in store and a fracture lower. The wide range in prices for the daily offerings of spot Wheat is caused by its condition, so much of it being more or less damaged. Corn, Rye and Oats are firm. Produce is quiet but unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Cotton steady; middling 9¼. Flour nominally steady and quiet. Wheat—Southern dull and nominal; red 90a94; amber 94a96; Western easier and dull; No 2 winter red spot 90a90½; Feb 89¾a90⅜; March 90¼a90½; May 92⅛a92⅜. Corn—Southern firm and quiet; white 48a49½; yellow 47a48; Western easier; mixed spot 46¾a46⅞; Feb 46½a46¾; March 46⅝a46½; May 47⅛ asked; steamer 46¼ bid. Oats steady; Southern and Pennsylvania 34a38; Western white 37a39; do mixed 34a36. Rye steady at 56a58. Provisions steady and quiet. Eggs lower at 14a14½. Whiskey quiet at $1 23 al 24. Other articles unchanged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Cotton quiet; uplands 9½; Orleans 9 11-16; futures quiet and firm. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat opened ¼a½c higher; later declined ⅛a⅜c. Corn ¼a½c lower. Pork firm at $14 50. Lard steady at $7 05.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, FEBRUARY 12, 1887.

Sun rises.....6 53 | Sun sets.....5 36

SAILED.

Str John Gibson, New York, by F A Reed & Co.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria postoffice February 12.

Persons calling for letters will please say they are advertised.

Advertised letters, not called for within thirty days, will be sent to the dead letter office.

Bowler, E	Jackson, Sandy
Bradley, F	Jackson, Mrs Maria
Brown, Mrs Mary E	Jerman, Mrs
Brooks, George	Jones, Miss Fanny
Carter, Lucinda	Johnson, Mrs Susan
Carr, Wm	Johnson, James
Carr, D M	Jones, Mrs Ada
Cokley, Thompson	Knight, James
Dunnington, Mary E	Lanana, L H
Finnell, Mrs Alice	Lightfoot, Mrs Matilda
Fisher, James	Loughbrough, Mrs S F
Fick & Son, T H	McDonald, Bayless
Gason, Lucy	Morrissey, John
German, J M	Nalls, John W
Gillham, Mrs Eliza	Payne, G W
Goewey, John	Randall, Henry
Graham, J K	Rotherty, Mrs
Green, Miss Fanny	Seadon, George
Gray, Mrs A A	Soper, Miss Liz ie
Harris, Mrs Emeline	Symington, Mrs Meta
Haines, Sarah C	Soap Company, Potomac
Henson, Miss Eliza	Taylor, Williams
Huggins, Mrs Frances	Tebbs, Matilda
Holmes, Wm	Williams, Mrs Ann
Hutton, Henry	

W. W. HERBERT, P. M.

DIED.

On Saturday, February 12, 1887, at 11 a. m., THOMAS J. MEHAFFEY, in the 75th year of his age. ☞ Funeral on Monday, February 14, at 10:30 a. m., from his late residence. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

JUST FROM THE FACTORY—A nice assortment of LADIES' ALL-LEATHER SATCHELS; also GENTS' POCKETBOOKS, made of leather, at
dec21 AMOS B. SLAYMAKER'S.

BARB FENCE WIRE has dropped again in price, and those in want will do well to buy now, as when spring opens it will advance. Large stock in store.
oct28 JAS. F. CARLIN & SONS.

PERRY'S HARNESS OIL SOAP.

Three sizes—$1, 50 and 25c sizes; the finest article in the world for harness. For sale by
feb27 W. F. CREIGHTON & CO.

NEW VALENCIA and DAHESA TABLE RAISINS, New Currants, French Prunes, Jamaica Oranges and Malaga Lemons just received.
oct20 GEO. McBURNEY & SON.

WIRE-COVERED DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES and SCREEN WIRE of assorted widths, in quantities to suit, at 88 King street, corner of Royal.
my21 J. T. CREIGHTON & SON.

BARB FENCING WIRE at the present time is very low in price. We have a large stock, and those in want will do well to call on us before buying. JAS. F. CARLIN & SONS,
je15 Alexandria, Va

PAINT YOUR OWN BUGGY—Just received the following new line of Colors: Olive Fonce, Poncean, Ecarlate, and Jet Coach Black. Call for sample. For sale by
jan25 W. F. CREIGHTON & CO.

S.S.S. DRY STATE! DRY STATE!

The above preparation, in 50-cent packages, for sale by
jy3 W. F. CREIGHTON & CO.

BISQUE FIGURES, Lava Flower Pots, Vases in China and Glass; also "The Fairy Lamp," which is having such a run in other cities, and which has never been offered for sale here before.
dec13 E. J. MILLER, SON & CO.

PRIME CREAM CHEESE received to-day by
jan30 J. C. MILBURN.