



ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

THE CALLED session of the legislature will assemble to-morrow. The democrats have a large majority in the body and can do what they please, and will therefore be held accountable for its action. They have it in their power to settle the State debt, to remove that debt from politics, and consequently not only to secure the advance and progress of Virginia, but to restore her lost democratic majority; and if they fail to do so, will, and rightly, be held to blame there for. Of course whatever measure they may propose that will affect the desired object will be opposed by the Mahonites, but if they be united they can succeed without any difficulty. Wisdom and unity are all they require for success. Before them are two paths, one leading to the speedy and effectual settlement of the debt upon easy and honorable terms, with all the necessary incident benefits attending such a settlement; the other, to an indefinite continuation of the long existing disgraceful and injurious unsatisfaction, with its necessarily consequent increased evils. It seems that as the ends of these two paths are visible, it would not require a great deal of wisdom to choose the former, especially as it is also plain that with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court reversed, the finality, no matter how long postponed, must be the selection of that path. The previous action of the democratic members of the legislature has been such as to make the democracy of Virginia look with fear and trembling upon their reassembling, but for their own sake, as well as for that of their party and their State, it is hoped they may adopt a measure for the settlement of the debt that will be honorable and permanent, and that, it is needless to say, can only be upon terms that the creditors will be willing to accept.

EVEN WITH the enlarged appropriations made by the last session of Congress over those of the preceding one, the surplus in the treasury is increasing at an enormous ratio, and threatens to cripple the business of the country seriously by abstracting so much money from circulation. And yet the republicans in Congress refused even to consider propositions for diminishing that surplus, either by reducing the tariff on the necessities of life, or by removing the internal revenue tax on tobacco. But with this fact staring them in the face, the Mahonites in Virginia, with characteristic frontistry, attribute the increasing surplus, and its consequent evils to democratic congressional derelictions.

JUST BEFORE the adjournment of Congress Senator Brown, of Georgia, delivered a speech on the subject of Mr. Bayard's refusal to send to the Senate the correspondence relating to Mr. Jackson's resignation of his position as U. S. Minister to Mexico. The speech was courteous and decorous, but for all that, it showed plainly enough that the Georgia Senator is in perfect accord with the majority of his party in his opinion respecting the eminent usefulness of Mr. Bayard for the important position he now fills.

To show the brotherly love entertained by the republicans of Philadelphia for their fellow citizens of the South, it is only necessary to mention the fact that the American of that city, one of their accredited correspondents, in speaking of the ex-Confederates who will be beneficiaries under the Mexican pension bill, says: "Under the precedent set by that bill, the heirs of Benedict Arnold have as good a claim to arrears of pensions as that of the heirs of Pulaski."

DURING the latter days of the last session of Congress, Mr. Butterworth, republican of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for reciprocity of trade with Canada. It is hoped that Mr. Butterworth may, during the congressional recess, enlarge the scope of that bill so as to make it apply to Mexico also; and that he may reintroduce it at the very beginning of the next session, and may never rest from the labor of passing it until that work be accomplished.

FROM WASHINGTON. [Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.] WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1887. A gentleman from Loudoun county, Va., here to-day, says that one of his countrymen, who has just appeared before the examining board of the civil service commission, is considerably over the age prescribed by rule 12 of the civil service rules, and that he was informed by the board not only that the age restriction contained in the rule referred to had been abolished, but that Virginia had not all the places she was entitled to according to her apportioned quota, and that an investigation was in progress to find out how many of the republican office holders charged to Virginia are really citizens of that State, so that they may be removed and Virginia democrats be appointed in their places. But as no body else, except the Loudoun gentleman referred to, seems to have heard of any of these wise and important democratic changes, it is supposed that the news is too good to be true, and that he must be mistaken.

It is said at the White House to-day that the new Secretary of the Treasury will not be announced until the 1st of April, when Mr. Manning's resignation goes into formal effect, and that the announcement of the commissioners to be appointed under the interstate commerce bill, though it may be expected at any time, may not be made for two or three days. In the meantime the railroads are in an unsettled condition. Among those who called at the White

House to-day was representative Lee, of the Alexandria district, who called to recommend to the President Judge Keith, of Virginia, for the vacant District judgeship. A District lawyer who has requested the President to recommend Mr. Robinson, of the District, for the place, says Judge Keith would make the best judge, but that he thinks Mr. Payne, the present auditor of the court, will be appointed, as a large majority of the District bar have recommended him.

Both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy say they have no money at their disposal for the construction of a pontoon bridge at Georgetown, and that if such a bridge be built there it will not be with funds from their respective departments.

A member of the Virginia legislature on his way to Richmond, here to-day, says he does not believe that body, which meets to-morrow, will adopt any plan for the settlement of the State debt that increases the principal of that debt to a sum in excess of that fixed by the Riddleberger bill, and that the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court abolishing the drummer's tax, by which the demand for coupons will be reduced to the extent of about seventy-five thousand dollars, will strengthen the purpose of those who insist upon the Riddleberger settlement.

There is no truth in the rumor that Secretary Endicott intends to resign, or that the President wants him to. The Secretary and the Surgeon General are at loggerheads in consequence of the appointment of a subordinate in the latter's office, but the President has taken no part in the quarrel and doesn't intend to. He certainly does not intend to antagonize the muggumps of Massachusetts, by doing anything that will, be likely to induce the resignation of so distinguished a member of that party as Mr. Endicott.

The semi-annual meeting of school superintendents, and others interested in education, throughout the Union, assembled at the National Museum here to-day. Among those present was Mr. R. L. Carne, principal of St. John's Academy, in Alexandria.

A prominent Virginia democratic politician here to-day says the call for a convention of the colored men of his State to endorse President Cleveland, will amount to nothing; that the convention, if held, will only be attended by a few colored office-holders and a few who want to hold office, and that the colored voters of his State, at the next as at all previous elections, will with few exceptions, cast their ballots for any ticket that may be running in opposition to the regular democratic ticket.

A gentleman largely interested in the proposed consolidation of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Virginia Terminal railroad says that consolidation is by no means settled, and that there are various important matters yet to be arranged before it can be. He says, however, that the negotiations are still in progress, and that those most interested in their success seem to be confident that the consolidation will be advantageous to the roads as well as to the cities along their lines. He says, however, that the idea of bridging the Potomac from Shepherd's to Alexandria, a part of the proposed scheme, will not be carried out, because of its cost, the time required, and the objections of Congress.

It is thought in the office of the clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court to-day that the habeas corpus cases involving the validity of the coupons of Virginia bonds, set for last week, will not be reached before Friday. It is reported at the Capitol to-day that J. J. Campbell, of Petersburg, Virginia, who has been employed in the document room of the Senate for some years, will be removed to-day, and his place be filled on the recommendation of Senator Riddleberger. Though appointed at the request of General Mahone, it is said the General does not object to his removal.

The national railroad ticket and passenger association assembled at the Arlington Hotel here to-day with a large attendance. One of the matters they will consider will be the changes they must make in consequence of the interstate commerce bill.

Senator Daniel and representatives Wise and O'Ferrall, and ex-representative Barbour, were all at the Interior Department this morning at the same time.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The appointment of interstate commerce commissioners will probably be made some time this week.

Ex Secretary Manning is suffering with a severe cold but will sail for Europe to-day on the steamer Arizona.

The tax on drummers will, it is said, continue to be levied in States not directly affected by the Supreme Court decision.

A letter from Florida states that a new county formed in that State had been christened Lee in honor of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The government has begun a suit against the Bell Telephone Company in the U. S. Circuit Court of Boston. The suit is to annul two patents held by A. G. Bell on the ground that he was not the original inventor, and that the patents were fraudulently obtained.

The President has pardoned Samuel M. Fleming, sentenced in Virginia to three months' imprisonment and \$200 fine for violating the internal revenue laws, on the ground that he has served his full term, and the only effect of the pardon will be to relieve him of the fine.

The Port Tobacco Independent states that the assent at Rock Point, Charles county, Md., on Mrs. Alice Norris, with which Wm. Gordon, colored, is charged, is not regarded at Port Tobacco as being of an aggravated character, and that no threats of violence towards the prisoner have been made.

A secret consistory of the College of Cardinals was held in the Vatican, at Rome, yesterday, presided over by the Pope, who nominated eight Italian, two Spanish, one Portuguese and three East Indian bishops to vacant sees, and also submitted to the Sacred College the names of five new cardinals. The Pope did not deliver a political allocution. He merely said that several cardinals having recently died he found it expedient to create others to fill the vacancies.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American reports that Secretary of War Endicott has laid his resignation on the President's desk and awaits the executive action. On Friday last the Secretary was closeted with the President for nearly two hours, and that night left for Boston. It is said, and it is said, will not until the President chooses between his Secretary of War and his Surgeon General of the army. The trouble between the high officials is the result of the appointment of Dr. John Moore as Surgeon General of the army.

Defaulters. CHICAGO, March 15.—The Chicago manager of the Ansonia Clock Company of New York, John E. Gladhill, has defaulted to the tune of from \$28,000 to \$31,000 and absconded to Canada.

The Late Railroad Accident. BOSTON, March 15.—It is now known that 114 persons were injured in the railroad accident yesterday. This does not include those killed.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A new furnace is being built at Lowmoor, Alleghany county, which will double the present output of iron ores.

Friday night eight new members were initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry in Lodge No. 4, of Fredericksburg.

Yesterday evening Policeman Ward, in Charlottesville, shot and slightly wounded a negro man, who attempted to elude arrest.

The son of ex Senator Martin, of Manchester, who disappeared Wednesday, has been found. He was wandering about the country partly out of his mind.

The message of Gov. Lee to the General Assembly, stating his reasons for convening them and laying before them the subjects needing legislative attention, has been completed, and it is expected will be submitted to-morrow.

Judge L. L. Lewis, president of the Court of Appeals, has returned to Richmond from Tennessee so much improved in health as to permit him to go on the bench again. Judge Lacy presided during Judge Lewis's absence.

It is announced that C. A. Randolph, a negro lawyer in Richmond, intends to head an independent movement in Virginia politics this year. A convention of all who are in accord with his views is to be held in Danville early in May.

A bill is to be introduced in the Legislature at the extra session incorporating a company to construct the Tennessee Midland and Virginia Western Railroad. Among the incorporators are some who are directors of the West Point Terminal.

The Fredericksburg Free Lance says that Charley Myers is now the most extensive farmer in that part of Virginia. He is working at present 4,000 acres of land, all of which is rented, his last venture being the renting of Hayfield the very excellent farm owned by the late Mr. Withoff.

Hon. Willis P. Bocock, ex attorney general of Virginia, died yesterday at his home, in Appomattox county, aged eighty years. He was a man of ability and popularity, and a brother of Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, Speaker of the U. S. and Confederate Congresses.

The cases of Mr. W. L. Royall for intimidating grand jurors and the rule issued by Judge Atkins against him for contempt of court, which had been set for a hearing in the Hustings Court of Richmond yesterday, did not come up in consequence of the absence of Mr. Royall from the city, and the cases were continued till next Monday.

The jury at Charlottesville in the case of L. A. Davis, charged with the murder of J. R. Blackburn, brought in a verdict of eighteen years in the penitentiary yesterday. Five favored hanging. Davis's counsel moved to have the verdict set aside as contrary to the law and evidence, but the motion was overruled. A motion for a stay of proceedings will be argued to-day.

The Lynchburg Virginian was sold yesterday under a deed of trust to secure deferred payments of \$10,000 on the former purchase by Sherman Brothers, and was bought by a syndicate of representative business men, headed by Alexander McDonald, editor of the News. The price realized was \$5,000. Mr. McDonald will edit the Virginian, and will be succeeded in the News by Carter Glass, of the staff of the latter paper.

Returns from all the precincts in Franklin county, which composes the twenty-sixth senatorial district, show the election of Wm. B. Brown, republican, as senator from that district, by twenty-five majority. The vote was small, but much interest was taken by those voting. The district was formerly represented by W. A. Brown, a democrat. As predicted in the GAZETTE yesterday, W. W. Worsham, colored, was elected to the senate in the 25th district.

Henry Dixon Jones as a Reader. EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL, March 15, 1887.

Hearing through friends that one or more readings by Mr. Henry Dixon Jones, of Brooklyn, will be given this week in Alexandria, I would like to say to those of our people to whom he is unknown something of the merits of this gifted artist.

Mr. Jones is a native of Maryland. He was graduated at Harvard in 1851, with special honors in English literature and oratory, and was until a few months since instructor in elocution in that great university. The zeal, ability and success of his labors as such are abundantly attested, and they received such recognition that when, in order to enter upon a more independent exercise of his profession, his instructorship was resigned, he gave up emoluments three or four times greater than any teacher of elocution at Harvard had ever before received. Since leaving there he has been engaged in study, in teaching and in occasional acting. His first appearance in the latter connection was as "Mare Antony" in Frederick Ward's presentation last year in New York of "Julius Caesar."

Mr. Jones has become well known in the neighborhood of Alexandria by his annual visits for instruction of the students of the Theological Seminary in vocal culture and elocution. Once or twice during each visit he has given a reading at the High School or Seminary, the last having been on Friday evening, so that his quality as an elocutionist and delineator of character has been abundantly tested. It is of indubitable excellence. A clear, musical voice under perfect control, a robust physique, real dramatic talent, high taste and careful study combine to render him one of the best readers I have ever heard. His large and appreciative audience last Friday at the Seminary seemed at a loss in what to like him best—the magnificent melody of Milton, the broad low comedy of Mark Twain, the sprightly grace of Merello, or the unspcakably funny Falstaff. In all he delighted them.

Alexandrians are to be congratulated on the prospect of hearing Mr. Jones and should be prepared to greet him with such audience as he deserves.

Respectfully yours, L. M. BLACKFORD.

The New York papers recently contained an account of how Horace Greeley's memory was recalled in an unexpected manner to the citizens of the Empire State by the filing of an application in the interest of the executors of his estate, praying for the balance of the great editor's salary as a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1867. An examination of the Comptroller's books showed that a balance of sixty dollars still remained to the famous leader's credit for services rendered in the body named. It appears that Mr. Greeley went into the convention, but, becoming disgusted with its proceedings, left it ten days before it adjourned and did not return. On the Comptroller's books is entered a memorandum stating the fact that the sixty dollars remaining due Mr. Greeley had been offered him and that he had refused to accept it. His executors, learning of the credit, decided to accept the money, and accordingly applied for it as stated.

The Sultan of Morocco has prohibited the sale or purchase of intoxicants of all kinds, and has abolished the state tobacco monopoly.

Yesterday's Appalling Accident.

The casualties by the appalling railroad accident on the Detham Branch of the Boston and Providence Railroad, near Boston, an account of which appeared in yesterday's GAZETTE, exceed seventy, of whom over thirty were killed outright, and others have since died. One of the passengers gives the following thrilling story of his experience: "There was absolutely nothing to give a premonition of the disaster. All at once there was a crash, a deafening noise, a moment or two of the grinding of timbers, and then for a moment all was still. It had come with such awful suddenness that everybody seemed to be paralyzed. Then arose a confusion of sounds from the wrecked cars below. Voices were calling out for help, women were screaming for aid, while all around us there were groans from those who were badly hurt or dying. The floor of one car seemed to be forced up to the roof, the entire coach having collapsed apparently. When the crash came our heads were banged against the roof, while the seats were strewn about everywhere. Many people fell under the seats and some were crushed between them. Directly in front of us sat a man named Ryan, one of my neighbors in Roslindale. We were conversing with him at the moment of the crash. Ryan was half turned in his seat as he talked, and the moment after the wreck, when I saw him again, he was actually run through and through by splinters from the bottom of the car. My mother and I were fastened in between our seat and Ryan's, but I managed to break off Ryan's seat and release ourselves. My mother had fainted, and at first I thought she was dead. I pulled her out through a window and she soon revived in the open air. I then secured a carriage and sent her home, and devoted myself to helping release other passengers. The sight among the debris was horrible. There were many people dead, pinned down by timbers; many wounded. All were horribly mangled. I saw one man working like a Trojan to help others. The top of his head and his left ear were nearly torn from his head and he was covered with blood, but he did not realize it. After all had been removed from the car he was working in, some one told him that he must be badly hurt himself. He said he thought not; that he had only received a scratch. He put his hand to his head, and the next moment fainted away and was conveyed to a neighboring house. He was pretty badly hurt. The train was running at good speed, but had slowed up some as it neared the junction at Forest Hill. The quickness with which the crash came was remarkable, it came in an instant—like a flash of lightning."

The train was one of the largest and heaviest on the morning list. That morning, as usual, the train was heavily loaded, and the last three cars were filled with passengers, who had taken the train at Detham and the stations between there and Forest Hill. From the location of the wrecked cars it would seem that the first three cars passed over the bridge safely. The structure evidently gave way when the fourth car was passing over it. The five rear cars went through to the roadway, landing in a mass of splinters in the street. The strain of the five falling cars pulled the three coaches in advance from the rail. They remained on top of the embankment, but were pulled off their trucks, and the floor of each was forced nearly to the roof, while the seats were jumbled together in great confusion. The end of the second coach was a mass of splinters, caused by the car ahead grinding against it when the others went down the embankment. The third coach was flattened to the ground, as if it had fallen on its trucks from a great height, although it remained on the edge of the embankment. The roof of the fourth car also remained on the embankment, having evidently been torn from its fastenings where the coach went through. The next four cars went down in a heap; the smoker, which was on the rear of the train, falling in the midst of the coaches, and being actually ground into small splinters. The inmates of the smoker were all either killed or injured, not one escaping without injury of some kind. Two of the coaches went clear across the roadway, landing against a stone wall that bounded a large field at the foot of a hill. As the cars lie in their present location they present a picture of such absolute demoralization that it seems remarkable that any person in them escaped alive. Cushions from the seats were scattered over the roadway and into the adjacent pasture, while ear wheels and trucks were distributed in all directions. In the mass of splinters in the roadway were pools of blood, and occasionally a portion of a body could be seen, sometimes fastened by two timbers, as if actually gouged from some victim. Conductor Tilden was in the third car, which remained on top of the embankment, and on the ground directly in front of it where he was standing when killed was a pool of blood, while half of the debris of that coach was splattered with blood. Underneath this coach were picked up the breast and lungs of a human being, possibly a portion of the conductor's body. That the horrors of fire were not added to the terrible disaster was due to the promptness with which relief was sent. The chemical engine from Roslindale was at the scene within twenty minutes after the wreck occurred, brought by a letter-carrier who gave an alarm of fire upon observing flames issuing from the debris. The flames were soon extinguished, and the firemen then did excellent work in rescuing the injured. The stoves in all the cars were securely fastened to the floors by iron bolts and the doors of the stoves were locked. In only one car did the stoves upset, although in one instance a stove was smashed clear through the roof of the car in which it had been. The news of the disaster spread through the city, and in fact through all that section, very rapidly, and in a short time the wreck was surrounded by an immense crowd of people, attracted by curiosity or in search of relatives and friends, while every train to the vicinity of the wreck was crowded with curious people. The scenes just after the disaster were harrowing in the extreme. The groans and shrieks of the injured were heard by the residents in the neighboring houses, of which there are a number in the immediate vicinity.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—White-law against Whitelaw. Argued by B. R. Bieker, eq., for appellantes and Gen. James G. Field for appellants and submitted.

Digger against Digger. Argued by James P. Harrison, eq., for appellant and continued until to-day.

City of Richmond against the county of Henrico and others. Cause put on privilege docket.

The Virginia republican association of Washington held a meeting last night at their headquarters to perfect arrangements for their banquet, which takes place on the 23d instant.

The remedy for all pain, Salvation Oil, 25 cts.

It would make a stone image turn green with envy to observe the expression of profound disgust that settles down on the face of the doctor when he hears his patients praising Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

Family Poisoned. MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Mar. 15.—Mr. Spights, who lives near Brown's Crossing, came to town yesterday and reported that the entire family of John Harris, colored, consisting of himself, wife and nine children were poisoned on the plantation of Mrs. J. M. Morris, last Friday. The poison acted slowly and medical attendance was not summoned until Sunday evening. By that time one of the family was past hope and the others were in a very critical condition. Every member of the family was, when found by Dr. Hardeman, in a semi-unconscious state from which they have not yet recovered. One of the children died Sunday night. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the child came to its death from poison at the hands of some unknown person or persons. Suspicion rests upon a voodoo doctor in the neighborhood and is grounded upon the fact that he makes the treatment of poison a hobby, and the suspicion is strengthened by the fact that the poisoned family incurred his anger by ridiculing his powers. It is supposed he placed the poison in the meal bag by slipping it through a crack in the log house. Several articles of food and the child's stomach have been brought to the city and will be thoroughly examined by experts. The mother and two other children are almost certain to die, while the fate of all is very uncertain.

Fire and Reported Loss of Life. BUFFALO, N. Y., March 15.—At 8:25 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the second story of the large brick building of Miller, Griener, & Co., ogner of Washington and North Division streets, opposite the Commercial Advertiser office. The fire was probably caused by hot coals dropping on the floor. The fire spread with great rapidity, and soon the entire building was ablaze and doomed to destruction. Within half an hour after the fire broke out the walls began to fall. The Commercial Advertiser office was much endangered, but was saved by the firemen, aided by a favorable west wind which directed the flames the other way. Miller, Griener & Co's. building, with its contents, is a total loss. The loss on the building is \$200,000; on stock \$250,000; insurance heavy. The two upper floors of the building were occupied by Masonic Hall, which is also a total loss. The insurance at present is unknown. By ten o'clock all danger of the fire spreading was passed. It is reported that two or three firemen are buried in the ruins.

A Chicago Story. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 15.—Carrie Thompson, crazed with grief over the death of her husband, which occurred a few days ago, deliberately took her daughter, aged 10 years, out of her home last night and forced her to the Ohio and Mississippi yards, where she was thrown in a box car. The mother followed the child and grabbing her by the throat drew a large bowie knife from her pocket and commenced cutting the child in the face and breast, hacking her into mince-meat. Upon seeing the watchman who came to the car the woman made a desperate attempt to cut his throat but was knocked down. The child was taken from the car dead, while the maniac mother was placed in jail.

The above dispatch came from Chicago, but a dispatch from Louisville says there is no truth in the story from Jeffersonville, Ind., about a crazy mother cutting up her daughter.

Verdict for \$41,875. NEW YORK, Mar. 15.—The jury in the suit of the Panama R. R. against Elie Stacey Charlier, the son of Prof. Charlier—which has been on trial for the past week before Judge Donohue and a jury in the Supreme Court, brought to recover about \$50,000, which it was charged Charlier had failed to account for during the time that he had acted as bookkeeper for the company at Aspinwall—brought in a sealed verdict to-day finding against Charlier in the sum of \$39,145 52, together with interest from Jan., 1886, making a total of \$41,875. To this an allowance of 3 per cent. was added. Counsel for Charlier made a motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The motion was denied but a stay of proceedings was granted, pending an appeal.

Accidentally Shot. LOUISVILLE, March 15.—A special to the Courier Journal from Morehead, Ky., says: Another of Morehead's citizens breathed his last this morning at the hands of his best and most esteemed friend. J. T. Witcher, formerly a conductor on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, was talking with his friend, John Trumbo, and playfully remarked: "I could cut your throat, Trumbo, were you and I to get into a fight, before you could draw your pistol to save your life." "Well," said Trumbo, "I will just show you that you couldn't," thus saying, he pulled his pistol, pointing it at Witcher, when the deadly weapon went off and Witcher fell to the floor. It is said these men entertained not the least malice toward each other and never had any difficulty. It was an accident and not done intentionally.

Libel Suits. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 15.—The hearing in the libel suit of A. H. Hoekley, city editor of the Press, against Col. A. K. McClure and Frank McLaughlin, of the Times, was postponed yesterday until to-day to permit the examination of a witness for the prosecution. Counsel for Mr. Hoekley notified the magistrate of a desire to have the case transferred to court at once without the examination of the missing witness, and Mr. McClure, having yesterday requested the same disposition of the case, the magistrate accordingly sent the matter to the higher tribunal.

Sailed for Europe. NEW YORK, Mar. 15.—Ex-Secretary Daniel Manning sailed for Europe on the steamer Arizona this morning. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. Manning said the voyage was taken in the hope that the tonic of the sea air would benefit his health. He was feeling strong and the cold he caught in Washington had almost entirely left him. His old complaint had not troubled him for six months. While in Europe he might do a little for the new bank by looking out for suitable places to locate agencies or branches, but that would only be in his private capacity and not as an officer of the bank. Treasurer C. N. Jordan sailed on the same steamer.

Burned to Death. PITTSBURG, Pa., Mar. 15.—The half consumed body of Henry Warneken, a night watchman on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, was found near Crafston station, six miles from this city, early this morning, lying on a pile of burning railroad ties. It was at first supposed that he had been murdered and the remains placed on the fire to be cremated, but the physicians who examined the body state that there are no evidences of violence. They are inclined to the belief that the man was seized with a hemorrhage and fell into the fire from exhaustion.

Conference Personal. From the Baltimore American of Sunday the following notes are taken from its report of the M. E. Church South Conference now in session in Leesburg: In the Baltimore Conference are a number of men who are distinguished for the labors in the pulpit, and in other religious fields. Rev. John Satchell Martin, D. D., is probably better known than any other minister in the conference. He has been secretary for thirty-four years, and the quiet way in which the conference is run is due greatly to him. He was born in Alexandria, about seventy-two years ago. He was converted at the age of sixteen, and was licensed to preach in 1835, at the age of nineteen, in the Baltimore Conference. Since that time he has occupied the majority of the charges in the conference, and has served as presiding elder of nearly all of the districts. At the present time he is the presiding elder of the Winchester district. He is one of the best preserved men in the conference, and his voice is very vigorous. At the Staunton conference, Dr. Martin submitted the paper declaring a separation from jurisdiction of the general conference of the M. E. Church. Dr. Martin was married in 1838, and for six years lived on two hundred dollars per annum. Dr. Martin was first elected to the general conference, which met in Indianapolis, in 1856, and has been a delegate to every conference since.

Rev. Samuel Rodgers, D. D., presiding elder of the Washington district, is a native of Baltimore. He was admitted into traveling connection March, 1849. When stationed at Lexington Gen. Robert E. Lee, then president of the Washington College, formed a great friendship for him, and when Dr. Rodgers left for other fields, Gen. Lee conferred the degree of D. D. on him. All the other members of Dr. Rodgers' family are Presbyterians. He is a learned man, a good preacher and is very popular.

Rev. Runsey Smithson, of Alexandria, a native of Harford county, Md., is of the family of Smithsons whose name is borne by the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington. He has had a large and varied experience in ministerial work, and has been uniformly successful. While a lover of peace he will not stand by gently if the church is assailed. "If he does not tramp around like a Hibernian at a fair, daring somebody to tread on his coat tail, it is by no means safe to do that thing with much self-preference and malice abroad."

Rev. J. Hoffman Waugh, D. D., is a nephew of Bishop Beverly Waugh. He is an elderly man and resembles Dr. John Morris of Baltimore.

Rev. R. S. Hough, now stationed at Fredericksburg, Va., is a native of Loudoun county. He was born September 9, 1829, and when he was nine years old his mother removed to Merigantown, Monongalia county, W. Va., where he was educated at an academy, and then he studied medicine. He attended one session at the University of Maryland, and also one in the Richmond Medical College, where he graduated. In 1854, a year afterwards, he entered the Baltimore Conference, in which he has been laboring ever since. Besides the Baltimore district, he has been presiding elder of the Roanoke district for three years, and has held many important charges, among them being St. Paul's, in Baltimore; Waugh Chapel, in Washington; charges in Frederick, Alexandria, Winchester, Staunton, Lewisburg, Fredericksburg, Loudoun circuit, and during the war was in charge of Front Royal circuit, in the Valley of Virginia. Dr. Hough was a delegate to the General Conference held in Atlanta in 1876. He is one of the most useful and successful workers in the conference.

Among the other leaders in the church is John A. Kern, professor of biblical literature and moral philosophy at Randolph-Macon College.

The Washington district extends from Snickersville to Fredericksburg, and includes besides Washington and Alexandria, parts of Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier, Prince William and Stafford counties, with one appointment in Warren county. Most of the territory is very beautiful and fertile. The Manassas battle fields lie within its territory. The reputation of Virginia for hospitality is fully sustained by the generous welcome and entertainment by the people of this district.

It is now said that the question of a successor to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has not yet been considered.

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