ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

Alexandria Gazette — Sic Semper Tyrannis — And Virginia Advertiser

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 1894.

A DISPATCH sent North from Washington says: "Cleveland wants time; he is too much pressed by office seekers." That the President's audience room is daily crowded, or rather would be if he would permit it, with congressmen, for few others are admitted, seeking office for their friends, is well known, and that such a condition must be a grievous burden to both his mind and body is plain to be seen. Indeed, Mr. Cleveland has no time for any thing else than to listen to and consider applications for office, and at the present rate at which they are acted upon, he will be so occupied until the close of his term. But it is just as plain that he brings all this work and trouble upon himself. In the nature of things it is impossible for any one man to make proper selections for all the thousands of federal offices. If he had confidence enough in certain men to select them for his cabinet officers, he should certainly have enough in them to entrust them with the appointment of their subordinates. Were he to authorize them to do that, the work he now does would be divided among eight people, and, saving a few positions of peculiar importance, and some others in which he might be personally interested, he would be relieved of all the labor and worry referred to, and be fancy free to "shoot folly as it flies and catch the manners living as they rise." Had the President adopted such a course all the offices of the government would now be filled with men of his own party and personally interested in the success of his administration, and, so far as offices are concerned, he nor his cabinet ministers have any thing to do except to fill the places of the few made vacant by death or resignation. As it is, eight-tenths of them are filled by men, not of his own party, and who, if not interested in the failure of his administration, certainly are not striving for its success.

THE PHILADELPHIA *Star* says:

"The repeal of the federal election law will go to the South as a trophy, another step towards the recovery of those rights which were unaccountably lost at Appomattox and Gettysburg. It puts the negro in the South under the heel of his former master. There will not even be the semblance of a suffrage in any district where the vote of a negro has a value. The federal government is paralyzed. There is not power enough in the army and navy to guarantee the humblest voter his suffrage. We are at the mercy of the States, of men in the South."

And all this, too, for no other reason than the simple fact that a large majority of the representatives of the people of the country in Congress have declared that hereafter the people of the respective States shall hold their elections without the supervision of U. S. marshals, backed by U. S. troops.

THE BIRTHDAY of President Lincoln was celebrated in many of the cities of the North yesterday. Banquets were given and speeches made. In all the latter, the speakers seem to have vied with each other in their attempts to revive the animosities of the war, and in their abuse of the people of the South. How different is all this from the speeches made at the celebrations of President Davis's birthday in the cities of the South! But the South can stand it if the North can.

THE public display attending the trial and punishment of bomb throwers in France, seems rather to increase, than to diminish, the number of such incarnate fiends. Probably a resort to the simple and rude, less public, but more speedy Southern custom of lynching, would be a more effective deterrent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1894.

Representative Epes of Virginia, whose seat is contested, has addressed a copy of the following letter to every member of the Congressional delegation from his State: "I notice the Richmond *Times* makes comment in its issues of Saturday and Sunday last on the contested election case now pending in the House, to which I am a party. This effort to prejudice and prejudge a case pending and undecided strikes me as a gross transgression of the ordinary rules of justice and propriety and, manifestly, the same rules require me to be silent. The only course therefore left open to me is to ask that my colleagues (especially those from Virginia who are most nearly concerned in the honor and integrity of our State) at the first leisure opportunity, will carefully and impartially examine the records of this case and see whether the statements and arguments of the *Times* are fair or unfair, sound or unsound. Of course I am to some extent, but not very seriously, personally wounded by this, because it is not the first time this paper has taken occasion (groundless, unprovoked, and mean, in my judgment,) to show venom towards me."

Judge Goolrick of Fredericksburg, Va., was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the District of Columbia last week, on motion of Mr. Robert Christie of this city, who introduced the Judge to the court in a most complimentary speech.

Acting Secretary Curtis to-day forwarded to the artist St. Gaudens the resolution adopted by the United States Senate committee on the quadrocentennial, expressing its decided opinion that the nude design of the reverse of the medal of awards to be distributed by committee of awards of the World's Columbian Exposition ought to be changed. The department, in forwarding the Senate resolution, endorsed it and requested the artist to make the change to conform with the spirit of the resolution. Mr. St. Gaudens has now to be heard from.

The bill to provide for a spawning ground in the Potomac river for shad and herring, and for that object to prohibit fishing in the waters of the District of Columbia except by angling, passed the Senate to-day. It has yet to pass the House. The waters of the District of Columbia, under existing law, extend from a line drawn from Jones's Point to Possum Hall, opposite Alexandria, to the Chain Bridge. The penalty is a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for every day's the violation of the law.

The democratic majority in the House is so large that it not only overflows the right side of the chamber allotted to the democrats, and occupies a whole section of the republican side, but, in addition, fills a number of seats to the extreme left of the Speaker and on the outer edge of that section. This latter part of the House is called the "Cherokee Strip." Mr. Turner of Virginia, who has just been elected, has had to take a seat in that strip.

The House judiciary committee today adopted a substitute for the McGann resolution locking to the impeachment of Judge Jenkins, of the seventh judicial district, for his conduct in enjoining the employees of the Northern Pacific railroad in their recent strike. The substitute provides merely for a full investigation of the charges, as a preliminary move.

The most distinguished Catholic prelates of the country, including Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, are endeavoring to secure a change in the phraseology of section 686 of the tariff bill relating to free art. Under this provision of the bill, pictorial painting on glass, "imported expressly for presentation" to national institutions, religious and other societies, is admitted free. What the memorialists desire is that this qualification should be stricken from the paragraph so that glass of the foregoing character may not be dutiable under any circumstances. It is expected that the Senate finance committee will recast the paragraph and place stained glass in section 603, which admits free regalia and statuary where imported in good faith for the use of any educational, literary or religious society.

Representative Meredith will be shown letters to-day from several of the leading democrats of Leesburg, among them election and town officers, to the effect that the writers and other reputable citizens of that town have examined the applications of Messrs. Harper and Norris for the postoffice at that place, and that after striking from both the names of republicans, minors and non-residents, they find that that of the former has considerably more signatures than that of the latter.

The following changes in the fourth class postoffices of Virginia were made to-day: Clover Hill, Rockingham county, Daniel Smith appointed postmaster, vice Elizabeth Hughes, dead; Passapatanzy, King George county, Miss M. A. Elkins, vice H. A. Jones, removed; Yancy Mills, Albemarle county, M. W. Wallace, vice J. N. Robertson, resigned.

The life-saving tender Maple, having on board Secretary Carlisle and party, left Norfolk this morning and is expected here next Thursday.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Eugene Townsend of Pennsylvania, to be Superintendent of the U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia; John R. Reed of Pennsylvania, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Philadelphia; P. Gray Meek of Pennsylvania, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Philadelphia; J. Marshall Wright of Pennsylvania, to be Naval Officer of Customs for the port of Philadelphia; St. Clair A. Mulholland of Pennsylvania, to be Pension Agent at Philadelphia; Major James Gillis, Quartermaster, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General; Capt. C. R. Barnett, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Major and Quartermaster.

The Virginia nominations made yesterday were not sent to the Senate until half-past four; too late for the GAZETTE of that date.

Among the visitors at the Capitol to-day was Capt. Thomas Perry, a true, brave and reliable soldier of the 17th Virginia Infantry, C. S. A., who is one of the several applicants for the Alexandria postoffice.

OYSTERS AND FISH.—On the motion of Senator Wilkinson, a special joint committee, consisting of two Senators and three delegates, yet to be named, was appointed by the Maryland Legislature last night to meet a similar committee from the Virginia Legislature, to see if an agreement cannot be reached in reference to concurrent legislation for the taking of oysters from the waters of Maryland and Virginia, and also to prescribe similar punishments in the respective States for the violation of the law. Both Senators Wilkinson and Waters stated that Speaker Caldwell, of the Virginia House, whom they met last Friday in Washington, had said that Virginia was desirous of having a concurrent law. They also stated that the Virginia Legislature was ready to enact the concurrent cull law for the Potomac river, agreed upon by several committees from the two States which met last year.

Senator Seibert introduced a joint resolution requesting Congress to improve the fishway on the Potomac river at the Great Falls so that shad, herring and black bass may have easy access to the upper Potomac. Some years ago Congress constructed a fishway at the Great Falls, but it has proved ineffectual. Senator Seibert urges that, by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the Great Falls fishway can be blasted out, so as to permit fish to enter the upper Potomac.

The dead body of Richard P. Fox was found early this morning hanging from a beam with a rope around his neck beneath the Friend & Fox Paper Mill, at Lockland, Ohio. Mr. Fox has been missingl since January 31.

DIED.

This morning at 2:20 o'clock Miss FANNIE HOLLENSBURY. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 523 Queen street, Thursday evening at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Suddenly in Washington, February 12th, ALFRED HERBERT, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Funeral services will be held in St. Paul's Chapel to-morrow (Wednesday), the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock m. Friends are invited. Interment private at Ivy Hill Cemetery.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was passed to amend the mechanics' lien law. It makes any one a sub-contractor who makes or furnishes material for building, other than a general contractor. It also allows the mechanic or material man to hold the owner responsible, provided notice is given at any time before the money is paid. As the law now stands such notice must be given before the work is done.

The Senate also passed Senate bills to create a State board of embalming; to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in Virginia; to amend the code in relation to what officers are forbidden to have interest in contracts with, or claims against their countries and the House jury-exemption bill.

Bills were introduced to amend the code so as to make dogs listed for taxation the subject of petit larceny and trespass; making it unlawful after June 1st., for any person to sell pistols, dirks, or slung shots, in the State.

In the House the Richmond and Danville bill was again discussed but nothing new was brought out. The bill and its various amendments will be voted upon this evening.

Mr. Diggs introduced a bill to incorporate the Virginia reform association, which has for its object the care and reform of young criminals and such others as may manifest a desire to be separated from the hardened prisoners with whom they may be confined. The association is authorized to purchase land and erect workshops in this State, and at their discretion receive such persons convicted of crime as the superintendent of the penitentiary, the courts or the Governor may see fit to commit to their care.

Mr. Saunders introduced a bill to change the code in regard to the present oyster law in relation to the powers of inspectors. It provides that when fines or taxes on oyster grounds remain unpaid the inspectors shall have the power to remove at the lessee's expense a sufficient quantity of oysters from such grounds to satisfy these claims. It also empowers the surveyor of oyster grounds when unpaid for his services to make good his claims in the same manner that is authorized in the case of delinquent taxes. Any holder of grounds who fails to pay the rent after being notified to do so shall be fined $1 per month per acre for such time as the rent remains unpaid, and the inspector shall rent the grounds to the first applicant.

The bill to incorporate the Richmond and Manassas Railroad was considered by the committee on roads and reported favorably. An amendment was attached to the bill, however, providing that the construction of the road shall not be commenced until the State has disposed of its interest in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road at a rate not lower than that quoted on the stock of that company February 2 last.

Mr. Moon introduced a bill providing for the further distribution among those entitled to the money received by the State from the United States Government in connection with the direct tax.

Mr. Willard presented a petition against the Miller bill from the citizens of Dranesville, Fairfax county.

Mr. Pilcher introduced a bill to prescribe the forms to be furnished by the auditor of public accounts to clerks of courts of record of this Commonwealth, on which is to be entered the money received by them, and receipts to be given by them to those paying said money, and also to provide a more effectual method of collecting the revenue arising from the tax on deeds, wills, seals of court, and money arising from fines and delinquent lands.

Mr. McRae introduced a bill to repeal the existing law which requires persons doing a business for which a license of more than fifty dollars is required, to renew their licenses four times annually. This law was enacted to prevent the payment of licenses in coupons, and, now that the debt is settled, its reason has ceased, and it imposes upon a large number of the business men of the State the inconvenience of taking out licenses four times a year instead of once, and the expense of four fees to the Commissioner of the Revenue, instead of one. If Mr. McRae's bill is passed, all licenses will be taken out annually, as was the case prior to the enactment of the existing law.

The House passed House bills to authorize the Governor to appoint a board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States; and to prohibit attorneys from practicing before courts presided over by judges with whom they are partners.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Richardson, Hunton and Pretlow as the committee on the part of the House to report as to what additional legislation is necessary for the improvement and keeping in repair the public roads of the Commonwealth.

Governor O'Ferrall signed the bill authorizing the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners to purchase bonds.

The House Committee on Asylums and Prisons met yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Binford's bill to abolish convict-labor on the Capitol Square and substitute therefor six paid laborers was withdrawn by its patron.

A favorable report was made on Mr. Withrow's bill to prohibit the working of convicts by railroads.

The committee passed by Mr. Koiner's bill to provide a female physician for each State asylum.

The Senate Committee for Courts of Justice last night heard arguments upon the bill to exclude railroads from the operations of the fellow-servants' law. The committee reported the bill with the recommendation that it do not pass.

THOUGHT IT WAS A BOMB.—An anarchist named Boisson, one of the many arrested during the recent police raids on anarchist haunts, was placed on trial in Paris yesterday and convicted of having explosives in his possession. The judge sentenced him to four months' imprisonment. Boisson stood in a defiant attitude while sentence was being pronounced upon him. As the judge concluded, the prisoner, who had a large piece of bread in his hand, drew back his arm and threw the bread at the judge. The missile struck the judge on the nose. As Boisson threw the bread he shouted, addressing his remarks to the court and the court attendants:

"You are a crowd of pigs. We will blow you all up. Long live anarchy!"

The act of the prisoner created great excitement in the court, many of those present thinking the piece of bread was a bomb.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Malvern W. Cressworth has reported having discovered a deserted city in the recess of the Sierra Madras near Lake Colorado.

In a dispatch from London Lord Rothschild denies the report that the banking house of the Rothschilds is furnishing funds for the Brazilian insurgents.

Mr. Gladstone, at a meeting of the British cabinet recently, announced his determination to drop the employers' liability bill and the parish councils bill, and to make an appeal to the country.

A report comes from the northern part of the Oklahoma territory that six persons of one family were murdered by the father to prevent their suffering while dying of the cold. The father subsequently committed suicide.

Owing to the rapid fading of the text of the original copy of of the Declaration of Independence and the deterioration of the parchment on which it is engrossed, from exposure to light and on account of age, the document has been withdrawn from public exhibition in the State Department library and placed in a tin box for filing with the archives of the government.

Admiral Da Gama was wounded in the attack upon Nictheroy a few days ago, in which his troops were repulsed, with heavy loss. Insurgent victories are reported in the south of Brazil, but Minister Mendonca, at Washington, doubts the news. The government transport Itaipu, with 600 troops on board, is reported to have been sunk by the insurgent warship Republica, all being drowned.

The President has recommended to the Khedive of Egypt the appointment of Somerville P. Tuck, of New York, a son of the late Judge William H. Tuck, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, and and Walker Fearn, of Alabama, as judges of the International Court at Cairo, Egypt, and the promotion of Judge Anthony M. Keiley, formerly of Virginia and now a member of the Cairo Court, to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge Barringer, of South Carolina, from the Egyptian International Court of Appeals. Judge Keiley may be remembered as being persona non grata as Minister to Austria under Cleveland eight years ago, having been subsequently taken care of by being made a member of the Court of First Instance at Cairo.

WRECKED BY A BOMB.—Edeon Breton, twenty-three years old, threw a bomb in the cafe of the Hotel Terminus, at the St. Lazare railway station, in Paris yesterday evening. The bomb exploded in the middle of the room and wounded twenty persons.

An instrumental concert began in the cafe, which is on the ground floor of the hotel, at eight o'clock. Shortly before nine, a pale, thin young man, with a light, pointed beard, paid for a drink which he had taken at a table near the middle of the room, and started to leave. When near the door he turned suddenly, drew a bomb from his coat, and threw it toward a group of persons who had sat next to him.

The bomb struck an electric light fixture, then fell on a marble table and exploded. The great hotel and station were rocked by the shock. The mirrors, windows and door were blown to atoms. The ceiling and floor were rent, and the walls were cracked. A dense, offensive smoke filled the cafe for four minutes, and in the obscurity the bomb-thrower escaped. When the smoke cleared away, five persons were found severely wounded, and fifteen had slight injuries. The bomb had been filled with bullets and rough bits of iron, which had riddled the furniture and walls, and inflicted most of the wounds.

After leaving the cafe, the bomb-thrower started down the street on a run. Three policeman had just passed in an omnibus when the explosion occurred. They were going on duty, and jumped to the street the moment they saw the fugitive. The young man turned on them as they called to him to stop and fired five shots. Policeman Poisson fell, badly wounded in the side. Policemen Lenoir and Bigot, however, continued the pursuit, and, with the help of Policeman Barbes and a waiter named Tissier, overpowered and arrested the bomb-thrower. They took him to the police station in the Rue de Moiscou, where, after some hesitation, he gave his name and age.

Meantime the sound of the explosion, the smoke and cries of the wounded had attracted a great crowd to the Hotel Terminus. Doctors dressed the wounds of the injured, some of whom had been carried to rooms in the hotel, others to the drug stores in the neighborhood. Breton, when seen in the police station, showed effects of his hasty flight and tussle with the police. The removal of his outside coat had revealed a collarless flannel shirt and the general garb of a workingman. In his pockets the police found a pair of brass knuckles, a dagger, a Swedish knife, a siv-chambered revolver, a gold half-louis, two franc pieces, eleven sous and a silver locket, containing a lock of brown hair tied with a ribbon. He said that he was a cabinet-maker, and had arrived in Paris from Marseilles yesterday morning.

"Yes, I am an anarchist," he exclaimed, irately, in response to reiterated questions, "and the more of the bourgeouisie I kill, the better it would please me."

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.—A letter from King George county to the Fredericksburg *Star* say: "Owing to the fact that all the large fishing shores have opened up for their winter and spring work, money promises to be more plentiful with us. Each shore employs a large number of men, who have been forced to spend the greater part of the winter in idleness, as there has been little or no work of any kind done owing to over production of all classes of timber usually gotten out in the winter season."

A letter from the same county to the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "The extensive fisheries on the Potomac began work last week, and up to this time the proprietors complain of very 'poor catches,' with the prospect for an unfavorable season. Owing to mild weather the fish confine their movements to the channel of the river—beyond the reach of seines—and present prospects indicate that herring and shad will spawn about sixty days too early. Should this occur, the Potomac fishermen will be financial wrecks at the close of the season, for at some points immense sums of money are invested in fishing outfits, and it costs several hundred dollars per day to operate some of these outfits."

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

White Convicted.

MANASSAS, Va., Feb. 13.—Court opened at 9:30 with a motion for a new trial pending. Mr. Campbell stated he would file exceptions to the court's order and stated that he did not like to address the Judge as the Judge exhibited impatience. A request by Mr. Campbell to fix a day for filing a bill of exceptions was ignored. Mrs. Elliott was put on the stand and gave the same testimony as she did on Thursday, with some variations. She is a native of Fauquier, and married in Prince William. She said she stopped at Robinson's mother's for a drink of water; stayed there about an hour or more. The questions were interrupted by Mr. Thornton. Mr. Greene stated that he was insisting on his rights. Mr. Campbell said he had not received any favors from the court. The Judge stated he would not allow witnesses to be badgered. After a heated controversy between Mr. Greene and the Judge, during which Mr. Greene noted exceptions to the rulings, the case was continued. The witness said the prisoners were in her room half-an-hour before the crime was committed; prisoners first stated that they came for money; if there was no money they would take something else. In the struggle the negroes tore Mrs. Elliott's dress and underclothes; never saw either of the prisoners before the offense was committed in the same room. At the same time they screamed for help; was fully dressed when the prisoners came in. White caught her under her arm pits and threw her on a bed; did not remove any of his clothes. When the prisoner left he closed the doors and said "God bless you." Mrs. Elliott and Mrs. Heflin left the house as soon as the children dressed. The crime was committed about 11:30 and witness reached Mr. Mayhugh's about 1 o'clock. At this point witness burst into tears and was then led from the room. Mrs. Heflin was then put on the stand. She said she was awakened by knocks at the window; got up and talked with outsiders. Mrs. Elliot was very weak when she got out of bed. On cross examination Mrs. Heflin said she recognized Robinson's voice; did not want him arrested till she found out who the other party was. She took the children undressed when she went to Mayhugh's; ran a quarter of a mile with a 4-year-old child in her arms. Mrs. Elliott carried a 6-year-old child. The negro caught Mrs. Heflin by her throat. Neither she nor Mrs. Elliott screamed. Mr. Green excepted to a division of the jury, some having left the building with deputies. Joseph Mayhugh was put on the stand and reiterated his former testimony. T. H. Lion, Mayor, stated that White partly confessed to him. The confession was objected to by counsel for defense on the ground that it was not voluntary. Hugh Payne stated he overheard the prisoners talking and that White said his woman was very much scared. Defense objected to this testimony. The case was then submitted by both sides without argument, defense claiming that they would depend on the seven bills of exceptions. After witnesses for defense were called, the case was given to the jury at 12:30. After being out thirteen minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty as indicted and recommended the penalty of death. A motion was made for arrest of judgment.

Mr. Campbell moved that the verdict be set aside on the ground that it is contrary to the law and evidence. The motion was overruled. Defense excepted to the verdict in Robinson's case on the ground set out in the bill of exceptions. Court then adjourned till 3 o'clock for sentence of prisoners.

At 4:45 the prisoners had not been sentenced and court was hearing arguments for a new trial.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Feb., 13.—A report was circulated in Berlin to-day to the effect that the Hamburg-American line steamer Augusta Victoria, from Hamburg for New York, had foundered at sea, but no credit whatever was given to it.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The Pope will permit the Bishop of Versailles, on the occasion of the May fetes, to exhibit the coat of Christ, which relic is kept at Argenteuil, on condition that the statement is not made that the coat is the seamless garment worn by our Saviour, as the seamless coat is understood to be preserved in the Cathedral at Treves.

Entombed Miners.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 13.—This morning while a large number of miners were at work in a section of the Gaylord mine, at Plymouth, without any warning whatever the roof, consisting of rock and coal, fell in with a heavy crash. It is not known as yet whether any of the men were killed, but it is known that 13 of them are hemmed in one of the gangways and the chance of living for any length of time is very small. An army of rescuers are hard at work trying to reach the entombed men.

The Storm in Oklahoma.

ELONO, O. T., Feb. 13.—The storm of Sunday was the most severe in twenty years. Three Indian school children lost their way in the snow and perished Saturday night. In the inland towns the suffering and fatalities are greater than any previous winter since the opening of Oklahoma.

A Valuable Addition

to the culminary list is Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream, an absolutely pure, unsweetened condensed milk so carefully prepared that it keeps indefinitely and is always available for every recipe calling for milk or cream. tu

Suicide of a Bank Clerk.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 13.—Henry Driden, a young man 24 years of age, teller of the Citizens' National Bank here, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the heart. The cause is supposed to have been an unrequited love affair with a young lady in Kentucky.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Senate bill to continue in force for ten years the act of March 2, 1885, to protect the fish in the Potomac river in the District of Columbia and to provide a spawning ground for shad and herring in the Potomac, was reported by Mr. Coke and passed.

Senate bill making labor day (the first Monday of September in each year) a legal holiday, as other public days, was reported from the committee on education and labor, and was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Gray resumed his speech (begun yesterday) in support of the resolution from the committee on foreign relations, declaring it unwise and inexpedient to consider further the treaty or project of annexation of the Hawaiian territory; that the provisional government there should be allowed to pursue its own line of policy; and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States.

After reading some testimony showing a statement by Mr. Soper that he had "assurances from the old man himself"—meaning Minister Stevens—Mr. Gray said that that testimony left no room for doubt that the revolution in Honolulu never would have occurred had it not been for the assurance that the military forces from the United States warship Boston would be on shore to support and countenance what was to be done toward dethroning the Queen and establishing the provisional government.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the journal had been read and approved, the Hawaiian correspondence sent to the House yesterday afternoon, which arrived during the delivery of eulogies upon the late Senator Stanford, was read, at the suggestion of Mr. Burrows.

The President's note of transmittal and the accompanying documents were referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Hitt asked if the clerk had not omitted to read the letter from President Dole to Minister Willis, which was referred to in the correspondence. The clerk stated that he had read all the papers which had been submitted.

Mr. Reed remarked that they had no special delivery stamps in Hawaii, and President Dole's letter had probably been delayed en route.

An effort was made to take up the contested election case of Whatley against Cobb, from the 5th Alabama district, but Mr. Taylor, who had the matter in charge, would not press the question of priviledge.

The seigniorage bill was taken up and Mr. Bland asked unanimous consent that general debate should close to-morrow afternoon at one o'clock; but general objection was made on the republican side, and there was a demand for the regular order. Accordingly the seigniorage bill was taken under consideration and Mr. Kilgore resumed the remarks which he had begun last Friday.

In chronic cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, or gout, where the disturbing cause is a certain acid which poisons the blood, Salvation Oil should be used in connection with the alkatine treatment usually prescribed by physicians, which dissolves and neutralizes the poison. The liniment has the most soothing effect in healing the inflammation and relieving the pain.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

POLK MILLER'S
"Victory" Poultry Food
Makes Hens Lay.
Cures Cholera and Gapes in Fowls.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Of Druggists and Merchants.
POLK MILLER DRUG CO.,
Richmond, Va.

Elgin's Best is the best Butter made Price 35 cents per pound.
New Buckwheat and Pure Pork Sausage Meat. Try them.
Sweet Florida Oranges.
Extra Fine Malaga Grapes, large clusters.
Cape Cod Cranberries.
One barrel New York Cider.
One barrel Pittsburg Kraut.
Cucumber Pickles; also Sweet Pickles.
Fine Home-canned Peaches, only a few left. B. H. JENKINS,
je2 Cor. Duke and Fairfax streets.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CHEAP—CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S BEST JAMS reduced to 15c at J. C. MILBURN'S.

MOCKING BIRD FOOD, in bottles and boxes, at 25c. LUNT & ALLEN, Corner King and Washington sts

DUNHAM'S PREPARED COCOANUT, fresh, just received by dec6 J. C. MILBURN.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Fire this morning destroyed a large portion of the Bath, Me., iron works; loss $150,000. None of the vessels at wharf were damaged.

The snow storm yesterday and to-day was the severest of its kind that has visited New York city since the memorable blizzard of 1888.

Congressman W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, who has been confined to his room in Kansas City, since Saturday, suffering from tonsilitis, continues to improve slowly and as soon as train service is re-established he will start with his wife for Mexico.

Miss Madeline Pollard, with her attorney, Calderon G. Carlisle, left Cincinnati last night for Washington where her suit against Representative Breckinrigde will be brought to trial this month.

No further news has been received from Colon concerning the officers of the wrecked U. S. steamship Kearsarge. It is said there that the steamer City of Para will leave Colon for New York to-morrow.

The schooner Fortuna stranded half a mile northeast of the Race-Point station, on Cape Cod this morning, and two of her crew were lost.

A big tannery at the village of Sand Park, N. Y., was burned last night, causing a loss of $[illegible],000. It employed 100 men.

"Billy" Deutsch, the well-known New York gambler, died at Denver last night.

Hans Von Bulow, the distinguished pianist, died at Cairo, Egypt, yesterday.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

C. G. Ramsay, formerly of New York and Baltimore, and president of the Norfolk National Bank, died in Norfolk on Sunday.

As anticipated in the GAZETTE the President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Wm. Cullingsworth to be postmaster at Richmond.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine for February has been received from its publishers in New York. Among its contents are: A story by Valdes, the famous Spanish novelist; Arthur Sherburne Hardy's story, "A Rejected Manuscript;" a profusely illustrated article on the designing and building of a war-ship; "The Meloban and the Pentheroy" describes, after the manner of the Battle of Dorking, a possible sea-fight, the outcome of which is watched by the entire naval world. "Gliding Flight" is an interesting contribution to the problem of aerial navigation by one who has studied the flight of soaring birds in the East for twenty years. Elaine Goodale, who married a member of the Sioux nation, has some interesting information of Indian Wars and Warriors. T. C. Crawford, the Washington correspondent, gives the first half of a startling story, under the title of "The Disappearance Syndicate." The poetry in this number by Sir Edwin Arnold, Graham R. Tomson and William Young is good. The Departments, "In the World of Art and letters" and the "Progress of Science" continue to have as contributors men famous in both continents.

The consensus of opinion of the most intelligent persons in the country is that it is the best. Mr. Charles Beer, Blairesville, Pa., says: "There is no remedy made in the U. S., to equal Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. We have used it in our family for four years for croup and it stops it immediately. I don't see how we could do without it."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Sugar made a further advance to 81⅜, after the opening on the belief that the company will secure some protection on refined sugar from the Senate. The other industrials were firm at a slightly higher range. The railway list declined ¼ to ¾ per cent. at the start. The granger after the early selling movement abated, moved up ¼ to ¾. At 11 o'clock the market was firm.

Alexandria Market, February 12

The wholesale markets are steadier today and still in a waiting condition, but nothing encouraging seems likely "to turn up" in the near future. Flour is in only small demand at current, very low figures; no sales of large lots have been reported recently. Wheat brings from 55 for tail ends to 62 for milling samples. Corn is in light receipt and wanted at 44 to 47. Rye 44 to 46. Oats 35 to 37. Hay 14 to 14½. Butter is very dull at 14 to 16. Other Produce, Provisions, Millfeed, Grass Seed Products and Hay sell more readily.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Wheat—Feb 59⅝a59½; July 60⅞a61. Corn—Feb 36½; May 36½a36⅝; July 37⅜. Oats—Feb 25; May 29¼; July 27¾. Pork—Feb $11 [illegible]; May $11 92½. Lard—Feb $7 25; May $7 05; July $6 95. Ribs—Feb $6 10; May $6 20.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Flour dull. Wheat steadier; No 2 red spot and Feb 60¼; May 63¼; milling wheat by sample [illegible]; steady; mixed spot 41¼; Feb 40; March 40⅝; May 41¾; southern corn by sample 41a43; do on grade 41a42.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Flour moderate demand and weak. Wheat fairly active and steady. Corn firmer and quiet. Pork dull and steady; mess $13 75 to $14 25. Lard quiet and steady; steam $7 90.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Feb. 13.—Swine.—The receipts are quite heavy and the market reported as being very slow. The market is easier than on last Monday and varies but little from the rates ruling the latter part of the week. Fair to good Western hogs sell at $5.70a5.80 per 100 lbs gross, with a few extra at $5.90; nearly common hogs range at $5.50a5.70 per 100 lbs gross; roughs $4.50a4.75 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs.—There is a fairly good demand for both good sheep and lambs. Sheep sell at 2½a3½c per lb and a few extra at 3¾c per lb gross, and lambs at 3¾a4¼ and a few extra at 4½c per lb gross. Common sheep and Lambs are very hard to sell at lowest quotations.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Feb. 13.—Cattle—market steady; common to good native steers sold at $3.60a4.75, cows and stags $2.65a4.15, cows $1.40a3.60 per 100 lbs. Calves—market active, common to prime veals $5a7.50 per 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs—market higher for sheep and lambs. Sheep sold at $2.50a4.35 per 100 lbs for common to best, lambs at $4.12½a5.25 per 100 lbs for common to choice; culls $2 per 100 lbs. Hogs—market steady at $5.50a6.10 per 100 lbs.

ARLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, Feb. 12.—35 cattle were offered and sold as follows: Best 4¼a4⅜c, good 3½a3⅞c, medium 3¼c, common 2¼a2¾c per lb. Sheep and Lambs were up and sold as follows: Choice lambs 4a4¼c, good 3½a3¾, common 2a3c, sheep 2a3c, yearlings 3½a4, calves 5½a6½c per lb. 10 cows and calves sold at $20 to $50 per head. Market dull for all kinds of stock.

PRIME CAROLINA RICE just received by J. C. MILBURN.