THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

FACT, NEWS, AND GOSSIP.

Special Messengers to Oregon and Iowa—The Colorado Senatorship—Inauguration Preparations—Personal.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Mr. Randall to-day in the House offered a bill, in accordance with the request of the President and Secretary of State, to send special messengers to Oregon and Iowa to obtain the electoral votes of those States cast in November last. If Mr. Blaine had been elected there would have been no necessity for this legislation. It only costs, however, $1,500, and this will not be extravagant pay for the messengers detailed to do this work. The Journal of the House as read to-day shows that Mr. Tucker's committee (the Judiciary) is doing a good deal of work.

GOVERNOR VANCE'S SPEECH YESTERDAY—NORTH CAROLINA.

The speech of Governor Vance yesterday is very highly complimented, and is regarded by his friends as one of the happiest efforts of his life. Senator Ransom is working hard for the improvement of the Potomac Flats. Representative Bennett, of North Carolina, who has been sick, was in the House to-day, and looked well. He is one of the best members of the Committee on Elections.

THE COLORADO SENATORSHIP.

Colorado is a small State, but the senatorship is attracting a good deal of attention. Secretary Teller wants to succeed Senator Hill, and the latter is desirous of succeeding himself. Senator Hill recently made an excellent silver speech, which he has widely circulated. Colorado is sound on the silver question.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The committee of preparations for the comfort of those who will attend the inauguration are busy. They are taking the names of all persons who have rooms for rent, and are ascertaining the number that each can entertain. It is estimated now that more than 200,000 people from a distance will be here on the 4th of March. This will double Washington's population. The Alexandria people are making preparations to entertain strangers. Leading Democrats inform me that they mean to do their level best to make Mr. Cleveland's inauguration a greater event than that of any other President.

THE BILL TO PLACE GENERAL GRANT ON THE RETIRED LIST.

I notice a much more favorable feeling in regard to the bill to place General Grant on the retired list of the army. It will pass the House when reached. The course of himself and wife in regard to the Vanderbilt donation has helped his bill very much with Democrats. The bill which meets the most favor with General Grant's friends is that introduced in the Senate by Senator Edmunds and passed by that body to-day. General Slocum, when the Military Committee is called in the House, says to-night he will call up General Grant's bill of last session. This names him to be placed on the retired list, whereas the Edmunds bill does not do so. The idea of the Vermont Senator was that as the President had returned the Fitz-John Porter bill it was safest not to put General Grant's name in the bill.

THE M'PHERSON AND DINGLEY BILLS.

which will increase the circulation of the country about seventy millions, are measures which their advocates think can be acted on very soon. The Potter bill, which provides for the refunding of the 4½ per cents in 2½ per cents will be urged as a substitute for the McPherson bill.

THE CABINET OF MR. CLEVELAND.

The Michigan Democrats, I hear to-night, intend sending a delegation to see Mr. Cleveland in regard to having a Cabinet officer from their State. The question naturally suggests itself to Democratic States which aided in electing Mr. Cleveland President what claim Michigan has upon him. All those best informed continue to concede that Senators Bayard and Garland can go into the Cabinet if they desire to do so. The friends of General Gordon, of Georgia, are urging his claims for a place, but it seems that the Cabinet-makers think he lost position by giving up the senatorship. There is no braver or better man in the South, however, than he is.

PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS.

There were only nine votes against the Grant bill in the Senate to-day. I have heard no Democratic journalist to-day say anything against this bill. Howard Carroll, formerly of the New York *Times*, is here. General Rosser and wife are here. Senators Voorhees, Jones, Jonas, Gibson, and Maxey, were those who favored the Grant bill to-day. Senator Lamar denies that he is one of the southern advisory board appointed to confer with Mr. Cleveland in regard to his Cabinet. There will be more witnesses here Monday to testify in regard to the Indian leases.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Government receipts to-day: Internal revenue, $208,609; customs, $729,667.

The Civil-Service Commission will soon send a voluminous report to Congress.

Public-Printer Rounds has made Mr. James W. White foreman in the bindery *vice* Harvey Roberts, deceased.

General Hazen has substantially abandoned his charges against Assistant Adjutant-General McKeever, and there will be no court-martial.

The postmasters for Salem, Newport's News, and Suffolk were to-day confirmed by the Senate.

Representative Moulton, of Illinois, says that Haines, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is "a cold-blooded pirate."

Dr. F. M. Urquhardt, of the navy, has been ordered to duty at Norfolk.

Ex-Senator Windom was a witness to-day in the Swaim court-martial.

XLVIIITH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1885.

Senate.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, pursuant to a recommendation of the President, reported the bill, which was read three times and passed, providing for the compensation and expenses for the special electoral messengers to be sent to Iowa and Oregon for the returns for the late presidential elections in those States.

Mr. Cockrell asked why such a bill was necessary.

Mr. Allison said the returns were not here, and the laws required that in such a case a messenger should be sent.

Mr. Cockrell suggested that a copy of the law be sent to Iowa and Oregon instead of messengers at great expense.

Mr. Dolph explained that the snow blockade on the Northern Pacific was partially responsible for the failure to receive the Oregon returns. A copy sent by messenger had been received.

Mr. Edmunds, calling Mr. Frye to the chair, took the floor and called up the bill offered by him yesterday, providing that the President may appoint to the retired list one person who has occupied the position of general commanding any of the armies of the United States or General-in-Chief of the United States Army. He moved to amend by adding, "with the rank and full pay of such General or General-in-Chief, as the case may be." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell desired to record his vote against the bill, not knowing whether the yeas and nays would be called on it. The retired list was not the place for private citizens. It has been created for officers who, being still in service, had been rendered unfit for duty. There was neither justice nor propriety in placing private citizens on such list. General Grant was now enjoying the receipt of $15,000 a year, which was enough for the support of any American citizen.

Mr. Edmunds's bill to place General Grant on the retired list, with full rank and pay of general, was passed in the Senater after a very short debate—yeas, 49; nays, 9.

Mr. Edmunds said he concurred in the general principle laid down by Mr. Cockrell as to the retired list; that it was not a place for private citizens. He (Edmunds) was on that point a Democrat of Democrats, but as senator and citizen he was glad of the opportunity to ask the passage of this bill. General Grant had served his country faithfully and gallantly in the Mexican war while a young lieutenant. He became a general of the armies of the United States on an occasion of very considerable importance and interest. He (Edmunds) was stating it mildly in order not to excite temperaments of anybody on the other side of the chamber. General Grant had been removed from the office of General of the armies of the United States, from which he would have been retired when he reached the proper age, and put in this very list to assume again the command of the armies of the United States as commander-in-chief under its Constitution. He had not sought, he had obeyed the call of duty that removed him from the technical place that he had held in the army to a higher place as constitutional commander of the armies of the United States under the law. When his term expired he became a private citizen. In that state of the case and under circumstances which all knew, and in view of the honor, respect, gratitude, and duty that we may owe him as *primus in illustrius* in the history of this country, he (Edmunds) would be glad to have a unanimous vote for the bill.

Mr. Maxey had heretofore opposed efforts of this character, being opposed to placing private citizens on the retired list; but the circumstances of this case were exceptional. As a southern man who had opposed the course of General Grant, he (Maxey) could not but recognize that when the supreme hour came to the southern States, when they had to yield up all save their honor, no man had ever acted with more magnanimity and generosity than Ulysses S. Grant did at Appomattox. Not only did he (Maxey) remember that fact, but the people among whom he lived remembered it, and he did not believe that there was to-day a man in the South who would begrudge reasonable and fair support for Grant in his declining years. Mr. Maxey added that he had known General Grant for forty years, and believed that his recent troubles arose entirely from Grant's supreme confidence in friends.

Mr. Gibson said that while the form of the bill might not commend itself to his judgment, its object did. He sympathized with the people of the country who desired to testify their appreciation of General Grant's services. As a senator from Louisiana he felt it incumbent on him to vote for the bill to show the good-will and sympathy of the people of that State for Grant.

Mr. George said he was here as a senator from Mississippi in a restored Union. On being commissioned by his people to come here he had made a covenant with himself that in his votes in the Senate on all questions that did not affect the honor of his people he would vote exactly as if he had worn the Federal instead of the Confederate uniform. He believed the people desired the passage of the proposed measure.

Mr. Jonas said he had opposed a similar measure when proposed some years ago because he had not approved certain acts of Grant's Administration and because Grant did not then need aid. Under the present circumstances of the General, however, he favored the bill.

Mr. Voorhees said that Mr. Cockrell's reference to General Grant's income might create a misapprehension in the popular mind. When the guaranteed term should expire six years hence the investment fund would prove of little value.

Mr. Voorhees added that if he were a southern man he would strongly favor this measure. He recalled the fact that Secretary Stanton wanted to arrest and imprison General Robert E. Lee after the surrender at Appomattox, and that General Grant had told Stanton that Lee was his (Grant's) paroled prisoner, and a hair of his head should not be molested. He remembered also Grant's fearless acknowledgment of his error in the Fitz-John Porter case.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, as above stated. Those voting "Nay" were Messrs. Beck, Cockrell, Coke, Harris, Pendleton, Saulsbury, Slater, Vance, and Walker.

The Senate took up the naval appropriation bill. The Senate Appropriation Committee's amendments were concurred in and the bill was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate the regular order, being the inter-State commerce bill.

Mr. Slater offered an amendment prohibiting charging higher rates of compensation for transporting the same kind and amount of property a shorter distance than for a longer distance. Mr. Slater described the operation and principle of discrimination against "short hauls," and the suffering of western communities in consequence.

Pending the debate on this amendment Mr. Harrison called the attention of the Senate to the death of Schuyler Colfax, who had been presiding officer of the Senate and Vice-President of the United States.

After a few brief but feeling words of eulogy of the deceased by Messrs. Harrrison and Sherman, Mr. Harrison offered a resolution reciting that the Senate had heard with great sorrow of Mr. Colfax's death, and that out of respect to his memory the Senate do now adjourn.

The Senate accordingly, at 4:25 P. M., adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Randall sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter received from the Secretary of State informing the House that one of the certificates of the electoral vote of Oregon and one of the certificates of the electoral vote of Iowa not having been received by the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, it became incumbent on him to send special messengers to each of these States, as required by law. The Secretary requests that an appropriation be made to pay the expenses and compensation of these messengers.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President on the same subject.

Mr. Randall then introduced a bill, which was immediately passed, appropriating $1,500 for the compensation and expenses of the messengers.

[*Note.*—The missing certificates are duplicates required to be sent by mail. Their non-receipt will not affect the counting of the electoral vote, as the certificates have already been received from Oregon and Iowa by the messenger, but the law under which the Secretary of State has acted is mandatory.]

Mr. Mills, of Texas, introduced a bill to create a revenue commission, which was referred. [This is similar to the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Beck on the 5th instant.]

Mr. Weller, of Iowa, introduced a bill to refund the bonded debt of the United States at 2½ per cent. interest, to reduce taxation on circulating bank-note currency, and to secure such currency against unnecessary disturbance and fluctuation by applying national revenues economically to the payment of the public debt. Referred.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, asked the unanimous consent for the passage of a bill amending the Pacific railroad acts so as to provide for the construction of a road from Sioux City, Iowa, to a point on the Union Pacific railroad west of the one-hundredth meridian.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, objected.

Under the special order the House proceeded to the consideration of the business reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The first bill considered was the Senate French spoliation-claim bill.

Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, sketched the history of the origin of these claims, and maintained that the importance of the case and justice to the claimants devolved upon Congress the duty of providing a tribunal competent to secure a settlement of the vexed question. In years gone by forty-three favorable reports had been made by congressional committees upholding the validity of these claims, and these reports had been submitted after careful study by such men as Daniel Webster, Caleb Cushing, and Charles Sumner.

Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, presented an argument in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts gave an interesting history of the claims, and argued in support of the bill as a matter of justice and equity.

Mr. Broadhead, of Missouri, argued in the same line; while Messrs. Cox of New York, Holman, and Blount opposed the measure. After further discussion by Messrs. Hunt of Louisiana, Phelps of New Jersey, and Milliken of Maine in favor of the bill, Mr. Warner, of Ohio, moved that it be committed to the Committee on Claims. Rejected.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 181; nays, 71. It refers the claims to the Court of Claims for examination and report to Congress.

Mr. Wait, of Connecticut, then called up the Chinese indemnity-fund bill, and after a short explanation by him the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, the Senate amendment to the bill for the payment of messengers sent for the certificates of the electoral votes of Oregon and Iowa was concurred in.

The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

A Democratic caucus was announced to take place to-morrow at 4 P. M.

The James-River Appropriations.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day completed its bill, with the exception of the item making an appropriation for the Hennepin canal, and one or two items for small rivers. Among the appropriations is one for James river, Va., of $150,000.

Chief-Justice Waite Improving.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Chief-Justice Waite is slowly improving in health, and he expects to leave Washington for the South next week, hoping to benefit from the milder climate. He made a short visit to the Capitol to-day.

Balloting for Senator.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., January 14.—In the Senate to-day Jones, for United States senator, received 13 votes, and R. P. Keating 5. Two Republicans were absent. In the Assembly Jones received 32 votes and Keating 8.

The election of Jones as United States senator has been confirmed on joint ballot.

A Banker Convicted of Larceny.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

AUGUSTA, GA., January 13.—In the Richmond-County Superior Court today, in the case of the State against George P. Curry, banker and broker, who failed last year, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of larceny after trust, and the judge sentenced Curry to five years in the penitentiary, the full extent of the law. Bonds were placed with Curry for safe-keeping, and he converted them to his own use and failed to produce them when demanded. Several indictments similar to the one under which he was tried are pending against him. In the case to-day a motion for a new trial was made and bond given.

Failure.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., January 14. The firm of J. B. Gregg & Son, of this city, boot and shoe manufacturers, made an assignment this morning to Edmund O'Connor. Liabilities from $120,000 to $140,000; nominal assets, $147,000; real assets, $120,000. The Susquehanna Valley Bank is among their preferred creditors for $75,000. Employes of their establishment are also preferred to the amount of $1,300. The senior member of the firm, J. B. Gregg, is thought to be fatally prostrated by the shock. The failure throws 125 men out of employment.

Fire in a Pork-Packing House.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CINCINNATI, January 14.—Last night an explosion occurred in one of the rendering vats at the pork-packing establishment of James Morrison & Sons, corner of Bank and Reddle streets. A fire followed, and the entire department was summoned to the scene. Fireman James Welsh had an arm broken and was otherwise injured. The fire was still burning at 1:30 A. M., though under control. The loss will probably reach $50,000.

Fire in Augusta, Ga.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

AUGUSTA, GA., January 14.—A fire broke out here this morning, resulting in damage to the stock of dry goods and notions, worth $50,000, in the store of S. H. Myers; insured.

The Connecticut Senatorship.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

HARTFORD, CONN., January 14.—The Democratic caucus this afternoon nominated William H. Barnum for United States senator. The Republican caucus nominated Hon. Orville H. Platt. The Republican majority in the Legislature on joint ballot is 82, making Platt's reelection certain. The election occurs on Tuesday of next week.

A Ship Burned.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, January 14.—A private dispatch received here this morning announces the burning off the coast of North Carolina of the ship Onoweil.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Legislative—Internal Revenue—Marriage and Education.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, January 14.—To-day in the Senate there was a long discussion on the resolution instructing our representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the internal-revenue law. Nearly half of the senators spoke, and the debate lasted several hours. To-morrow it will be continued.

In the House to-day the reduction of the cost of marriage-licenses was the principal topic of discussion. The debate lasted for hours. The tax was finally reduced from $1.50 to fifty cents on each license.

Bills were introduced to increase the tax for public schools over $100,000 and to give the State University $15,000.

The Grand Lodge of Masons.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., January 14, 1885.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina are in session here. The attendance is the largest known in the history of the order in the State. Last night Grand Master Robert Bingham delivered an address. The subject principally discussed was the Oxford Orphan Asylum, which is under the auspices of the Masons. Its condition was shown to be favorable. About 165 orphans are now in its charge. To-night Fabius H. Busbee, of this city, was chosen Grand Master for the ensuing year.

SHOT AT A FEAST.

George Zane Receives a Death-Wound from His Brother John.

[Philadelphia Times.]

John Zane, a young man about twenty-five years of age, who keeps a country store at East Camden, shot and probably fatally injured his brother George early yesterday morning during a drunken quarrel at the residence of their father-in-law, James McClintock, 10 north Twelfth street, Camden. On Christmas night George Zane was married to Maggie McClintock, a daughter of the man in whose house the shooting occurred. John Zane married the elder daughter of McClintock three years ago. The wedding festivities of George Zane had been deferred until Monday night, when a number of neighbors were invited and a drunken spree indulged in. During the drinking of two half-barrels of beer John Zane refused to allow his brother to give any more of the liquor to one of the visitors, who had become intoxicated. This led to a row between the brothers.

George remarked, "I'm boss here, and he shall have all he wants."

"No, you ain't," replied John; "he's full, and shan't have another drop."

While the row was in progress the report of a revolver was heard, and George fell to the ground exclaiming, "I'm shot." McClintock says that John aimed the revolver at him, when George stepped between them and received the ball in his head.

John was arrested and locked up in the City Hall to await the result of his brother's injuries.

Drs. Beale and Godfrey probed for the ball and found it had lodged between the jugular-vein and the main artery of the neck, and thought it was wedged in the jaw-bone. If allowed to remain they feared it would cause lockjaw. The bullet had not been removed at a late hour last night, and the recovery of Zane is doubtful.

Shot Himself Through the Heart.

A New York telegram says: Morris Solvene, a well-dressed young Hebrew, hired a room at the Summit Hotel this afternoon, and soon after shot himself through the heart with a thirty-eight-calibre revolver. He left a letter addressed to Herman Solvene, No. 111 east Broadway, saying that if his brother (Herman) knew the reason for his suicide the writer would not be blamed. No person named Solvene could be found at the address given. Nothing is known about the young man except that he began yesterday to canvass for a White-street manufacturer of buttons and ornaments. The coroner will investigate.

Reducing the Rates of Iron-Working.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 14.—The Western Iron-Manufacturers' Protective Alliance held its third annual meeting here to-day. All the districts west of the Alleghany mountains were represented. It was the largest gathering of the Alliance since its organization. It was unanimously concluded that at the close of the scale year, May 31st, the rate for puddling shall be $4 per ton. The present rate is $5.50. Wages in the finishing mills will be reduced in like proportion.

The Amalgamated Association will this month begin the consideration, in lodges, of next year's scale. An officer of the Association, upon being interviewed relative to the action of the manufacturers, said: "I have nothing to say. It is their privilege to make any proposition that suits them."

Four dollars per ton has not prevailed here since 1861. During the winter of 1875 the rate was $4.75 for a few months, which was preliminary to the adoption of the present yearly scale system.

Terrible Explosion of Dynamite.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SOMERSET, PA., January 14.—At the Somerset Chemical-Works, two miles east of this place, where nitroglycerine and all grades of high explosives are manufactured, five men were at work in the packing-house today, when dynamite was ignited from a red-hot poker, with which one of the men was boring a hole in the door. In a second the entire building was in flames, and the men with their clothing afire started to run, and were but a short distance from the building, when 500 pounds of dynamite, packed ready for shipment, lying outside of the building, exploded with a terrific noise. Two of the men were found about sixty rods away burned to a crisp. The other men were not seriously injured. The shock was so great that the people in this town ran into the streets, thinking their houses were falling down. Window-glasses were broken in houses half a mile from the scene of the accident.

The New Orleans Tragedy.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—The preliminary trial of Osmond and Zennick, charged with having killed State-Register-of-Voters Robert Brewster, who died from the effects of wounds received during the recent affray in the *Mascot* office, will take place Saturday. The funeral of the victim this afternoon was largely attended, the procession being fifteen squares in length. The Criminal District courts adjourned today out of respect to the memory of Brewster.

Crushed to Death.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 14.—A pile of commercial fertilizers at the works of Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., near this city, caved in this morning, crushing two colored laborers to death and injuring a third.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 15—1 *A. M.—For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, variable winds, shifting to southeasterly, falling barometer.*

For the South Atlantic States, generally warmer, partly cloudy weather, local rains, easterly winds, falling barometer.

The Weather in Richmond Yesterday was clear and cold.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

6 A. M.	34
9 A. M.	36
Noon	50
3 P. M.	50
6 P. M.	44
Midnight	40
Mean temperature	42½

THE INVASION OF TONQUIN.

Prime-Minister Ferry Announces the Government's Intention.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, January 14.—The *Central News's* account of the proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies is as follows:

Paris, January 14.—Jules Ferry, the French Prime Minister, this afternoon, in the Chamber of Deputies, made an official declaration of the Government's intention with regard to Tonquin. The declaration was partly in answer to an interrogatory put forward by the opposition respecting the retirement of General Campenon from the Ministry of War. Campenon resigned his portfolio on the 3d instant because, contrary to his advice, the Ministry persisted in the Tonquin invasion. He contended that the task was unprofitable and unworthy of the republic, which could not, he argued, afford to spare the 20,000 French soldiers essential to the success of the enterprise, in view of the European situation and the pressing necessity of a more perfect mobilization of the army of France. General Campenon's idea was that this mobilization was the immediate and supreme duty of the hour, and that it should at once be undertaken, with the view of giving the republic an available military strength of three millions of men. General Lewal, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who commanded the Rhine army during the Franco-German war, and who was in thorough sympathy with Ferry's views, was at once installed as Campenon's successor. Ferry went bluntly to the point at once. He announced that the Government intended to immediately increase its energies in Tonquin, and would not stop until it occupied the entire country up to the frontier of China. This declaration produced a sensation, and was received with cheers and considerable disapproval. Among the distinguished visitors who were present to hear the ministerial announcement was Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador.

M. Ferry, continuing, said that the operations necessary to the proposed conquest of Tonquin would in no wise compromise the French military strength at home or interfere with the necessary general mobilization. In saying this the Premier fortified himself with the authority of General Lewal, than whom there could be no military authority more respected by France. There were three millions of men in the republic—the best soldiers in the world—ready to march at a moment's notice in the cause of France. It was impossible to longer keep the army in Tonquin crouching idly, like hunters, with their eyes fixed upon a single point. That was unworthy of an army of France. That army must be occupied otherwise. Tonquin must be entirely occupied. The task was not difficult. It would require but an insignificant mobilization.

M. Ferry's speech, besides producing a great sensation in the Chambers when it was delivered, has astounded Parisians generally and made them quite serious. The general impression it has made may be described as grand. The people discuss it as if they disliked to be forced to contemplate the probability of trouble.

Agreement Between France and Germany.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, January 14.—The *Figaro* and *Gaulois* state that France and Germany have come to a complete agreement in regard to the Egyptian, Chinese, and Congo questions. France engages to protect German commerce in the French colonies, and Germany promises, in consideration thereof, to support France in her colonial schemes.

A Police-Commissioner Assassinated.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

BERLIN, January 14.—At Frankfort-on-Main last night a police-commissioner named Rumpff, who had been active in the prosecution of Socialists, was found dead in front of his own house, stabbed to the heart with two wounds. His assassin is unknown, but the act is charged to the account of friends of the Anarchists recently tried at Leipsic, in whose trial he had been concerned.

A City Marshal Killed.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—A special to the *Times-Democrat* from McComb City, Miss., says: City Marshal M. Bauer, having a warrant for the arrest of Pat. Woods (colored), called at his house yesterday morning. On entering the door Bauer was fired upon by Woods, the ball taking effect in his neck and producing a wound from which he died last night. Woods escaped.

STRANGE.

REVERSIBLE OVERCOATS.

Those that were $20 now $15.

Those that were $18 now $13.

Those that were $15 now $12.

Those that were $12 now $9.

Big cuts, eh? Well, our retiring partner wants money—not stock.

PRINCE CHARLES OVERCOATS.

They are so called and designated because they are longer than an overcoat. If you want one, just come in.

ULSTERS.

The knife has been cut into the price of them. Our other OVERCOATS also under cut-price rules.

A. SAKS & CO.,

STRICTLY ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

1013 MAIN STEET.

(OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.)

[Ja 15]

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED at the DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Business at the Stock Exchange this morning was quiet, but generally firm. Lackawanna was the exception, and declined 1¼. Western Union was also weak, selling down ¾. Before the second call a firmer tone prevailed, and under the leadership of grangers prices moved up ¼a1¼. Northwest leading. Lackawanna rallied to 89¾. In the afternoon unfavorable rumors were circulated, none of which could be traced to any reliable source. The market, however, was weaker on the reports and fell off ¼a¾. Northwest again leading. At the close there was a rally of ¼a¾, and the market left off firm. Michigan Central, which sold at 55 some time ago, brought 61 to-day. Compared with last night's close, prices are ¼a1 higher, except Central Pacific, Oregon Transcontinental, Lackawanna, and Western Union, which are ¼a¾ lower. Sales, 247,000 shares.

Noon.—Stocks strong. Money, 1a2 per cent. Exchange—Long, 481¼a481½; short, 485a485¼. Governments quiet. States firm.

Evening.—Exchange, 481¼. Money, 1a2 per cent. Sub-Treasury balances—Gold, $126,278; currency, $17,281. Governments strong; 4 per cents, 122; 3 per cents, 101 bid. State bonds quiet.

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	(bid)	82½
B, 5's, sm'll	(bid)	100
Georgia 6's	(bid)	101
Georgia 7's, mortgage	(bid)	102
North Carolina's	(bid)	30
North Carolina's, new	(bid)	18
North Carolina funding	(bid)	10
South Carolina Brown con	(bid)	104½
Tennessee 6's	(bid)	42
Virginia 6's	(bid)	38
Virginia consols	(bid)	37
Chesapeake and Ohio	(bid)	6½
Chicago and Northwestern		91¾
Chicago and Northwestern p'f'd		126
Denver and Rio Grande		8½
Erie		14½
East Tennessee Railroad		3
Lake Shore		61½
Louisville and Nashville		25½
Memphis and Charleston		28
Mobile and Ohio		7
Nashville and Chattanooga		36
New Orleans Pacific 1st mort		59
New York Central		88½
Norfolk and Western pref		21½
Northern Pacific		16¼
Northern Pacific pref		39¼
Pacific Mail		55½
Reading		16¾
Richmond and Alleghany		2¾
Richmond and Danville	(bid)	46½
Rich. and West Point Terminal		20½
Rock Island		108½
St. Paul		75¾
St. Paul preferred		107
Texas Pacific		13¼
Union Pacific		—
Wabash Pacific		4¾
Wabash Pacific preferred		12½
Western Union		56¼

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 14.—Virginia 6's, consols, 37½; past-due coupons, 31½; new 10-40's, 31; new 3's, 51½. North Carolina 6's, old, 107½. Bid today.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1885.

SALES.—1,000 new coupons at 32; $800 Richmond city 5's at 104¾; 1,000 Richmond and Danville gold 6's at 97; $300 Richmond city 6's at 112½; 1,000 Richmond city 8's at 131¾; 15 shares Petersburg Railroad stock at 24; 1,000 Petersburg Class B at 83.

STATE SECURITIES.	*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Virginia 10-40's	31½	...
Virginia consols	37	...
Virginia peelers	33	...
Virginia new 3's	51¾	51¾
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '82.	51½	52
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '83.	31¾	32½
North Carolina 6's, ex int	108	110
CITY BONDS.		
Richmond city 8's	131¾	132¼
Richmond city 6's	112	113
Richmond city 5's	104½	106
Manchester 6's	95	...
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Va. and Ten. extension 5's	95	...
Va. and Tenn. 3d mort. 8's	118	...
Col. and Greenville 1st 6's	95	98
Col. and G. 2d 6's, ex int	64	70
Va. Midland income 6's	55	57
Piedmont R. R. 1st 8's	107	...
Petersburg 1st 5's, Class A.	91	92½
Pet. 2d 6's, Class B, ex int.	83	83½
R., Y. R. and Ches. 8's	104	...
R. and D. con. 6's, 1885	100	...
R. and D. con. 6's, 1890	102	103
R. and D. gold 6's	97	98
R. and D. debentures	53½	55
R. and Alle. 1st mort. 7's.	51	...
Atlanta and Charlotte 7's	107½	109
A. and C. inc. 6's, ex int	84½	87
C., C. and A. 1st mort. 7's	106½	108
C., C. and A. 2d 7's, ex int	93	100
Western N. Carolina 7's	106½	108
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's	91	92½
RAILROAD STOCKS.	*Par.*	
R., F. & P. div. scrip	*	45	50
C. and O. common	100	6	...
Col. & Greenville pref	100	13	15½
Rich. & Petersburg	100	76	...
Petersburg Railroad	100	24	24½
Rich. & Alleghany	100	3	3½
Char., Col. & Augusta	100	15	...
Atlanta & Charlotte	100	68½	69¾
North Carolina	100	84½	87
Norfok & W. pref	100	21	...
Virginia Midland com	...	10	...
BANKS.			
First National	100	130	140
National Bank of Va	100	82½	89
Merchants National	100	111	120
Merchants & Planters	25	...	24
State Bank of Va	100	...	107
INSURANCE COS.			
Va. Fire and Marine	25	34	...
Virginia State	25	...	34½
Virginia Home	25	17	17½

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, January 14, 1885.

OFFERINGS.

WHEAT.—Mixed, 500 bushels. Red, 1,306 bushels. Total, 1,806 bushels.

CORN.—White, 766 bushels. Mixed, 500 bushels.

MEAL.—240 bushels.

PEAS.—68 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—Mixed, 500 bushels prime at 94c. Red, 600 bushels good Shortberry at 88c.; 600 bushels common Shortberry on private terms.

CORN.—White, 366 bushels very good to prime at 54 to 55c.

FLOUR.

We quote: Fine, $2.25a$2.50; superfine, $2.25a$3; extra, $3.50a$3.90; family, $4.50a$4.75; patent family, country, $4.75a$5.25. Market firmer and active.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

RICHMOND, January 14, 1885.

The offerings and sales of loose tobacco continue large, and prices remain unchanged. The breaks of new brights are heavier, and prices show some further weakening.

DARK TOBACCO.

Lugs: Common, $4.50a$5.50; good, $6a$7.

Leaf: Common, $7.50a$8.50; good, $9a$10; fine, $11a$12.

SUN-CURED.

Lugs: Common, $3a$4; sound, $6.50a$8.

Leaf: Common, $8a$9; medium, $9.50a$11; good, $11.50a$16; fine $20a$35.

BRIGHT TOBACCO—MANUFACTURING.

Smokers: Common, $10a$12; good, $14a$17; fine, $20a$27.50.

Fillers: Common red, $7a$8; good colory, $9a$11; good bright, $12a$13; very good to fine, $15a$20.

Wrappers: Common, $13a$16; good medium, $17a$20; good to very good mahogany, $22.50a$30; good bright, $32.50a$37.50; very good bright to fine, $40a$55.

LOOSE TOBACCO.

Primings, 1a2½c.; common lugs, 2¾a3½c.; fair to good lugs, 3¾a4½c.; good to very good, 4¼a5½c.; common leaf, 5½a5¾c.; fair to good leaf, 5¾a6½c.; good to very good leaf, 6¾a8c.; fine, 8¼a11½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton dull; sales, 213 bales; uplands, 11 1-16c.; Orleans, 11 5-16c.; consolidated net receipts, 25,778 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 7,866 bales; to France, 3,972 bales. Southern flour steady. Wheat—Spot about ½c. higher; ungraded red, 90a99c.; ungraded white, 90a92c.; No. 2 red, January, nominal. Corn—Spot ¼a½c. higher, closing firm; No. 2, January, 52a53c.; February, 49¼a50¼c. Oats ¼a½c. higher; No. 2, 36¼a36½c. Hops unchanged. Coffee—Spot Rio quiet at $9.75; No. 7 Rio, spot, $8.15; January, $8.05. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining, 4¼a4¼c.; refined firmer. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady. Cotton-seed oil, 34a35c. for crude; 40a41c. for refined. Rosin firm. Turpentine firm at 31¼a32c. Hides about steady. Wool firm. Pork steady and very quiet; mess, spot, 13.25. Middles dull; long clear, 6½c. Lard opened a shade lower; closed firm and slightly higher; western steam, spot, $7.15a$7.20; January, $7.13a$7.15. Freights dull.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 14.—Flour steady and fairly active; Howard-Street and western superfine, $2.50a$2.85; extra, $3a$3.65; family, $3.75a$4.75; City Mills superfine, $2.50a$2.85; extra, $3a$3.65; Rio brands, $4.75. Wheat—Southern steady and firm; western irregular, higher, and dull; southern red, 93a93½c.; amber, 94a95c.; No. 1 Maryland, 94¾a94⅞c.; No. 2 western winter red, spot, 89½c. bid. Corn—Southern steady; western higher and active; southern white, 51c.; yellow, 50a51c. Oats firm and quiet; southern, 35a38c.; western white, 37a38c.; western mixed, 34a36c.; Pennsylvania, 35a39c. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $14a$15.50. Provisions steady and quiet. Mess pork—Old, $13.50; new, $13.75. Bulk-meats—Shoulders and clear-rib sides, packed, 6 and 7¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c.; clear-rib sides, 8¼c. Hams, 11¾a12¾c. Lard—Refined, 8¼c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¾a9¾c. Sugar quiet and firm; A soft, 5¼c. Whiskey nominally steady at $1.18a$1.19. Freights quiet.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 red, 84a85c. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 41