THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MR. MORRISON PROVOKED.

The Succession Bill—Bankruptcy Legislation—Curtin and Carlisle—The Outlook for Dakota.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1886.

Mr. Morrison was provoked yesterday when the Democrats failed to follow him when he tried to choke off Mr. Reagan, but the nominal leader of the House was more successful to-day in keeping down those who wanted to discuss the silver question. He simply moved to adjourn after the Committee on Presidential Succession had agreed to postpone consideration of the Hoar bill, and the motion was carried.

Morrison is not opposed to silver, but it is the policy of Morrison and Carlisle to prevent promature debate on the subject; that is they don't want the discussion to proceed until the Coinage Committee brings the question before the House in some form.

The succession bill goes over until to-morrow merely to accommodate the minority of the committee, whose report had not been printed. It is expected that the debate will occupy an hour to-morrow and an hour on Saturday. Friday being devoted to private bills, Mr. Tucker will then call up the bill to remove the political disabilities of General Rosser. Several of the House committees took advantage of the early adjournment to-day to hold meetings for action upon bills referred to them. So far the calendars of public business and the Speaker's table have been kept clear by the operation of the new rules.

BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.

The eastern men are pleased to find that the new Judiciary Committee intends to take hold of the bankruptcy bill next Tuesday. This will give the subject a chance to get before the House early in the session. The opposition to the enactment of a national bankrupt law comes from the West and South, and springs almost wholly from remembrance of the gross abuses of the law that was repealed a few years ago. Yet there are many members representing rural constituencies who object to any national bankrupt law, and others who insist that the State laws are sufficient.

CURTIN DECLINES.

Mr. Curtin's declination of the chairmanship of the Committee on Banking and Currency caused a momentary sensation in the House, although it had been expected for several days. It had been reported that he would say something disagreeable to the Speaker, but, on the contrary, he conducted himself with dignity and courtesy. Mr. Bland's objection to excusing him was merely formal, and his resignation was accepted by unanimous vote. Very few Democrats voted, and the whole affair was over in less than two minutes. Mr. Miller, of Texas, stands second on that committee, and may be made chairman. But Texas has already three important chairmanships, while Pennsylvania has but one, so that the Speaker may feel it to be his duty to appoint Mr. Armentrout, formerly a member of Banking and Currency.

Mr. Curtin approached Speaker Carlisle after the House adjourned, and, after shaking hands, walked out with him. This public demonstration was probably intended to show that he had no ill-will towards Carlisle for displacing him from the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; but that conclusion has not been reached by persons who have conversed with him privately on the subject. He is very sore about his treatment, and lays the blame chiefly upon Secretary Bayard. Like many other northern Democrats, he does not hesitate to appeal to sectional prejudice against the South when it may operate to his personal advantage. His friends say he attributes Secretary Bayard's opposition to him to the fact that he, as Governor of Pennsylvania during the war, sent troops through the State of Delaware against the protest of Mr. Bayard's father. This is very far-fetched.

OUTLOOK FOR DAKOTA.

An influential Democrat says the temper of Congress, so far as he can ascertain, is against the admission of Dakota either as a whole or divided. He thinks New Mexico, Washington, and Dakota Territories will be ready for admission about three years from this time, and that when Dakota comes in with her three Republican votes added to the electoral college, one or both of of the above-mentioned Territories will be admitted with Democratic Senators and Representatives. It is a question of political advantage, and whatever may be sentimentally right about it, political considerations will govern the decision in all such cases.

The House Committee on Territories has referred the Dakota question to a committee consisting of five lawers—two from New York, two from Ohio, and one from Pennsylvania.

Colonel Trigg has secured the appointment of P. Gallagher, of Wytheville, as Indian inspector at Fort Hall, Idaho, at a salary of $1,500 and allowances.

Confirmations.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Jaber L. M. Curry, of Richmond, to be United States Minister to Spain; Charles L. Scott, of Alabama, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Venezuela; Frederick H. Winston, of Illinois, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Persia; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, United States Consul at St. Petersburg; William C. Jordan, receiver of public moneys at Montgomery, Ala.; John W. Nelms, United marshal for the Northern district of Georgia; James D. Stewart, register of the land office at Jackson, Miss. To be United States Ministers: George V. N. Lathrop, of Michigan, to Russia; John B. Stallo, of Ohio, to Italy; Charles Denby, of Indiana, to China. James Q. Chenowith, of Texas, First Auditor of the Treasury. To be Ministers Resident and Consuls-General: Moses A. Hopkins, of North Carolina, to Liberia; John E. W. Thompson, of New York, to Hayti; William A. Seay, of Louisiana, to Bolivia. To be Secretary of Legation: Joseph L. Morgan, of South Carolina, to Mexico. Walker Fearn, of Louisiana, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Roumania, Servia, and Greece; John E. Bacon, of South Carolina, Charge D'Affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay, and several hundred promotions and appointments in the army and navy, postmasters, and other minor officials in the civil service of the Government.

Rifling the Official Mails.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Harry C. Alliger, mailing-clerk in the city post-office, was arrested by the post-office inspectors at 4 o'clock this morning, charged with rifling the mails. At the time of his arrest five letters were found upon his person, three of which had been opened and robbed of a ten-dollar note, a check, and a postal order. The letters were taken from the official mail, and were addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Treasurer, and the Commissioner of Patents. Alliger confessed that he had been rifling the official mails for the past five months.

THE ARMSTRONG CASE.

Order of Proceedings—Postponed Until the 26th.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

ATLANTA, GA., January 13.—The ecclesiastical court assembled for the trial of Dr. J. G. Armstrong in the chapel of St. Phillip's church to-day at 11 o'clock. Rev. W. H. Hunter, of Columbus, Ga., was elected president; Rev. C. H. Strong, of Savannah, secretary. The Lord's prayer was said, and the secretary read the following rules to govern the trial: First, that the manner and conduct of the trial as regards evidence be the same as in the courts of law of Georgia; second, that the services of an *amicus curie* be secured; third, that the court, at the request of any member, may retire for consultation; fourth, that the proceedings be conducted with closed doors.

Walter S. Charlton, of Savannah, appeared for the prosecution; J. L. Davidson, of Augusta, and Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, for the defence. Mr. Charlton introduced a resolution to the effect that the people of the Church are entitled to know the facts of the trial, and that the press reporters be admitted to take down the evidence and proceedings. He said: "I am against a secret trial. If the trial is secret and the defendant be convicted it will be said it was a Star-Chamber proceeding. If the defendant be acquitted it will be said the trial turned upon unfairly-gotten evidence. The defendant may not be hurt by 'a private trial'; the Church will be the loser. A private trial will injure the Church." The resolution was voted down and the reporters filed sadly out. A few interrogatories were made, and the prosecution stated that two witnesses were absent and that they could not proceed. The trial was continued till the 26th.

It is believed that Dr. Armstrong will come out clear.

A Church Demolished by a Boiler Explosion.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 13.—At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon the boiler in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic church, at the corner of Jefferson and Lafayette streets, in this city, exploded with a terrible crash, instantly killing the engineer, Anthony Evans, and a little school-girl, whose name could not be learned, and entirely wrecking the beautiful edifice. A few minutes after the explosion a fire broke out and an alarm was sounded. The fire department quickly responded and extinguished the flames. The clergyman's residence, adjoining, was also badly wrecked, but none of its inmates were injured. The loss is about $65,000. The amount of insurance has not yet been learned.

About 1:15 P. M. Anthony Evans, the janitor, who lived across the street from the church, left his home with the intention of attending to the boiler. Twenty minutes later a report was heard which shook the windows in buildings for a mile around. The air was filled with flying bricks, stones, and other portions of the building, while a large brick chimney on the building toppled and fell. The side-walls were bulged out, but did not fall. The roof of Rev. Father Olchtering's residence was entirely demolished, while the Catholic-school building immediately south of the church, and filled with children at the time, was terribly shaken up, though none of the inmates were badly injured. Alberta Willard, a thirteen-year-old girl, on her way to school, was passing the church at the moment the explosion occurred. One of the large doors at the main entrance fell upon the child, killing her instantly. After the fire was subdued men explored the ruins, and after a half-hour's search they came across the blackened, mangled body of Engineer Evans. The body was horribly mutilated. The top of the head was completely blown off, the brains scattered, the arms and legs broken in half a dozen places, and the entire body burned and scalded until it resembled little that is human. The shock of the explosion was heard all over the city, many people rushing from their homes, thinking there was an earthquake or some other calamity equally great.

The Senate's Executive Session.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 13.—In the executive session of the Senate to-day, after the reports of committees had been received and the calendar was taken up, all "contested cases" were passed over and nominations which were confirmed were those to which no objection was made. They were chiefly of men who had been appointed to fill vacancies. A few like that of Postmaster Judd, of Chicago, whose predecessor was suspended, were cases in respect to which committees had called for information from the Executive Department and had received responses. It is the opinion of a majority of the senators that the Senate ought to have information whenever it chooses to call for it with respect to the reasons for making removals. It has been the habit of the Senate to call upon the heads of departments for information of this kind from the foundation of the Government, though it remains an open question whether it can be demanded as a constitutional right. None of the committees have as yet reported any instance of refusal on the part of the Administration to furnish information called for; while on the other hand many responses to inquiry in respect to particular cases have been received. There is consequently as yet no issue between the Administration and the Senate in this regard. The subject was not discussed in the Senate to-day. If the issue is ever squarely made it will probably be discussed with open doors and is not likely to be made a party question.

An Assayer Convicted of Embezzlement.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The Treasury Department is informed that Norman H. Camp, formerly assayer in charge of the assay-office at Boise City, Idaho, who was removed in April last, has been convicted at Boise City of embezzling $12,507 of the funds of that office, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100,000. The Department of Justice has instituted proceedings to recover the deficit in his accounts from his bondsmen, who are residents of this city.

A Legislative Investigation.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 13.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted a resolution and appointed a special committee of five members to investigate the charges made against four members of the present House that they accepted bribes to vote for Henry B. Payne for United States senator while members of the last General Assembly.

A Horrible Death.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

EASTON, PA., January 13.—Matthais Becker met with a horrible death last night at Bethlehem Iron-Works, where he was employed. Shortly after 11 o'clock he began to lower the bell of the furnace at the top of the stack. While doing this he was overcome with gas and fell headforemost into the furnace. His body was burned to a crisp before his fellow-workmen, who saw him fall, succeeded in pulling him out. He was alive when rescued, but died after midnight.

XLIX. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1886.

Senate.

Senator Hawley presided over the Senate to-day in the absence of Senator Sherman.

Mr. Ingalls offered the following resolution, which, at his request, was laid over for the present:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the compulsory coinage of silver dollars, directed by the law of February 28, 1878, should not be suspended till the aggregate reaches the sum of $500,000,000.

Mr. Eustis gave notice that on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, he would call up Mr. Beck's silver resolution with a view of making some remarks on it.

Mr. Voorhees stated that, the better to suit the convenience of other senators, he would not call up his resolutions expressive of the sense of the Senate on the death of the late Vice-President Hendricks until Tuesday the 20th, instead of next Wednesday, as originally proposed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

Several bills for private relief having been disposed of, the bill to admit Dakota was reached. Mr. Harrison said it would be impossible to consider that bill under the five-minutes rule, and at his suggestion it went over. He stated that he would call it up as early next week as practicable.

A joint resolution was passed directing copies of the official letter-books of the Executive Department of the State of North Carolina to be furnished to said State by the Secretary of War.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Coke called up Mr. Beck's silver resolution and addressed the Senate on it. The question of suspension of silver coinage, Mr. Coke said, was one of such transcendant importance that the arguments of the President and Secretary of the Treasury on the subject should be considered on their intrinsic merits, and should not be influenced by the fact that they were arguments coming from high officers of the Government. Suspension Mr. Coke regarded as tantamount to the complete stoppage of our silver coinage. Silver, he said, had not depreciated, but gold had risen in value. He showed by statistics that, taking ninety leading articles of merchandise, there had been an average fall of 26 per cent. since 1870, while there had been a fall of only 23 per cent. in silver bullion. It was therefore an abuse of terms to say that silver had depreciated. Silver constituted one half the quantity all the coin in the world, and the stoppage of its coinage would deprive the world of one half its coin supply and would double the purchasing power of the other half. This would be an enormous contraction. The fight against silver was a fight against the people by the banks and bondholders. It was a fight against labor. Had Andrew Jackson been in the White House at any time since 1878, the silver question would have been settled. He would have executed the laws of the United States, and would have taken by the throat any conspiracy against those laws. The silver standard had no terrors for Mr. Coke. Germany had been a silver country before it had got so much gold from France; France was one of the most thrifty nations in the world and France had six hundred million, and some said nine hundred million, dollars of silver coin circulating in harmony with gold and side by side with it; yet French silver coins were of a fineness compared with gold of only 15½ to 1, while our silver dollar was of a fineness of 16 to 1. "Give us," said Mr. Coke, "the same executive vigor and fidelity exercised by the officers of the French Government in behalf of silver, and we will show that we can carry very much more silver than we now have." The coinage of silver, Mr. Coke said, should be free, as was the coinage of gold. American silver should be placed on an exact equality with gold everywhere; but, whether right or wrong as to free coinage, Mr. Coke said we should insist that our Government officials should execute the laws.

A resolution offered by Mr. Edmunds was agreed to, authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to pay bills incurred in the attendance of senators at the funeral of the late Vice-President Hendricks.

The President *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a memorial of the "Colored North Americans," asking the establishment of national industrial schools in the States and Territories, "so as to give the colored youth common-school education and trade." It also asks for an appropriation for the establishment of a Garfield colony in Lower California.

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to certain information called for by the Senate regarding lands in Kansas granted to railroad companies. The Secretary's letter states that the information will be furnished as soon as possible, but that it will probably take two months to fully examine the books and compile the required information.

At 3:45 P. M., on motion of Mr. Hoar, the Senate went into executive session. At 5 P. M. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition from the American Clay Tobacco-Pipe Association, asking that the duty on clay pipes be changed from *ad valorem* to specific. Referred.

The moment that Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania (who had been conferring with friends at his seat at the end of the main aisle), succeeded in being recognized by the Speaker, he arose and said:

"It was your pleasure, sir, to do me the honor to place me first on the list of the Committee on Banking and Currency. I did intend to state to this House my reasons for declining that honor, but on the advice of many friends and of the sentiment of the public journals of the country, I have concluded to offer no reasons of my own as to declining the position it was your pleasure to give me. I did not need the advice of any man for my disposition in this respect was made up from the beginning. For reasons of my own, which seem to be understood by my friends and colleagues on this floor, I do ask this House to excuse me from the important duty as chairman of the committee to which you have assigned me."

The Speaker: If there be no objection the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be excused from duty as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, moved that the House do not excuse the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but this motion received no support, and Mr. Curtain was excused.

This devolves the chairmanship on Mr. Miller, of Texas.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, rising to a question of privilege, said he found in the *Record* to-day that previous to his making his speech yesterday Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, had protested against debate on the silver question being opened at that time, and had remarked that nothing justified this departure from the rules of the House. When he (Reagan), with the consent of the House, occupied his place in defence of the rights of the people he did not think he merited the rebuke of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Morrison denied that he had had any intention to rebuke the gentleman. He had meant to say that he could see no reason why a debate should begin yesterday.

Mr. Reagan said that he had referred to this matter because he did not wish by his silence to seem to acquiesce in rebuke.

On behalf of the Committee on Presidential Laws, Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, called up for action the Hoar presidential succession bill, but on a statement by Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, that the minority report had not been printed, the discussion of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, at 1 o'clock adjourned.

An Unparalleled Storm in Texas—Cattle Dying by Thousands.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WACO, TEXAS, January 13.—The storm which swept over Texas last Thursday and continued with but little abatement up to the present date is unparalleled in the history of Texas in its extent, severity, and duration.

Intelligence from the cattle regions of the State are of the gloomiest and most depressing character. The loss on cattle will be great and cannot be approximately estimated until the full extent of the damage inflicted by the intense cold upon the stock interests is fully known. From the southwest and west news is received that the cattle are driven against the fences and are rapidly dying from the cold. The loss will be unusually heavy. From Batesville, in the northwest, the news comes that great prairie fires have occurred in that section of the country, and that the cattle are dying by hundreds from the cold. Carcasses, it is stated, can be seen far and near strewing the barren prairies, and that the loss will be enormous.

No provision having been made for the care of cattle in these bleak districts, which are devoid of everything except grass, the loss to the cattle industry in the Pan-Handle will be very great, although no reliable reports have been received from that remote district. All the water-pools and streams throughout the heavy cattle-growing district of the State are frozen over hard, and, adding to the gravity of the situation, a heavy snow-storm set in on Sunday night, and Texas from the Sabine to the Rio Grande and from Red river to the Gulf is covered to a depth varying from two inches to one foot of snow. The indications this morning point to another fall equally as heavy as that of last night. This will completely cover the grass on the ranges, and, as no provision has been made for feeding, the death-rate among the stock from cold will reach frightful proportions and entail a loss of millions.

Territorial Convicts at Joliet.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

JOLIET, ILL., January 13.—The sheriff of Johnson county, Wyoming, arrived here last evening with a gang of Territorial convicts consisting of cowboys and Indians. The party had been on the road for a week, delayed by snow-storms on the Union Pacific. The convicts were heavily ironed, and had worn their shackles constantly since starting for Joliet a week ago. Their arrival created quite a sensation as they stepped from the cars headed by two powerful-looking Arapahoe Indians bound together by log chains and heavy leg-irons. The two Indians were both young men, excellent specimens of their tribe, fully six feet in height and with raven hair that hung half-way down their backs. The sheriff explained that the Indians were convicted of killing beef in the mountains near the Buffalo agency, the penalty of which is from one to ten years in the penitentiary. It is said that the Indians at the Arapahoe agency are in a starving condition, owing to the small amount of supplies furnished by the Government, and that these two were actually suffering for food when they killed the beef. Although they had the sympathy of every one at the agency they were given a year for the crime. Their names are "Beaver" and "Samuel," the former being the son of the head chief of the Arapahoes.

$75,000 Fire in Macon, Ga.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MACON, GA., January 13.—A fire broke out in the Ralston-Hall block early this morning destroying the old theatre and the stores occupied by Rogers, Worsham & Co., wholesale grocers; Horne & Phillips, haberdashers; J. Thower, dry goods and liquors; Felix Corput, ice, fish, and fruit; W. B. Chapman, bar and restaurant; and Samuel Baer, retail grocer. The second story was occupied by offices. The total loss is $75,000 and insurance $39,000. The fire originated in the restaurant kitchen. The extreme cold weather seriously retarded the work of the firemen. The heaviest losers are George B. Turpin, owner of the building, $40,000—insurance, $18,000; and Rogers, Worsham & Co., $12,000—insured for $7,500.

Moderating in the South.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MOBILE, January 13.—The weather is moderating slowly. This morning the bay was covered for miles with ice a quarter of an inch thick, and vessels and tugs in the harbor are ice-glazed. Great quantities of fish have been washed ashore frozen stiff.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 13. The weather is much milder to-day. The lowest temperature recorded at the signal-office last night was 22 degrees. During this afternoon it rose to 42 degrees, but slowly fell toward evening, and the probabilities are that it will go slightly below the freezing point to-night.

Big Blaze in Montreal.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MONTREAL, January 13.—A fire broke out in B. & L. H. Thompson's hardware establishment shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, and spread with startling rapidity to the cigar-manufacturing establishment of Fischel & Co., on the other side of the street, and Mount-Royal vinegar-works of Bourrett, Tourcot & Co. These buildings were completely gutted. The flames also spread to the Canadian Rubber-Works building, but were extinguished. The fire was got under control about 4 o'clock, and by daylight it was extinguished. The loss aggregates half a million of dollars.

The Blackmailer of the Prince of Wales.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, January 13.—The case of John Magee, charged with attempting to procure money from the Prince of Wales by writing threatening letters, came up for trial to-day. The prisoner, by advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty to the charge. He declared that the statements contained in the letters were false; that he did not intend to injure the Prince; and that distress impelled him to threaten his Royal Highness in the hope of obtaining money. Sentence will be passed upon the prisoner Friday.

Bradlaugh Sworn In at Last.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, January 13.—Mr. Peel, the Speaker, before the swearing-in of members began in the House of Commons to-day, said it was his duty to inform the House that he had received a letter from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Conservative leader in the House of Commons, regarding Bradlaugh and giving a historical retrospect of the latter's case, which, Mr. Peel said, need not be read. The letter also said that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach thought that Bradlaugh should not be allowed to take the oath without the House being afforded a chance of expressing an opinion on the subject. He believed that the House when fully constituted would decline to sanction the administering of the oath to Bradlaugh. Mr. Peel said he was unable to recognize anything done by the previous Parliament in regard to the case of Bradlaugh, and he (the Speaker) was powerless to prevent him from taking the oath. He could take the oath and take the risks of law, if any were involved.

Bradlaugh stalked the floor of the House in a defiant manner, kissed the Bible unctuously, shook hands with the Speaker smilingly, and drove away directly after being sworn in. He was heartily cheered as he departed from the building by a large crowd of his supporters gathered outside.

The Ice-Blockade and Its Effects.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, January 13.—The steamer Essex, from this port to Fredericksburg, returned, having been unable to reach her destination on account of the ice in the Rappahannock river. She was spoken by the steamer Westover, from Baltimore to Fredericksburg, which reported four large schooners ashore in Cold-Winter harbor, near Point Lookout, at the mouth of the Potomac.

The steam-tug W. F. Taylor, while going down to the schooner Amelia Hearn, struck a large cake of ice, which stove a hole in her bow.

The oyster-inspection steamer Chesapeake is laid up until the ice-blockade is broken.

The steamer Cape Charles was the only passenger steamer running out of this port to-day.

BLOCKADE OF THE PORT OF BALTIMORE.

[By Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, January 13.—For two days past the port of Baltimore has been blockaded by ice, except for heavy steamships. Ice is reported very firm as far down the Chesapeake bay as Sharp's island, sixty miles below this city. The result is barren markets and a large increase in the price of articles of food, which are supplied in whole or in part by way of the bay.

Attempt to Assassinate a Judge.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LANCASTER, PA., January 13.—Joseph J. Doesch, formerly a saloon-keeper in this city, made an attempt to assassinate Judge Livingston this morning about 11 o'clock. Doesch called at the Judge's residence, and was admitted into the Judge's presence in his library. On being questioned as to his business, Doesch advanced to the Judge, and, pulling a self-cocking revolver, placed it at Livingston's head. The Judge caught the man's arm and a desperate struggle ensued, in which the Judge secured possession of the weapon. Assistance arrived and Doesch was overpowered and arrested. A charge of felonious assault and battery was preferred against him, and he was committed in default of bail. Doesch formerly kept a disorderly saloon in this city, and Judge Livingston cancelled his license last April. Latterly he has been in the saloon-business in Reading. Doesch, who is still under the influence of liquor, says he will shoot the Judge at the first opportunity.

Type-Setting Tournament.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, January 13.—To-day, the third of the type-setting tournament, closed with the following "strings" to the credit of the three leaders: Barnes, total to date, 16,849 ems; McCann, 16,459; Hudson, 14,516. Levy comes next with a total of 14,445 ems. Barnes's record for fine workmanship continues, and he is the favorite by heavy odds. To-night, in an hour and a half, he set 3,611 ems, which beats the record. He repeated his feat of yesterday and ten ems better by setting 866 with his lower case reversed.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 14—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, variable winds, rising followed by falling barometer.*

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, fair weather, winds generally northeast to southeast, falling barometer.

For Richmond and vicinity, fair, warmer weather.

The Weather in Richmond Yesterday was partly cloudy and cold, but warmer than for a few days before.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

6 A. M.	13
9 A. M.	15
Noon	26
3 P. M.	30
6 P. M.	24
Midnight	19
Mean temperature	21

THE REMOVAL-SALE

WE HAVE INAUGURATED

IS ESPECIALLY INTERESTING

TO PEOPLE WHO RECOGNIZE THE FACT

THAT THE OUTER MATERIAL OF A SUIT

IS NOT THE SOLE CRITERION OF

VALUE. THIS CLASS OF PEOPLE IS

THE ONE THAT GENERALLY TRADES

WITH US. JUST NOW WE ARE NAMING

PRICES ON A PAR WITH THE LOWEST-

PRICED CLOTHING. WHY? TO REDUCE OUR ENORMOUS STOCK. IT IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE WHOM NECESSITY COMPELS TO BUY CLOTHES IN WHICH THE ELEMENTS OF TASTE, STYLE, FIT AND HONEST LABOR AND TRIMMINGS ARE MERGED AT LOWER PRICES THAN THEY CAN USUALLY BE BOUGHT FOR. THE ONLY THING THAT WE HAVE REDUCED IS THE PRICE. THE QUALITY, THE STYLE IS THERE AS USUAL; IT IS ONLY THE PRICE THAT SUFFERS. WE WON'T WANT A SINGLE GARMENT THAT IS IN OUR PRESENT QUARTERS TO GO INTO OUR "NEW HOME," AND OUR PRICES ARE CUT SO AS TO ACCOMPLISH THIS.

☞ SEE OUR PRICES ON OVERCOATS.
☞ SEE OUR PRICES ON SUITS.
☞ SEE OUR PRICES ON UNDERWEAR.
☞ SEE OUR PRICES ON HATS.

EVERY ARTICLE CUT IN PRICE FROM OUR FORMER RAPID-SELLING PRICES.

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THE ONE-PRICE SALE OUTFITTERS.

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(ja 13)

A NOTED PICTURE.

RAPHAEL'S GREAT MADONNA.

Contending for Its Price at Any Cost—The Last of This Master's Large Works in Private Hands.

A correspondent writing from Paris says: The recent purchase of Raphael's miniature painting, "The Three Graces," by the Duc d'Aumale, for the unprecedented sum of $125,000, has naturally given a boom to the other works of the famous master. But, unfortunately for this class of speculators, there are very few of Raphael's paintings in the possession of private individuals. They have been gradually gathered into public museums and art-galleries, and not even the extravagant sum of $2,500 to the square inch will tempt their possessors to part with them. Professor Louis Piccolo, of Lausanne at present offers for sale to the Royal Museum of Berlin a Madonna, the authenticity of which is doubtful, however, and which he recently discovered at a public sale. At Turin a still more recent discovery has brought to light a curious portrait of Raphael, painted by herself, and which has been hitherto unknown. The author was in his sixteenth year when he transmitted his own features to the canvas, and was following the course of Vanucci at Perugia at that time. This curious miniature exhibits the features of Raphael in profile. The head is turned to the right; and on the left side stands a palace in plain style, on the front of which is the word Urb, and the No. 1407 in Roman figures. Towards the centre is a graceful little temple closely resembling that at the base of the Sposalizio or Marriage of the Virgin, so greatly admired by every amateur who visits Milan. This very youthful work is signed: "Io Raph. Sa." The signature is quite plain. This discovery has produced a great sensation in the art circles of Italy, as all the early paintings of the great master have been lost or destroyed, and this is the only one that has escaped the ravages of time and men.

But the most important of all the works of Raphael that has not as yet found its way into public collections is undoubtedly the great picture known as the "Madonna della Regia di Napoli," at present deposited in the National Gallery, of London, and which the Prussian Government is making every effort to secure. The negotiations have not thus far been brought to a successful issue, as the sum demanded is exorbitant, and the eyes of the artistic world are just now turned on this great art treasure, which belonged to the court of Naples. It was purchased at Rome about the close of the last century by the King of the Two Sicilies. It was at that time in the Colonna Palace, and it so aroused the King's admiration that he purchased it on the spot. Since then it has graced the Royal Palace at Naples, where on one occasion it suffered some damage by fire, and narrowly escaped destruction. The few cracks in the canvas were repaired by the best artists, and few traces of the damage now remain. The Madonna was painted by Raphael in 1507 by order of the religious St. Anthony, of Perugia, who laid down the rules the artist was to follow. The Madonna is seated on a throne and enveloped in a blue flowing mantle, studded with golden stars. The infant Jesus reposes on her bosom, with his tiny hand raised in benediction over the child St. John, who is before him in adoration. The nuns compelled Raphael to represent the infants wrapped in their infantile habiliments instead of painting them nude, as was his custom in kindred compositions. Saints Peter and Paul are standing at the sides of the throne, the former with his keys and the latter with his sword pointing towards the ground. Saints Catherine and Dorothy, with the martyr's palm in their hands, appear at a little distance. The perspective ends in a landscape.

These figures are all life-size, and the painting itself is nearly seven feet square. It is one of Raphael's masterpieces, and was executed when the artist was in the full flush of his genius. It exhibits more strikingly than any of his other works the union of the old style with the new development of art. The disposition of the figures is that of the ancient masters, but the types are not so ascetic and are more human. Saints Peter and Paul represent the ideal apostle, whose most perfect incarnation is found in the great master's St. Cecelia. The general effect is a trifle sombre, notwithstanding the warmth of the tones and the clearness of the skin. The semi-circle directly above the group is occupied by the Eternal Father, holding a globe in the left hand, with the right raised in benediction. A number of adoring angels are around him. The fire at Naples injured only the two figures, Saints Catherine and Dorothy; all the others are as perfect as when, in 1505, they received the final touches from the immortal master. The two infants are described as ravishingly beautiful, and German art critics are never wearied of denouncing the prudery of the nuns for not having permitted Raphael to paint them nude.

This great work which is the last of Raphael's large paintings that is not already national property, is at present the subject of eager competition between the Germans and English. The German press with unanimous insistance calls on the Government to purchase it before the English will have secured it. It is certainly the last chance of its kind that will be offered. The national museums that possess all the great paintings of Raphael will doubtless never dispose of them, and the "Madonna" now on exhibition at the National Gallery of London is the last work of large dimensions that will ever be offered for sale. Two hundred thousand dollars was the price asked for this *chef d'œuvre* some time ago, but the enormous sum recently paid for the miniature, "The Three Graces," will doubtless enhance its value in the eyes of its possessors. If sold at a like proportion, according to space, it would be worth nearly $1,500,000. Even the most ardent of Raphael's admirers would probably stagger before such a figure.

Killed on the Track.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

HAZLETON, PA., January 13.—John Rungesser and Edward Billeck, two carpenters, while walking on the Lehigh-Valley railroad track above Mauch Chunk this morning, were struck by a passing train and both instantly killed, their bodies being horribly mangled. They had their ears covered on account of the intense cold, and did not hear the train approaching. Both were married and leave large families.

The Continued Cold Snap.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 13.—This morning was the coldest of this winter. The thermometer at the signal-office registered zero. Then the weather began to moderate, and at 3 o'clock the temperature was 19 above. A rise of from 20 to 25 degrees is expected by to-morrow afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The stock market opened this morning with but slight changes and without development of any new feature in the situation, although the news was of a bearish tendency. After the first hour a vigorous raid against the whole list was begun and kept up all day. The condition of the coal business and the Baltimore and Ohio trunk-line fight were used to depress these stocks, and Grangers and southern issues also. The market closed with a fractional rally, but at an average decline for 24 leading stocks of a shade less than 1 per cent., but Lackawanna is down 2¾ and Delaware and Hudson 3¾, while Northwestern, New Jersey Central, Vanderbilts, Oregon Transcontinental, Pacific Mail, and Northern Pacific preferred are over 1 lower. During the time that the market was weak it was active, and when steady to firm it was dull. Over 10 per cent. of to-day's business of 421,000 shares was in Lackawanna, St. Paul, Lake Shore, and Erie.

Noon.—Stocks active and heavy. Money 1@1½ per cent. Exchange—Long, 485¾; short, 488¾. Governments neglected.

Evening.—Exchange, 486¾. Money, 1½@2 per cent. Sub-Treasury balances—Gold, $166,789,000; currency, $14,148,000. Governments dull; 4 per cents, 123¼; 3 per cents, 102¾ bid. State bonds firm.

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	98
B. 5's small	104
Georgia 6's	102
Georgia 7's, mortgage	100⅝
North Carolina's	30
North Carolina's, new	20
North Carolina funding	10
South Carolina Brown ctfs	107½
Tennessee 6's	38½
Virginia 6's	43
Virginia consols	38
Chesapeake and Ohio	12
Chicago and Northwestern	107
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	138½
Denver and Rio Grande	17
Erie	24¾
East Tennessee Railroad	6½
Lake Shore	63½
Louisville and Nashville	42
Memphis and Charleston	34
Mobile and Ohio	14½
Nashville and Chattanooga	47½
New Orleans Pacific 1st mortgage	56
New York Central	104
Norfolk and Western preferred	27½
Northern Pacific	27
Northern Pacific preferred	58½
Pacific Mail	62½
Reading	21
Richmond and Alleghany	6
Richmond and Danville	80
Richmond and West Point Terminal	34½
Rock Island	127¾
St. Paul	92½
St. Paul preferred	110
Texas Pacific	13
Union Pacific	51½
Wabash Pacific	10½
Wabash Pacific preferred	19½
Western Union	78½

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Virginia 6's consols, 55; new 10-40's, 59½; new 5's, 59½. North Carolina 6's, old, 118½. Bid to-day.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1886.

SALES—FIRST BOARD.—$1,423.26 Virginia new 5's at 59½; $1,086.67 new deferred at 15; 1,000 Georgia Pacific 1st's at 106; 1,000 do at 106; 1,000 Western North Carolina 7's at 108½.

STATE SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia 10-40's	98½	—
Virginia consols	58	—
Virginia new 3's	59½	59¾
Va. con. tax-rec. coup. '82	59½	—
North Carolina 4's	40½	—
North Carolina 6's	118½	118¾
CITY BONDS.		
Richmond city 6's	119½	119¾
Richmond city 6's	105	—
Petersburg city 6's, special tax	118	—
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ore. and Green. 2d 6's	89½	94
Va. Midland income 6's	64½	—
Piedmont railroad 1st 6's	100	100½
Petersburg Class B. 6's	108½	109½
R. and A. 1st mort. 7's	73	74
Atlanta and Charlotte 7's	119	122½
A. and C. income 6's	99	100
Western N. C. 7's ex. int.	108½	109½
Western N. Carolina 6's	87½	88½
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's	106	106½
Rich. & Meck'g 1st 6's ex. int.	98	99½
RAILROAD STOCKS.	Par.	
R. F. & P