THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Eads Ship-Railway—He Loved But One—The Tariff—Personal Notes.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23. A member of the Commerce Committee said to-day: "We're fighting like tigers over the Eads ship-railway bill. I don't know what will be the result, but if the bill is reported favorably there will be a strong protest from a minority."

The son of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, who is the delegate in Congress from Washington Territory, made his first speech in Congress to-day in advocacy of a bill to annex a portion of Idaho to Washington Territory. He inherits the oratorical powers of his father.

One of the dignified judges who compose Mr. Tucker's committee appeared to take so little interest in the argument which one of the woman's-rights women was addressing to him that she said: "You seem, sir, to be utterly indifferent to the wrongs and sufferings of 25,000,000 of disfranchised women." "Madam," he replied, "of womankind I love but one, and she has all the rights and privileges she wants, and complains of no wrongs."

The Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee have decided to peremptorily close the door on the 12th of March against outsiders who want to talk to them about the tariff. This decision was reached after a long wrangle with the Republicans, who wanted to allow the fullest discussion in presence of the committee by interested persons.

Saturday of each week is set apart by order of the House for debate only, so that on that day members may make speeches upon any subject they choose.

Mr. James M. Wise of Richmond, Judge William McLaughlin of Lexington, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Mitchell of Lynchburg, and Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Witt of Richmond, are among the recent arrivals.

Representative O'Ferrall says he is opposed to the principle of the ship-railway bill, and it cannot be put in a shape that would command his vote.

Congressman Brady, of Virginia, received to-day a communication from E. B. Bain, president, and nineteen members of the Board of Trade of Petersburg, besides certain delegates to the Improvement Convention, held at Savannah last November, asking him to urge the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to make a liberal appropriation for the improvement of the Appomattox river.

John Randolph Tucker Jones of Luray, C. P. Benson of Charlottesville, Gilbert S. Meem of Virginia, and T. S. Busbee of Raleigh, N. C., arrived today.

J. F. Jones, A. McBradley, C. C. Fields, and J. M. Thomas, of Washington county, visited the Capitol today and were shown the sights by Representative Trigg.

Commissions have been forwarded to the following postmasters in North Carolina: James W. Effird, Big Lick; Mary A. Daugherty, Black Mountain; David Farlow, Level Plains; Harvey M. Whiteside, Poplar Grove, and Henry S. Harrison, Medoc. The latter is a new office in Halifax county.

XLIX. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1886.

Senate.

Mr. Frye introduced his international-congress bill, which was telegraphed Sunday night. Its title is "A bill to promote the political progress and commercial prosperity of American nations."

Mr. Morgan offered a preamble and resolutions which at his request were ordered to be printed and laid on the table for the present. They recite the first resolution of the Edmunds series, and direct the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report whether, if the offence of the Attorney-General is as stated therein, he is liable to impeachment and removal from office.

Mr. Hoar called up the bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington city to the memory of General Grant, and it was passed.

The education bill was placed before the Senate, and Mr. Gray, of Delaware, took the floor in opposition to the bill. He did not believe it to be within the power of Congress to enact such a law without first amending the Constitution.

Mr. Plumb also opposed the bill. He regarded it as an anomaly in legislation—appropriating money not only for one year, but for eight years. He had no doubt that at the end of eight years if the *pabulum* now provided were not continued, conventions would meet and delegations be sent to Washington to urge Congress to keep on appropriating more money. We must therefore understand that in passing this bill we were arranging for expenditures for generations yet to come.

Mr. Plumb quoted figures showing that a much larger proportion of the money would go to the States of the South and a much larger part of it be supplied by the States of the North and West. The whole theory of the bill was false—that theory being that the southern States were not able to give common-school educations to their illiterates. He held that each State was amply able to educate its own children, and said if this bill be constitutional then there were no longer independent States except as they exist in imagination.

Mr. Call spoke in favor of the bill. It was idle, he said, to deny that the war had destroyed the relations between industry and property in the South. The South had been left with disordered industries and with landed property having no convertible value in money. No people had ever striven harder than the people of the South to foster education, or had given money to education with a more liberal hand. Mr. Call was utterly unable to see the force of the nice distinction attempted to be drawn by the opponents of this bill between money in Treasury resulting from taxation and money resulting from the sales of public lands. He recognized the constitutional power of the General Government to aid States with their own consent and the constitutional power of States to aid the General Government. Such aid had been recognized as constitutional from the foundation of the Government. The South was not without self-reliance. Mr. Call said its people had already taxed themselves to the utmost, but their land was not, as was the case in the North, a readily-convertible asset.

Mr. Morgan denied the statement made in the debate to the effect that the Legislature of Alabama had instructed its senators to vote for this bill. A memorial, he said, had been sent from the Legislature to Congress asking that body to pass a measure in aid of education.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Forney, of Alabama, a resolution was adopted granting leave to the Appropriations Committee to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution directing the payment of the surplus in the Treasury on the public debt, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole—as follows:

Resolved, &c., That whenever the surplus or balance in the Treasury, including the amount held for the redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of $100,000,000 it shall be, and is hereby, made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply such excess in sums not less than $10,000,000 per month during the existence of any such surplus or excess to the payment of the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States, payable at the option of the Government.

The report which accompanies the joint resolution says: "On the 30th of January, 1886, as shown by the official statement of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury of the United States, there was in the Treasury and United States depositories, including the amount held for redemption of United States notes, and not including minor and fractional silver coin classed as assets not available, the sum of $179,689,862 in excess of all other liabilities than the redemption of said United States notes. It is believed that this sum is largely in excess of the sum required for the purpose for which it is held, and that a considerable part thereof should be applied to the payment of the interest-bearing debt of the United States now payable, to end the public burdens, and not unnecessarily held to lure the agents and representatives of the people on to improvident and wasteful expenditure."

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, obtained leave to file the views of the minority.

The House proceeded in the consideration of the business on the House calendar—the first bill being that authorizing the several executive departments to exhibit articles at the New Orleans Exposition, and the pending motion being one to lay the bill on the table. The motion to table was carried—135 to 112.

The next bill on the calendar was that forfeiting the unearned land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, an amendment was adopted providing that the forfeited land shall be subject to settlement under the homestead law only.

The bill was then passed without division or objection.

On motion of Mr. Morrison it was ordered that Saturday of each week be devoted to general debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and then, on motion of Mr. Morrison, the House, at 3:20 P. M., adjourned.

The Executive Session.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 23.—In the executive session of the Senate to-day Mr. Edmunds reported a resolution from the Judiciary Committee, which was adopted, authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers in their investigation of the charges against Hon. John Goode, Jr., whose nomination to be Solicitor-General is pending before the committee. The most serious of the charges are said to relate to alleged election frauds when Mr. Goode was elected to Congress from the Norfolk district; and the persons and papers to be sent for will come chiefly from Virginia.

The Finance Committee reported adversely upon the nomination of Mr. Graw to be collector of internal revenue for West Virginia. There were said to be charges in the Treasury Department against McCormick, McGraw's predecessor, made by a discharged employee. The charges are not among the papers sent by Secretary Manning to the Senate, and are thus assumed by the majority of the Finance Committee to have been withdrawn; hence the adverse report upon McGraw's case.

A GEORGIA ROMANCE.

How a Young Man Shot at a Bird, Hit a Cow, and Won a Wife.

[American Gem Recorder.]

About two years before the war, near a pretty and substantial residence, near a prosperous little town, a beautiful young lady, about fourteen, was sleeping in a hammock swung from two stately oaks in a grove. She was a pretty picture of innocence and grace, and won the admiration of the passers. In a meadow to the rear a fat, meek-eyed cow reclined in the shade, ruminating the food she had gathered in the cool of the morning. Across the road from the house, the girl, and the cow is a meadow, a branch running through it, and coming up the branch is a boy with a gun. When within 100 yards of the girl, and about 150 yards from the cow, a bird flew up and sailed in the air toward the cow. The boy fired at the bird, which flew on unhurt, but the cow received a pretty strong dose of shot. She immediately arose in fright, dashed through the grove, caught the girl and hammock on her horns, and rushed with her shrieking victim about the lot. The terrified girl became silent, and the crowd of relatives and friends in pursuit thought that she was dead. The wild fury of the cow as she rushed around soon tore the netting loose, and the girl dropped unconsciously to the ground. She was picked up and taken into the house, and on examination only a few minor bruises were found. The boy, thinking he was the innocent cause of the killing of the young girl, disappeared. It was thought that he had perished by his own hand, but about six years after the war a travel-stained stranger was in the town inquiring for persons, most of whom had been swept away by the war. After a long search the stranger found an old man on a load of wood, and in conversation with him learned where one of the parties he was in search of lived, a few miles out of town. He went there, made himself known, and turned out to be the boy of the gun. The people he found were his father and mother, who had mourned him dead for eight years. The boy had been in South America, got rich, and, yearning for the love of the old folks, returned to the desolated home of his childhood and made his loved ones comfortable. For the first time, then, hearing that the girl was uninjured, he called on her, found her pretty, good, and a first-class home woman. He put in with a will, got her heart as his own, and the old folks' consent, and has been for the last twelve or fourteen years one of the leading men of his section. This is a fact.

Armory Burned.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 23.—The old Seventy-fourth regiment armory on Front Place, occupied as a roller-skating rink, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The new armory adjoining was saved and the fire prevented from spreading. Four firemen—John Mang, Chris. Fleishman, Anthony Cook and Chet Castle—were buried under the falling walls, but escaped with slight bruises. The building was purchased from the county last year by Aldermen William Franklin and Hugh Price. Their loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance, $15,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWS NOTES HERE & THERE.

Funeral of Supreme-Court-Clerk Barlee—Serious Scalding Accident—Killed by a Falling Tree.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, February 23.—Flags were displayed at half-mast on the Capitol to-day and the Supreme Court-room and its clerk's office were draped in crape in memory of the late clerk of the Supreme Court, W. H. Bagley. His funeral was from the First Presbyterian church this afternoon. It was attended by the justices of the Supreme Court, by the marshal of that court, by Judge Connor, of the Superior Court; by the bar of Raleigh, and by all the Odd-Fellows in the city. The funeral procession was a very large one. The Capitol was closed during the ceremonies.

A young German butcher named Stroniast, of Goldsboro, was critically burned yesterday while killing hogs. He slipped and fell into a barrel of scalding water, which nearly cooked the flesh off his legs.

A few days ago, while T. B. Williams was in the woods near Jonesboro, a tree blown down by a gale of wind struck him, injuring his spine and breaking both legs. Yesterday he died. He was a prominent citizen of that section.

At Kinston there is a decided sensation. Two preachers named Williams and Powell live on farms which adjoin. They quarrelled about a matter of boundary line, which resulted in the shooting of Williams by Powell. The latter was yesterday committed to jail. The matter made a great stir. Williams is painfully but not seriously hurt.

At Charlotte an interesting suit against the North Carolina road will be heard this week. Some years ago a man named Turrentine, mail-agent on that road, lost his voice. He claimed that the railroad company had neglected to properly heat his car, and that he contracted so violent a cold as to cause serious illness and the loss of his voice and general health. He now sues for damages.

A. A. McKethan, one of the oldest and best-known citizens in all the Cape-Fear region, died yesterday at Fayetteville, his home; aged eighty. He was a member of a prominent Scotch family.

Major S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Dr. Richard H. Lewis, of Kinston, are attending the National Convention of Superintendents of Public Instruction at Washington, D. C. Major Finger delivers an address to-morrow on Education and the Negro in the South.

This afternoon an additional force of forty convicts was taken from the penitiary to the Cape-Fear and Yadkin-Valley railroad, in Stokes county.

A Murderers' Secret Society.

A Matamoras special says: About four weeks ago, in the heart of this city, a very rich Jew named Isadore Black was assassinated and his house robbed of about $13,000 in money and valuables. The old man's head was nearly severed from his body, the murderers attacking him from behind with a meat-axe. Shortly after the murder two Mexicans—Juan Anguera, a local gambler, and Idel Gonzales, an impecunious but once-noted bull-fighter—were arrested, charged with the crime. After two weeks' confinement on bread and water they concluded to turn State's evidence, and last night confessed their part in the deed. Their confession implicates fully a dozen other persons, and discloses the existence of a sort of secret society, whose members are murderers and robbers banded together for mutual protection and for the purpose of disposing of stolen property.

The organizers of this bloodthirsty band are two Americans named Samuel Williams and Samuel Reed, both deserters from the United States army. They were apprehended last night and are now in jail. Anguera says that Williams planned the murder, and that he also planned two previous murders. Both Williams and Reed deserted from Fort Brown, and while in service were frequently arrested for small thefts and drunkenness. It seems that Williams had organized a band of smugglers while yet in the American army. He and Reed would rob the quartermaster's store and smuggle goods over the river, where other members of the band disposed of them. The confession of Gonzales and Anguera clears up innumerable mysterious robberies in Brownsville and Fort Brown during the past three years. Officers are searching for the remainder of the gang and the hidden plunder. The two Mexican murderers, with Reed and Williams, will certainly be taken out and shot within the next three weeks. Previous notices of their execution will not be given, as the law does not require it.

The Landing of the Beauty.

[New York Herald.]

After a fair voyage of eight days out from Liverpool the Servia dropped anchor off Quarantine. All night the black smoke rolled out of her mammoth red funnels, and the big screw that looked like a porpoise fin was at rest after thousands of untiring revolutions. The morning came, and with it the custom-house officers and the doctor. The former requested "declarations"; the latter gave a clean bill of health. The bell rang, the whistle blew, the great fin struck the water, and the huge iron ship moved.

On the deck near the rail two young women stood looking at the distant city. One was tall, slight, and *distingue*. She was dressed in a blue cloth suit, fitting the figure closely. The skirt was short. A small, round hat was snug about her head. Around her neck, with a half turn, was a soft, black fur boa. One hand rested on the rail, the other held a chain attached to the collar of a natty Scotch terrier. The other young lady was like her. She stood with her arm softly encircling the other's waist. The former was Miss Chamberlain, the American beauty; the latter was her sister.

An American beauty! Why should this lady be elected beauty *par excellence?* Fair, indeed, she is; marvellously fair. The morning breeze, with a sharp snap to it, kissed the soft cheeks and summoned rosy blushes. Her eyes, so blue, looked wistfully over the great expanse of ice flowing with the tide.

GAZING AFAR.

For full half an hour the young girls stood talking softly to each other. Then Miss Chamberlain, with a merry, well-bred laugh, turned from her sister, who had evidently uttered some pleasing thought, and caught her dog's head between her hands with a rapid motion, which was a caress. The dog barked joyfully and frisked about.

A *Herald* reporter was led by Mrs. Chamberlain into the beauty's presence.

"Miss Chamberlain, you are doubtless glad to be back?"

"Yes, indeed! so glad to be back home again," answered the beauty, her full, well-rounded voice rising an octave higher on "so glad."

"Will you stay in New York long?"

"No, I am sorry to say. This is really only a little excursion home to see papa and friends for three months, and then we are off again. Living away from home makes one a rover, you know. Dear me, how cold it has been! What lots of ice!"

The thought that it was a wonder the ice did not melt when she looked at it was not expressed. Instead was the common-place "It is a pity the public can't see more of you."

ONLY AN AMERICAN GIRL.

"Really, that is very kind; but I am only an American girl, one of the public, if you please; of the audience, you know, not of the stage, platform, or pedestal. Dear me, there is papa."

The vessel swings up to the dock. The tugboats pushed the vessel's stern around. The bridge was run up to the side, and the first person to land was Miss Chamberlain. She threw her arms around the neck of a tall, soldierly-looking, middle-aged gentleman, and kissed him first on one cheek and then on the other. This was "dear papa," who was soon greeted in like manner by the beauty's sister and "mamma." The trunks were soon run out; the custom-house officers examined them, the dog barked, the ladies all talked at once and paid no attention to the throng eagerly watching Miss Chamberlain.

"Come, jump in," called Mr. Chamberlain, holding a carriage door open. The ladies got in. The dog, the bundles, the bags, and the rugs were put in after them.

"Victoria Hotel," said Mr. Chamberlain. Coachie snapped his whip and the beauty was whirled away, leaving a cloud of dust to blind the eyes of the lookers-on.

USES FOR COMPRESSED AIR.

Its Especial Advantage Described by an Expert.

"What are some of the uses of compressed air as a motor?" asked a New York *Mail and Express* reporter of a leading dealer in rock-drills and compressed-air machinery recently.

"It is especially well adapted," was the reply, "for rock-drills, pumps, hoisting engines, and other machines used in mines, shafts, tunnels, and underground work in general, where the direct use of steam would be very inconvenient, and in most cases entirely impracticable. The fact is that the compressed air is a motor for all the essential purposes of steam, without the loss of power due to condensation and without the heat and many other inconveniences attending the use of steam as a motive power, especially in confined places and at a distance from the source of supply. It is, therefore, applicable to all engines that can be operated by the expansive power of steam, either at high or low pressures, and one of its principal advantages over steam is that it can be stored and transmitted through pipe to any distance without material loss of pressure or diminution of volume, the only requisites being pipe and ample area, with tight joints and laid with the least possible number of sharp turns. In mining work particularily it has the additional advantage that, upon exhausting from the drills or other machines used, it furnishes to the workmen a constant and abundant supply of pure, fresh, and cool air, thus in many cases obviating the necessity of providing other and expensive means of ventilation."

"Is it applied to other kinds of work successfully?"

"Quite so. For instance, in sinking bridge caisons; driving tunnels through soft material by the pneumatic process; for refrigerating and ventilating purposes; transmitting messages, packages, and passenger-cars in pneumatic-tubes; vulcanizing wood; in the manufacture of rubber goods and nitro-glycerine explosives; for elevating liquids, purifying water for city and town use, driving street-cars, mine locomotives, and for supplying a very convenient and perfectly safe motor for running elevators and factory and shop machinery. The feasibility of compressing air, either by steam or water-power, at any convenient point for economical production, and then conveying it through iron pipes along the streets (exactly as gas or water is carried), to be tapped and used wherever required, furnishing power for use in towns and cities, has already been practically demonstrated, and it is only a question of time when this plan will be extensively adopted, owing to its economy and safety. By this system power may be transmitted to a great distance at a comparatively small expense. At the tunnel being driven for the Washington, D. C., aqueduct, the compressor plant is located at the central point for economical operation and the air distributed over a distance of five miles over ground, through ten-, twelve-, and six-inch pipe, to the four shafts where it is received by four-inch pipe and supplied to the drills, hoisting engines, and pumps. When the tunnel is completed the air will have been conveyed through ten miles of pipe. This is the longest distance air has been conducted, and the loss by friction and radiation does not exceed 2 per cent. It can just as readily be conducted a much longer distance without a higher percentage of loss.

Page Notes.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

LURAY, VA., Feb. 22, 1886.

The February term of our County Court commenced to-day. The special grand jury which had been summoned for this court found three indictments for felony.

The question of building a bridge across the Shenandoah river at the White House, in this county, is being considerably agitated among the residents of the Massanutten neighborhood, and an effort will doubtless be made to induce the Board of Supervisors to raise the necessary funds by imposing a tax therefor upon the county. The bridge at this point was washed away in the great flood of 1870, since which time it has been necessary to ford or ferry the river—both of which methods of crossing are sometimes dangerous. It is proposed to construct an iron suspension bridge to cost about $4,000, and which will be raised a sufficient height above the stream to prevent washing away. T.

Impeachment and Flight of Directors.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CINCINNATI, February 23.—Judge Goebel, of the Probate Court, to-day announced his decision in the impeachment proceedings against Martin Brockman and Fred. Herrman, directors of the City Infirmary, charged with making fraudulent vouchers and various acts of malefeasance in office. He found them guilty as charged and removed them from office. They sent their resignations to the mayor last week, and then fled. It has been fairly well ascertained that Brockman went to Canada and Herrman to Havana. Mayor Smith refused to accept their resignations.

Reduction of Rates.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Passenger agents of all the railroads west of the Missouri centering in this city today announced a further reduction in passenger rates to San Francisco. First-class limited tickets to that city can now be bought for $35, and second-class tickets for $25.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

PARNELL ON CHURCHILL.

The Irish Leader Expresses His Opinion Pretty Freely—Sexton's Views of the Ulster Speech.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, February 23.—In an interview to-day Parnell said he did not attach serious political importance to Lord Randolph Churchill's speech at Belfast. His visit to Ulster was likely to end in smoke. It was not generally known that the proportion of Catholics to Protestants in Ulster was as 49 to 51. Churchill was a most contemptible politician. He would have taken either side, just as it suited his purposes at the moment. He was virtually on the National side and against Orangemen. Just before taking office he was extremely unpopular with the Orangemen. Then, his militant orations may be summed up in one word—"talk." The Orangemen do not intend to fight. The last Orange demonstration in Ulster proved this. As soon as a few Orangemen were pricked with bayonets by a handful of policemen all bolted. Churchill was no more violent than was to be expected.

Sexton in an interview said the speech rendered by Churchill was impotent to affect English opinion. Churchill's position on the Irish question was one of bad faith. Everybody knew that if the elections had made Lord Salisbury independent of the Orange members Churchill would now have been engaged on the home-rule bill. Churchill now appealed to the Orangemen under the delusion that they would put the Tories in power by winning British sympathy. His speech showed ignorance of Irish politics as well as of human nature. Within living memory men had been hanged for language not more traitorous than Churchill's. Within Sexton's knowledge members of the League had been sent to prison for life for using such language. Churchill was a political outlaw. It was impossible for him to speak for the mature leaders of the party.

In an interview yesterday Chamberlain said that he felt it would be improper for him to discuss home-rule before Gladstone had matured and propounded his scheme. "My speeches on the subject," he said, "are well known, and I see no reason yet to abandon the views I have expressed in regard to home-rule; although, possibly, later information might cause a slight modification of my views.

Plon-Plon Protests.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, February 23.—Prince Jerome Napoleon (Plon-Plon) publishes a letter, in which he protests against the proposed proscription of the French princes and insists that such treatment would be unfair. The Bonapartists, he declares, were defenders of the revolution. What the republic requires to increase its strength and prestige, he says, is a reform of its methods of government. The expulsion of the princes would tend to the destruction of the republic. Prince Napoleon also takes occasion to criticise the manner in which the President is chosen. He says that the people should be allowed to elect their own Chief Magistrate, and that the method which gives the power of selection to the National Assembly should be abolished.

The letter is addressed to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. It declares that the bill of expulsion against princes is a revival of the "*Loi des suspects.*" "It replaces," says the writer, "justice by police; it confounds Napoleon's friends of the revolution with the Bourbons—enemies of the revolution." Prince Napoleon declares that he recognizes that the republic is the logical outcome of universal suffrage, "but," he adds, "the present republic is a mere oligarchy. It exists by the prosecution of adventurers, the wasting of public money, and results in national isolation and public poverty." In conclusion the Prince exclaims: "If it be a crime for a lover of France to speak out of her danger, then punish me."

The protest has thrilled Paris with a genuine sensation. The newspapers are furious over it. They call it "defiance" and demand the Prince's expulsion.

Who Will Succeed Him?

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, February 23.—The successor of Colonel Henderson as chief of the police department of London will be either Captain Shaw, chief of the London fire brigade; Colonel Viscent, M. P., or Mr. Jenkinson, of Dublin. Jenkinson is the most likely to receive the appointment.

The committee investigating the recent riot has found that Colonel Henderson's instructions to the police on the 8th instant, the day of the Trafalgar-Square meeting, were meagre and inadequate, and that although he had been fully warned he had nothing arranged to control the mob. The committee declares that after the meeting had finished Colonel Henderson ought to have used cabs, telegraph-lines, and scouts to give warning before the mob's march westward.

The Silver Question in England.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, February 23.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce by a vote nearly unanimous resolved that "the depreciation of silver and its present tendency towards disuse as money are disturbing trade generally and England's eastern commerce particularly." Another resolution adopted by the meeting contained the following language: "We urge the Government to unite with other countries in the endeavor to restore silver to its former function as a legal tender, thereby giving it permanent instead of fluctuating value."

Rejecting Aid.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, February 23.—The London trades unions unanimously reject aid from the Mansion-House relief fund. They declare that they are able to provide for their own members out of employment. The ratio of their members out of work is only 3 per cent.

Women Thrown Out of Employment.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, February 23.—Several thousand Scotch women have been thrown out of employment by the collapse of the skirt and ruchings industry, due to American increase of the duty on goods of that class.

The Pope Overworked.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

ROME, February 23.—The Pope had a fainting fit to-day, the result of overwork.

Bismarck at Home.

[Chambers's Journal.]

The Chancellor's wife, a tall, aristocratic-looking woman, with decided but pleasing features, and in an elegant though simple toilet, received each guest as he arrived with gracious affability. Standing close beside the open portieres, past which the eye glanced into the family living-rooms, she was a true type of the position she holds both in home and public life. A noble wife and mother, she has faithfully stood by her husband's side from the very commencement of his political career. A Chicago paper declares that Bismarck's wife is her husband's private secretary. How far this statement is true we do not pretend to say, but an old friend of the family has repeatedly told us that during the saddest time that Germany has witnessed for the last fifty years, when Bismarck, disheartened and dispirited, retired to his small property of Schönhausen, there to vegetate as a small Prussian landowner while brooding moodily over all his grand political schemes, his wife never for a moment lost heart, but was able to inspire her husband with ever fresh courage and hope. A number of old friends and acquaintances quickly surrounded the noble hostess, while the remainder of the guests streamed on toward the billiard-room to the right, the windows of which look out on the street. In front of one of the sofas lies a handsome bearskin—the animal was slain by Bismarck's own hand; and on a bracket stands the magnificent vase, with the King's portrait and a view of his castle, which King William presented to the Prince after the wars of 1866. The crowd and the heat increased every moment. The Prince, we were told, was in the big saloon. Hurrying thither we saw our noble host standing just inside the door, in animated converse with some earlier arrivals, yet, notwithstanding, quite ready to greet every new-comer—sometimes even stretching out both hands to right and left with hearty welcome. How well and bright he looked! That was always the first thing that struck one on seeing this man. His face, from his long country sojourn at Varzin, has regained its healthy coloring, the eyes are no longer so deeply shadowed by the overhanging brows or the furrowed forehead of last year, his hair is of that light Saxon hue which defies both time and impertinent curiosity, and the figure is as firm and upright as the youngest man there present. On this evening he also wore his favorite and most comfortable dress—that is, uniform, but not in strict accordance with regulation.

Protest From the Captured Filibusters.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

KEY WEST, FLA., February 23.—The following protest was telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy this morning: "General Delgado and his friends are treated as prisoners of war by the naval officers in the charge of the steamer City of Mexico. No permission is allowed them to confer with legal advisers or to take any steps to secure a hearing, as entitled by law, in their behalf. We protest against this course and respectfully request that the same privileges be accorded these parties that are granted to all persons charged with violation of the laws of the United States."

De Lesseps's Reception.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PANAMA, *via* GALVESTON, February 23.—Thousands of people of all nationalities gathered together last night to witness the entrance of M. de Lesseps into the city. Such enthusiasm and display were never seen here before. The reception was a complete success, and M. de Lesseps was much impressed. This morning he paid visits to the hospitals. The Duke of Sutherland and party accompanied M. de Lesseps on his voyage from Europe. The State Government is preparing to give a banquet on Friday in honor of the distinguished engineer. All the party are in perfect health.

Arrest of a Desperate Character.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ATLANTA, February 23.—On December 6th Deputy-United-States-Marshal W. D. Kellett was murdered on Lookout mountain. Suspicion rested on James McCoy, a desperate character, who fled the country. McCoy was located in Cherokee county, and last night United-States-Marshal Nelms, with a *posse* of ten deputies, had a lively fight with McCoy and his friends. One officer was shot through the thumb. McCoy and a man named Martin Crumley were brought to Atlanta, but Crumley was released. McCoy is in jail.

Bad Reports Denied.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 23.—Private advices from Yokohama state that all reports reflecting upon ex-Governor Hubbard, United States Minister to Japan, are untrue; that he has always conducted himself in such a manner as to win the confidence of the Japanese Government and the respect of his diplomatic colleagues, and that his abilities and high character are recognised by the entire foreign community.

Big Fire in St. Paul.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. PAUL, February 23.—A fire occurred to-day in Mannheimer's marble-block dry-goods store, one of the finest in the Northwest. The stock was almost totally destroyed by fire and water. Loss, $160,000. The building was valued at $150,000, and it was damaged to the amount of $60,000. The insurance about covers the loss.

Miners' Strike Virtually Ended.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MT. PLEASANT, PA., February 23. The strike is virtually over, and black smoke is pouring from hundreds of oven-mouths between Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown. The Hungarians last night decided to go to work until Wednesday, when they will stop if their countrymen are not released. The Hungarian organization has gone to pieces.

Temperance Advocate Arrested.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—A special from Shelbyville, Ill., states that Wesley Elliott, a temperance advocate of that town, was arrested last night for entering Doll's saloon, turning the faucets of whiskey barrels, and allowing the whiskey to run out.

Railroad Accident.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHATTANOOGA, February 23.—Early this morning the second section of a freight-train on the Western and Atlantic railroad ran into the rear of the first section, causing a serious wreck. A train-hand named Varnell was killed.

Strikers Resume Work.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The striking brakemen and switchmen on the southern division of the Illinois Central railroad resumed work to-day upon an agreement that their grievances would be considered by the management.

Watterson Out of Danger.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, February 23.—Mr. Watterson's physicians to-day pronounced him out of danger. His mind is rapidly clearing, the fever has almost disappeared, and his appetite is being restored.

A visiting or reception toilet of black satin marveilleux and lace has a "marveilleux" skirt, with a rather deep lace flounce and a narrow satin ruffle below. The long overdress is full and draped like an apron. Down the front a little toward the left side are large ribbon-velvet bows. One of these is below the waist, the other in the centre of the skirt, and the third and last over the flounce of the skirt, and more to the left than the other two. The back is only slightly draped, and has long black ribbon velvet loops on the right side. The "marveilleux" waist is covered with lace. It is plaited in front and has a shell-shaped lace trimming down the centre. The tailor-cut back has three small flaps on the basque. In the neck is a deep lace plaiting. The elbow sleeves have lace ruffles to match the neck trimmings.

Found Dead.

Henry Kinzle, of Winchester, the Great Keeper of Wampum of the Great Council of Red Men, was found dead in his bed, in Florida, yesterday. He died of heart disease.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 24—1 *A. M.—For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, northerly shifting to easterly and finally to southerly winds, stationary followed by slowly-rising temperature, falling preceded on the coast by rising barometer.*

For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, winds generally shifting to easterly, and slight changes in temperature.

For Richmond and vicinity, fair weather, stationary followed by slowly-rising temperature.

The weather in Richmond yesterday was bright and pleasant.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

6 A. M.	37
9 A. M.	42
Noon	56
3 P. M.	62
6 P. M.	50
Midnight	41
Mean temperature	48

United States Court.

In this court yesterday—Judge Robert W. Hughes presiding—Robert Chamberlaine (colored), charged with having in his possession contraband tobacco in violation of the United States revenue laws, was found guilty. Sentence was suspended and Chamberlaine was bailed for his appearance at court in April. The jury was adjourned over until to-day.

Supreme Court of Appeals, Yesterday.

Smith against Pattie. Argued by Colonel W. W. Gordon for appellant and James V. Brooke for appellee, and submitted.

Jones, who sues Old Dominion Cotton-Mills. Argued by W. W. Cosby for plaintiff in error and continued until to-day.

Police Court.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday.

Charles Williams, breaking and entering in the daytime the dwelling-house of A. T. Crabbin, and stealing therefrom two suits of clothes and one silk dress, all of the value of $58. Sent on to the grand jury.

P. S. Shinault and William H. Day, drunk. Fined each $2 and costs.

William Scott (colored), drunk. Fined $2 and costs.

Arthur Moore, drunk and assaulting Fleming Taylor in the street. Fined $5 and costs.

Dodge Jilton (colored), trespassing upon the property of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company and stealing a load of manure. Dismissed.

George Williams, vagrant. Discharged.

George Crutchfield, improper conduct on the street. Fined $2.50 and costs.

Bettie Booker (colored), obtaining groceries from McCarthy & Haynes by false representation and appropriating the same to her own use. Sent to jail for thirty days.

R. F. Childress and Lee Faudree, stealing a set of harness and a riding-bridle, the property of Peter Glinn. Dismissed on the charge of larceny; sent to jail in default of security for twelve months for being suspicious characters.

Ben. Hill and Henry Holmes (both colored), stealing a horse-blanket from Gideon Davenport. Dismissed.

Willie Jones (colored), disorderly and trespassing on the premises of Ford's Hotel. Dismissed.

OUR BIG RUN

This Week

WILL BE ON

MEN'S EXTRA PANTS.

WHY?

Because all our PANTALOONS of the $5, $7.50, $7, $6.50, and $6 kinds are now bunched together and will go at

$4.85,

FOUR DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.

Recollect we must have the money, as our buyer is now in New York making spring purchases, and before he left gave us instructions

TO MOVE GOODS.

By the above, you see, we mean to carry out his instructions.

A. SAKS & CO.,

1013 MAIN STREET.

[fe 21]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, FEB. 24, 1886.

Sun rises	6:49	HIGH TIDE:	
Sun sets	5:37	Morning	5:59
Moon rises	12:10	Evening	9:23

PORT OF RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 23, 1886.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Ariel, Gifford, Norfolk, United States mail, merchandise, and passengers. L. B. Tatum, agent.

SAILED.

Steamer Old Dominion, Smith, New York, merchandise and passengers. G. W. Allen & Co., agents.

Steamer Ashland, Tunnill, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers. J. W. McCarrick, agent.

Schooner Jennie E. Marshall, Marshall, down the river, to load for Baltimore.

Schooner Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, Claremont, to load for Baltimore; vessel, Curtis & Parker.

PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, FEB. 23D.

[By telegraph.]

ARRIVED 22D.

Steamship Herschell (Br.), Lascelles, Baltimore.

Steamship Laurestina (Br.), Batty, New Orleans.

Steamship Oakdene (Br.), Thompson, Baltimore.

Steamship Alleghany, Taylor, Providence, and sailed for West Point.

SAILED 22D.

Steamship Laurestina (Br.), Batty, Bremen.

Schooner Sue Williams, Pearce, New York, coal. Chesapeake and Ohio railway.

ARRIVED 23D.

Steamship Glenlivet (Br.), Hebron, Charleston, and sailed for Sebastopol.

Steamship Guyandotte, Kelley, West Point, and sailed for Norfolk.

Schooner Peter H. Crowell, Chase, Norfolk.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 23.—There was a very general impression this morning that a further decided decline in stocks must take place to-day, and buyers for a time were disposed to await developments. The first figures were very irregular, Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson being materially lower, and Reading and Jersey Central fractionally higher, and the rest of the list making only slight changes, although generally lower. This was followed by a firmer tone, which continued, with slight fluctuations, until 3