THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Virginia's Claim—Mistaken Policy—Mr. Trigg and Mr. Tucker—The Bankruptcy Bill—Personal.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Virginia claim against the United States has been put in the shape that gives promise of the best results, and the Committee on Claims is now waiting for its turn to be called. In this matter Mr. Trigg and Mr. Tucker are acting in concert, and if it be left wholly in their hands there is good reason to believe that the minimum of opposition will developed. Certainly the interests of the State can be benefited in no degree by the well-meaning but mistaken activity of the three or four gentlemen who are seeking to promote the passage of the bill by conversations with members of Congress. It is within my personal knowledge that the direct effect of outside interference is to awaken opposition and give ground for the charge that the measure is urged upon members by an active lobby. The so-called Virginia-claim agents are not lobbyists in the offensive sense, and it is possible that had they taken hold of the case and appeared before the committee to argue its merits before the committee had made up its favorable judgment and reported the bill to the House, they would have had a fine field for the exercise of their energies. But that dangerous stage of legislation has been successfully passed under the well-directed efforts of members of the Virginia delegation in Congress without any outside help. It has now reached a stage where outsiders can do no good, whatever may be their ability, or by whatever authority they may undertake. Many members object to being lobbied with, and while they may listen respectfully, they are likely to show their resentment afterwards by refraining, by casting their votes, or by openly joining the opposition. Already the question is asked, "What is this Virginia claim that three or four men are here lobbying for?" They say: "If it is an honest claim, why cannot the Virginia congressmen put the facts before Congress in the right light?"

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. Tucker's committee agreed today, by a vote of eight to seven, to report favorably the amended Lowell bankruptcy bill. This result was attained by incorporating three important amendments which are very unsatisfactory to the friends of the bill, and which have been heretofore stated in this correspondence. Mr. Seney, of Ohio, will offer his bill as a substitute in the House.

MR. REAGAN HAPPY.

By a vote of 9 to 4 the Commerce Committee agreed to-day to recommend the passage of the Reagan inter-State commerce bill, without any material amendment. The vote was as follows: Ayes—Reagan, of Texas; Clardy, of Missouri; Crisp, of Georgia; Caldwell, of Tennessee; O'Ferrall, of Virginia; Tarsney, of Michigan; Bynum, of Indiana; Weaver, of Nebraska; Morrow, of California. Noes—O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Dunham, of Illinois; Davis, of Massachusetts; and Johnson, of New York. Two members were absent.

DISGUSTED.

The District of Columbia politicians are deeply disgusted with the President for appointing a New York colored man to be recorder of deeds in this city instead of selecting one of their number.

GROWLERS.

Politics crop out now on almost every question that comes before Congress, and the Administration receives many hard licks from Democrats and Republicans. The burden of the Democratic complaint is that so many Republicans are permitted to remain in office. To-day the Navy Department was severely criticised by Mr. Hewitt, of New York; Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey; Mr. Reagan, of Texas, and others, for expending money in excess of appropriations. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, stated the point of the complaint when he said that the old Republican bureau officers still retained their places, and they were in fault, because the Secretary of the Navy was guided in matters of detail by their advice, the moral of which was that the rascals ought to be turned out. The Republicans have any amount of fun over the Democratic discontent.

Mr. J. B. McInturff, editor of the Strasburg *News*, was at the Capitol today.

Colonel O'Ferrall returned to his duties in the House to-day, after a week of sickness. He has been threatened with pneumonia.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA POSTAL NOTES.

New post-offices are established at Mount Leigh, Prince Edward county, and Rumford, King William county, Va., and Moyton, Wilson county, N. C. The office at Blacks and Whites, Va., is changed to Blackstone. The following postmasters have been commissioned: Virginia—Henry F. Robertson, Broad-Run station; J. F. Flippen, Mount Leigh; William T. Littlepage, Rumford; Isaac O. Eppes, Blackstone; and Benjamin Z. Wade, Snow Creek. North Carolina—Wiley T. Russell, Glenbrook, and Francis M. Moye, Moyton.

XLIX. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1886.

SENATE.

The Senate, after some unimportant preliminary business, took up the educational bill. An amendment offered by Mr. Logan was agreed to providing that "the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the proper administration of the law through the Commissioner of Education," and those two officers are authorized, with the approval of the President, to make all needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of the bill, to carry out those provisions.

Mr. Logan said his object was to establish a sort of board instead of leaving questions arising under the bill entirely to the Secretary of the Interior.

Other amendments were agreed to requiring from State officers yearly reports of teachers' salaries, number of school districts, relative numbers of white and colored children, substituting the census of 1890 as a basis of apportionment after that census shall have been taken; providing that if any State should decline or relinquish its quota of moneys under the bill the amount so declined or relinquished should go to increase the quota of States accepting; requiring the Secretary of the Interior to investigate complaints of unjust discriminations in the application of funds; and including the District of Columbia in the bill.

A number of amendments looking to the regulation of the studies in schools aided by the bill were rejected.

Mr. Plumb offered an amendment providing that no State should be entitled to any of this educational fund till it shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a sample of each school-book in use in its common schools. After considerable debate Mr. Plumb's amendment was rejected as a whole; but on his renewing that part of the amendment requiring that samples of school-books be filed in the interior Department (without making the State's title to the money depend on such filing) it was agreed to.

Other amendments of detail were made on motion of Messrs. Edmunds, Evarts, Hale, Dolph, Blair, Ingalls, Teller, Eustis, Logan, Hampton, and Conger. The bill, having thus been perfected as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and most of the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. George, the section setting forth that the design of the act was not to establish an independent-school system in the States, but only to extend aid to State governments, was restored by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Plumb read some articles from the New York *Evening Post* to show that since the agitation of the question of national aid the States of the South had not put forth the usual efforts for education. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 36; nays, 11. A number of pairs were announced, owing to the necessary absence of some senators. The vote in detail is as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Berry, Blackburn, Blair, Bowen, Call, Coliquitt, Conger, Cullom, Dolph, Eustis, Evarts, George, Gibson, Hear, Jackson, Jones of Arkansas, Kenna, Logan, Mahone, Manderson, Miller of New York, Mitchell of Oregon, Morrill, Palmer, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Spooner, Teller, Vance, Von Wyck, Voorhees, Walthall, and Wilson of Iowa—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Cockrell, Coke, Frye, Gray, Hale, Harris, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Maxey, Plumb, and Wilson of Maryland—11.

Immediately on the passage of the bill Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the resolutions, reported by him from the Judiciary Committee, expressing the sense of Senate on the refusal of the Attorney-General to send to the Senate copies of papers called for by its resolution of January 25, 1886. [The Dustin papers.]

Mr. Plumb inquired if the consideration of these resolutions would continue until they should be disposed of.

Mr. Edmunds replied that he hoped it would so continue, but hoped it would be disposed of in two or three days. Mr. Edmunds remarked that he would not ask to take up the resolutions till after the morning hour. Mr. Edmunds's motion was agreed to.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill and the invalid pension appropriation bills were received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate then, at 6:15 P. M., adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Reid, of North Carolina, the bill was passed authorizing the publication of the new edition of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, took up and explained the provisions of the bill. The total amount carried by the bill was $634,452. The largest item was one of $251,803 for the armament of four new cruisers. The debate on this item turned upon the alleged violations of the law by the bureau officers in creating obligations in advance of appropriations and the transfer of moneys assigned to one purpose and using them for another, thus creating deficiencies where provision had been made for payment. The debate on this item and its collateral subjects occupied a large part of the day's session. At its close Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, promised that the Committee on Naval Affairs would frame a measure to put a stop to the practice on the part of Government officials of entering into obligations not authorized by law.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, said that he would enter his protest against the practice by voting against the bill.

The committee then rose and the bill was passed—yeas, 229; nays, 20.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

At 4:40 P. M. the committee rose, and the House, after passing two private bills, took a recess until 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The House at its evening session passed fifty pension bills, and at 9 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Difference of Opinion in Relation to the Purchase of Bullion for Coinage.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—During the month of February the Secretary of the Treasury purchased 1,450,000 ounces of silver for coinage into standard dollars, being about 500,000 less than the usual monthly purchase. It is explained at the Department that the amount of silver fell short because no more was offered at market rates. The price was higher, owing to the increased expenses of transportation during the bad weather which prevailed during the month. There was, however, sufficient bullion on hand to allow coinage of dollars to the minimum limit. These silver purchases are made semi-weekly. A commission, consisting of Assistant-Secretary Fairchild, Mr. Kimball, director of the mint, and Treasurer Jordan, considers the bids received and report to the Secretary the advisability of their acceptance. A division of sentiment has prevailed for several weeks past among the members of the commission as to the legality of the purchases in question. Treasurer Jordan holds that there should be a specific appropriation for such purchases, and in the absence of such appropriation invariably recommends the rejection of all bids received. The two other members of the Commission hold that the coinage act requiring the purchase of bullion and the coinage of not less than two millions of standard dollars in each month is in the nature of a permanent appropriation and confers full authority in the premises. The result has been that for several weeks past the Secretary has received two reports on the subject; the majority report recommending the acceptance of the lowest bids received and the minority report recommending the rejection of all the bids. The Secretary has in each instance approved the majority report and directed that the silver be purchased in accordance therewith. Had he acted in accordance with the recommendations of Treasurer Jordan no silver would have been purchased and the coinage of standard dollars to the limit provided by law would have been practically suspended.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report favorably, with amendments, the Reagan inter-State commerce bill. The detailed vote on the bill was:

YEAS.—Messrs. Reagan, Clardy, Crisp, Caldwell, O'Ferrall, Tarsney, Bynum, Weaver (Nebraska), and Morrow.

NAYS—Messrs. O'Neill (Pennsylvania), Davis, Dunham, and Johnson.

The original bill was amended in the following particulars: The District of Columbia is included with the States and Territories. To the 3d section, prohibiting pooling, is added a clause making it a separate offence for every day the pooling arrangement continues. Section 7, which fixed the penalty for breaches of the act at three times the amount of the damage, is changed so as to impose full damages, with the addition of attorneys' fees. Section 8, providing that a fine of $10,000 shall be imposed upon railroad officials violating the act, is changed so as to make the fine $2,000. A new paragraph is inserted at the instance of Representative Weaver (intended to fit the case of the Grand Trunk railroad), as follows: Any company receiving freight in the United States for shipment through foreign countries, the ultimate destination of which is some place in the United States, shall keep posted in a conspicuous place at points of shipment a schedule giving through rates to points in the United States beyond foreign territory. The failure to do so shall subject the company to the penalties fixed in the bill, and any other shipment into a foreign country and reshipments into the United States the through rates on which have not been published as required by the act shall, on reaching the United States, be subjected to custom duties as if it were foreign production.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Provisions of the Act as Finally Passed by the Senate.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The education bill as it passed the Senate provides that for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the Treasury the following sums in aid of common-school education in the States and Territories and the District of Columbia and Alaska: First year, $7,000,000; second year, $10,000,000; third year, $15,000,000; fourth year, $13,000,000; fifth year, $11,000,000; sixth year, $9,000,000; seventh year, $7,000,000; eighth year, $5,000,000—making $77,000,000—besides which there is a special appropriation of $2,000,000 to aid in the erection of school-houses in sparsely settled districts, making the total fund of $79,000,000. The money is given to the several States and Territories "in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each, who, being of the age of ten years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States" according to the census of 1880 until the census figures of 1890 shall be obtained and then according to its later figures.

In States having separate schools for white and colored children the money shall be paid out in support of such white and colored schools respectively in the proportions that white and colored children between ten and twenty-one years old in such State bear to each other by the census. No State is to receive the benefit of this act until its Governor shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a statement giving full statistics of the school system; the attendance of white and colored children; the amount of money expended, etc.; the number of schools in operation; the number and compensation of teachers, etc. No State or Territory shall receive in any year from this fund more money than it has paid out the previous year from its own revenues for common schools. If any State or Territory declines to take its share of the national fund, such fund is to be distributed among the States accepting the benefit of the fund. If any State or Territory misapplies the fund or fails to comply with the conditions it loses all subsequent apportionments. Samples of all school-books in use in the common schools of the States and Territories shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior. Any State or Territory accepting the provisions of the act at the first session of its Legislature after the passage of the act shall receive its *pro-rata* share of all previous annual appropriations. Congress reserves the right to alter or repeal the act.

The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The National Bankruptcy Bill.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day resolved to report the Lowell bankruptcy bill to the House one week from Thursday next. There was considerable diversity of opinion among the committee as to the form of the bill to be reported. The vote stood 8 to 7 in favor of reporting the Lowell bill; but at least one of the affirmative votes was cast solely from the desire to have the general subject discussed in the House. The order to report the measure a week from next Thursday was made to give the minority an opportunity to prepare a substitute. The important amendments to the bill made by the committee are as follows: The provision for the appointment of nine supervisors is stricken out. The clause providing that the debtor whose commercial paper is twenty days past due shall be placed in involuntary bankruptcy is also stricken out. The friends of the bill regard this provision as of the utmost importance, and made a strong but unavailing effort to have it retained. A provision is added to the clause requiring creditors to give bond upon the issue at their request of a warrant for the arrest of a debtor, allowing the debtor to recover exemplary damages in cases where the warrant is procured without probable cause or through malice. A clause is also added to the effect that neither wife nor attorney of a debtor shall be required, upon examination, to disclose any communication made to them by the debtor which is protected as confidential by the practices of common law.

Internal-Revenue Collections.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The collections from internal-revenue during the first seven months of the fiscal year ending January 30, 1886, amount to $66,878,117, which is $1,535,157 more than the collections during the corresponding period of last year. There was an increase of $134,579 on spirits, an increase of $974,406 on tobacco, and an increase of $496,944 on fermented liquors. There was a decrease of $83,221 on penalties. The receipts for January last were $494,307 less than for January, 1885. The principal decrease was on spirits and tobacco.

Destructive Fire in Montgomery, Ala.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 5.—A fire which broke out in the Alabama warehouse, in this city, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, destroyed the northern half of the warehouse, covering a block, and between three thousand and thirty-five hundred bales of cotton. A fire-wall and the fire department together saved the other half of the building and as many more bales of cotton. The building belonged to Lehman, Durr & Co., of this city, and the cotton to numerous owners.

The total loss is fully $150,000. Insurance is as follows: In the Capital City Company, of Montgomery, $10,000; London and Lancashire, $12,500; Royal, $15,000; North British, $10,000; Capital City, Montgomery, reinsured, $22,500; Hartford Fire, $20,000; Planters and Merchants, of Mobile, $20,000; Central City, of Selma, $10,000; Commercial, of Montgomery, $5,000; Imperial, $25,000; Northern, $5,000—total insurance $180,000.

LABOR TROUBLES.

THE NEW YORK STRIKE ENDED.

Action of the Street-Car Strikers Yesterday—How an Understanding was Brought About.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, March 5.—The grand "tie-up" of all the surface lines of the city, ordered by the Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association, took place this morning.

At 4:02 o'clock the first car for the day on the Sixth-Avenue road should have left the depot at Forty-third street. The car did not do so, and as the nightmen arrived with their cars they ran them into the stables. The men stood around, quietly laughed and chatted in the best of humor, and did not attempt to resort to any violence.

The last car left the Broadway railroad depot at 3:50 o'clock. The next one to arrive entered the depot and did not come out again. The men were very quiet. They did not intend to tie up until 4:50 A. M., but as the agents from the Empire Protective Association arrived and ordered the men to leave they did so on the instant. They assembled in orderly groups and prepared to march to their hall on west Fifty-second street, where they will remain during the day.

When Car No. 204 of the Third-Avenue Line reached the depot at Sixty-fifth street, at 4:20 o'clock, the driver turned from the main track into the stables and unhitched his horses. Every car that arrived subsequently did the same. There was not the slightest excitement or noise. At 4:45 o'clock there were only fifteen men about the depot. They all belonged to the night force, for the day-men simplified matters by not reporting for duty.

President Lamb, of the company, was immediately notified, but he decided not to do anything until he called the directors together during the day. A few policemen were sent over from the Fifty-ninth-Street station, but their services were not needed, for everything was quiet.

It was said at police headquarters that the presidents of the car companies were holding a meeting this morning, and that it was the general opinion that they would advise Richardson and the directors of the Dry-Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to accede to the demands of the men.

Chairman O'Donnell, of the strikers' committee, was in Brooklyn.

The local committee here, it was said, would not order the "tie-up" to be loosened until they hear from O'Donnell, and that the demands of the men on the Richardson and Brooklyn roads have also been granted. At 4:30 A. M. the cars in Brooklyn were all running on schedule time except the Atlantic-Avenue Line, which went out on Wednesday. There was no trouble at any place in the city, the strikers having dispersed. At 5:50 every line in the city had "tied up."

At half-past 10 no disturbance had been reported to the police. Not a car was running, and the city appeared as if dead. Nothing like it has been witnessed since the worst days of the epizootic, a dozen years ago. In Brooklyn seven roads, operated by the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company, are tied up, but no violence is reported. The New York police is thoroughly organized and confident of its ability to repress promptly any disposition to riot and disorder. Every man able to put on a uniform and carry a club was ordered on duty during the night, and fifteen hundred men can today be concentrated at a moment's notice at any point where any danger may threaten. The headquarters looks like an enormous bivouac of uniformed men, held in readiness to answer calls from any quarter. Squads of fifteen or twenty policemen were dispatched early to guard all railroad depots and stables. Mounted men patrol Grand street and the route of the Dry-Dock road from end to end to keep the route clear in the event of an attempt being made to run cars over the road, as on yesterday, to save the company's charter. Superintendent Murray is determined to suppress a repetition of yesterday's scenes. No trouble, however, is apprehended.

The strikers preserved an attitude of quiet determination, awaiting the result of the conference now being held between the Executive Committee of the Empire Association and Railroad-Commissioner O'Donnell, who arrived from Albany this morning in answer to a dispatch demanding his presence. It will be followed by a meeting between the Commissioner and the representatives of the railroads, which will decide the line of future action.

A car on the Fourth-Avenue surface-road was the first to reach the City Hall after travel was resumed. It reached the stand at 2:20 o'clock, and was covered with new brooms. Patrick J. Walsh, who ordered the Broadway cars to "tie up" yesterday, was arraigned in court to-day and fined $10, which he paid. A number of strikers who had been arrested yesterday for acting in the street in a disorderly manner, were up in court to-day. Some of them were fined and some discharged for lack of evidence.

Railroad-Commissioner O'Donnell, after his consultation with the Executive Committee of the Empire Association, took a cab and went over to Brooklyn, where he met President Richardson at the office of the Atlantic-Avenue Line, together with the directors. A proposition was submitted to the Commissioner containing the following resolution and directed to Joseph O'Donnell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mutual Protective Association:

Resolved, That the Atlantic-Avenue road, of Brooklyn, will agree to pay the men at the rate of $2 per day for twelve hours as a day's work for conductors and drivers, including half an hour allowed for dinner, and after our cars are running to submit all questions of difference between employers and employees to Commissioner O'Donnell. It is agreed that the Dry-Dock, East-Broadway, and Avenue-B Lines, of New York, be included in the same agreement as the Atlantic roads in Brooklyn.

[Signed] W. J. RICHARDSON,
President.

On receiving this document Commissioner O'Donnell at once returned to New York and went to the Central Labor-Union Hall, on east Eighth street, where the Executive Committee was in session. He submitted the proposition to them, and it was accepted promptly. Delegates from the different roads were started at once to notify the men to be ready to start the cars at 2 P. M. Down-stairs in the large hall the strikers were in session. The terms of the agreement were announced amid a breathless hush in the room. When finished there was a deep breath of relief. A man threw his hat up, and a yell broke out which shook the building. The meeting broke up, and the men started for work. Joseph O'Donnell, of the strikers' committee, said to a reporter: "All surface roads will start at 2 P. M. The proposition from Richardson was accepted. Commissioner O'Donnell will be arbitrator, and we approve the choice. It is a great victory for us." Union Assembly, No. 2878, of the First Local-District Assembly, No. 75, is the name of the branch of Knights of Labor which includes all organizations or local assemblies of railroad-men in New York and Brooklyn. It is an off-shoot of Franklin Assembly, No. 2228, of District Assembly, No. 64, of the Knights of Labor.

At 2 P. M. crowds of people were gathered at the East-Side stables of the cross-town lines at Grand and Corlear streets. Messengers came running through the street and delivered envelopes to the officers of the company. These contained official notification that the strike was ended and the men were to resume work. The order was signed by the Executive Committee's chairman. The stable-doors were unbarred and thrown open. The crowd understood the meaning of these movements and cheered lustily. A car rolled out of the depot and was soon adorned with new brooms and flags, and was filled with friends of the strikers. Nobody thought of paying fare and nobody thought of collecting it. All the way from the stable-door down to the post-office there was one continuous yell of delight. The strikers of Avenue-B and Avenue-D cars marched to the Fourteenth-Street stables at 1:30 P. M. Inspector Byrnes, with 100 policemen, was there, too. At 2:30 the doors were opened and the stablemen and "hitchers" marched in, took off their coats, and went to work. Some non-union men who had been feeding horses retired. It was 2:47 when an Avenue-D car drove out into the shouting crowd and rambled along on the first trip from Fourteenth-Street stables. A car of the Avenue-B Lines followed, and the normal order of things was soon restored. At 2:45 o'clock the first trip on Third avenue was begun and was attended all along the route by shouts and cheers. The first car of the Sixth-Avenue Line over that road, as on all other lines as they one by one resumed, was attended by shouting people, who seemed very glad, both that the strike was over and that the men had won $2 a day for twelve hours' work.

After the strike had ended in Brooklyn many of the drivers and conductors presented themselves at the office of Deacon Richardson, in that city, but that gentleman thought it not worth while to start until to-morrow. The obstructions placed upon the tracks were removed, however, during the afternoon, and about 5 o'clock the Fifth- and Seventh-Avenue cars began running. They were followed before 6 o'clock by cars of all the other lines, and to-night the street-car travel of Brooklyn is fully restored.

The Labor Difficulties in Texas.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

GALVESTON, March 5.—A meeting of the local trade assemblies adjourned after midnight last night. It was determined that the Mallory boycott should be immediately enforced against the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific roads. An order will at once be issued that every Knight of Labor working on either of these lines must refuse to handle freight consigned to or from the Mallory Company. This will bring matters to a crisis, as the roads will be compelled to discharge the men who refuse to handle the boycotted freight, and thus a general strike will probably follow.

GALVESTON, March 5.—The anticipated labor difficulties here had undergone no active development up to noon. Representatives of the Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, Texas Pacific, Texas Central and Gulf, and Colorado and Santa Fe railroads were waited upon by a committee and notified not to haul, handle, or move freight consigned to or from the Mallory Company or freight for any of the wholesale houses of Galveston, as the latter had refused to observe the boycott against the Mallory Line. This notice takes effect after to-day. For this reason it is the general belief that a large number of workmen will strike to-morrow morning. Cotton-presses, railroads, and the business community generally are greatly disgusted with the attitude of and course pursued by the Knights of Labor, and there is much talk of a boycott against them similar to that started by the East-Street reaperworks, at Springfield, Ohio. Large business-houses here express a willingness to close up their places rather than submit to the dictates of the Knights. The situation in North Texas, along the line of the Texas Pacific, is not materially changed. Late dispatches say that Judge Pardee's order to the receivers to call on the United States marshal in case of any obstruction has had a marked effect in clearing the yards of idle strikers. The local assembly of Knights at Palestine, Tex., has issued a circular calling on everybody friendly to the order to boycott all Texas Pacific companies.

DALLAS, TEXAS, March 5.—United-States-Circuit-Judge Pardee last evening sent full telegraphic instructions from New Orleans to the receivers of the Texas Pacific road, ordering them in case of the obstruction of the line by strikers to immediately apply to the United States Court for an order to the marshal of the district to at once restore possession and control of the company's property. All negotiations at Marshall have fallen through, and the strike has assumed a more serious phase than at any time since its commencement.

Boycotting Railroads.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

DE SOTO, MO., March 5.—A general order by the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor of the Gould Southwestern system has been issued boycotting all Texas and Pacific and New Orleans and Pacific cars on account of the troubles at Fort Worth, and the order was put into effect here. No violence or intimidation is used, but as the cars come in the trainmen are requested not to handle them further, and the request is immediately complied with, and they are side-tracked.

Forfeited His Bail.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, March 5.—William S. Roberts, late president of the Bank of Augusta, Ga., was called to-day to plead to the indictment found against him in the Court of General Sessions. His counsel interposed a plea of not guilty some time ago, reserving the right to withdraw the plea and enter a demurrer to the indictment. When the defendant's name was called there was no response and the Court ordered his bail-bond of $10,000 to be forfeited. His bondsman was John R. Maxwell vice-president of the Long-Island Railroad Company.

A Disappointed Would-be Knight.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, March 5.—Charles Russell, Attorney-General, went yesterday to Buckingham Palace to be knighted. After waiting an hour he received word from the Queen that she was fatigued by the duties of a "drawing-room," which she had been holding, and must postpone the ceremony of knighting him. Russell withdrew from the palace in indignation. He says he will refuse the knighthood. It is believed that the Queen is irritated at his pronounced home-rule views.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A MAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

Terrible Crime Near Marion—Three Children Drowned in a Well—A Church Trial—Briefs.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 5.—A brutal and deliberate murder occurred yesterday afternoon near Marion. Herbert Bird and his two sons—heretofore considered good and peaceable citizens—own a tract of land through which D. C. Bright, a prominent citizen and a neighbor of the Birds, had what he considered the right of way. The Birds had warned him not to come on the land. Yesterday he was passing over it. A dispute arose, when the three Birds fell upon him with clubs and beat him to death. The men have been arrested and are now in jail.

The electric light at Durham began the work of illumination last evening. There was a large assemblage of people present to witness the spectacle, and there was much cheering when the lamps began to glow.

A very sad accident occurred yesterday in Jones county. A negro woman named Hannah Pollock left home, leaving her three small children, the oldest being only eight years. When she returned she found no one at the house—the children had mysteriously disappeared. Search was made by the frenzied mother, and she soon found all the children in a well near the house. All were dead. They had fallen in over the low curbing.

Amos Maynor, a very worthy citizen of Wake, had been engaged on a farm all day, ate a hearty supper, and walked over to his son's house. His son happened to go out at the front gate and found his father there dead. He was a very worthy and influential member of the Baptist Church.

A called meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery was held last night, and was attended by a very large number of delegates. The meeting was called to consider the question of a new trial for Rev. D. P. Robinson, late pastor of Sharon church, Mecklenburg county, who was tried on the charge of maltreating his wife, found guilty, and suspended from the Presbytery. He appealed the case to the Synod, which body found errors in the Presbytery trial. Rev. G. L. Cook appeared as counsel for Robinson and Rev. N. M. Woods spoke for the Presbytery. After a long debate it was decided that taking of testimony, preparatory to a new trial, should begin before a committee at Sharon church the last Tuesday in this month; this testimony to be presented to the Presbytery at its next regular meeting.

An epidemic of measles of the kind known as "Rothen," or German measles, is prevailing in a number of towns. The disease has reached a point within thirty miles of Charlotte.

In the Supreme Court to-morrow what is known as the Durham Graded-School case comes up on an appeal.

Hon. A. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, has gone to Shelby to try the water of the springs near there, which proved of great benefit to him. The Secretary is a victim of gout and is unable to walk. He moves about in a wheeled chair. To a man of so active and brilliant a mind his affliction proves very irksome. He is now devoting himself in addition to his other duties to researches into papers relative to the early history of the State, which are to be published. It is a labor of love for Colonel Saunders.

At a meeting this week the Board of Commissioners of Carteret county named a township Merrimon, in honor of one of the most distinguished justices of the Supreme Court, Hon. Augustus S. Merrimon. To-day Governor Scales appointed five justices of the peace for the newly-created township.

The Board of Agriculture is rapidly pushing its inspection and analysis of fertilizers in all parts of the State. The analyses will be published as rapidly as possible. Criticism of the Department of Agriculture has not ceased, but it is more kindly in its nature.

The Prohibitionists are proving ardent campaigners, and say they will carry every town in which the vote has been ordered on the liquor question. Some Republicans say they intend to aid in the canvass of the State in favor of prohibition.

Judge Clark—so terrible to evil-doers—goes to Durham Monday, after having purged Alamance and Guilford of much wickedness. He had previously performed like service for Wake. There are twenty-four jail cases at Durham and ninety-two cases on the criminal docket.

The Catholics are extending their influence in this State. A large number of priests have been assigned, and the present number will be quadrupled in four weeks.

The McCormick Reaper-Works.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, March 5.—The force of police on duty at the McCormick reaper-works were greatly reduced this morning, about half the uniformed officers having been sent to their beats. The force in citizen's clothes has been nearly doubled, and the street-corners for blocks around will be closely watched. Altogether there are now about 150 officers on duty, of whom 100 are in citizen's clothes. At 8 o'clock this morning nearly 700 men had passed through the "big gate," and it is estimated over 200 crossed the ice and entered the factory from the rear. It is safe to say that by noon fully 1,000 men were at work. The committee which is always in session in a room on Blue-Island avenue claim that as soon as the General Assembly acts on the affair it will be impossible to shift a single car, as the switchmen and engineers will refuse to haul a car for McCormick if ordered not to do so by the Knights.

The Situation at Springfield, Ohio.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 5.—A committee representing the different Knights-of-Labor organizations in the city held a meeting this forenoon for the purpose of organizing an executive board. To this board will be referred all questions bearing on the situation. The men understand, from an interview with Whitely published yesterday, that arbitration is out of the question, and, while nothing is said, it is very probable that a boycott will be ordered. Trains are watched for incoming workmen, but few have arrived. There is perfect order and no indications of violence. The counsel of the men is against it. No more men are out, and all the shops in the city, except Whitely's, are in sympathy with the workmen.

Exciting Episode in the Paris Bourse.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, March 5.—Perronier, the soldier who by firing his revolver in the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th of February forced the State to take notice of him and his grievance, has already had an imitator. While business was at its height this afternoon in the Paris Bourse a strange man in the gallery drew attention by making apparently aimless demonstrations. Subsequently he took a bottle, containing an explosive liquid, from a pocket and cast it down among the brokers, upon the floor of the exchange, crying out as he did so, "*Vive Anarchie!*" The bottle struck no one, remained intact, and made no episode. A few spectators, who were interrupted in their observations by the man's conduct, swore at him, and asked why the police did not remove him. The man then drew out a revolver and shot three times down towards the main floor. He soon had the gallery to himself and continued to brandish his revolver and yell, "*Vive Anarchie!*" Tremendous excitement reigned for awhile in the Exchange, and all business was suspended. The disturber was soon seized and hurried from the place, but none too soon, as the crowd when they recovered from their fright became furious and sought the offender with cries of "Lynch!" The prisoner is a man belonging evidently to the working class.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

A Prize-Fight Settles an Old Feud—One of the Combatants Killed.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

FAYETTEVILLE, W. VA., March 5. One of the most brutal prize-fights that ever took place in this State was fought two days ago in a barn near town, and became known only through the death of one of the contestants yesterday. Frank McGonigle and James Sheady fought forty-three bloody rounds for a purse of fifty dollars. The real animus of the fight, however, was an old and bitter grudge growing out of a quarrel about a girl who toyed with both their hearts. McGonigle was a young miner and Sheady a blacksmith. Each man stripped at about 160 pounds. In the first round Sheady's nose was broken, and at the end of the fourth round his face was beaten into a pulp. McGonigle's right ear was torn almost completely off by Sheady's teeth. His jaw was broken, and altogether he presented quite as terrible a sight as his opponent. Neither man would give in, although at the thirty-fifth round the seconds urged them to stop. They fought like tigers, and McGonigle's torn and broken right hand felled his opponent to the floor time after time. The forty-third and last round fought found Sheady in his corner, lying face downward and insensible, while McGonigle, who had kicked him there, hurriedly gathered his clothes together and staggered out. The seconds carried Sheady to his home and left him, where he died yesterday. Neither of them has been seen since, and the whereabouts of McGonigle are also unknown.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, March 6—1 *A. M.*—*For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, slightly warmer in the southern portion, stationary temperature in the northern portion, variable winds, generally northerly in the northern portion.*

For the South Atlantic States, fair, slightly warmer weather, variable winds.

For Richmond and vicinity, fair, slightly warmer weather.

The weather in Richmond yesterday was clear, partly cloudy, and pleasant.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

6 A. M.	33
9 A. M.	37
Noon	54
3 P. M.	56
6 P. M.	52
Midnight	43

Mean temperature. 45 5-6

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[mh 5]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, MARCH 6, 1886.

Sun rises	6:36	HIGH TIDE:	
Sun sets	6:07	Morning	5:10
Moon sets	6:51	Evening	5:24

PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 5, 1886.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Jennie McNaughton, Drake, Baltimore, coal, Brighthope Railway Company.

SAILED.

Steamship Wyanoke, Hulphers, New York, merchandise and passengers, George W. Allen & Co., agents.

Steamer Pioneer, Platt, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers, J. W. McCarrick, agent.

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

Schooner Isaac H. Tillyer, Smith, Portland, coal, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; vessel, Curtis & Parker.

Schooner William Cobb, Chase, Boston, coal, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, MAR. 5TH.

[By telegraph.]

ARRIVED.

Steamship Seneca, Walker, New York, and sailed for West Point.

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

Steamship Densland (British), Hunter, New Orleans.

Schooners James B. Ogden, Knowles, Providence; Martie A. Holmes, Burroughs, Boston.

SAILED.

Schooners H. P. Haven, Curtis, New York; James Ford, Garfield, Boston.

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