NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A BREEZE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OVER A VETO.

What a Kentucky Congressman Discovered—The Dutch-Gap Lighthouse—Personal Notes.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, created a good deal of excitement in the House this morning, and but for wiser counsel that afterward prevailed would have given the Republicans of the Boutelle-Hepburn style a golden opportunity to wave the ensanguined garment in the President's face. It appears that Mr. Taulbee, having heard the President's veto-message read in the pension case of Carter W. Tiller, a citizen of Louisville, went from the Capitol to the War Department and buried himself among the musty records of the Adjutant-General's office for four days. When he emerged he was in possession of facts, figures, and dates that teetotally upset the foundation upon which the President had rested his veto. He had discovered items which the Adjutant-General, in preparing his statement for the guidance of Executive action, never so much as dreamed. Taulbee is young and ambitious. He wished to make a record for Taulbee without damaging the President. Armed with his new-found evidence he appeared upon the floor this morning and nervously awaited the concluding of the reading of the Journal. Then he took the floor, called up the Tiller pension case as a matter of privilege, and excusing the ignorance of the President, proceeded to show in an hour's speech "what a great boy am I." Republicans assailed him with questions intended to show that Cleveland was not so much of an ignoramus in the particular premises as he was imbued with enmity toward the soldier. Taulbee, however, maintained his ground and downed every enemy of the Administration that showed himself. So good a case did he make out that Mr. Willis, who introduced the vetoed bill, asked that action on the measure be postponed. This brought at least half of the Republicans to their feet in protest, and the House was in an uproar. So great was the confusion that Speaker Carlisle, who had surrendered his gavel to a substitute while he took a turn on the floor, was obliged to relieve the novice and return to the task of pounding the House into order. The request to postpone was finally put in the form of a motion, upon which Mr. Henderson, the man with the single idea, and that that the war is still raging, made a desperate charge to the front, and with his following captured a roll-call. The motion to postpone was carried, and the House went into committee on the deficiency appropriation bill.

The lighthouse-keeper at Dutch Gap canal, Va., is in danger of waking up some fine morning and finding himself floundering about in James river unless Congress comes to his rescue. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, received by the Senate to-day, announces that the plateau in front of his dwelling has fallen away, and asks an appropriation to purchase an acre of ground and move it back. The amount asked is only $150.

Hon. J. R. Tucker was expected back from New York this evening. His committee held a meeting this morning, but, in the absence of the chairman, failed to accomplish any results.

The proceedings of the House to-day after the opening episode were decidedly orderly, a condition attributable no doubt to the fact that a majority of the orators had been called away to spread the American eagle over Independence-day gatherings.

It has been the custom from time immemorial for each branch of Congress to tack its employees on to the Deficiency appropriation bill for an extra month's salary at each session of Congress. Mr. Reagan this year has announced his intention of calling for an aye and no vote on the proposition this time, and the impecunious gentlemen on the pay-rolls are writhing on the ragged edge of despair, as few members desire to go on record in favor of such a proposition.

Congressmen Compton, O'Ferrall, and Cabell were the only Virginians who showed up in their seats to-day.

Mr. W. W. Scott, the very efficient clerk of the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which Hon. John S. Barbour is chairman, finds himself overburdened with work, but he buckles to it like a major. On Mr. Barbour's departure for Europe he delegated to Mr. Scott all his official business, which accounts for the heavy load being carried by Mr. Scott at this time.

The Senate Committee on Military has made an adverse report on the bill for the relief of Levi Jones, of North Carolina. Mr. Jones claims to have organized a company of soldiers in North Carolina for the Union army, and demands pay as a first lieutenant from October 1, 1863, to May 1, 1864. Unfortunately for Jones, however, the records of the War-Office, it is alleged, give the credit of raising the company in question to one Captain Kirk. Jones declares under oath that the colonel of the regiment demanded pay of his prospective subordinates before he would allow them to muster in, which he refused to accede to.

Mrs. F. R. Scott and son, F. W. Scott, of Richmond, who have been guests at the Arlington for several days, returned to their home to-day.

Among the knowing ones July 19th is the favorite date for wagers on final adjournment of Congress.

A. S. Rixey, of Culpeper; J. L. Chambers, of Charlotte, N. C.; J. P. Caldwell, of Statesville; John W. Fairfax, of Virginia; Ro. W. Hughes, of Norfolk, and J. W. Foster, of Virginia, are at the National. M. Glennan, of Norfolk; E. E. Bouldin, of Danville, and W. H. Yarborough, of North Carolina, are at the Metropolitan.

XLIX. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1886.

Senate.

The Senate took up the bill to secure to the Cherokee freedmen and others their proportion of certain proceeds of lands. Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a substitute for this bill. It appropriates $75,000 for the purpose, and directs how the amount shall be distributed. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the amendments to the river and harbor bill. The first amendment that was questioned was the item appropriating $150,000 for the purchase of Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor of Refuge. Mr. Ingalls made a point of order that the paragraph was new legislation. This was not a bill to buy canals. It was general legislation not connected with the bill.

The Chair overruled the point of order, holding that as the amendment was reported by the standing committee (Commerce) and in pursuance of an estimate of the head of the War Department it was in order.

Mr. Edmunds made a new point that this was a commercial transaction and had nothing to do with the grand scope of the bill, which was for improving rivers and harbors. It was therefore irrelevant.

The Chair submitted the question of relevancy to the Senate, and the amendment was decided to be relevant and in order—yeas, 31; nays, 9. The amendment was discussed until 5:40 o'clock. Without being disposed of the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, called up the report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions upon the veto message of the President on the bill granting a pension to Carter W. Tiller. He disavowed any purpose of criticising the President in the exercise of his constitutional right or of raising any war on his methods or style in the veto of pension bills. He then proceeded to state the facts in the case to show the President was acting under a misapprehension when he based his veto on the ground that the claimant was not dependent upon his son, on whose account the pension is claimed for support. He also quoted four affidavits to show that while it was true that the son was borne on the rolls as a deserter he was at the time that charge was made against him confined as a prisoner in Andersonville prison. He admitted that the President had acted honestly upon the facts before him, but that since the veto additional facts had come to light showing young Tiller's hospital record at Andersonville.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, inquired whether these additional records had not been accessible to the President.

Mr. Taulbee replied that the records were accessible to anybody who would take the trouble to go to the War Department and search over the musty prison records of the Confederacy, but the President had acted on the written statement of the Adjutant-General that there was no such record found in his office. Subsequent to the veto the record was found, but the veto could not be withdrawn.

Mr. Beach, of New York, suggested that it would not be proper for the House to override the veto on the strength of the facts which the President did not have before him at the time he withheld his approval from the bill. The proper thing to do was to introduce a new bill.

Mr. Matson moved that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until Friday next, and for a few moments there was much confusion in the hall, Messrs. Matson and Willis vainly endeavoring to state the reasons why they desired postponement and the Republicans demanding immediate action.

The motion to postpone was agreed to—yeas, 117; nays, 113.

The morning hour having been dispensed with the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hammond in the chair) on the general deficiency appropriation bill.

The end of the bill having been reached, the committee, in accordance with previous arrangement, reverted to the paragraphs relative to the State Department.

Mr. Cannon offered an amendment appropriating $37,608 to meet deficiencies in the salaries of ministers and charge d'affaires. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Belmont the appropriation to supply deficiencies in the contingent expenses of consulates for the year 1886 was increased from $22,000 to $40,000.

On motion of Mr. Belmont amendments were adopted appropriating various small sums to meet special deficiencies in the consular service.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The first vote was taken on the amendment for the payment of the Old Colony and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation of marines in 1885. It was agreed to—yeas, 117; noes, 93.

Pending further action the House, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned.

Washington Notes.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Hugh Thompson, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and H. J. Winn, to be postmaster at Birmingham, Ala.

The President to-day nominated Fitz John Porter, late colonel of the Fifteenth infantry, to be a colonel in the army of the United States.

The following is the copy of the President's message nominating Fitz John Porter:

"In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 1, 1886, I nominate the person herein named for appointment in the army of the United States—Fitz John Porter, late colonel of the Fifteenth infantry—to be colonel in the army of the United States, to rank as such from May 14, 1861, that being the grade in the rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the army."

Trouble with Colored Laborers.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LITTLE ROCK, July 6.—Thursday last colored laborers on the Tate plantation, nine miles below here, on the Arkansas river, struck for an advance on the wages generally paid in the neighborhood. They then by intimidation prevented others from taking their places. Sheriff Worther was called on by the planters for protection, and went down early this morning. About two hundred and fifty colored men assembled from the neighborhood and began making threats that nobody should go to work or be arrested. The sheriff attempted to arrest Gill, a ringleader, who resisted, and was shot by a deputy in both arms.

During the afternoon a *posse* went down from Little Rock heavily armed, when the sheriff succeeded in dispersing the mob and averted what threatened to prove a general uprising. Gill, who was brought to jail, says he is a Knight of Labor, and it is understood that all the strikers are Knights, there being three Assemblies in that portion of the country.

Monmouth-Park Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., July 6.—First race—seven eighths of a mile—Grenadier won by three lengths; Lansdowne second, Portland third. Time, 1:29.

Second race—for two-year-olds, three quarters of a mile—Macaroan filly won; Ittillala second, Rosalind third. Time, 1:15¼.

Third race—one mile—Rock-and-Rye won; Attorney second, Millie third. Time, 1:43¾.

Fourth race—all ages, one mile and a half—Tom Martin won; East Lynne second, Ten Booker third. Time, 2:40¾.

Fifth race—for three-year-olds and upward, one and one eighth miles—Adonis won; Joe Mitchell second, Phil. Lewis third. Time, 1:58¾.

Sixth race—for all ages, one mile and a quarter over five hurdles—Sandoval won; Bahama second, Worth third. Time, 2:33.

Poisonous Pic-Nic Ice-Cream.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—A special from Coulterville, Ill., to the *Post-Dispatch* states that seventy persons were poisoned there yesterday by eating pic-nic ice-cream. Four have already died and more are in a precarious condition.

MORE VETOES.

THE PRESIDENT DISAPPROVES ANOTHER BATCH OF PENSIONS.

Some of His Reasons—Bushwhackers and Colchicum Drinkers—Some Very Shadowy Claims.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The President to-day transmitted to the House messages announcing his disapproval of twenty private pension bills and the bill providing for the erection of a public building at Duluth, Minn.

The Duluth public-building bill is vetoed, the President says, because he is entirely satisfied that the building provided for is not immediately necessary, and he adds that not a little legislation has lately been perfected, and very likely more will be necessary to increase the miscalculated appropriations for and correct blunders in the construction of many of the public buildings now in process of erection.

The bills granting pensions to Arctus F. Loomis and William H. Nevil are disapproved because of the President's belief that they are already in receipt of sufficient pensions.

The bills to restore the names of H. L. Kyler and Abner Morehead to the pension-roll are disapproved as cases without merit. Nine bills, granting pensions to Sally A. Brady, Mrs. Margaret A. Jacoby, Rosana V. Rowley, Fannie E. Evans, James T. Irwin, Maria Cunningham, Mary Karstellar, William Dermody, and Robert H. Stapleton, are vetoed on the general ground that the injuries for which the pensions are proposed were not incurred in military service, nor the result thereof.

James Carroll's bill is vetoed on the ground that at the time the claimant received his wound he was engaged in plundering the neighborhood of Watauga, N. C., and was hunted down by the home guards; Joseph Romiser's bill on the ground that he was not in the military service of the Government; Catherine McCarthy's bill on the ground that her husband died from gross heedlessness in taking an overdose of colchium, and Elizabeth McKay's bill on the ground that she has made no application to the Pension Office.

In announcing his disapproval of the bill granting a pension to Edward M. Harrington, who was injured in the line of duty by reason of an attack by a fellow-soldier in 1864, the President expresses the opinion that the Government ought not to be called upon to insure against the quarrelsome propensities of its individual soldiers or to compensate one who is worsted in a fight or even in an unprovoked assault.

Lewis W. Scanland filed his declaration for pension in 1884, alleging that he contracted chronic diarrhœa in the Black Hawk War. The records show that he served from April 18, 1832, to May 28, 1832. In vetoing the bill for his relief the President says: "I am inclined to think it would have been a fortunate thing if in this case it could have been demonstrated that a man could thrive so well with chronic diarrhœa for fifty-two years, as its existence in the case of this good old gentleman would prove. We should, then, perhaps have less of it in claims for pensions. The fact is, in this case there is no disability which can be traced to forty-days' military service of fifty-four years ago, and I think little, if any more, infirmity than is usually found in men of the age of claimant."

In vetoing the bill granting a pension to Francis Deming, who claims he contracted blindness, the result of rheumatism incurred in the service, the President says that there seems to be no testimony showing the soldier's condition from the time of his discharge to 1880—a period of fifteen years. The President continues: "After nineteen years had elapsed since his discharge from the army a pension is claimed for him upon the very shadowy allegation of the incurrence of rheumatism while in service, coupled with the startling proposition that this rheumatism resulted, just previous to his application, in blindness. Upon medical examination it appeared that his blindness was caused by amaurosis, which is generally accepted as an affection of the optic nerve. I am satisfied that a fair examination of the facts in this case justifies the statement that the bill under consideration can rest only upon the grounds that aid should be furnished to this ex-soldier because he served in the army and because he a long time thereafter became blind, disabled, and dependent. None of us are entitled to credit for extreme tenderness and consideration towards those who fought their country's battles. These are sentiments common to all good citizens. They lead to the most benevolent care on the part of the Government and deeds of charity and mercy in private life. The blatant and noisy self-assertion of those who from motives that may be well suspected declare themselves above all other friends of the soldier cannot discredit nor belittle the calm, steady, and affectionate regard of a grateful nation. Legislation has been at the present session of Congress perfected considerably increasing the rate of pension in certain cases. Appropriations have also been made of large sums for the support of national homes, where sick, disabled, or needy soldiers are cared for; and within a few days a liberal sum has been appropriated for the enlargement and increased accommodation and convenience of these institutions. All this is no more than should be done; but with all this, and with hundreds of special acts which have been passed granting pensions in cases where, for my part, I am willing to confess that sympathy rather than judgment has often led to discovery of relation between injury or death and military service. I am constrained by a sense of public duty to interpose against establishing a principle and setting a precedent which must result in unregulated, partial, and unjust gifts of public money under the pretext of indemnifying those who suffered in their means of support as an incident of military service."

The President and Pension Acts.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The President has been engaged the past two days in personally examining 141 special pension acts delivered to him June 24th, which, by reason of the time required by the Pension Bureau to examine the records concerning them, were only ready on Saturday for his consideration. He has carefully studied all the facts presented in the reports made by the congressional committee in each case and the special reports prepared for his information by the Pension Bureau, which are very voluminous and complete. The result of his investigation is twenty bills vetoed and one hundred and twenty approved and signed, one having been recalled.

Two Young Girls Shot.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6.—At about 6:30 o'clock last evening, while Agnes Lynn and Kate Kiernan, both aged seventeen, were sitting in a vacant lot in the northern part of the city they were approached by an acquaintance named Joseph E. Nolan, aged eighteen, who deliberately pointed a single-barrelled shotgun at them. They, becoming alarmed, sprang to their feet, crying "Don't shoot." Nolan pulled the trigger, discharging a heavy load of bird-shot into the faces of the girls. They fell, bathed in blood, and Nolan, dropping his gun, ran away. The girls were conveyed to their homes. Agnes Lynn was found to be very seriously injured, and will probably lose both eyes. The Kiernan girl, though suffering great pain, was not dangerously hurt. Nolan was found hiding in the old horse burying-ground. When locked up he protested his innocence, claiming that the shooting was accidental, but there is a belief that jealousy of one of the girls caused him to commit the deed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DENVER.

The Academy of Music in Ashes in an Hour's Time.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

DENVER, July 6.—At 1:15 this morning fire was discovered in the Academy of Music, and before the fire department could get to work flames were leaping through the building in half a dozen places, and in a few minutes the building was a mass of flames. The heat was so great that the firemen were driven away from the front of the building. The flames spread so rapidly and the heat became so intense that in less than fifteen minutes after the discovery of the fire the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company were melted, and all service was destroyed. The operators managed to save a whetstone and other valuable instruments, though several relays were destroyed. The fire was the quickest ever witnessed in Denver. A hundred engines could not have saved the building, which was a mass of ruins within an hour after the alarm was given. The ground floor was occupied as business houses, in which several men were sleeping, all of whom were rescued, except Tim. Enright, an old roustabout, who worked in the saloon of John Kineary. Enright retired about 12 o'clock intoxicated, and was forgotten until too late and perished in the flames. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. The firemen devoted their attention to saving adjoining property. The *Rocky-Mountain News* building was damaged $25,000; insurance, $3,500. Other minor losses, $30,000. The loss on the Academy of Music was $125,000; insurance, $50,000.

Crime in South Carolina.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6.—Charles Anderson and John Robertson, neighboring farmers of Edgefield county, fought with double-barrelled shotguns Sunday. Robertson was killed and Anderson mortally wounded. The fight was about cattle.

The coroner's jury in the case of Steedley, at Hunter's, rendered a verdict of death at the hands of Miss Connelly.

Yesterday, in Abbeville county, Spencer Cothran killed Henry Allen, both colored. The quarrel was about Cothran's wife.

The Rowan-County (Ky.) Trouble.

[By telegram to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 6.—The *Courier-Journal's* special says: All is quiet at Morehead, in Rowan county, to-day. Business-houses are open. The parties who fired upon the sheriff and his deputies are still at large, making their headquarters at Logan's house. The wounded sheriffs will recover. They were removed to-day to their homes about five miles from this place. More trouble is expected when the Logan party are arrested, and perhaps before then. Nothing has been done relative to sending troops to Rowan county by Governor Knott as yet.

Drowned While Celebrating.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, July 6.—Henry McCauley, twenty-five years of age, Moses Levi, twenty-five years, and Michael Collins, twenty-three years, celebrated yesterday by taking a boat ride on the lake in Douglas Park. Their boat was capsized and the three young men were thrown into the water. McCauley was rescued by another boating party, but Levi and Collins were drowned before they could be reached. Their bodies were subsequently recovered, and were removed to the morgue.

Terrible Gale in Florida.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 6.—News has just reached the *Times-Union* of a terrible gale at Apalachicola on Wednesday the 30th ultimo, uprooting trees, unroofing houses, and causing a loss of $40,000. The telegraph-wires were blown down and six persons (four white and two colored) who were caught in the bay during the storm lost their lives.

Smith & Co.'s planing-mill, at the same place, was burned on Friday. Loss, $3,000.

Lost His Life Saving Others.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—About 7 o'clock this evening as a train on the Pennsylvania railroad was approaching Engleside two men were fighting on the track regardless of their danger. As the train neared them one of the bystanders, whose name is unknown, rushed in and succeeded in pulling the combatants from the track, but was himself struck by the engine and so badly injured that he died shortly after his admission to the hospital.

Fatal Train Wreck.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, July 6.—At 3 o'clock this morning a freight train on the New York City and Northern railroad, bound south, ran over a horse at Amawalk station, and the engine and four cars were thrown from the track. The engine rolled down an embankment and the engineer was caught beneath the locomotive. He died in great agony before he could be removed. The fireman saved himself by jumping from the engine before it left the track.

A Disastrous Blast.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 6.—A blast fired on the New Pottsville and Mahoney railroad at a heavy cut at Coal and Nicholas streets in this city this morning had disastrous results. The Black Diamond hotel and saloon, opposite, were riddled by flying stones, and Joseph Miller, of Cresson, who was standing at the bar of the hotel, had his thigh broken. Several others were less seriously injured.

Base-Ball Yesterday.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

St. Louis: St. Louis, 1; Philadelphias, 8.

Chicago: Chicagos, 6; Bostons, 9.

Detroit: Detroits, 9; New Yorks, 13.

Kansas City: Kansas Citys, 10; Washingtons, 4.

Savannah: Savannahs, 15; Chattanoogas, 13—deferred game. This victory puts Savannah at the head of the Southern League clubs.

A Conductor Murdered.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 6.—A desperado named King while drunk to-day boarded the Cincinnati Southern freight train near Pine Knot, Ky., and butchered in a horrible manner Edward Pelton, the conductor. King escaped.

GLADSTONE'S FIGHT.

THE RETURNS FROM THE BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Home-Rule Chances Seemingly on the Wane—Some Very Close Contests.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 6.—C. L. Lewis (Conservative) has been re-elected in Londonderry over Justin McCarthy (Parnellite) by a vote of 1,846 to 1,724. In the last election the same candidates contested the district, when Lewis won by a vote of 1,824, against that of 1,795 obtained by McCarthy. Right Hon. George J. Goschen, one of Gladstone's bitterest Unionist opponents, has been defeated in the East division of Edinburgh by Wallace (Gladstonean candidate) by a majority of 1,339 in a total poll of 5,937. In the last election Goschen was elected as a Liberal by a majority of 2,408 in a total vote of 6,266. Then Goschen received 6,337 votes; this time he polled but 2,249. J. Wilson (Unionist) has been defeated in the Central division of Edinburgh. T. Sutherland (Unionist) has been elected from Greenock by a diminished majority. H. C. Childers, Home Secretary, has been elected by a vote of 3,778 against 2,191 over Purvis for the South division of Edinburgh.

The *Pall-Mall Gazette*, commenting on the results of the election, says: "We are beaten. The total of the votes polled gives a clear majority against the Ministry. The only question remaining is whether the Marquis of Salisbury will not sweep the country."

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been reelected from Newcastle-upon-Tyne by a vote of 10,681—an increase of 552 in his vote; James Craig has been elected as a Gladstonean to succeed Joseph Cowen (who has retired from public life) for Newcastle-upon-Tyne by a vote of 10,172, which is 317 less than the vote given Cowen in the last election.

P. J. Foley (Parnellite) has been elected for West Division of Galway and J. D. Pyne (Parnellite) for West Division of Waterford; J. Stock (Parnellite) has been elected for North Division of Kerry; J. J. Jordan (Parnellite), for West Division of Clare; James Leah (Parnellite), for Southern Division of Kildare; E. O. Gray (Parnellite), for St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin. Gray received 5,008 votes, while his competitor (Sullivan) received only 2,068.

Among other candidates returned to-day are Captain James McCalmont (Conservative) for Antrim; John Dillon (Parnellite) for East Division of Mayo; E. W. Manim (Parnellite) for North Division of Kilkenney. They were all unopposed. D. Sheely (Parnellite) for South Division of Galway; Thomas Mayne (Parnellite) for Middle Division of Tipperary; Colonel Nolan (Parnellite) for North Division of Galway have also been elected.

The Tory candidate for Dudley, Worcestershire, Mr. Brooke Robinson, carried the district by a majority of 2,000. In the last campaign the Liberals carried the district by a majority of 1,168 in a total vote of 11,588. The case affords an instance of the greatest political change in so short a time in any election on record in England.

At 8 o'clock this evening the Tories had made a net gain of 13 seats and had elected 187 candidates. The Unionists at the same hour had elected 41, Gladstoneans 83, and Parnellites 34.

The Tories continue to gain. Their victories to-day include Chester, East Bradford, Clapham, Mile-End, East Islington, South Islington, Bow, and Bromley. The Gladstoneans have gained Wolverhampton. The net Conservative gain at midnight is twenty-one. Messrs. Barry and O'Shea (Parnellites) have been returned without opposition in Wexford and Donegal respectively. In Newry J. H. McCarthy (Parnellite) received 1,183 and his opponent, Saunders, 716; Ashmead Bartlette and Howard Vincent (Conservatives), and A. J. Mundella (Gladstonean), retain their seats for Sheffield and Illingworth, and Shaw Lefreve (Gladstonean) for Bradford; R. Chamberlain (Unionist), brother of J. Chamberlain, retains his seat for Islington by 1,200 majority.

The tide of the Unionists' success is unabated. The London divisions are going wholly Unionist. All four seats in Islington, hitherto a Radical stronghold, have returned Unionists. In the working-class districts of the Tower hamlets five Unionists and two Gladstoneans have been returned. Elections were held to-day in twenty-four county-seats. The results of most of these contests will be known to-morrow. The active stumping of the Unionists is sapping the strength of the Gladstonean vote in the farming districts.

The *Pall-Mall Gazette* says: "The outlook in the counties is becoming worse on the Gladstonean side. The Ministerial party can have little hope of holding its own yet. It must win many seats in order to escape a disastrous defeat."

Goschen's defeat is attributed to the local popularity of his opponent, Wallace. The latter has been professor in Edinburgh College, minister at Grey Friars, and editor of *The Scotsman*. He is now a barrister. Goschen will contest Leith if Gladstone elects to sit for Midlothian.

The latest totals of members elected are: Unionists, 251; Gladstoneans, 141; Conservatives, apart from Liberal Unionists, 210. The Liberals are alarmed lest the Conservatives obtain an independent working majority.

LONDON, July 7.—The Conservatives have gained Portsmouth and Monmouth, and the Gladstoneans have gained Wednesbury. The totals now are: Conservatives, 210; Unionists, 43; Gladstoneans, 99; Parnellites, 430.

GLADSTONE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

EDINBURGH, July 6.—Gladstone has telegraphed the Liberals of Edinburgh congratulating them upon having wrested the seat belonging to the Central division from J. Wilson, Unionist, and that belonging to the East division from Goschen. The Premier's telegram reads: "I rejoice that the capital of dear Old Scotland has shaken off the chains and once more spoken with a voice whose sound will ring throughout the land on behalf of justice and peace for Ireland."

RIOT IN LONDONDERRY.

DUBLIN, July 6.—A riot followed the first announcement of the result of the contest between Lewis and McCarthy at Londonderry to-day. The cause of the disturbance was the discovery after the election had been announced in favor of Lewis of a ballot-box, the contents of which had not been counted. A recount followed, which almost made the election a tie, giving it to Lewis by a majority of only three. The police interfered and attacked the Loyalists, who had assembled in front of the hotel where Lewis was staying, and were making demonstration in celebration of his victory. A large number of persons were injured. There was much excitement in the city over the affair.

Salisbury's Latest.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 6.—Lord Salisbury has contributed to the *Quarterly Review* an unsigned article which has been eagerly awaited as his final manifesto. The author does not, however, state the Irish policy of the Conservatives. He indicts Gladstone as "a persistent political apostate, discarding by wholesale the doctrines solemnly advocated and adopting totally new doctrines whenever the shifting winds of popular favor seem to call for them." He states he once heard Cornwall Lewis say if Gladstone should ever become Premier he would lead the Liberal party to perdition. Referring to Chamberlain, the author declares it is childish to think that the Conservatives and Radicals will continue to act together except in union against separation.

In conclusion, he says: "Whether Gladstone succeeds or fails in his present enterprise he will still leave a legacy of woe to the country. If his plans be carried civil war will be certain, as surely as an explosion follows the application of a torch to a magazine. Foreign war is also possible. If his plans be rejected we shall forthwith pass into the most critical stage of Irish and English history."

The Late Riot in Dublin.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

DUBLIN, July 6.—The riot at the Conservative workmen's club-house here last evening was provoked by the men in the club, and they committed nearly all the breaches of order. A Catholic procession passed the club-house, which was crowded with men at the time. They attacked the procession with bottles. This attack was answered with threats and some stones. The club people then literally showered bottles at the procession and also fired a number of shots into it from revolvers. The police surrounded the house, getting control of the premises, and finally arrested seventy of the inmates. It has not yet been ascertained how many of the processionists were hurt, but three of the injured Catholics were in a dying condition this morning, and twenty others were lying helpless in hospitals, all suffering from wounds inflicted by bottles or bullets. There is a general feeling of indignation against the Orangemen of the club on account of the attack.

Joseph Hyland, one of the injured men, was seen by an Associated-Press reporter in the hospital to-day and asked for a history of the riot as he saw it. Mr. Hyland said: "I was walking quietly along in the procession down Work street, when, suddenly and without the slightest provocation, a lot of bottles crashed down upon us from the club-windows. This attack with bottles was kept up continuously for a long time until the police formed a cordon around the club-house and got the upper hand of the inmates. The club-men did not stop at bottles. They shot revolvers at us also. The people in the street retorted as well as they could with such stones and other missiles as they could find, and in this way smashed the club-house windows. A bottle struck me in the ribs, and then a bullet pierced my thigh. I fell to the ground. This was just as the police stormed the building. I was afterwards carried to the hospital."

EXCITEMENT IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, July 6.—The Lord Mayor has issued a proclamation entreating the people to preserve order. Crowds are gathering on the streets to-night, and the excitement is intense. William and Robert Long, brothers, and Archibald Crookshanks, members of the Dublin Conservative Workingmen's Club, have been remanded on charges of firing upon and wounding Catholic processionists yesterday. The other prisoners were discharged.

Home-Rule Flag Torn Down.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 6.—A mob of Unionists to-day tore down a green Home-Rule flag which was hanging from the windows of a priest's house at Brigg, Lincolnshire. The flag was cut into hundreds of pieces, which were strewn about the street. The priest subsequently displayed fresh banners and hired a guard to protect them.

The Bavarian Ministry.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

MUNICH, July 6.—Prince Lurtpold, the Regent, has replied to the tender of the resignation made on his accession to office by the Ministry of Dr. Baron Van Lutz in the most flattering terms. He expresses the fullest confidence in them all, and says it is his particular desire that they all retain their offices.

The Cholera in Rome.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

ROME, July 6.—In the last twenty-four hours there have been 10 new cases of cholera and 10 deaths from the disease at Brindisi, and in the remainder of the province 206 new cases and 71 deaths.

Death of Colonel Corkhill.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Private dispatches received in this city to-night announce the death, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, of Colonel George B. Corkhill, an ex-district attorney of this district. Colonel Corkhill served in the Union army through the late war, and at its close was made District-Attorney for one of the judicial districts of Iowa. Subsequently President Hayes appointed him United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, in which position he became widely known as the successful prosecutor of the assassin Guiteau. He was one of the best-known and most-popular men in the District.

Drought and Heat in the Northwest.

[By telegram to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, July 6.—Telegraphic reports from all parts of the Northwest and Northeast complain of excessive heat and drought during the past few days. In several instances the record of the thermometer has been unprecedented.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, July 7—1 *A. M.*—*For Virginia, fair weather, followed by local rains, stationary temperature, winds generally southerly.*

For North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, local rains, stationary temperature, variable winds.

The Weather in Richmond Yesterday was hot, with a thunder-cloud and heavy shower in the afternoon, after which it was much cooler.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

6 A. M.	71
9 A. M.	74
Noon	81
3 P. M.	84
6 P. M.	73
Midnight	68
Mean temperature	75½

Funeral Notices.

WAGGONER.—Died, at 716 east Marshall street, at quarter to 12 o'clock, July 6th, JOSEPH GARNETT, infant son of Samuel A. and C. L. Waggoner; aged seventeen months and two days.

Funeral at the house THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 5½ o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.

WOODWARD.—Died, at his residence, No. 417 west Marshall street, at 12 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, July 6, 1886, WILLIAM H. WOODWARD; aged seventy-four years and eighteen days.

The funeral services will be announced in the evening and morning papers.

Norfolk papers copy.

Georgia's Governorship.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ATLANTA, July 6.—The result of the elections in Georgia to-day insures the nomination of General Gordon for Governor. The Democratic Convention meets on the 28th of July in Atlanta.

Warehouse Burned.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

TROY, N. Y., July 6.—North & Doyle's storehouse, at Cohoes, was burned last night. Total loss, $233,000; insurance, $182,700.

A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE

the methods of doing business will radically differ from the present without doubt. Everything is changing the character of business or trade more than anything else. We note and take advantage of the progressive ways of our contemporaries in the larger cities, and frequently anticipate them ourselves.

A few years ago no respectable house quoted prices in its show-windows. Now we are nearly all doing it. Hat houses were the last to adopt it, but they must accept the inevitable.

Look in our windows for prices on

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, AND FURNISHING GOODS.

We are not afraid of any comparison, not we. We know our prices are right, and dare maintain them in the sight of the world. Come and look at them to your heart's content, and if you choose make a note of them for comparison elsewhere.

We name public prices on everything capable of being marked.

We don't put everything in one show-window, as that is not possible, nor in all cases desirable; fifty-cent coats for example. Every one knows we have fifty, seventy-five, and one-hundred-cent coats without being under the necessity of displaying them.

These, and thousands—yes, thousands—of thin summer garments load our tables.

The distinctively summer wearing apparel we have to offer you is our distinguishing characteristic.

White Vests are booming again, and we have a few left—possibly as many as you want.

Seersucker Coats and Vests and an innumerable army of imitations are popular summer garments on our counters. These are worn now mainly with cassimere pantaloons, the manufacturers having found it unprofitable to make up trousers of the same goods—not enough demand for them.

Everything for warm weather

AT

OUR MAMMOTH WARDROBE,

1003 MAIN STREET.

jy 7 A. SAKS & CO.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, JULY 7, 1886.

Sun rises	4:58	HIGH TIDE:	
Sun sets	7:32	Morning	8:37
Moon sets	11:40	Evening	9:18

PORT OF RICHMOND, JULY 6, 1886.

ARRIVED.

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

Barkentine Hornet (British), Boston, to load flour for Brazil.

Schooner Calvin S. Edwards, Scull, New York, salt, Davenport & Morris.

Schooner William C. Green, Hawes, Kennebec river, ice, Richmond Ice Company.

Schooner Harold C. Beecher, Bond, Kennebec, ice, Richmond Ice Company.

Schooner J. B. Clayton, Tomlin, Philadelphia, coal, S. P. Lathrop & Co.

SAILED.

Steamship 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 Ed. Lameyer, Beale, New York, flour, Buck & Hoff; vessel, Curtis & Parker.

Schooner Paul and Thompson, Bennett, Chickahominy river to load pine wood for New York.

Schooner Lizzie D. Small, Warwick, Petersburg to load pine wood for New York.

PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, JULY 6TH.

[By telegraph.]

ARRIVED.

Schooner H. T. Hedges, Harper, Sullivan, Me., with paving blocks.

Steamship Guyandotte, Kelley, West Point, and sailed for New York.

Steamship D. H. Miller, Howes, Norfolk, and sailed for Baltimore.

FINANCIAL.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, OFFICE BOARD SINKING-FUND COMMISSIONERS, RICHMOND, VA., July 6, 1886.

BY DIRECTION OF SECTION 4 of an act of the Legislature of Virginia approved March 6, 1886, intended to set apart a fund for paying the interest on the public debt of the State (established by the act approved February 14, 1882,) by a monthly accumulation for that purpose, the undersigned, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Vir