A BATTLE IN TEXAS

BETWEEN THE "JAYHAWKERS" AND "WOODPECKERS," POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Former Composed of Whites and the Latter of Negroes and a Few Whites—Several People Killed—Troops Ordered Out.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, ILL., August 17.—A special from Austin, Texas, says: Yesterday evening Governor Ross received a dispatch from C. M. Weston, of Richmond, saying that a fight had occurred between the "Jaybirds" and "Woodpeckers," rival political factions, in which Sheriff Canvey and Deputy Blackney were killed and several others wounded. The dispatch said that the fighting was still in progress, and troops were needed. A dispatch from Captain Reichart of the Houston Light Guards, said that Richmond was in the hands of a mob, and several had been killed. At 8 o'clock P. M. there was great excitement. Governor Ross ordered the Light Guards, of Houston, under Captain Reichart, to go to Richmond at once and also telegraphed orders to the Bonham Grays to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. The "Jaybirds" is a name given to the white Democrats of Fort Bend, numbering about 600. The "Woodpeckers" include the negroes and a few whites. The negroes are vastly in the majority. It is the renewal of the race quarrel. A Houston (Tex.) special says Captain Reichart left there for Richmond at 12:10 o'clock last night, with thirty-four men. Two gentlemen who arrived there by the 11:30 train reported that the "Woodpecker" crowd (negroes) were in the courthouse, surrounded by the other faction, but no more fighting had occurred. They confirmed the news of the killing of Sheriff James Garvey and ex-Sheriff Jake Blackney. The town is crazy with excitement, the women and children being at home, while the men are down town. There is but one light burning in the whole town, and that is at a hotel. The riot was precipitated by a "Jaybird" walking through the town with his Winchester. He was arrested and put in jail. The fighting soon began. The dead Sheriff and ex-Sheriff were "Jaybirds." A young mulatto girl was killed by accident. All was quiet at midnight. Governor Ross is expected this morning.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 17.—Dispatches have been received by Governor Ross at Austin, Texas, stating that everything is now quiet at Richmond, but that there is no additional particulars of the fight and not one w names to the list of casualty. The troops at Bonham and other places have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

HOUSTON, TEX., August 17.—There has been a lull after "the battle," fighting and everything is quiet. The "Woodpeckers" refused to be court-house, carrying John J. W. Parker and Deputy-Sheriff Nunn, who were wounded, with them. They are supported by the Houston Light Guard, who arrived to-day twenty-five strong. There is no one to hold an inquest on the dead of Sheriff James Garvey and Sheriff Jakely. The "Jaybirds" are in possession of the streets. Henry Frost, their leader, is slowly sinking from the effects of night's wounds. The negroes are panic-stricken and eighty or ninety of them left town to-day on the train.

THE PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

Sullivan Convicted, But Bailed on an Appeal—The Referee Fined $200.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PEARL, MISS., August 17.—John L. Sullivan has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Fitzpatrick entered a plea of guilty and was fined $200.

The court did not open until 9 o'clock this morning. Judge Terrell was on hand long before that time, and Sullivan was also seated before the bar, showing up before his attorney came to court. He looked as pleasant and unconcerned as usual, although there was a trouble in his eye after the jury was seated and he glanced over at the men who had found him guilty. The crowd in the court-room was small, but it grew larger in a few minutes, for hardly was the Court seated when the grand jury filed in. They presented one indictment to be recorded and filed out again. The Sullivan case was then taken up. Judge Calhoun submitted the motion for an arrest of judgment without argument. The papers had been left at the hotel, however, and the case went over to Friday. District-Attorney Neville called the case for John Fitzpatrick. The District-Attorney read the indictment. He then asked what say you, "Guilty or not guilty?" "Guilty," quietly answered Mr. Fitzpatrick. District-Attorney Neville then addressed the Court, reviewing Mr. Fitzpatrick's connection with the fight, and the circumstances under which he became referee, and closed by saying that he felt justified in recommending the accused to the Court's clemency. Captain Fitzpatrick also made a statement in his own behalf, and concluded by asking the Court to be as lenient as possible. The Court reserved its decision. The Sullivan matter was taken up again, and Mr. Green read the motion in arrest of judgment. The Court overruled the motion after reading its contents. Mr. Green then submitted the motion for a new trial and asked for immediate decision without argument from counsel. The following were the grounds of motion:

1. Because the Court in charging the grand jury a second time of its own motion and without the request of the grand jury and in giving a second charge in the language stated.

2. The Court erred in sustaining the demurrers to the defendant's several pleas in abatement.

3. The Court erred in overruling the defendant's challenge for the cause of the jurors Landrum and Abner.

4. The Court erred in permitting the District-Attorney to interrogate the jurors on their views in the presence of a venire as to the facts of the prize-fight within their knowledge.

5. The Court erred in granting each and every one of the instructions given in behalf of the State.

6. The Court erred in refusing to grant the instructions asked for by the defence and in modifying the same given.

7. The Court erred in permitting the District-Attorney in his closing argument to Court wrapped to the prisoner's prejudice and the patriotism of the jury.

8. The Court erred in overruling the motion in arrest of judgment. The Court erred in permitting the witness Hinton to answer leading questions of the District-Attorney as to his remarks made by the jury.

Judge Terrell asked if there was anything further in the Sullivan matter.

Judge Calhoun asked if the motion for a new trial stood overruled. The Court replied in the affirmative.

After further proceedings Sullivan was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Judge Calhoun then asked that by agreement with the District-Attorney more time be allowed in which to file bills of exception. General Ford then read a petition for clemency, asking that in view of this being the first conviction for the offence in the State no other penalty than a fine of $1,000 be inflicted. The petition was signed by all the members of the grand jury, all the petit jurors (except Edward Davis), the sheriff, clerk, and officers of the court, the justice of the peace before whom the case was first tried, and by large numbers of merchants and farmers in the vicinity. General Ford supplemented the petition with a statement that ninety-nine people of every one hundred in the State would be gratified if only the fine was imposed. It has been demonstrated, he said, that the power of the State and the arm of law were adequate to bring defiant to justice and secure conviction, and it seems from all the history of the case that the defendant should be adjudged to pay a fine. That was the sentiment of the State, the press, and the people. Judge Calhoun also asked for clemency, and said the English courts never imposed more than three days' imprisonment.

There was then a pause, which was broken by Sullivan himself. The chairman turned up before the bar and, speaking in a loud, clear, and steady voice, said:

"Your Honor, I desire to make a few remarks. I can only ask for your clemency in this matter. No doubt I have done something wrong; but, as my counsel told you, I was ignorant of the law. I am not editorial as the distinguished District-Attorney on my right or my counsel, who have addressed you, and therefore I beg to remark that I am your humble servant, John L. Sullivan."

Sullivan sat down and looked at the Court waiting his doom. There was a pause; the silence was so deep that an occasional whisper was heard as distinctly as in a graveyard in the dead of night. Judge Terrell then spent several minutes examining the petition for mercy. He broke the silence by quietly ordering Sullivan to stand up. The champion arose quickly, threw out his chest, and looked the Court full in the face, evidently determined to maintain self-control. Judge Terrell spoke slowly. He said:

"Gentlemen, passing sentence, always of considerable trouble, concerns me even in small cases, except where the law has but one punishment. It seems to me that this prize-fight at Richburg, of which you stand convicted, was a gross affront to the laws of the State where the authorities personally forbade it. It seems to have been accomplished with a systematic arrangement and in the presence of invited thousands. It seems on the part of all connected with it to have been a studied disregard and contempt for the law. They came from and through many States whose authority and civilization deterred them from any attempt at such public lawless conduct within their limits, and they chose the State of Mississippi as the only fit ground for such a combat, indicating their utter contempt for the sentiments of her people and the laws of her statute-books."

Judge Terrell, whose eyes had been averted as if meditating as he spoke, now looked and met Sullivan's gaze. Continuing, the judge said: "The sentence of the law is that the punishment for the offence for which you stand convicted you shall suffer imprisonment for twelve months in the county jail."

Sullivan gloomily took his seat. None of his friends spoke to him then. It was best to leave him to his own reflections. He maintained his stolid look for a moment, but when attention was drawn from him his mouth put on the same appearance as when he met Kilrain in the ring, with little of sorrow tempering the ferocity. The feeling passed from him in another minute, and when he got under the railing to leave he faced the sympathizing crowd with a broad smile.

"Stand up, Mr. Fitzpatrick," said Judge Terrell in a kindly tone. Mr. Fitzpatrick took his place at his bar. "Mr. Fitzpatrick," said the Judge, "in view of all that has been said in your behalf, and which I am disposed to believe is true, you appear to be a gentleman, who was only present at the fight as a spectator and one who did not intend to violate the law. In view of the statements in your behalf I sentence you to pay a fine of $200." Captain Fitzpatrick bowed and thanked the Court.

The agreement to allow sixty days to file bills of exception was put on record, and Judge Calhoun then made a motion for appeal returnable to the Supreme Court on the third Monday in February next, at the same time presenting a bond for $1,000 for the appearance of his client, the amount being the maximum prescribed for appeal on misdemeanor.

District-Attorney Neville announced the reception of the information of Kilrain's arrival here early next week, and asked the clerk to issue a *subpœna* for Captain Fitzpatrick as a witness in the Kilrain case, and also against Bud Renaud. Mr. Fitzpatrick was required to give $500 bond to appear.

The court then adjourned until Monday.

Sullivan left town for the North, having given bond to appear when his appeal is decided.

JAKE KILRAIN.

BALTIMORE, August 17.—Detective Childs, sent by Governor Lowry to take Jake Kilrain to Mississippi, arrived here this morning and called upon Marshal Frey, who told him that Jake was out on bail and not returnable until Thursday. Kilrain when simultaneously notified of Childs's arrival and John L.'s sentence to twelve months in the penitentiary, and being mindful that it was this same Detective Childs that successfully took Sullivan to the land of punishment, made a warm remark.

The law for the collection of forfeited bail in Maryland is quite defective, and should Kilrain, alarmed at Sullivan's fate, skip his bondsman would not likely have to pay $2,000. When Joe Beard, the Baltimore dive-keeper, fled and his bondsman promptly paid the $1,000 bail, even the clerks of the court gave him the laugh.

The Gas Explosion.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, August 17.—The examination of the premises where the fatal gas explosion occurred last night shows that it was planned. The plug had been removed from an inch-and-a-half gas-pipe, probably just before the closing of the crockery store. An attempt also had been made Thursday evening, but was frustrated by a policeman, who entered the building and plugged the leak. Charges will be made against him for not reporting the incident at his station-house. It is expected that arrests will be made to-night.

Mills Shut Down.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 14.—The only two mills running of the five owned by the Shaw Manufacturing Company at Wales shut down this morning, and attachments were placed on the goods by the employes. Elijah Shaw, the proprietor, is at the seaside and his son announces that the firm will go into insolvency. About 200 hands are out, and the liabilities exceed $100,000. Elijah Shaw has been considered a rich man, and he founded Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C.

Dead—He Left $30,000,000.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 17.—A cablegram from Paris just received announces the death there of William Thaw, vice-president of the Pennsylvania company and one of the most prominent railroad men in the country. He was said to be worth at least $30,000,000, and was a true philanthropist. The cause of death has not yet been learned. He was seventy-one years of age.

Mrs. President Harrison.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, August 17.—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison arrived in this city at 6 o'clock this morning on the Fall-River-Line steamer Puritan. Mrs. Harrison remained on the Puritan until quarter after 8, then, attended by Passenger-Agent Cannon, of the Fall-River Line, she proceeded to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad depot in Jersey City, where she took a private car attached to the 9 o'clock train for Washington.

Cincinnati, Alabama and Atlantic Railroad.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., August 17.—Dirt was broken to-day with an imposing demonstration at Huntsville for the line of the Cincinnati, Alabama and Atlantic railroad, which is to run from Cincinnati due south to Huntsville, Ala., and then deflect either to Birmingham or Savannah. The bonds are said to have been negotiated with which to push the line through.

The Sharon-Hill-Terry Divorce Case.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—In July the Supreme Court of California reversed the decision of the Superior Court in the Sharon-Hill-Terry divorce case and remanded the case for a new trial. Mrs. Terry applied for a rehearing before the Supreme Court to have the order for a new trial set aside. The Supreme Court yesterday refused her application.

Contract for a Railroad.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

STAUNTON, VA., August 17.—The Keating Railroad Company, of Reading, Pa., closed a contract to-day with the Staunton and West Augusta Railroad Company to build twenty-five miles of railroad from Staunton to the anthracite coal-fields. The work is to be commenced in thirty days.

Death of an Ex-Governor.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, August 17.—Ex-Governor John C. Brown, late receiver of the Texas and Pacific railway and at the time of his death president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, died to-day at Red Boiling Springs, this State, from the immediate effects of a hemorrhage of the stomach.

Caught in a Pulley.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WILMINGTON, August 17.—This evening J. Davenport, head sawyer at the saw-mill of Parsley & Wagins, in attempting to adjust a belt on a pulley was caught and his arm torn off, death resulting in a few minutes.

Montana's Constitution.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

HELENA, MONT., August 17.—The work of the Revision and Phraseology Committee was completed to-day. The Constitution being finished the convention adjourned *sine die*.

A Pacing Race.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NAPA, CAL., August 17.—On the track at the Fair-Grounds to-day Gold Leaf, a four-year-old, paced a mile with a running mate in 2:11¼.

The President.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The President and Private-Secretary Halford left here on the 3 o'clock train for Deer Park.

Didn't Dare to Go Out.

[Boston Courier.]

"Hullo, Jack! Where do you keep yourself nowadays, o'nights, rather? You used to be 'round with the boys every night. I don't see you now at all."

"No, Tom. My wife's mother is paying us a lengthy visit."

The Future Consideration.

[Texas Siftings.]

"My dear," said a dying husband, "do you think you will marry again when I am gone?"

"I don't know, John," replied the lady with a burst of tears, "I haven't given the matter very much thought as yet."

Comforting for the Other Fellows.

[Paris Figaro.]

"Waiter, bring me a couple of soft-boiled eggs."

Voice at Next Table: The same for me. But, waiter, be sure they are fresh.

"All right."

Waiter's Voice in the Distance: Four soft-boiled eggs: two must be fresh.

BERLIN BUDGET.

THE EMPERORS AND THEIR CHIEFS OF ALLIANCE.

Talk of the Pope's Seeking an Asylum in Spain—How the League Will Use Its Strength

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BERLIN, August 17.—While the Emperors have been holding receptions, reviewing troops, banqueting, and generally performing decorative rôles associated with imperialism, some momentous practical work has been done by the diplomatic and military chiefs of the alliance. Prince Bismarck's prolonged conferences with Count Kalnoky and Count Szechenyi embraced questions relating to Servia and Bulgaria, the Cretan rising and the threatened disturbance of Amity between Austria and Italy over the position of the Papacy. Emperor Francis Joseph's friendship for the Pope and his recent personal pledges to prevent the Italian Government encroaching upon the Vatican, combined with Signor Crispi's openly-expressed resentment at Austria's interference, appeared to make Prince Bismarck's efforts towards restoring the *entente* difficult. With his usual tact and good luck the Chancellor has arranged a quarrel at the cost of the Vatican. Emperor Francis Joseph, whose individuality, never strong, has been evidently weakened by his recent afflictions, has submitted to Count Kalnoky's representations and abandoned the independent support of the Pope. Assoon as Kalnoky secured a free hand to renew the *entente* with Italy he threw the weight of Austria's influence on the side of the Crispi policy in order to stop the Pope's negotiations looking to his leaving the Vatican. Count Dubsky, the Austrian Minister to Madrid, was instructed to advise the Queen regent and the Government against encouraging the Pope to seek an asylum in Spain. The Austrian Minister to the Vatican at the same time was ordered to recommend to the Pope to rely on the friendly intentions of King Humbert. Count Dubsky's communications have not been well received in Madrid, but in the face of Austria's desertion the Pope's departure from Rome is impossible. Signor Crispi, encouraged from Berlin, has sent the officials of the Vatican private hints that the Italian Government would not permit the papal treasures of the Vatican art objects to leave Rome. It could not prevent the Pope's personal departure, but the contents of the Vatican must remain. Prince Bismarck must have counted the cost of his unfriendly diplomacy towards the Vatican balancing the increased Centrist hostility against the weakening of the triple alliance. He preferred the intensified feud in the Centre party to the risk of losing the Italian cooperation. General Beck's interviews with General von Waldersee and War-Minister Du Vernois resulted in a military convention, which, associated with the Italian convention, completes the plans for the naval and military combination in the event of war. Although no official warrant is given for the reported alsoprp the language of the semi-official press justifies the inference that the British Government has agreed that their naval and military forces will cooperate with those of the alliance in repressing any wanton disturbance of European peace. The question now becomes prominent how the league will use its tremendous strength. The Russian papers, recognizing the formidable character of the league, predict that Bismarck, having formed the mightiest coalition ever seen, will hasten to settle scores with Russia and France.

Leading official organs of Berlin and Vienna breathe language of general goodwill. The *North German Gazette* rejoices over the strength of the alliance and its ability to meet any eventualities from the East or West. The *Fremdenblatt* (newspaper) trusts that permanent peace is secured, and boasts that the allied Powers are ready to face any emergency.

Sensational rumors of a general disarmament pervade diplomatic circles. The Emperor's visit to Strasburg, it is expected, will be signalized by some declaration relating to peace or war. It is said that the Emperor will announce the project for the limitation of the European armaments, threatening as an alternative a general war. The facts, however, do not accord with this expectation. The spirit of militarism was never stronger in the Emperor and the imperial circle. It is more likely that the Emperor's speeches at Strasburg and Metz will be couched in warnings to France to cease nourishing the dreams of *revanche*. No note of peace was heard in his brief utterance yesterday at the banquet of the First Dragoon Guards in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Mars-la-Tour, in which the regiment distinguished itself by a brilliant charge.

After Prince Albrecht had proposed the health of the Queen of England as an honorary chief of the regiment the Emperor, drinking to the regiment, said that if fortune called the German army to operate on the same field he was sure of victories rivalling in lustre its former achievements.

The Emperor and Empress remain at Bayreuth until Tuesday. Count von Waldersee and General Du Vernois will accompany their Majesties to Strasburg.

Prince von Hohenlohe, the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, is preparing to give his imperial visitors grand receptions. Students and Alsatian peasant girls will participate and twenty burgomasters from the chief towns of Alsace-Lorraine will be present. A reception will be held in the palace on Wednesday. This will be followed by a review, State dinner, municipal *fêtes* and illustrations.

A hearty and spontaneous welcome is certain in Strasburg, which is now Germanized—French is rapidly fading out. The imperial party leave the time to reach Metz on August 23d. There will be an ovation there. The French idea are dominant rigidly taboo the Germans. The Emperor designed to visit the Duke of Meiningen, at Liebenstan, on the way back here. The Duke's morganatic marriage with the actress Franz, now Freyfrau von Heldburg, prevents the visit.

The Czar's coming is still doubtful. The Emperor will remain in Berlin from August 26th to September 5th, when he will start on a tour to witness the manœuvres. The Czar may postpone his visit until returning from Copenhagen. Confusion has arisen from changes in the Czar's humors, and the Emperor's programme has been settled irrespective of the Czar's programme. The papers generally approve the condemnation of General Boulanger. The *Post* denies absolutely the Boulanger statement that he obtained a list of German spies from the German Embassy, and says that such a list was never kept at the Embassy.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Town Captured—The Irrepressible Boulanger—Other Items.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

CAIRO, August 17.—Information was received that the friendly natives captured the town of Singat from the Dervishes.

PARIS, August 17.—General Boulanger issued a manifesto addressed to "Honest People," declaring that the Senate and Chamber procured his conviction by fraudulent means.

APPEALING TO PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, August 17.—The German Colonial Company at a meeting to-day resolved to appeal to Prince Bismarck for protection against England's encroachments in Africa, and urge him to find means to put an end to the present state of affairs. In the resolutions adopted reference is made to the seizure by the English admiral at Zanzibar of Dr. Peters's steamer, the Nora, and to the damage done to German traders by the Nigo Company and the persistent efforts of the English companies to acquire sovereign rights in the territories adjoining the German settlements. The speakers all protested that no feeling of hostility toward England was entertained, and that the action of the German colony was taken solely in defence of German rights which had been violated by the English Trading Company.

A PROHIBITORY DECREE.

PARIS, August 17.—M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, has issued a decree which prohibits the hawking or placarding of documents emanating from Boulanger, Count Dillon, or Henri Rochefort.

HERZEGOVINA SHOCKED.

LONDON, August 17.—Shocks of an earthquake were felt to-day throughout Herzegovina. A portion of the Mostar railway was damaged, but nothing serious is reported.

SPAIN'S HURRICANE.

MADRID, August 17.—A hurricane swept over the southern part of Spain to-day. Several churches and other buildings in Granada were wrecked. A portion of the dome of the Church of St. Felipe was blown down and the Alhambra was considerably damaged.

Night Work, Generally.

[Life.]

Mr. Suburb: Uncle 'Rastus, I wish you'd go over to my place and clean out my henhouse.

Uncle 'Rastus (with a grin): What! In broad daylight, sah?

Leading a Helping Hand.

[Epoch.]

Elsie: Jack, why don't you reform?

Jack (pointedly): Well, now, if I had some one to take an interest me—

Elsie: The very thing! There's Aunt Keziah without a chick or child in the world. Why didn't I think of it before? She takes such an interest in young men, too. She'll be glad to help you.

A Joke Well Done.

[Texas Siftings.]

Buggings: Mrs. Grubber, this steak is rare.

Landlady: Well, I don't understand how it could be so, Mr. Buggings; it was sufficient time on the fire.

"That may be, Mrs. Grubber, but strange to say, it is quite tender, and tender steaks, you know, are very rare in this house."

Attractive.

[Life.]

He: Good heavens, Dorothy! There are millions of flies in this room. Of what use is that fly-paper?

She: Why, there are some dead flies on it, I'm sure.

He: Yes, but every other fly in the county has come to their funeral.

Editorial Amenities.

[Boston Courier.]

First Editor (languidly): I saw an excellent thing in your paper yesterday.

Second Editor (with animation): Ha! That so? One of my editorials?

First Editor: No; a receipt for making lobster-salad. It works like a charm.

Old Enough.

[Fliegende Blatter.]

Elderly but Coquettish Widow: And this, Baron, is a portrait of me when I was a girl.

Baron: Oh, indeed, and by one of the old masters, I presume!

The Duke of Sparta and Princess Sophia of Prussia, who are to be married presently, are industriously studying each other's native language. The Duke has got on so well that he recently wrote the German Emperor a letter in German and the Princess can now talk Greek a little.

Thomas A. Edison contemplates a long trip to the East. He has worked very hard for a good many years, and he feels entitled to a vacation. He is anxious to visit Egypt and Greece, and may go there from Paris in September and October.

BY USE OF

PAIN Disappears.
INFLAMMATIONS
VANISH.
HEMORRHAGES
CEASE.

For free copy of Beautiful New Book, "Choice Selections from Mother Goose's Melodies" with 14 full-page illustrations, send address to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penna:

A BENEFACTRESS

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicing, and teething sieve. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP relieves the child from pain and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind-colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle. ja 19-eod

A Proclamation!

Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says:—"A year ago I had bilious fever; Tutt's Pills were so highly recommended that I used them. Never did medicine have a happier effect. After a practice of a quarter of a century, I proclaim them the best."

ANTI-BILIOUS

medicine ever used. I always prescribe them."

Tutt's Pills

Cure All Bilious Diseases.

[co 21-Tu,Th[w]&Saturn]

Mr. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: Your patent Eye-Glasses received some time since, and am very much gratified at the wonderful change that has come over my eyesight since I have discarded my old glasses and am now wearing yours. ALEXANDER AGAR,

Secretary Stationers' Board of Trade.

Allegretti at the drugstore of R. G. CABELL, Jr., & CO., Richmond, Va. mh 25-eod1yr

A VETERAN.

I was wounded in the leg at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31st, 1862. My blood was poisoned from the effects of the wound, and the leg swelled to double its natural size, and remained so for many years. The poison extended to my whole system, and I suffered a thousand deaths. Nothing did me any good until I took Swift's Specific, which took the poison out of my system, and enabled me to feed myself a man again. S. S. S. is the remedy for blood poison.

JOHN CONWAY, London, O.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE BRADSTREET COMPANY,
CHARLES F. CLARK, PRESIDENT.

BRADSTREET'S RICHMOND OFFICE,
No. 1105 EAST MAIN STREET.
Telephone No. 411.

J. H. WHITTY, Superintendent.

The Richmond office has more than kept pace with the rapid growth of the city, and development of the territory tributary to it. It offers to the mercantile community of this section all the advantages of a system the superiority of which is recognized in every trade centre of the civilized world. That it is in a special sense prepared to guard the interests of its local patrons is attested by the fact that it has now a larger number of subscribers than any other mercantile agency.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, and Peanut Markets.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

FAIR

WASHINGTON, August 17.—For Virginia and North Carolina, fair, with stationary temperature, and variable winds, generally northerly.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was fair.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday:

6 A. M.	64
9 A. M.	71
Noon	80
3 P. M.	83
6 P. M.	81
Midnight	74
Mean temperature	74½

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The stock market was dull as usual this morning and at a dozen of feature as the preceding days of the week. There was, however, a generally firm tone, and most of the stocks traded in are small fractions higher than last evening. There was good inside buying in C., C., C. and St. Louis, and grangers went up on large business in sight and Chicago buying was again conspicuous in Gas. Other trusts were dull with the exception of Cotton Oil, which developed some weakness and retired a fraction. London prices were materially higher, and this market opened with a spurt. Union Pacific making a gain of ¾. After the first hour Burlington and Quincy and other Western came to the front, and while no marked advances were scored the tone was strong until the issue of the bank statement, which showed marked decreases in all resources of the banks and the surplus reserve was cut in half, leaving only a little over $3,000,000. This caused a slight set-back, but the market finally closed dull, but steady to firm and generally at about the best prices of the session.

Evening.—Exchange dull and fairly steady at 485½@488. Money easy at 3@4. Sub-Treasury balances—Gold, $154,619,000; currency, $2,795,000. Government bonds dull and steady for 4's; 4 per cents, 128 ex. int.; 4½ coupons, 109½. State bonds entirely neglected.

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	103¾
B, 5's	119
Georgia 7's, mortgage	103¾
North Carolina consol 6's	127
North Carolina 4's	97
South Carolina Brown's	102
Tennessee 6's	106
Tennessee 5's	102
Tennessee's settlement	72¾
Virginia 6's	43
Virginia 6's consols	35
Norfolk and Western	11½
Northwestern preferred	141
Delaware and Lacawanna	145¾
Erie	29¾
East Tennessee railroad	10
Lake Shore	101¾
Louisville and Nashville	70
Memphis and Charleston	(asked) 62
Mobile and Ohio	13
Nashville and Chattanooga	97
New Orleans Pacific 1st mortgage	61¾
New York Central	103¾
Norfolk and Western preferred	54
Northern Pacific	29¾
Northern Pacific preferred	67
Pacific Mail	35¾
Reading	41¾
Richmond and Allegheny	22
Richmond and West Point Terminal	21¾
Rock Island	99¾
St. Paul	72¾
St. Paul preferred	(asked) 113¾
Texas Pacific	21¾
Tennessee Coal and Iron	37¾
Union Pacific	52¾
New Jersey Central	11¾
Missouri Pacific	72¾
Western Union	82¾
Cotton-oil Trust certificates	27¾
Brunswick	23

Sales of stock to-day, 74,000 shares.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, August 17.—Virginia 7's, 68 asked; Baltimore and Ohio stock, 80@87; Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore 1st, 95@99½; do. 2d, 50 asked; do. 3d, 30@35; consolidated gas bonds, 113@113½; do. stock, 44½@45.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY, August 17, 1889.

Closing quotations at the Stock Board:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4½'s	126¾	...
United States 4's	127¾	...
STATE SECURITIES.		
North Carolina 4's	93¾	...
North Carolina 6's	125	129
Virginia 6's, consols	39	...
Virginia 3-4-5 10-40's	37	...
Virginia 6's, new	57¾	65¾
Virginia coupon coupons, fundable	33¾	...
Virginia coupon coupons, non-fundable	17¾	...
CITY SECURITIES.		
Richmond city 8's	126	129
Richmond city 6's	117¾	118¾
Richmond city 5's, 1901	100¾	102¾
Richmond city 5's (10% gold bds)	112¾	...
Richmond city 4's (1921)	100	...
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Atlanta and Charlotte 1st 7's	119	...
A. and C. guar. interest 6's	104¾	...
Cape Fear & Yad. Valley	107	...
Char., Col. and Augusta 1st 7's	100	122
Char., Col. and Augusta 2d 7's	120	...
Char., Col. and Augusta 6's	102¾	107
Columbia and Greenville 1st 6's	103	...
Columbia and Greenville 2d 6's	83	...
Georgia Pacific 1st 5's	117¾	118
Georgia Pacific 5 per cent	88¾	89¾
Georgia Pacific income	30¾	31¾
Petersburg Class A 6's	105¾	107
Petersburg Class B 6's	107	...
Rich. and Dan. consol 6's	101	...
Rich. and Dan. gold 6's	116	116¾
Rich. and Dan. deb. 6's	103	...
Rich. and Dan. gen. mortgage 5's	91	...
R., F. & P. 1st 6's, 1836	110	...
Richmond and Mecklenburg 1st 6's	106¾	107¾
Richmond and Alleghany 1st mort.	67	69¾
Western North Carolina 1st 6's (C) 1914	43	...
RAILROAD STOCKS.	Par.	
Atlanta and Charlotte	100	90	91
Petersburg	100	54	61
R., F. & P. common	100	115	...
R., F. & P. div. obligat	...	111	112¾
BANK STOCKS.			
City	25	28¾	29¾
Merchants & Planters Sav.	25	...	79
Union Bank of Richmond	50	110	...
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Virginia Fire and Marine	25	33¾	34
Virginia State	25	23¾	25
MISCELLANEOUS.			
West-End Land and Improvement Company stock		22¾	23

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

AUGUST 17, 1889.

No offerings on 'Change to-day.

Offerings for the week: 189 packages; taken in, 41 packages; highest, $25.50; lowest, $1; average, $6.47.

Last week: Offerings, 211 packages; taken in, 39 packages; highest, $11; lowest, 70c.; average, $4.73.

	Inspections.	Review
Bright	180	123
Dark	492	69
Western	54	2
Total	865	194

Total sampling, 1,059 packages.

	Inspections.	Review.
Bright	505	35
Dark	474	41
Western	93	...
Total	1,072	76

Total sampling, 1,148 packages.

Sales reported to-day, 21 hogsheads fillers.

Market very quiet to-day.

Fine fillers, both old and new, are very much sought after at reasonable prices.

Internal-revenue collections to-day: Cigars and cigarettes, $993.15; tobacco, $1,328.56—total, $2,321.71.

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, August 17, 1889.

OFFERINGS.

WHEAT.—850 bushels.
CORN.—1,100 bushels.
OATS.—1,000 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—White, 70 bushels for seed at 95c. Shortberry, 400 bushels good at 87c.; 76 bushels good at 86c.; 13 bushels good at 85c.; 200 bushels fair at 83c.; 12 bushels common at 75c.; 20 bushels common at 67c. Total sales of wheat, 738 bushels.

FLOUR.

We quote: Fine, $2.50@$2.75; superfine, $2.75@$3.25; extra, $3.30@$3.75; family, $4@$4.50; patent family, country, $4.75@$5.25.

COTTON REPORT.

Market firm.

QUOTATIONS.

MIDDLING, 10⅝c.
LOW MIDDLING, 10¼c.
GOOD ORDINARY, 9¾c.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

AUGUST 17, 1889.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Lard, Corn Meal.

Butter: Choice, Creamery, 18@20c.; choice, family packed, 16@18c.; choice store packed, 14@17c.; good to prime, 14@15c.; poor to fair, 11@12c.; common, 9@10c.

Eggs: Fresh, 12@14c.

Poultry: Chickens, spring, small, 19@25c.; medium, 15@20c.; large, 20@25c. old fowls, 25@30c.

Lard: Country, 8@9½c. active.

Corn Meal: 55@60c. per bushel for country; 60c. for city mills.

Vegetables.

Cabbage: $1.75@$2 a barrel.

Potatoes: Irish, new extra choice, $1.75@$2 per barrel; culls nominal.

Green Fruits.

Apples: Green, choice, $3 per barrel, demand good. Peaches choice, bushel box $1.50; half-bushel box 75c.@$1; third-bushel box 60.

Miscellaneous.

Beeswax: 25c. per pound.

Black-Oak Bark: Rossed, $11 per 2,240 pounds; black oak and chestnut, rough, $8 per 2,000 pounds.

Feathers: Prime live goose, 42@45c.; common 25c.

Flaxseed: $