THE SOUTH SIDE.

A STATEMENT REGARDING THE SUFFERING IN GREENESVILLE COUNTY.

Aid from Norfolk—Not Exaggerated—Petersburg Notes—Mahone's Fight on Brady.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, VA., February 17, 1890.

The *Dispatch* correspondent here has received the following information from one of the most reliable and substantial citizens of Greenesville county:

"On Friday a committee composed of five men from each of the three magisterial districts in the county, which was chosen by the mass-meeting held on last court-day, had their first meeting. Judge Barham is the chairman, and at his suggestion five additional members from each district were added to the committee. It is the duty of these gentlemen when applied to for aid to see that the parties applying are really in a suffering condition, and in this way it is proposed to keep those who have the distribution of the supplies sent here from being imposed upon. Judge Barham explained to those present that it was the object of the committee to aid the farmers, many of whom made nothing last year and consequently are unable to carry on their farms this year unless they get assistance from some source; that it was not proposed to help the laboring classes except when it was impossible for them to get work.

"A committee was appointed to confer with the railroad authorities to procure such parties as desire work free transportation. For the past week or so some few of our citizens who are opposed to this appeal made by our people for aid have done their best to throw cold water on the plan, and have doubtless kept many people at a distance from contributing as liberally as they would.

AID FROM NORFOLK.

"An appeal through a committee having been made to the people of Norfolk liberal assistance has been promised. At the suggestion of Commonwealth's-Attorney Goodwin, who addressed the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, it was suggested that Rev. Vernon P'Anson, a former resident of Greenesville, now a pastor in Norfolk, be present at last Friday's meeting to ascertain whether the people were in so bad a condition as had been represented. Mr. P'Anson was promptly on hand and was deeply impressed."

NOT EXAGGERATED.

Continuing, the *Dispatch* correspondent says: "I do not think the accounts have been much exaggerated. Many of our most thrifty and prosperous farmers made absolute and complete failures in their crops last year. I know of numbers who did not make one bale of cotton to the horse, and only a few barrels of corn—not enough for their own use, and nothing to feed their stock on. Many have gone to work, but say they don't know what to do, as they have not provisions enough to last one month. If they can get aid to enable them to carry on their farms, they can then give employment to labor, and thereby do away with much suffering among that class, and with reasonable crops this year they can again build themselves up.

"It is rather humiliating to have to write thus about one's people, but when I say that our people worked harder and denied themselves more last year than ever before, I but do them justice. It is through no fault of their own, and such being the case, they had as well let the world know their true condition."

MAHONE'S FIGHT ON BRADY.

General Mahone and Butler arrived in the city to-day from Washington. The General has been busily engaged in trying to defeat Colonel Brady's confirmation as collector of internal revenue for this district, and Brady's friends do not hesitate to say that he has resorted to the most underhand means, introducing personal matters which have no bearing upon the collectorship. Letters have been written to the Senate committee by the General's henchmen here, so Brady's friends say, which would be disgraceful even in men of no professed decency. It can be said that the Colonel's private affairs have been thoroughly sifted and that irrelevant matters have been introduced into the fight. "It has been a mean, spiteful warfare throughout," said one of Colonel Brady's friends to-day, "but the Colonel has evidence that will triumphantly refute everything that has been said against him."

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A distressing accident is reported from Greenesville county. On Friday night last an interesting child of Mr. Crump was burned to death. Its mother was in an adjoining room cooking when the child cried out in agony. She could do nothing for it, however, save extinguish the flames after a hard struggle. The little one died shortly afterward.

On Saturday night Mr. Crump sustained another crushing loss. His house took fire and was utterly destroyed, together with all the furniture which it contained. The loss falls heavily on Mr. Crump, who is well known and highly esteemed.

A German named M. Shippman boarded a Norfolk and Western freight train on Saturday night, being, as he says, given permission to do so by a man in the freight-yard. He ensconced himself in a box-car and went to sleep. When the train was near Wilson's Depôt he was rudely awakened by two white men and a negro, who stripped him of his clothes, hat, and money and threw him from the train. He was badly bruised and returned to the city to-day. The police have been given an accurate description of the parties who committed the outrage.

A middle-aged negro living on Old street was struck by a freight train on the Norfolk and Western railroad to-day about a mile from the city. He was knocked senseless and was internally injured. He was brought to the city this afternoon in a cambiocat.

Two of the vacant lots on Sycamore street, a portion of the site of the great fire in November, have been sold to Mr. Augustus Wright, who will build two handsome stores. Mr. Wright is reported to have paid one hundred dollars per front foot for the property.

NORFOLK JOTTINGS.

Burning of a Sloop—Whales in the Chesapeake—Notes.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, February 17, 1890.

The oyster-sloop Emily, belonging to Captain John Showard, of Portsmouth, was set on fire in the wood-dock of Portsmouth last night and burned to the water's edge. The loss was about $600. The schooner Mary Face, lying in the dock, had her sails burned. The fire department prevented other damage to vessels anchored adjacent.

WHALES.

Whales continue numerous in Chesapeake bay and shoals of them are seen every day.

A colored man named Freeman, whose home was in Berkley, was killed on Friday at Tunis, N. C., by a pile-driver hammer accidentally falling on him and crushing his skull. Mr. James Morgan, foreman of the bridge-builders, was also severely hurt by the hammer.

General Charles B. Peck, general manager of the Atlantic and Danville railroad, has gone to Minnesota for a month's vacation.

Mr. J. M. Wallace has been appointed yard- and road-master of the Atlantic and Danville railroad in Portsmouth.

Farmers in the lower section are certainly planting large crops and expect big yields if an unfavorable season does not interfere.

The schooner Marion Ann, bound for Baltimore with a load of lumber, was struck by a flaw of wind yesterday and swept on a snag in the harbor and had a hole stove in her bottom. She was towed to the Berkley flats to prevent sinking.

The wreckers of this city are steadily at work on the three-masted schooner Frank A. Platt, sunk off New Point Comfort, and expect soon to have her afloat.

A farmers' alliance with over five hundred members has just been organized in Princess Anne county.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention filled nearly all the pulpits in the two cities yesterday and held the first Young Men's Christian Association service at the navy-yard. The prospect is good for establishing an association in navy.

The body of an unknown white man floated ashore at Cape Henry on Saturday night.

The County Court commenced the criminal term to-day, and a large number of cases are to be tried.

Councilman C. T. Brown, of Danville, who had his leg broken in the navy-yard three weeks ago, continues ill at the Ocean House in Portsmouth. G.

THE Y. M. C. A.

It Closed with a Most Interesting Meeting.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, February 17.—The proceedings of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention wound up at the Monumental church last night with one of the most interesting meetings of the session, and the 250 delegates left for their homes to-day. Special prayer service for the delegates and members of the association was led by State-Secretary George S. Fisher, of Kansas, after which testimonies were delivered by various members of the convention and a number of pastors present. The delegates then formed in a ring around the church and closed with prayer and praise.

A collection was then taken up and about $400 realized, making the sum total raised in Portsmouth for work in the State about $4,300, the largest amount ever raised at any State convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

FARMVILLE.

The Spring Campaign—Tobacco—Personal.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

FARMVILLE, VA., February 17, 1890.

The spring campaign for the election of officers for the town government, if the present whisperings among the different classes auger anything, will be the most exciting one the people of this municipality have gone through with for many years. One of the most important changes made in the charter of the town by a bill recently passed by the Legislature is that which makes the election of officers biennual instead of annual.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco breaks at our warehouses remain small and the prices high. It is estimated by several of our inspectors that but little over 3,000,000 pounds of the product will be sold in Farmville from the beginning to the close of the season, against the usual market of over 7,000,000.

THE NEW RAILROAD.

Many of our people visited the point up to which the Farmville and Powhatan railroad is completed yesterday, which is in Cumberland county, some two or three miles distant from here. One young lady pedestrian to the scene as she advanced into view of the narrow-gauge exclaimed aloud: "Oh, isn't it too cute for anything?" An elaborate reception is spoken of to be given the first train that enters the corporation over this road. Of what the manifestation of welcome will consist I am as yet uninformed.

PYTHIANS.

The idea of reviving the Pythian order, which at one time was a flourishing order in Farmville, has often occurred to many of the surviving members of the defunct lodge, and steps are at last being taken to secure the names necessary for its re-establishment.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

During the recess in the County Court to-day Mr. J. R. Garland, of Mecklenburg county, addressed a large crowd of farmers upon the subject of the formation of alliances, and as a result of his effort two will be at once organized in this county—one at Prospect Depôt next Saturday and the other at Redd's Shop—Major A. R. Venable being the organizer. At another meeting in the court-house to-day, with E. T. Clarke in the chair and W. D. M. Stokes as secretary, after fully discussing the subject it was determined that a petition be presented to the Board of Supervisors asking that the bonds voted to the Orange and Keysville railroad upon the condition that such portion of the road shall have been completed on or before March 1, 1890, be withheld because of the company's failure to comply with their contract.

A MINISTER ILL.

Rev. W. E. Evans, former pastor of Park-Place Methodist church in Richmond, is quite ill from peritonitis at his home here. His pulpit was filled yesterday by Rev. Dr. J. F. Latimer, of Union Theological Seminary.

The Rev. Dr. Harding, of the Presbyterian church, who has been confined to the house by sickness, was well enough to occupy his pulpit yesterday.

Rev. Mr. Kone, of the Baptist church, who recently met with a painful accident in alighting from a moving passenger train on the Norfolk and Western railroad, was not sufficiently disposed to preach yesterday, and the services of a "seminarian" from College Hill were procured for the morning and evening congregations.

Mrs. Rev. Kone, who has just passed through a serious illness, is convalescing.

Mrs. Cowan, the widow lat lamented A. M. Cowan, is lying very ill at her residence here.

The following is the programme announced for the intermediate celebration at Hampden-Sidney College to take place Friday evening, February 21st: Charles McKinney, Virginia, subject, "Henry W. Grady"; G. W. Nickell, West Virginia, "Some of the Perils of Our Country"; B. C. Bondurant, Virginia, "Southern Authorship"; W. H. Venable, Virginia, "Unrewarded Heroism"; W. L. Estes, Texas, "Jefferson Davis"; G. H. Demmy, Jr., Virginia, "Grover Cleveland"; E. T. Wellford, Virginia, "Tribute to the Lost Cause"; G. W. Bull, Virginia, "A Nation in its Strength." Marshals—L. F. Herper, Maryland, and J. L. Bell, Texas.

Permit me to remark in this correspondence that the matrimonial market was never duller in Farmville than it has been for the past three months.

A charity ball is spoken of for the 28th instant, to be held in the McKinney House.

Mrs. Mary Farris has gone to the bedside of her sick sister, Mrs. R. T. Bell, of Lynchburg. ZODAK.

LEXINGTON MATTERS.

The Pittsburgh-Virginia Railroad.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

LEXINGTON, VA., February 17.—All indications point to the early construction of the Pittsburgh-Virginia railroad from Glasgow to Pittsburgh. Ex-Governor Fitzhugh Lee is the president of this line and expects to secure the money necessary to build the road within the next ten days. Negotiations are now pending with a strong English syndicate for this work.

Mr. F. E. Montague, late chief engineer of the Virginia-Western railroad and the C., C. and C. railroad, but now with the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, has been appointed engineer in chief of the road and will begin his work in April. The line will be located up Kerr's creek, through Hultz Gap to Panther Gap, in this county, thence up Jackson river to its headwaters, where the Alleghany will be pierced and Cheat-River Valley entered, which gives a water-grade to Rowlesburg, W. Va. A well-informed gentleman says Colonel A. S. Buford will very soon complete arrangements for the construction of the Virginia-Western railroad South from this point.

ASHLAND.

Mr. Holderby's Farewell Sermon—The New Depot.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

ASHLAND, VA., February 17, 1890.

The Presbyterian church was filled yesterday to hear the Rev. A. R. Holderby preach his farewell sermon. In the pulpit with the reverend gentleman was Mr. Wilkinson, of the Baptist church. The services opened with the Doxology, then a prayer, followed by Hymn 235, and then several selections from the Scriptures. The sermon was an able one, and the reverend speaker kept his audience well in hand during its deliverance, which occupied forty-five minutes. Mr. Holderby and family will leave the last of this week for Atlanta. It is regretted by every one in the village that he has accepted the call.

The improvements at the depôt are being pushed forward with vigor. The building is under roof and will be ready for use in about three weeks. New tracks are being laid, and when all the remodelling is done that portion of the town will hardly be recognized.

A Mail-Carrier Drowned.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

HARRISONBURG, VA., February 17.—William H. Robinson, the mail-carrier from Rawley Springs to Franklin, W. Va., was drowned while attempting to cross Dry river at Rawley Springs, which was much swollen from the recent rains. The deceased was missing from Friday till Sunday afternoon, when his horse was discovered a few hundred yards below the ford on Small island, where he had been since Friday. The body of the carrier was recovered along with the mail-pouch.

Instantly Killed.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

HAMPTON, VA., February 17.—John Lee (colored), at work on Mill-Creek bridge, was struck by a piece of heavy timber to-day and instantly killed.

Virginia News Notes.

Mr. John Wesley McAden, a prominent citizen of Brunswick county, died at his home on Thursday last.

Mrs. William Cecil, of Pearisburg, Giles county, was badly but not seriously burned last week by her clothes catching fire.

Killed and Wounded on a Railroad.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

KANSAS CITY, February 17.—A special to the *Star* from Wichita says: The engine and baggage-car of the Galveston express plunged through a bridge over the Chicholm creek, six miles south of here, this morning. The passenger-coaches were left on the brink. Road-Master E. Peters, of Newton, was killed, Engineer Waud and Fireman Smith each had a leg broken, and several passengers were injured. A relief train and six doctors have gone to the scene of the wreck.

Bonds Accepted.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 17.—Bond offerings to-day, $145,000. All accepted at 124 for 4 per cents and 104⅝ for 4½'s. The 4's were all surrendered by depository banks.

SHAKE OFF THE EFFECTS of a bad cold promptly by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant and escape the danger of irritating the lungs into a fatal disease.

A CUTTING AFFRAY

BETWEEN TWO YOUNG MEN AT STAFFORD'S STORE.

How It Originated—Knights of Pythias Delegate—Fredericksburg Notes in General, &c.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., February 17.—A cutting affray between two young men at Stafford's store, which will in all probability result in murder, occurred at that place on last Friday night. The parties were Mr. R. A. Shacklett and Mr. Wallace Herndon, both of that county, and they are young men who are highly connected and stand well in the community. The trouble seems to have originated several weeks ago over a dog belonging to young Herndon which Shacklett shot, and which caused some unpleasant words to pass between them, and since which time neither has spoken to the other.

THE QUARREL RENEWED.

On the night named the parties met at the post-office and the quarrel was renewed, which resulted in young Herndon being cut a number of times in the abdomen and about the face with a large penknife by Mr. Shacklett, from which wounds there are no hopes whatever of his recovery. Mr. Shacklett was severely bruised about the head and face with a weight.

Friends of both parties were in town this evening securing counsel, and were somewhat reticent over the affair, and gave contradictory reports concerning it. Shacklett's friends claim that Herndon first knocked him down with an iron weight, which resulted in the cutting, while Herndon's friends say Shacklett began the cutting first. The true statement of facts will not be obtained until the case is brought to court. Shacklett has been arrested.

NOTES.

Colonel Isaac W. Patton, who died in New Orleans, was a native of this place and a son of the late Hon. John W. Patton, ex-member of Congress and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. He was a gallant Confederate soldier.

Mr. John Y. Myer, Jr., will leave to-morrow for Suffolk as a delegate to the Knights of Pythias convention, which meets at that place. He represents the lodge of this city and will be accompanied by Mr. William T. Hart, who will take the past chancellor's degree.

Rev. J. Green Shackleford, late rector of Trinity church, this city, left this morning for Freemont, O., where he has accepted a call. He and his family carry with them the best wishes of the entire community.

Mr. Joseph A. Ward, son of Captain John Ward, has accepted a position with the Clyde-Line steamers of Philadelphia, and will leave to-morrow for that place to assume his duties. His many friends here wish him much success.

A series of protracted meetings began at the Methodist church to-night and was largely attended. It is being conducted by the pastor, Rev. T. S. Dunaway, assisted by Rev. E. W. Winfrey, of Culpeper. The meetings will no doubt be productive of much good.

Judge Henry Souther has been re-elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Masonic Memorial Temple for a term of four years from the 22d instant.

St. John's Memorial Society of St. George's church, will give a bazaar and entertainment at the Opera-House to-morrow night and will be assisted by Mr. Frank Cunningham, of Richmond.

Settlers from the North continue to arrive here and the tide of immigration seems to have set in toward this county. Most of the settlers are from Michigan and Pennsylvania.

The congressional bee has begun to hum in the ears of many candidates in this section and there will no doubt be a lively scrimmage for the place.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1890.

Senate.

Mr. Chandler presented several petitions from Mississippi complaining of the suppression of the Republican vote in that State, and representing that the "so-called Legislature of Mississippi" had recently enacted a law for establishing a new Constitution for the State on the 12th of August, 1890, the same not to be submitted to the people for ratification, and that it was the avowed purpose of the Democrats to employ fraudulent methods to deprive many intelligent citizens of their franchise. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Frye, from the Select Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported back adversely two Pacific railroad funding bills referred to it and in lieu of them reported an original bill on the subject with two reports, one of these reports touching the Union Pacific indebtedness and the other Central Pacific indebtedness. The latter report, he said, had been drafted by the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. Davis. He explained that the reason why two bills were reported back adversely was that the committee had finally succeeded (to its own satisfaction) in consolidating these bills into one. This bill now presented contained the terms of an adjustment with both companies, the Union Pacific and Central Pacific. After a full explanation from Mr. Frye of the effect of the bill and how it was framed the bill was placed on the calendar and the reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution, which went over till to-morrow, calling on the Attorney-General for information as to the recent assasination of W. B. Saunders, the United States deputy marshal for the Northern district of Florida.

Mr. Beck presented the credentials of Mr. Blackburn for his new senatorial term from the 4th of March, 1891, which were placed on file.

The Senate then proceeded to business on the calendar and passed about two dozen bills (unobjected to), including the following: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to locate the Indians in Florida upon lands in severalty; appropriating $40,000 for a statue and monument to James Madison in the city of Washington.

The educational bill came up as unfinished business at 2 o'clock, and Mr. Blair resumed his argument in support of it. He called attention to what he regarded as having an important bearing on the question: the fact that the dependent pension bill had been unanimously reported from the Pension Committee, and would evidently, from the absence of opposition, become a law; that it would add to the present pension expenditure from twenty to thirty millions a year, and that almost the whole of that sum would necessarily be distributed in the northern States, while not less than one fourth of the tax for it (and probably three eighths) would fall on the southern States. The educational bill would act as some sort of a compensation to the South by giving that section the largest proportion of the seven millions a year to be paid out in aid of common-school education. He supposed that if the latter case was proved by him less likely it was that the bill would become a law, because he had noticed that it was stated in the public prints that he was destroying the chance of passing the bill by occupying so much time in his remarks. But he gave notice to those uneasy correspondents and to the newspapers generally that he knew better than to submit the case to a jury until he had all the evidence in, and then if there was a wrong verdict the responsibility would be on the jury.

Having been interrupted by Mr. Coke in some remarks bearing on the State of Texas, Mr. Blair went on to say that he expected Messrs. Coke and Reagan to oppose the bill—in fact, he expected a great many southern senators whose power was built on the aristocracy that owned the land and labor in the South before the war to oppose it—but he warned them that revolutions did not go backward, and that the children of the country, North and South alike, were going to be educated. Education would be the entering wedge to the establishment of a new order of things even in Texas.

Mr. Coke said that the State of Texas spent two or three times as much money for education as any other State in the South, and there were very few northern States that spent more. Texas had a school system which would compare favorably with that of any other State in the Union. She spent near $3,000,000 a year in common-school education.

Mr. Blair: Then why is Texas opposed to the other States that are not so well off receiving aid for the common schools.

Mr. Coke: Do you desire an answer?

Mr. Blair: I do not desire to yield the floor for any length of time. I am proceeding in a great hurry because of the frantic desire of this body to listen to me. [Laughter.] Owing to pressure on the part of the Senate to hear what I am saying I ought to proceed, but if the Senator wishes to answer my question I will certainly yield; if not, I will go on.

Mr. Blair occupied about three hours, but did not close his argument.

The House amendment to the bill to have the statistics of the mortgage indebtedness obtained in the next census was not concurred in, and a conference was asked. Messrs. Hale, Davis, and Berry were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

After the reading of the Journal Mr. Carlisle rose and said that since the 29th of January his side of the House had been protesting every morning against the approval of the Journal on the ground that it contained an entry made by direction of the Speaker showing the names of certain members present and not voting. Last Friday the House had adopted a code of rules providing for such a practice against the Democrats. They had protested and would protest against it as an unconstitutional practice, but it was a question which could not be decided in this House and whenever the proper cases arose it would go to some other forum. It was the purpose of his side of the House to see that this occasion should be made in such shape as would permit it to be finally and decisively passed upon. Therefore, he now saw no reason why the Journal form, of which the House had a right to prescribe, should not be approved. This was done.

The Speaker announced that this was suspension-day, and the committees were called in order.

Upon motion of Mr. Culberson, of Texas, in behalf of the Judiciary Committee, a bill was passed for the relief of Frank A. Lee.

When the World's Fair Committee was called Mr. Candler offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thursday and Friday, February 20th and 21st, after the approval of the Journal, be set aside for general debate on Bills 6883 and 6884 (the World's Fair bills), and that a vote be taken on Monday, February 24th, in the manner prescribed by the resolution submitted in the committee's report, unless the House shall have determined by vote that the World's Fair shall not be held.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, demanded a record and tellers were appointed, and the result was announced as yeas, 114; nays, 8.

Mr. Kilgore made the point of no quorum.

The Speaker ran his eye rapidly over the House and in a few minutes said: "There are 172 members present—more than a quorum."

Mr. McMillin immediately protested that the rules prescribed tellers as the means of ascertaining the presence or absence of a quorum and it was not proper for the Chair to count.

The Speaker inquired what rule required the presence of tellers to determine the presence of a quorum.

Mr. McMillin quoted from the rule touching to suspend the rules, which requires that the motion shall be submitted to the House to be seconded by a majority by tellers if demanded.

The Speaker inquired if there was any other suggestion the gentleman desired to make.

Mr. McMillin replied that the majority by the tellers had not seconded the motion and that it was not competent for the Speaker to make a quorum by his count.

The Speaker responded that the majority had seconded the motion—114 to 8—and the debate on the motion was now in order, but the Democrats made an earnest resistance to proceeding further.

Mr. McMillin contended that there was no rule that permitted the Speaker to count a quorum except during the progress of an aye-and-no vote and no call.

Mr. Dockery said that the rule cited by Mr. McMillin did not seem to provide for a count by the Speaker at all, but only by tellers.

The Speaker replied that the rule provided for a count of those who voted. The vote resulted 118 to 8; that seemed to be a majority.

Mr. McMillin insisted that the point was that no quorum had voted. Neither the Speaker nor any other man could assume that the men counted were in the House while the vote was being taken. If they were not, then they had no right to vote.

The Speaker replied that he had announced at the time that there were 172 members present by actual count. No one was counted who was not present at the time the vote was taken. If the members did not desire to vote the presumption was that they acquiesced in the result of the vote.

Messrs. McMillin, Bland, Mills, Cannon, Carlisle, Blount, Lodge, Burrows, Peters, Herbert of Alabama, Buckalew of Pennsylvania, and Adams of Illinois argued further upon the subject.

Mr. Crisp argued that the rule taken in connection with others clearly contemplated a count by the tellers alone and not a joint count by the tellers and Speaker. The very object of the rule was defeated by the construction which took from the tellers the right to count. The House did not want any voting by implication. Rules had been adopted despite the protest of the minority that the minority should at least have a fair construction of them.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, said unless they were to go back upon the decision already reached the House must again sustain the right of the Speaker to count a quorum.

The Speaker said that the provision of the second clause of the twenty-eighth rule was peculiar. The question was one like that repeatedly passed upon by the House under the Constitution: a quorum was necessary to transact business. Whether it was necessary for them to act was the question in dispute. Since it had been decided here it had been discussed from one end of the country to the other, and precedents without number had been cited on each side. In this House the question was settled that if the majority were present to do business their presence was all that was required to make a quorum. If they declined to vote their inaction could not be in the pathway of those who did their duty. I did think silence could be stronger than a negative vote seemed to have been unknown to our ancestors. It seems to be modern parliamentary fiction which had never been able to stand the decision of a court where business questions were involved. He had never seen a decision of a court which was adverse to the position now assumed by the House. The only question remaining was one of detail. By what method should the presence of a quorum be ascertained? The examination of all books on parliamentary practice would show that it had been the practice from time immemorial for the presiding officer to determine in such manner as he deemed accurate and suitable the presence of a quorum. The rules of the House contain nothing derogatory. If it was suggested that any evil would follow the answer was simple—whatever the officer was intrusted with the count was liable to some objections and public business proceeded upon the assumption of the right of the performance of public duty by a public officer. Moreover the House could easily correct the mistake by ordering the yeas and nays.

In conclusion the Speaker said: "In this case the Chair repeatedly counted the House during the vote and after it closed, and being satisfied that a constitutional quorum was present to do business, therefore announces that the yeas are 114 and nays 8, and that the motion has been seconded."

Messrs. Hatch and Wilson declined to speak, preferring a speedy vote.

The question was taken on the motion to suspend the rules and make a special order for fair bills and resulted yeas—148, nays 27. More than two thirds voted in the affirmative, but Mr. Blount demanded the yeas and nays. They were ordered and resulted—yeas 209, nays 56—and the special order was made.

The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Abbott, Bankhead, Barnes, Bland, Blount, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Buchanan of Virginia, Bunn, Carlton, Caruth, Clements, Cobb, Cowles, Crisp, Culbertson, DeHaven, Dibble, Edmunds, Elliott, Ellis, Goodnight, Grimes, Hare, Head, Henderson of North Carolina, Herbert, Kilgore, Lane, Lanham, Martin of Iowa, Martin of Texas, McClammey, McMillin, McKee, Mills, Montgomery, Oates, Peel, Pennington, Peters, Pierce, Richardson, Rogers, Rowland, Sayers, Skinner, Stewart of Georgia, Stewart of Texas, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Tarnsney, Turner of Georgia, Turpin, Washington, and Wheeler of Alabama.

The call of committees being completed the House passed, under a suspension of the rules, a bill for the relief of Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake Agency, reported to be starving.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to provide for the appointment of thirty additional medical examiners in the Pension Office. Mr. Banks said that the Secretary of the Interior had earnestly recommended the passage of the bill.

A letter from the Secretary was read to show that the work of the examining officers was much in arrears.

Objection was promptly raised that this was an attempted evasion of the civil-service law—medical examiners coming under this law—and in the debate which followed several members expressed themselves as willing to vote for the repeal of that law, but were unwilling to countenance the evasion of it so long as it is the law. Among these were Messrs. Washington and Richardson of Tennessee and McRae of Arkansas.

Mr. Blount defended the civil-service law. Its enemies might laugh, as they would, but the law had given no better class of public servants. Public opinion in this country was progressing and it would go onward and accomplish its purpose finally. Republican chief executives and Democratic candidates for place had both affirmed their belief in the virtue of the law. It held too much of a place in the American mind here to form this indirect attack.

Mr. Bayne hoped that no Republican would try to evade the civil-service law. They could not afford to do it. He asked to have an amendment inserted providing that examiners be appointed under the terms of the civil-service law.

Several Republicans objected to Mr. Bayne's request.

The yeas and nays were taken upon the passage of the bill, resulting—yeas 109, nays 19—no quorum, so the House at 6:35 adjourned, with the understanding that the bill will come up next suspension day.

Within the reach of all—Salvation Oil, the great pain-cure, can be bought for 25 cents.

MAHONE AND BRADY.

THE LITTLE BOSS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO DEFEAT THE COLONEL.

Waddill Against Wise—The Blair Bill—The World's Fair—Claims and Chances of the Several Cities—Notes.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, February 17.—Some of the Virginia Republicans now in the city admit that Mahone will not be able to defeat the confirmation of Colonel Brady for collector of internal revenue, for the reason that Mahone's fight is purely personal and has been actuated by motives well understood. Colonel Brady was one of the first Republicans of prominence in Virginia to defy Mahone and the little boss has never loved him since. The followers of Mahone now here are much pained over one emphatic statement contained in the interview with Colonel Brady published in the *Dispatch* correspondence from Washington last week. "I do not blame Colonel Brady," said one of the Mahoneites today, "but I do not think that he should have included all the Mahoneites in Virginia in saying that he did not care a snap of his finger for Mahone. Judge Waddill, of Richmond, was shocked and surprised when he read that statement, for I heard him say so, and so are other straightout Republicans."

SHOULD HAVE SEEN HIM.

These complaining Republicans should have seen Colonel Brady snap his own finger when he expressed his contempt for Mahone here the other day, and his defiance of the man who is trying to defeat his confirmation.

The Virginia contested-election case of Waddill *vs.* Wise will be taken up by the House Committee on Elections to-morrow. Judge Waddill, of Richmond, the contestant, is in the city and was at the Capitol to-day, accompanied by Mr. Edgar Allan, who will argue the case before the Committee for Contest. Mr. C. V. Meredith, of Richmond, is also here, and will argue the case for Mr. Wise, and much interest is felt in the outcome of the same. Just now no one seems to know what the decision will be, and both sides will make a hard fight.

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

The report in some of the Virginia papers that the nomination of Captain Frank Winston, of Louisa county, to be supervisor of the census for the Third district of Virginia would be recalled seems to be entirely without foundation. Captain Winston is a Democrat, but that was perfectly well understood when he was selected. In some of the southern States two Democratic supervisors have been appointed, the Republicans, of course, getting a majority of the appointments in each State.

Mr. Barbour introduced in the Senate today a bill for the relief of Albert Blaisdell, of Virginia, providing for the releasing from the Treasury $1,000 which Blaisdell put up as one of the bidders for Government work.

THEY LEFT.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Blair education bill to-day, and the author of the measure commenced to speak once more, regardless of the fact that he has already occupied the floor several days this session. When Mr. Blair commenced to speak to-day the senators on both sides of the chamber left for the cloak- and committee-rooms, and before he had been talking five minutes all had gone except six, and of this small number Mr. Evarts was the only one who listened. Senator Barbour, who has been one of Mr. Blair's best listeners, was not on hand to-day throughout the New Hampshire man's remarks, but this is no indication that Mr. Barbour is not going to vote for the bill. He remarked to-day that he was in favor of getting all the financial aid possible for the South, as the North was getting more than her share out of the surplus.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair bill will in all probability be disposed of in the House this week. At any rate it is the intention of the leaders of the movement in behalf of each of the contending cities to press matters vigorously with that end in view, but of course there is no certainty that the programme can be carried out. The Chicago people who have been here all winter claim that they will have a big lead of all the cities when the voting on the location of site begins. It is understood that they count on 137 votes on the first ballot in the House, and they have endeavored to fix up a deal that will give them more votes on some of the succeeding ballots. According to the drift of the talk heard in public places New York has lost ground. At one time the metropolis had as good if not better chance than any of the competing cities, but the performances at Albany within the past few weeks, and the attitude of Tom Platt have sent New York stock down many points. There seems to be a growing belief here that the whole thing will wind up in a row and that no fair will be held in 1892. Politics has played such a part in the business that the knifing process has been commenced. Platt has prevented the New York Legislature from passing the World's Fair bill because he is afraid that if New York city gets the fair the Tammany politicians, aided by the Democratic Governor of the Empire State, will swing their opportunities in 1892 to make votes for the Democratic presidential ticket, and that the pickings for "the boys" out of the fair money will be rather too numerous for the Republicans to stand.

CHANGING RAPIDLY.

It is ascertained that many of the Democratic members from the South and West who formerly favored Washington as their first choice are changing rapidly because they find the same objection to the national capital that has been raised against New York by the Republicans—too much politics. These Democrats argue that if the fair goes to Washington the national Government will be compelled to guarantee all the funds and run the exhibitions, as the business-men and residents of the capital city could not raise $500,000, there being so little business done here that would justify the people in putting up the money. That being the case the Federal Administration, officered entirely by Republicans, would disburse a sum of money in presidential-election year of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. It is argued, therefore, by these Democrats who are known to entertain this view that since Tom Platt and his friends refuse to allow New York to have the fair because politics cuts a figure, that the same rule holds good as to Washington, and whether such a surmise be true or otherwise, nevertheless this is the talk heard in Washington at present among Democratic members from many of the southern States.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, from present prospects, is going to cut a sorry figure in the race. That good old town on the Mississippi has done lots of work and raised a large guarantee fund, but some of the men who were given control of the work in her behalf have shown poor judgment in the fight. A story has gotten out that St. Louis is in the race only to try to beat her western rival, Chicago, and though it has been denied, yet it has really helped Chicago, as many if not most of the congressmen who are for St. Louis as first choice declare that they will vote for the city on the lake when St. Louis is knocked out.

HARD TO PREDICT.

Just where New York's strength will go if the friends of that city find they cannot win in the House is hard to predict at this writing. It will probably be divided, and while most of it may go to Washington, it begins to look as if the eastern Democratic members, on account of the political turn that the fight has taken, will throw their votes to Chicago rather than give the Administration the benefit of having the fair at Washington. It is certainly a mixed question, and there is going to be an animated contest in the House.

DIVIDED PROBABLY.

From the best information obtainable the Virginia delegation will probably be divided. A majority favor Washington, but two at least are known to prefer some other city, and have expressed their intention to so vote, though they may change their minds.

The Chicago people have had Hon. Alai E. Stevenson, Assistant Postmaster-General in the last Administration, managing their fight here. They also have ex-Congressman McKenzie, of Kentucky, helping. These gentlemen are very shrewd as well as popular, and they have done excellent service for the Windy City.

ALLOWANCES.

Congress passed an act to take effect July 1, 1888, making allowances to third-class postmasters for rent, light, fuel, &c. The appropriation was, however, inadequate for the entire year, so that the allowance in reality did not begin until October 1st, the result being that the postmasters got only three quarters, and were not paid in full for the first quarter of the year. It will be good news to the postmasters of the class mentioned to know there is a large unexpended balance now which will be paid *pro rata* for that quarter, and that the money can be drawn by sending to the First Assistant Postmaster-General proper vouchers covering the items for the first quarter in 1888. The postmasters are advised to make application to the department direct for the reason that claim agents in Washington are sending out blanks asking to be employed as attorneys and proposing to charge 25 per cent. for their services. The department will adjust the claims without the intervention of these attorneys, who can do the postmasters no good whatever.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

Virginia—J. M. White, Eureka Mills, Charlotte county, vice R. S. Eubank, removed; Mrs. Kate Hogan, Osborne's Ford, Scott county, vice J. S. Elam, removed.

Mr. Browne, of Virginia, introduced in the House to-day a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to award a gold medal of the first-class to J. B. Whealton, of Virginia, for saving the lives of the captain and two of the crew of the schooner Allie R. Chester, wrecked off Cape Hatteras, N. C., in January, 1889.

AN ASYLUM PARTIALLY BURNED.

No Lives Lost—Loss About Thirty-five Thousand Dollars.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, February 17.—A special from Little Rock, Ark., says: At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the boiler-room of the insane asylum near this place and spread rapidly throughout the entire building. There were nearly five hundred patients in the building, all of whom were removed from the different wards to the first floor preparatory to taking them from the asylum. During the removal a scene of pandemonium reigned, the patients screaming, cursing, and sobbing with terror as the keepers hustled them from floor to floor until they were in comparitive safety. Meanwhile the water gave out and only the timely arrival of a fire engine from this city prevented the complete destruction of the building. One wing, including the boiler-room, pump-room, engine-house, laundry, dry-house, kitchen, bath-room, and pantries, was destroyed, entailing a loss of about $35,000. There is no insurance.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

The Principal to the Deed Says It is Only a Family Affair.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, February 17.—A double tragedy occurred here to-night. Napoleon Laval called at the store of B. Feldemann & Co. and asked to see his wife, who had been separated from him for some time. When the woman came down Laval shot her, and then entering the store shot Feldemann. Both of the victims are thought to be fatally wounded. Mrs. Laval was a niece of Feldemann, and had been living with his family for some time. On being arrested Laval stated that it was merely a