RAUM'S RESERVE.

HE PAYS HARRISON'S SISTER-IN-LAW A BACK PENSION.

Will Now Be Protected by the President—A Gift-Enterprise Administration—Norfolk's Public Building.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Pension-Commissioner Raum returned to-day from a trip to Chicago. That official goes to the windy city a great deal because, it is alleged, that he is whooping up his little refrigerator scheme that Congressman Cooper, of Indiana, tried to have investigated last year by Reed's billion-dollar Congress. Raum has been pretty "sassy" for the past two weeks, and there is an impression abroad that he has been promised protection by the President, no matter what the Democratic House may find out, when the next investigation of the Pension-Office is had. It leaks out that Raum has just had issued to the sister-in-law of the President a pension of $30 a month, and that the back money that she has been paid also aggregates a little over $8,335.

TWICE REJECTED.

It has been twice rejected before the Pension-Office. The first commissioner to reject the worthless claim was the notorious "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley, who was at the head of the bureau during the Arthur Administration. The case came up again under the Cleveland Administration while General Black was Pension Commissioner. It was considered such a worthless claim that no one would allow it until the present crowd took hold, and an effort was made to pass it through. The husband of the woman who is to receive this large amount of money died of consumption many years after the close of the war, and he had been dead twelve years before it even occurred to the widow to file her application.

PROOF VERY THIN.

It was then asserted that he contracted the disease in the service, but the proof was so thin that the reckless Dudley, although he was at the time the application was made a close personal and political friend of Harrison, would not allow it. Dudley thought something of his oath. Harrison when the application was first made was a senator of the United States and he used his power and influence to try to have the claim allowed. He did not succeed, but now that he is President and Raum, the Commissioner of Pensions, is under a heavy cloud the claim goes through, and honest men everywhere must conclude that it is the result of a shameful deal. Some of the Republican papers are constantly whining about a lack of respect that is shown the office of President and cite attacks in Democratic papers to show that unjust crisicisms are made.

THE OFFICE, NOT THE MAN.

The office is respected, but very few people can respect a man who accepted a gift cottage, who allowed the members of his household, including his aged father-in-law, who is penniless and an object of charity, to be roped into a real-estate speculation on the suburbs of Washington and to accept deeds to lands, when as a matter of fact nominal amounts of money were paid, and cap the whole thing by getting this pension claim through. Raum is plastered all over with questionable deeds. He son had to retire from a clerkship in disgrace, and the present Commissioner admitted last winter on the witness-stand before a congressional committee that he borrowed money from a man for whom he did favors in an official capacity that would put thousands of dollars into the pocket of this "shark." It is a rotten state of affairs all the way through, and the doings of the Harrisons and the Raums have cast an odium upon the Administration and disgusted the country. Democrats are losing everywhere that the Republicans will be foolish enough to renominate such a man for President, and the result will be worse for the Radicals in 1892 than it was last year, when the worst drubbing was given that any Administration ever received in the history of political parties in the United States.

HONEST ANDREW JACKSON.

So honest was General Andrew Jackson that when he was elected President he assigned all of his interest in some real estate speculations at Memphis to his partner. He took the ground that a man who had been elected to such a high office should not be interested in speculations even at a point so remote as Memphis. General Jackson and his friend believed that Memphis was destined to be a large city and they invested heavily for those days, but when he became President "Old Hickory" thought it was time to get out of all speculations.

TO SELECT A SITE.

Mr. Edbrooke, the supervising architect of the Treasury, expects to go to Norfolk on the 22d instant to select the site for the public building in that city. He thinks that early in July the sites for Staunton and Roanoke can be selected also. There has been a great deal of unjust criticism of the office in certain quarters under the mistaken idea that things are not being carried fast enough, but the critics forget that the appropriations for these buildings are really not available until the 1st of July, as shown in the sundry civil bill. The office has more work than can be done and considering the limited force the rate of the work is quite well advanced. As to the charge that the department will hold back the money for public buildings, it is simply absurd. It cannot be done even if there is such a disposition on the part of the higher officials of the Treasury. Not only have special acts been passed authorizing the construction of these buildings, but the money has been actually appropriated in the sundry civil bill. The structures in due course of time will be erected, but as so many bills were passed by the last Congress the cities will be reached in their regular order. The architect's office is one of the best in the Government service, and where credit can be given it is well to bestow it.

A HEAVY EXPENDITURE.

It is estimated that Vice-President Morton will be compelled to expend during the summer season not less than one hundred thousand dollars in repairing his Fifth-avenue hotel in this city, which was recently found to be so faulty in construction that there was danger of its tumbling down. It is probable that he will enter suits against the contractors, and a lively time in the courts may be anticipated. The hotel cost originally more than a half million dollars, and it will have to be removed inside from cellar to roof. The walls are good, however.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

It has not yet been determined whether President Harrison will appoint any Democrats on the new land court. If he does allow the Democratic minority representation it is thought by the friends of Colonel Thomas Smith, formerly of Warrenton, Va., that he stands about as good a chance as any of the gentlemen in the opposition party whose names have been suggested to the President.

POSTMASTERS.

J. G. Cannon was to-day appointed postmaster at Miller's Tavern, Essex county, Va., vice M. T. Jones, resigned, and R. N. Mason at Siloam, Surry county, N. C., vice J. C. Bass, resigned.

Naval Notes and Naval Orders.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Assistant-Surgeon James Stoughton has been ordered to the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; Assistant-Surgeon Lewis Les Young ordered to the naval station Port Royal, S. C.; Commodore Joseph Fyffe detached from special duty at Boston, Mass., on the 27th instant and ordered to command the naval station New London, Conn., on the 29th instant; Commodore Oscar F. Stanton detached from the command of the training-ship Richmond and station at Newport, R. I., on the 30th instant, and ordered to assume the duties of Governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, on the 1st of July next; Captain F. M. Bunce detached from the naval station at New London on the 29th instant and ordered to command the training-ship Richmond at station at Newport, R. I., on the 30th instant; Assistant-Surgeon A. R. Alfred detached from the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Fern.

The Treasury Department has been notified that Captain John Faunce, of the revenue marine service, died at Jersey City, N. J., yesterday, in the eighty-third year of his age. He entered the revenue service in 1841 and has been a captain since 1855. During the Florida war he was attached to the revenue-cutter Campbell, which rendered efficient service in co-operation with the navy off the coast of Florida. Lieutenant Faunce leading a successful attack on the Indians. He was identified with the steamer Harriet Lane from the laying of her keel until she was turned over to the navy in 1861. He commanded that vessel in the Paraguayan expedition and his services were highly commended by Flag-Officer Shubrick in command when she accompanied the fleet to Charleston for the relief of Fort Sumter in April, 1861. He also took part in the attack on the forts at Hatteras Inlet in August of the same year. He was a useful and efficient officer and his death is a loss to the service.

Duties on Masonic MSS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Treasury Department has denied the application of Mr. W. W. Barrow, of Richmond, Va., for a refund of duties paid on reprints of ancient Masonic manuscripts, on the ground that they were properly dutiable at the rate assessed.

POST-OFFICE FACTS.

Salaries of Postmasters—Increase or Decrease of Revenue by Cities.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Post-Office Department has completed a readjustment of the salaries of first-class postmasters to take effect July 1st next. The total number of first-class offices is 128, a net increase of 14 during the year. The aggregate of the salaries of the 128 first-class postmasters is $450,600, an increase of $41,500, as compared with July 1, 1890. The net increase of gross receipts which accrued at the first-class offices for the year ended March 31, 1891, is stated at $2,846,247.

From the table showing increase or decrease of revenue by cities and postmasters' salaries the following is extracted: Birmingham, Ala., postmaster's salary for the coming year, $3,200, increase of receipts the past year, $8,034; Montgomery, Ala., salary $3,100, increase of receipts $2,910; Jacksonville, Fla., salary $3,100, increase of receipts $2,572; Atlanta, salary $3,500, increase of receipts $23,883; Augusta, Ga., salary $3,100, increase of receipts $4,111; Macon, Ga., salary $3,100, increase of receipts $7,033; Savannah, salary $3,300, increase of receipts $6,910; Charleston, S. C., salary $3,300, increase of receipts $7,434; Chattanooga, salary $3,200, increase of receipts $14,772; Knoxville, salary $3,200, increase of receipts $7,830; Memphis, salary $3,500, increase of receipts $9,385; Nashville, salary $3,400, increase of receipts $12,990; Lynchburg, Va., salary $3,000, increase of receipts $7,565; Norfolk, Va., salary $3,200, increase of receipts $8,363; Richmond, Va., salary $3,500, decrease of receipts $2,730.

The cities which show the greatest increase of receipts are Washington, D. C., $103,020; Chicago, $398,265; Boston, $125,126; St. Louis, $106,419; New York, $515,310; Philadelphia, $185,972. Cities showing decrease are South Bend, Ind., $2,232; Wichita, Kan., $1,561; New Orleans, $27,585; Bangor, Me., $15,858; Richmond, Va., $2,739, and Lowell, Mass., $2,192.

SIR JOHN MACCONALD DEAD.

The Canadian Premier, After His Plucky Fight with Death, Passes Away.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

OTTAWA, ONT., June 6—10:30 *P. M.*—Sir John Macdonald is dead.

Sir John Alexander Macdonald was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 11, 1815. His father, Hugh Macdonald, emigrated from Sutherlandshire to Canada and settled in Kingston in 1820. The son entered public life in 1844 as the representative of the city of Kingston in the House of Assembly, and continued to sit for this constituency until the union of 1867, when he was elected to the House of Commons by the same electorate until 1878, when he was defeated. He was re-elected in 1887 by both Carleton and Kingston. He took an active part in bringing about the Canadian Confederation and in 1866-'67 he was chairman of the London Colonial conference when the British North American act was passed by the imperial Parliament. On July 1, 1867, the new constitution came into force in Canada and Sir John Macdonald was sworn as privy councilor and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General. In recognition of his services he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath (civil) by the Queen, and in 1884 he received the grand cross of the same order. He remained Prime Minister until 1873, when his Government resigned on the Canadian Pacific charges. Alexander Mackenzie accepted the office, and for nearly five years Sir John was the leader of the opposition. In September, 1878, the Liberal party was defeated at the polls on the cry of protection to the native industries, and Sir John again became Premier, and has remained at the head of affairs in Canada ever since. He achieved a decided victory at the polls at the recent election on the issue of restricted commercial relations with the United States as against the plan of unrestricted reciprocity advocated by the Liberals. It is currently believed that the Conservative victory was due absolutely to his astute and experienced maneuvering. His death, therefore, might mean a very serious change in the political balance of power in the Dominion.

Sir John Macdonald has executed several delicate diplomatic missions. He was one of the British joint high commissioners which settled the Alabama claims question with the United States. For this service he was called to the privy council of Great Britain, an honor seldom conferred on a colonial statesman. His wife, Susan Agnes, whom he married in 1867, is a daughter of Thomas J. Bernard, member of the Queen's privy council, Jamaica, West Indies, and is known as a writer for periodicals.

MOURNING FOR THE STATESMAN.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 6.—Sir John Macdonald became unconscious yesterday and remained so until he died at 10:15 to-night surrounded by his entire household. All the church-bells are tolling, and thousands of citizens are expressing deep regret at the Premier's demise. The funeral is likely to take place Tuesday next. On that day the body will likely be removed to the Senate Chamber and lie in state for four or five hours. The interment will subsequently take place at Kingston, Ont., where the Premier's first wife and his father are buried.

CANADA'S TORY LEADERSHIP.

Sir Charles Tupper Believed More Than Willing to Succeed MacDonald.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

TORONTO, ONT., June 6.—A special cable dispatch to the *Globe* from London says: Two or three cable messages respecting Sir John MacDonald's condition continue to be published daily here. The news is followed with the closest interest throughout the Kingdom. Meanwhile there are no tidings of Sir Charles Tupper's plans. At the High Commissioner's office nothing is known. Various inquiries in unofficial circles where his movements are generally closely followed had the same result. It is believed that he is still in Vienna, but the two other colonial delegates to the Postal Congress have returned. Among the many who are acquainted with Sir Charles Tupper's long-cherished desire for succession to the leadership, the belief gains ground that his present line of action is followed because it is thought best calculated to stimulate a request from Ottawa to return and assume command, whatever may be the issue of the present position of the party. No one here expects Sir Charles Tupper to remain in London many weeks longer.

Exports and Imports of Specie.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, June 6.—The exports of specie from the port of New York last week amounted to $6,975,412, of which $6,414,835 was in gold and $560,577 in silver. All the silver and $3,350,000 in gold went to London, $1,000,000 in gold to Paris, and $64,835 in gold was shipped in small lots to South American ports.

The imports of specie during the week amounted to $78,341, of which $74,560 was in gold and $3,781 in silver.

To-day's shipments of gold were as follows: $250,000 by the Servia to London; $750,000 by the Ems to London, and $1,000,000 by La Gascogne to Paris.

Three Men Killed; One Man Wounded.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 6.—A horrible casualty occurred at the Chattanooga blast-furnace this evening at 7:30. While four colored men were tamping a dynamite-blast the charge exploded, killing and horribly mangling three men and wounding a fourth. Two men had been assigned to the work of blasting, and the other two went along for company. The timber and machinery in the furnace-plant were hurled about promiscuously. The explosion was heard throughout the city and occasioned great excitement.

Miners' Strike Declared Off.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 6.—The strike on the Midland is declared off. Deputy Sheriffs Davis and Cox went to Waveland this morning and found the striking miners in consultation. The result of their deliberation was to give the Midland property up and they at once began to assist in getting trains under way. The trouble has all been settled and harmony now prevails.

Carolina Against the Coosaw Company.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 6.—Argument was concluded in the case of the State vs. the Coosaw Mining Company before Chief-Justice Fuller to-day. Decision was reserved. The suit was brought by the State to forfeit the charter of the Coosaw Company and to declare its territory, in which it claims exclusive right to mine phosphate, open to all.

The World's Cotton.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, June 6.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,746,104 bales, of which 2,040,304 bales are American, against 1,940,324 and 1,197,624 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns, 12,043; receipts at the plantation, 20,082; crop in sight, 8,400,600.

Drought Ended with Electric Freaks.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 6.—The long drought in this district was broken by a very heavy rain this afternoon. There was a remarkable display of electricity, the lightning killing an unknown negro man and doing other damage. Crops have suffered greatly throughout the district from drought.

Always in the Lead

[Farmville Herald.]

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH "gets there" every time, and always in the lead. We mean in the matter of news. The day after an election, for example, no Virginian who reads the papers is satisfied until he has seen the DISPATCH.

GERMAN DISCONTENT

THE DISSATISFACTION AMONG WORKINGMEN BECOME EXASPERATION.

The Government's Position as to the Corn Duties Pronounced a Mistake—German-American Scandals.

[Copyrighted 1891 by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, June 6.—If popular discontent were allowed to manifest itself on free lines against the Government's decision to maintain the corn duties Germany would be ablaze with demonstrations. Since Chancellor von Caprivi surprised the country, including the agrarian party, with his declaration that the existing tariff must remain until at least new treaty negotiations with other nations are arranged, the dissatisfaction among workingmen has become exasperation. The political parties, which are open to popular emotions, are becoming penetrated with a sense that the Government has made a mistake and must ere long reconsider its decision in the face of the increasing prices of cereals, especially on rye, which forms the staple of the people's food.

THE OFFICIAL PRESS APOLETIC.

Even the official press speaks in an apologetic tone of the attitude of the Government. The *North German Gazette* stands almost alone in sustaining energetically the ministerial policy, urging that a suspension of the duties on cereals would not cheapen bread, while an abolition of the duties would imply the diversion of the whole protectionist tariff in the direction of free trade. The National Liberal organs, while admitting the severity of the pressure of the dearness of the staff of life upon workingmen, plead that since all parties accept the principle of suspension, the time is most opportune to give effect to it.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE MENACING.

The *Vossische Zeitung* warns the Government and the Ministry that the attitude of the people is assuming a menacing character. The *Vorwaerts* and other Socialist papers have no terms bitter enough to reproach the Ministers. Even the agrarian *Kreuz Zeitung* attacks the Chancellor's policy, declaring that the Protection party prefer a temporary suspension of duties, when it is recognized that such action is necessary to the acceptance of commercial treaties involving a permanent abatement of the tariff. The Progressists in the lower House of the Prussian Diet have vainly tried to get the Ministers to produce the reports on which their decision not to reduce the duties is alleged to be based. Chancellor von Caprivi's estimates are held to be of small value beside market facts. The *Freissinnige Zeitung* points out that the price of rye is now almost attaining the figure reached during the famine years of 1816 and 1817.

THE SOCIALISTS ACTIVE.

As the session of the Landtag will close within a fortnight, there is small chance that the opposition will get time to conduct a parliamentary agitation. They are therefore preparing for a campaign in the country. The Socialists are active. They value the situation and will give energy to the opposition movement in every populous centre. Meetings have been held this week. Six have been held in the Berlin districts at which addresses were made by Liebknecht, Singer, Auer, Bebel, Schippel, and a number of other prominent Socialists. They met with an enthusiastic response when they branded the Ministers as starving the masses to the advantage of the classes.

CABINET DISSENSIONS.

Within the Cabinet it is reported that dissensions are strong. Minister Miquel demands a reduction of the duties, while Minister Lucius opposes such a course. From various quarters of the country memorials reach the Government in favor of a suspension of the duties.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Union of Industrial Associations, after a prolonged debate on the proposal to hold an international exhibition in 1896, appointed a special commission to visit Chancellor von Caprivi and ask him to ask the Government for its approval of the scheme. When the exhibition was first mooted the Emperor William supported the proposition, but Prince Bismarck, who was then all-powerful, treated it with something like contempt. The prospect of both national and official support has greatly improved since then.

AN AMERICAN-GERMAN TALE OF FRAUD.

Emil Seiffert, the American-German adventurer who was recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment for defrauding Mrs. McGuire, of Detroit, Mich., has succeeded in getting a new trial. As Mrs. McGuire has returned to the United States and refuses to appear against Seiffert, it is likely that he will go free. Seiffert met Mrs. McGuire in California and made love to her. He induced her to visit Europe and then defrauded her out of a large sum of money. He subsequently eloped with Miss Flanigan, of Washington, Mrs. McGuire's companion, and married her in London. He returned to Berlin after this and commenced blackmailing Mrs. McGuire. He tripped up on his blackmailing scheme, however, was arrested, tried, and convicted and sentenced to serve two years in jail. Mrs. McGuire then returned to her home in America, thinking Seiffert was disposed of.

A SCANDAL.

A scandal attaches here to a well-known professor of the University of California, who is charged with sending his young wife and two grown daughters by his first wife to Germany and leaving them without support and refusing them the money necessary for their return home. It is possible that the professor has an explanation which is not known to the people here who are interesting themselves in the family.

THE JEWISH EXODUS FROM RUSSIA VAST.

The committee for the relief of Russian Jews report that many injured Hebrews are arriving at Charlottenburg. These people were wounded while fleeing from the Russian police. Numbers of Jews were killed while trying to escape over the frontier. The exodus is assuming such vast proportions that private charity will soon be powerless to cope with it and the Government will be compelled to interfere.

LONDON 'BUS-DRIVERS STRIKE.

Ostensibly for More Money and Less Hours—One Thousand Men Out.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, June 6.—At a meeting of the omnibus drivers of this city, held at midnight to-night, and at which a very large number of the men were present, it was resolved that the employés of the various omnibus companies should go on strike.

The companies which will be most affected by the strike are the London General Omnibus Company (limited), which operates 900 omnibuses, and the London Road-Car Company (limited), which controls 450 omnibuses. The other omnibus companies involved have an aggregate of 500 omnibuses. On a former occasion the employés of the London General Omnibus Company declined to go on a strike in support of the agitation of the drivers of the Road-Car Company, who always had a ticket system for shorter hours. Now that the ticket system has been introduced by the General Company on its conveyances the long hours of the men no longer mean greater pilfering, and although the company has granted an extensive rise in wages all round the drivers of the General Company are striking ostensibly for more money and less hours, although the action of the men is virtually a protest against the hated "barrel organ," as the ticket tell-tale has been dubbed.

A REDUCTION DEMANDED.

Their hours of labor now range from fourteen to sixteen, and the men demand that they be reduced to twelve. The drivers have the sympathy of the public in their fight against the company, but the present scale of wages maintained by the concern is generally considered good for this class of work. The company's shares have dropped heavily during the week, owing to the belief that it would be obliged to concede the men's demands for shorter hours. The employés of all the companies belong to the same union, but only the general company's men will go on strike at present. The officers of this company have secured a large number of new men and are holding them in readiness to fill the places vacated by the strikers, and thus prevent any cessation of their traffic.

FAVOR THE DRIVERS.

Cardinal Manning, Sir John Lubbock, the Earl of Aberdeen, and other notable men favor the cause of the drivers. John Burns, Thomas Mann, the president of the Dockers' Union, and most of the other labor leaders here attended the meeting to-night at which the drivers decided to go on strike.

Minister Porter Takes Vacation.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, ENG., June 6.—Hon. A. G. Porter, United States Minister to Italy, who has left Rome on his annual vacation, will pass most of the time he is absent from his post in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Mr. Porter will not visit the United States during his vacation.

Jews Chained and Herded with Criminals.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, ENG., June 6.—The Moscow correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the details of an incident where Jews were chained and herded with a convoy of criminals, because they had no money to pay the expenses of travel, having probably given all of their money to their families. The correspondent says that though he was only an eye-witness of this case by strategy he has no doubt that there have been numerous similar cases. The first batch (six families) of Jews expelled from Kieff have arrived at Buda-Pesth by railway. They were conveyed virtually free. They give a heartrending recital of their treatment.

The Labor World's First and Last "Burst."

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, ENG., June 6.—The circulation of the *Labor World*, established last year by Michael Davitt, and which has just officially stopped publication, has been rapidly declining since the first "burst" of its early success. The *Labor World* started with the phenomenal sale of 150,000 copies, but each impression was overdosed, according to the criticism of surviving contemporaries, with Irish matters, while labor matters were not referred to in a prominent manner. Consequently the *Labor World* languished and died.

A Scene in the French Chamber.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, June 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Deroulede demanded urgency for the workmen's pension bill introduced by M. Constans, Minister of the Interior. His appeal brought out the cry of "Deroulede is Boulanger's domestic." M. Deroulede retorted hotly, and a scene of uproar ensued. Three ineffectual attempts were made to vote the expulsion of M. Deroulede, and finally urgency was voted by 347 to 87, amid the greatest excitement.

In the Dark Continent's Heart.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, June 6.—The *Tageblatt* announces that Lieutenant Jacques, in command of a large force, is about leaving Bagamoyo for Lake Tanganyika. The object of Lieutenant Jacques's expedition is to suppress slavery and to establish a station at the latter place.

The *Tageblatt* also says that renewed disorders are reported at Mpwapwa and Kelwa, and that an expedition has started for these places to quell the disturbances.

What Was the Fate of the Taramung?

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, ENG., June 6.—The steamer Taramung, which left Newcastle, N. S. W., May 30th, bound for Melbourne, at which port she was due to arrive June 2d, has not been heard from since she left Newcastle, and fears are entertained that she has foundered during a gale. Steamers have been sent out to ascertain, if possible, the fate of the Taramung.

Disastrous Fire in Chile's Capital.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 6.—An extensive and disastrous fire broke out in this city to-day. Among the buildings destroyed by the flames was one occupied by the British Legation. The British Minister, Mr. J. G. Kennedy, and Mrs. Kennedy, his wife, had a narrow escape from death. The German Legation was damaged by the flames.

Spain and Her Poorer Emigrants.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

MADRID, June 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Fabie, Minister of the Colonies, announced that the Government meditated bringing back to Spain the poorer Spanish emigrants who had settled in South America. Several of the deputies expressed their approval of this action on the part of the Government.

Germany and Its Duty on Corn.

By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.)

BERLIN, June 6.—It is stated that at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was decided to accede to the requests of the *Freissinnige* party to present to Parliament all the reports, except those of a confidential nature, on which the decision of the Government to maintain the duty on corn was based.

Brigands Brought to Repentance (?).

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—The brigands who recently seized a number of Germans on a railway train between this city and Adrianople and held them for a ransom have liberated the captives.

The Irish Land-Bill and Parnell.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, ENG., June 6.—When the Irish land-bill was in committee Mr. Parnell's clauses in favor of evicted tenants similar to Mr. Russell's clauses was ruled out of order. Mr. Parnell will move to recommit the bill in order to consider the subject.

Italy's Deficit Reduced.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

ROME, June 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Luzzatti, Minister of the Treasury, announced that the deficit had been reduced to $1,250,000 through savings in the budget expenditures.

The Anglo-Portuguese Convention.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LISBON, June 6.—After a long and exciting debate the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 105 to 6 to-day ratified the Convention between England and Portugal.

Heavy Bank Failure in France.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, June 6.—Veuve Dufetel, Grimaux & Co., bankers of Amiens, have suspended operations. The liabilities of the concern are placed at $1,000,000.

A Deadly Thunder-Storm.

LONDON, ENG., June 6.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says that at least a dozen persons were killed in the recent thunder-storm there.

To Be Prorogued in August.

LONDON, June 6.—It is announced that Parliament will be prorogued in the first week of August.

EDITOR AND DOCTOR FIGHT.

A Lively Shooting Affray in New Orleans—Some Blood, but Little Damage.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 6.—This evening about 3 o'clock a shooting affray occurred between Mr. George W. Dupree, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Daily States*, and Dr. Olliphant, the president of the Board of Health. The trouble grew out of the *States's* criticisms of the corrupt deal of certain members of the Board of Health in the new slaughter-house matter, and the declaration that, as the Board of Health had forfeited the confidence and respect of the people of the Mississippi Valley, Governor Nicholls should make a clean sweep from Olliphant down.

A STRONG NOTE.

This caused Dr. Olliphant to-day to send Mr. Dupree a note denouncing him as a liar and a coward and a traducer, who could not receive the recognition due a gentleman. Upon receipt of the note Mr. Dupree at once went to the office of the Board of Health, and, confronting Dr. Olliphant with the letter, demanded him to step outside. Immediately the firing commenced, and Mr. Dupree states that several of the employees of the Board of Health office jumped on him and commenced striking him, thus diverting his aim, and one of them—it is not known who—cut Mr. Dupree in the face while Dr. Olliphant was firing upon him, but none of the bullets took effect.

SEPARATED.

At this point the combatants were separated, and Mr. Dupree, who was bleeding profusely, were sent to the hospital, where his wounds was dressed, and he soon after took a cab and went home.

THE GERMANS AT 'FRISCO.

General Disappointment That They Have to Proceed South To-Day.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Admiral Valois, commanding the German squadron which arrived here yesterday from Yokohama *en route* to Chile, received instructions last night to proceed south to-morrow at noon. Deeming it impossible to coal in so short a time, the Admiral cabled to Berlin for an extension of time, at least until Monday morning, and he expects to receive a reply to-day. There is, however, very little hope expressed among the officers that the request will be granted, and they expect to leave with a short supply of fuel and will proceed as far as Panama at least. Disappointment is felt among the German societies, which contemplated various entertainments for the officers and men, which will have to be declared off on account of their short stay. The *Deutscher Verein* gave an informal reception to the officers of the fleet last evening, which will be the only entertainment tendered them unless the orders to leave port should be countermanded to-day. In that case a grand reception and ball will be held to-morrow night. Nearly all the officers were present at the reception last night, and were met by the representative Germans of this city.

The Immigration Record Broken.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch]

NEW YORK, June 6.—The total number of immigrants landed at this port during the past week was 17,166, the largest ever known for the same period.

The Debt Commission in session at Richmond this week did not accomplish anything so far as the public knows. These servants of the people worked with closed doors and have since been as dumb as oysters.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

THE FIRST VIRGINIA.

SOME FACTS OF INTEREST ABOUT RICHMOND'S CRACK REGIMENT.

How the Gray Uniform Came to be Adopted for the Confederate Army—Colonel Jones and His Command.

The June number of the *Seventh Regiment Gazette*, of New York, publishes an interesting sketch of the First Virginia regiment prepared by Colonel Jones and also a picture of this efficient officer. In the beginning of the article the origin of the "Confederate Gray" is given.

"The events of 1861-'65," says the *Gazette*, "made Confederate gray famous the world over. But of the millions who learned to love or hate it how many were they who knew the origin of the uniform? Very few probably. And there are now still fewer who know that to the visit of the Seventh regiment to Richmond and the First Virginia is due the fact that every 'Johnnie was a gray-back.'"

Until the Seventh went to Richmond in 1859 as escort to the body of President Monroe, neither the First Virginian or any other southern regiment had a distinctive uniform. Each company consulted its own tastes. The Seventh was received with the utmost courtesy, and its appearance in its neat gray uniform appeared to make a deep impression upon the southern military men. At all events, the First Virginia soon adopted a gray uniform, which it still retains. This was just at the beginning of the war, and when a uniform was to be adopted by the Confederacy that of the famous First of Richmond was naturally taken as a model. "Seventh gray" became "First Gray," and that in turn "Confederate gray," and so indirectly the visit of the Seventh led to the adoption of the famous Confederate uniform.

Of a regiment whose good taste led to such remarkable results, and whose efficiency was such that its uniform and its methods were used as models by a nation, one would desire to know more.

THE "OLD FIRST" SCATTERED AND GONE.

The "Old First" is scattered and gone. Of its members many, like its guests of 1859, sleep under the daisies and pines of the South, while others bear titles won by brave deeds, and exhibit the scars of battle. But out of the Old First has grown a new and splendid regiment, and to its excellent commander we leave the task of telling to the successors of the Seventh of 1859 about the successors of the First of 1859.

It is not the purpose of this article to tell of the First Virginia which welcomed the Seventh New York to Richmond, long ere the toesin had sounded which called to arms the flower of American chivalry in 1861. This "Old First" has a history of its own, which has been told by an abler pen than the writer's. But the memory of the ante-bellum visit of the Seventh is yet bright in the minds of the good people of this the capital city of our Commonwealth, and was often referred to by the late Captain Louis J. Bossieux, of the Richmond Grays, Company A of the present regiment. This visit of the Seventh to Richmond was to him one of his most pleasant memories of a forty years' service. But to tell the story of the present regiment.

* * *

AID OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

The regiment has, since its organization (November 25, 1871,) done considerable service in the aid of the civil authorities. The most notable occasions were in assisting in preventing the escape of the convicts, numbering about 1,000, confined in the State penitentiary, which is located within the corporate limits of the city and about one mile from the Armory.

The first occasion was the earthquake of August 31, 1886. On that occasion the regiment assembled at its Armory on a call from police-headquarters. The call was given at 10 P. M. and the first company was reported to the superintendent of the penitentiary within thirty minutes thereafter and the remainder of the regiment within one hour. The earthquake referred to was the one which was so fatal to the city of Charleston, S. C. The regiment was again called to the penitentiary in January, 1887, on the occasion of a fire which destroyed a large portion of the shops connected with this institution. The call was made at 5 A. M. The first company reported with thirty-six men and two officers within thirty-five minutes after the call and the entire regiment within an hour and a quarter thereafter.

The regiment attended the Centennial celebration of July, 1876, at Philadelphia, and was represented by a battalion at the Centennial celebration at New York April 30, 1889. Companies A and B were detailed by the Governor as a part of Virginia's escort of honor at the funeral of General U. S. Grant. These incidents of service are mentioned to show both the efficiency and esteem in which the State authorities hold our organization. There have been many other occasions in which portions of the regiment have been called upon to perform service during the twenty years of its existence.

Nearly all the colonels of the First have been veterans and have served with distinction in the Confederate States army. The first colonel, John A. Sloan, was a captain; the second colonel, Bradley T. Johnson, a brigadier general; the third colonel, John B. Purcell, a first sergeant (when only fifteen); the fourth colonel, Charles J. Anderson, a Virginia Military Institute cadet, and the present colonel, an official of the Forage Bureau in the Confederate army. Colonel Anderson is now brigadier general of the First brigade Virginia volunteer infantry.

HENRY C. JONES.

THE COLONEL AND HIS COMMAND.

The present colonel, Henry C. Jones, whose frank and manly letter to the *Gazette* of May, 1890, is well remembered, and whose portrait we present, served the Confederate States for three years under Major Carrington, chief of the Forage Bureau. He enlisted in Company B after the war, became corporal and sergeant, and in 1877 first lieutenant. He was elected captain in 1878 and colonel in 1889. He is the youngest colonel in the Virginia service, being only forty-one years old.

The present strength of the regiment is 335 officers and men. This number may seem small to us, but in the South where the company rather than the regiment is the unit it is a large organization. The regimental percentage of attendance last year was 85.2 per cent, and as this includes attendance once a week *the year round* it is remarkably high. The First Virginia is more devoted to steady work rather than fancy drilling than any other southern organization and is business-like, soldierly, and a credit to Virginia. It will this year encamp with the North Carolina troops at Wrightsville near Wilmington.

The First Virginia is the only regiment which has rendered marked courtesy to the Seventh, whose hospitality the Seventh has had no opportunity of returning. Let us hope the time will come when we can show the First that the courtesy of 1859 and the invitation of 1890 are not forgotten.

C. S. C.

MANCHESTER NEWS IN BRIEF.

Personal and Other Items of Interest from Across the James.

Miss Susie Gregory, of Chesterfield, is visiting Miss Annie Fendley, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Z. Walker were expected back from their bridal tour yesterday.

Miss Maude Hutcheson, of Richmond, is visiting Miss Julia Clopton, of this city.

The Council Committee on Finance held a meeting Friday night and transacted their usual business.

Work on the enlargement of the paint-shop at the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company's shops is progressing well.

The Presbyterian entertainment which has been going on in Leader Hall since Tuesday closed Friday night with a very attractive programme.

Mr. J. W. Toney will begin a few days the erection of a handsome building on the southeast corner of Hull and Eleventh streets.

New South Council, No. 8, Junior Order United American Mechanics, will meet at their hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of the late Edgar B. Vaughan.

Among the graduates this session at the Smithdeal Business College, in Richmond, was Charles Burley Anderson, son of Mr. J. B. Anderson, of this city.

The revival which has been going on at Cowardin-Avenue Christian church during the past week has resulted in the conversion of eighteen persons, eight of whom were baptized Friday night. These services were conducted by Rev. I. J. Spencer, who will preach this morning and evening. The revival services will be continued each night during the coming week.

Two negro boys got in some good slight-of-hand work on some of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company's brasses on Friday afternoon. The boys were given chase by Bridge-Watchman Lowry, who captured one, Robert Herndon, who was given thirty days in jail by the Mayor yester morning.

Three Trunks Well Filled.

Frederick Heiss, the German who was arrested at the Hull-street depot, Manchester, yesterday morning and subsequently sent on to the grand jury by Justice Crutchfield, of this city, on the charge of stealing money and a scarf-pin from A. Knoll, had three well-filled trunks, which were being unloaded from a wagon when he was taken in custody. Two of them were opened yesterday afternoon and were found to contain an abundance of excellent wearing-apparel, embracing many handsome toilet articles and a large lot of letters. Officer Holdcroft made the arrest and recovered $13.05 of the money. Heiss had been working for Seigle, but had left. The third trunk only contained the regulation outfit for a butcher.

Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance.

Rev. Dr. William E. Hatcher has called the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance to meet at the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association. The importance of calling a meeting of the alliance and other citizens at once to discuss a matter of importance to the city, county, and State will be considered.

Will Guarantee the Interest.

The Mayor has approved the resolution by which the city for five years guarantees the $3,000 interest on the $50,000 loan to be negoti