6 PAGES TO-DAY.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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WHOLE NUMBER. 12,988. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1893. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

NO-JOURNALIST PLAN

THE PRESIDENT SAYS IT HAS NO REAL EXISTENCE.

Expected Nominations Not Sent In—General White-House and Other Gossip as to the Offices.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The report that Mr. Cleveland had told congressmen that he did not intend to appoint newspaper-men to office for the reason that he might be accused of subsidizing the press does not hold good. Congressmen Dockery, DeArmond, Cobb, Burns, and Morgan of Missouri called on the President to-day for the express purpose of ascertaining the truth about the "no-journalists-need-apply" rule. Mr. Dockery asked Mr. Cleveland point-blank whether it were true or not that he had discriminated against newspaper-men, and the answer came just as straight as the question—that there was no such intention.

HOW THE STORY ORIGINATED.

From this and other statements made by the President the delegation went away satisfied that the story had risen through some misconstruction of other statements, and Mr. Dockery is very firmly convinced that the report arose from a remark attributed to Postmaster-General Bissell, in substance that he would not give post-offices to editors. And Mr. Bissell's statement to Mr. Dockery amounted only to this: That he would not give fourth-class post-offices to men who could not give their whole attention to the work of the office, and that this rule would apply to everybody, including editors, who would not relinquish their other business while possessing that of the government.

NEWSPAPER-MEN CALL.

Several newspaper-men were among those who called at the White House this morning in the interest of their applications. One of these was Charles H. F. Taylor, of Kansas City, Kan., a colored man who edits a newspaper. He came with Senator Martin, who spoke a good word for his candidacy for Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

Speaker Crisp brought F. W. Rucker, Colonel Blackburn, of Atlanta, and Linder Johnson, of Rome, all applicants for office. Colonel Blackburn and Mr. Johnson want a foreign mission and a consulate, respectively, while Mr. Rucker aspires to the district attorneyship for the Northern district of Georgia.

CROWD STILL THIN.

There was a noticeable falling off in the number of visitors who saw the President to-day, but the crowd was still of fair size. At 11 o'clock Mr. Cleveland held a public reception in the East Room, and several hundred people attended.

In view of the difficulties encountered by senators and members in meeting the wishes of their constituents as to executive appointments, the members of the Alabama delegation have come together and adopted the following programme, which, it is thought, will be followed by the delegations from other States.

THE ALABAMA PLAN.

Plan of the Alabama Senators and Representatives to secure harmony and fairness in making recommendations for appointment to offices in Alabama to be filled by the President:

"Many good men and staunch Democrats are applicants for the several offices in Alabama to be filled by presidential appointment, and most of them have called upon each of us, the Senators and Representatives from the State of Alabama, for recommendation. We do not assume to dictate such appointments, but feel that we should not altogether refuse to make recommendations therefor, and that it is best for us, in the interest of harmony, fairness, and prompt action, to unite in doing so upon a basis that will give such weight as may be accorded to our joint recommendation to men of unquestioned fitness and faithful Democratic service and who shall be fairly apportioned over the State.

"With that end in view, we shall meet at the Capitol in Washington on Tuesday, the 28th day of March, and unless the conditions then existing shall be such as to satisfy us that such action will not secure the harmony which we now believe will result from it, we shall then consider fairly, fully, and carefully all applications that have heretofore been, or may, up to that day be submitted to us for such joint recommendation, together with all papers filed in support of each such application, and shall act upon the same."

NO PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

No nominations were received by the Senate from the President at to-day's session. A number had been expected, but it is supposed that they were withheld for the reason that they could not be acted upon until the Senate committees are appointed, so that there is no real delay caused by holding them at the White House, and the President will also have an opportunity to make changes in the list if he wishes.

SENATE COMMITTEE LIST.

Immediately after adjournment of the Senate the Democratic Caucus Committee went into session for the purpose of revising and putting the finishing touches to the list of committees, as agreed upon at the meeting Saturday. The report will be made to the full caucus to-morrow morning, the caucus having been called for 11 o'clock. The committee spent the entire afternoon in final arrangement of the list, and to avoid interruption of their work the members had luncheon served in the committee-room. The list will not be made public until it has been approved by the caucus and turned over to the Republican minority in order that the remaining places on the committees may be filled. The members are pledged not to divulge the results of their work until the report is submitted, and they say that mean times of statements touching the composition of the committees must be speculative and, as is apparent from the lists published to-day, very largely inaccurate.

HERBERT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Secretary Herbert has appointed Louis Dorsey his private secretary. He will relieve Mr. Raymond, who is now filling this position, about the 15th instant. Mr. Raymond was private secretary to Secretary Tracy.

There was a notable decrease to-day in the number of visitors at the Post-Office Department. Postmaster-General Bissell, however, received all that came, but his favorable response to appeals, however urgent, for action on particular cases was rather less, as it has been during the last week, and applications must take their usual course.

THE HEADSMAN'S PURPOSES.

It is expected that Mr. Maxwell, who has been nominated for the position of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, will arrive here next Thursday and that he will at once take up the matter of post-office appointments. These applications are now coming in at the rate of about 1,000 a day, and it is probable that in a short time the number will be increased to 1,500 per day. A force of clerks from the other branches of the department has been detailed for duty in the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, and the entire clerical force of that office is busily engaged acknowledging the receipt of applications and freeing them for official action.

The rule issued at the beginning of Mr. Wanamaker's term closing the department to all employees on Sunday was observed yesterday.

SECRETARY SMITH'S METHODS.

At the Interior Department, as at the other departments, there was a falling off in the number of callers. Secretary Hoke Smith sees all who call and gives each as much of his time as he can spare. He is just now devoting much of his attention to systematizing matters, and in a short time he expects to know some of the details of his great department, which is undoubtedly the most important in the executive branch of the government.

One of his important bureaus is that of pensions, where the disbursements last year aggregated over $140,000,000. In this work a clerical force of nearly 2,000 is kept constantly employed. As can be readily imagined, this bureau needs constant attention by the head of the department, and Secretary Smith will very soon make it his business to look into the methods of doing pension business, and if there are reforms needed, as has often been contended, he will apply the remedy and that speedily. One of Secretary Smith's characteristics is a desire to know about things for which he is responsible, and it is believed that before very long he will have gained sufficient knowledge to enable him to administer the affairs of his department without depending too much upon his subordinates.

Then there are Indian affairs—supplies, reservations, allotments, treaties, education, etc.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The General Land Office is another important bureau of the Interior Department and has direct charge of the public lands and administration of the settlement laws. There are many million acres of public land in each of the far western States, and to interpret the public land laws, decide the conflicting claims of rival settlers, and keep the government from being robbed of the public lands by false affidavits requires vigilance and more than ordinary legal ability.

The Patent Office is another bureau of the interior Department, and questions involving millions of dollars are constantly being decided by the commissioner.

The Director of the Geological Survey, United States Commissioner of Railroads, and the United States Commissioner of Education are also under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

NO SUNDAY WORK.

Yesterday the Secretary was not at his office, and it is not thought that he will make a practice of working on Sunday or permitting others to do so.

The Secretary has issued an order announcing that hereafter he will receive visitors between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., except on Tuesdays and Fridays, which are Cabinet days, and on Cabinet days from 10 to 12 M.

ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP OF THE NAVY.

The delay in the nomination of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy has led to the suggestion of several gentlemen whose appointment is urged otherwise than for political services rendered. Among these names the latest mentioned is that of Mr. Asa M. Mattice, formerly a naval officer but for some years past a consulting engineer.

TEMPORARY CLERKS DISMISSED.

Secretary Carlisle to-day dismissed ten temporary clerks employed in the Second Auditor's office. The reduction of force was rendered necessary by exhaustion of the appropriation.

POLITICAL FRUIT HANGS HIGH.

A Virginian Candidate for Governor of Arizona—Gordon's Chances.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The number of Virginians and North Carolinians in the city has greatly decreased within the past few days. Things are moving so slowly in the way of appointments that it is useless for aspirants to remain here at present, and most of the applicants have gone to their homes. Then, again, the congressional delegations have not yet had an opportunity to be heard, except in few instances, and not until the end of the month will the President and his Cabinet be in a position to generally hear the presentation of cases in a formal manner.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin giving the statistics of manufactures of Wilmington, N. C., for 1890, and making comparisons with 1880. In 1880 Wilmington had, including all of New Hanover county, 60 establishments in which manufacturing was done. The capital invested was $387,975; number of hands employed, 945; wages paid, $227,490; value of materials used, $1,087,119; value of product, $1,799,602.

For 1890 the figures for Wilmington proper were as follows: Number of industries reported, 82; number of establishments reporting, 120; capital, $1,725,167; hands employed, 1,483; wages paid, $549,085; cost of material, $1,099,734; value of product, $1,836,137.

Municipal data are given also as follows:

	Population.	Assessed Valuation.	Municipal Debt (a).
1880...	17,350	$4,759,860	$320,845
1890...	20,056	4,737,310	619,140

WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Edward Burgess, formerly of Virginia, is a candidate for Governor of Arizona. He went to Arizona about nine years ago, and under the last Cleveland Administration held a position out there under the Interior Department. There are several other candidates for the position of Governor of the Territory, and the fight seems to be between two sections of the Territory—the north and the south.

A bench-show is going on here this week, and among the exhibitors is Mr. P. H. O'Bannon, of Sperryville. He has a fine collection of dogs, and his kennels are among the most noted in the United States. Mr. O'Bannon formerly represented Rappahannock county in the Legislature.

Friends of Mr. Basil R. Gordon, of Virginia, believe that he stands a good chance of being appointed to some foreign mission, even if he did not have a chance to put in his papers for the Mexican mission. He is before the State Department for consideration.

THE SITUATION VIEWED.

Virginia had two very good missions during the last Democratic Administration and the State would have had three if both Italy and Austria had not rejected Hon. A. M. Keiley, of Richmond. This time it is fair to assume that Virginia ought to secure at least two missions of the second class and from two to three consulates. There are, however, so many applicants for the latter positions the delegations in Congress will be compelled to first find out just what they will get, and then they will doubtless go in and recommend the exact number of people to fill the quota. It is about the only way that proper recognition can be secured.

If the President and the Postmaster-General carry out the programme said to have been agreed upon that editors of papers shall not be appointed postmasters there will be a score of disappointments in Virginia and North Carolina, as it is understood quite a number of newspaper-men have been expecting these appointments.

The Post-Office Department has ordered the establishment of mail-service in North Carolina to be operated from June 1st to September 30th in each year, from Linnville to Montezuma, and Old Fields to Cranberry, six times a week from June 1, 1893 to June 30, 1896.

(a) The amount stated represents the "net debt," in the total amount of municipal debt less sinking fund.

AFTER CONSTITUENTS' INTEREST.

Papers Presented—Those Who Wish to Serve Their Country.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Senator Hunton called at the State Department to-day with Representative Swanson to file the papers of W. A. Townes, of Danville, who wants to be Consul at Rio. The letter is heavily backed by the business element of his city, and they think if he is appointed it will greatly help the tobacco interests of the State in Brazil.

Lynchburg also has a candidate for the same position in the person of Captain Downs. Ex-Congressman Robbins, of North Carolina, who was an applicant for the Mexican mission, will now be pressed for the consul-generalship at Havana, which pays six thousand a year. The members of the Virginia delegation now in the city are unable to find out yet whether the President's rule in reference to ex-office holders will affect seriously the chances of Captain Ham Sheppard for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Western District of Virginia. Captain Sheppard has, however, determined to stay in the race to the finish and regardless of any complications.

Friends of State-Senator Mushback, of Alexandria, want him to become a candidate, but he will not consent unless it should appear Colonel Shepperd has no chances.

THE FEDERAL SENATE.

Question of Considering Other Than Executive Business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Call as to withholding patents to public lands in Florida was laid before the Senate and was, at the suggestion of Mr. Gorman, permitted to remain on the table.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Manderson to confine the action of the Senate at the present session to executive business was laid before the Senate, and was modified by Mr. Manderson so as to read:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that at this extraordinary session of the Senate the business transacted shall be confined to the consideration of treaties and other executive matters and those requiring the action of the Senate only."

Mr. Gorman said he had gone very carefully over the precedents and that he had found considerable debate on the subject to have taken place in 1851. On that occasion Senator Seward, of New York, had offered a resolution, which had been adopted and which had been ever since practically the rule that has governed the Senate. That resolution was that "the Senate is not restricted at this session to the consideration of matters properly executive but that such consideration may be extended to all matters proper to be transacted by the Senate without the co-operation of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Gorman suggested that the resolution and Mr. Hale's substitute for it should be withdrawn, and that unanimous consent should be given that the Senate will not consider matters requiring the action of the other house.

Objection was made by Mr. George, and the discussion went on for some time longer, the resolution finally going over without action. The Senate then, at 12:50, adjourned till Wednesday next.

Without doubt the most wondeful remedy for pain is Salvation Oil. It sells for 25 cents.

TERRIBLE SHOOTING.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER PROBABLY FATALLY WOUNDED.

His Assailant a Member of the Murdered Man's Family—Excitement in Nashville's Court-House.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 13.—A terrible shooting occurred in the upper hall of the court-house here this afternoon. Thomas Jones shot and probably fatally wounded Joe Winters. Five shots were fired, two of which took effect. One bullet entered just under the left shoulder in front, and, ranging inward and backward, passed out to the right of the spinal column. The second passed through the fleshy part of the right arm. The other three shots entered a bench near where Winters fell.

Some months ago one Jones, a toll-gate keeper, was shot from ambush and killed. Andrew and Joe Winters were charged with the deed, arrested and indicted, and the trial for the murder of Jones was set for to-day.

A LONG-STANDING FEUD.

There had been a long standing feud between the Joneses and the Winterses, and several fights between them had occurred before the killing of old man Jones.

The court-room was packed with witnesses for the prosecution and the defence. Joe Winters was charged with the murder and Andrew Winters with being accessory to the deed. Joe Winters was released from jail a few days ago on a $10,000 bond, but Andrew Winters was confined in jail.

When the cases were called in the Criminal Court to-day before Judge Anderson the defendants successfully pressed a motion for a severance, and then the cases were continued until the next term of the court.

After the disposition of the cases Andrew Winters was taken back to jail and Joe Winters and his wife remained in the court-room to perfect Joe's bond. By this time the court-room had been practically cleared, those remaining in the room and halls numbering not more than twenty people. The lower hall, however, was filled with people who had stopped there to discuss the developments in the case.

JONES OPENS FIRE.

Finally, when Winters walked out of the door and was trying to go down the stairway, Thomas Jones, who was standing near the head of the steps, opened fire on him, using a double-action, hammerless pistol. The shots were fired in rapid succession and the reports created the wildest excitement. The shots were immediately followed by the screams of Mrs. Winters, who stood over the prostrate form of her husband, crying, "Tom Jones shot him."

Officer Price was about the first to reach Jones. He was standing in the court-room behind the Clerk's desk, and he jumped over the railing and out of the door just in time to see Jones fire the last shot. Mrs. Winters and others who witnessed the shooting said that Winters fell at the second shot. It is thought the shot through the arm was inflicted after Winters had fallen.

HAD NOTHING TO SAY.

The witnesses say that Jones did not say a word to Winters as they passed each other in the hall. Jones was standing at the head of the stairway with his pistol in his hand. Officer Price had hold of his arm. Several men in an excited manner ran up to Jones and cried: "Don't let him escape." To these cries Jones, in a self-possessed manner, said: "I am not going to escape. I know what I have done, and have no wish to flee." Jones was at once taken to jail by Officer Price and Deputy-Sheriff McCampbell.

A BY-STANDER WOUNDED.

James Bondurant, who was standing near the Winterses, was struck in the groin by one of the stray bullets and quite severely wounded, though his condition is not thought to be very dangerous.

Winters was taken to the City Hospital.

FITZSIMMONS'S $40,000.

Part Only Paid in Cash—The Balance in Notes.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Fitzsimmons has not yet received his purse from the Crescent-City Club, but the officials of that organization are making arrangements for a satisfactory settlement with the pugilist.

President Noel made the following statement to a reporter of the United Press: "We have not yet paid the purse, but we shall do so in a few days. The club is temporarily embarrassed. It is no secret that we have lost considerable money on the fights recently given. The public already knows that we have no desire to deny the truth of the statement. It is also true that the club has enemies, and that they are doing what they can to affect our reputation and credit. They would be pleased to know that we have failed. But you may say to the public that a satisfactory settlement with Fitzsimmons will be made and that every dollar of indebtedness of the club will be paid after a time. Fitzsimmons is convinced that he will lose nothing of his purse, and his acquiescence in the arrangements we are making is sufficient evidence to this effect."

Fitz and Martin Julien, accompanied by Judge Henry Lazarus, Fitzsimmons's attorney, returned to the club at 3 o'clock, and, after a two-hours' consultation, a satisfactory settlement was reached. The parties to the agreement refused to divulge its nature, but it is understood that Fitzsimmons was given the major portion of the big purse in cash and took notes well secured for the balance, the security being the club's extensive property.

Field of Sport.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

GUTTENBURG, March 13.—The racing was continued here to-day. A large crowd was present, and the sport was good.

First race—five furlongs—Text won; Nativity second, Irregular third. Time, 1:00.

Second race—five and one-half furlongs—Freemason won; Misery second, Scabright third. Time, 1:07.

Third race—one and one-sixteen miles—Sorrento won; Lord of the Harem second, McMurtry third. Time, 2.

Fourth race—four and one-half furlongs—Sir Herbert won; Juda second, Good-Bye third. Time, 1:01¾.

Fifth race—four and one-half furlongs—Young Lottery won; Wallace second, Sam B. third. Time, 1:01½.

Sixth race—seven furlongs—Blitzen won; West Chester second, King Crab third. Time, 1:35½.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., March 13.—Four favorites won this afternoon.

First race—four and one-half furlongs—Arizon won; Apollo second, Barrientos third. Time, 1:05¼.

Second race—four and one-half furlongs—Robin Hood won; Moderate second, Karl B. third. Time, 1:04½.

Third race—six and one-half furlongs—Montague won; General Gordon second, Major Thornton third. Time, 1:35¾.

Fourth race—six and one-quarter furlongs—Knapp won; Vendetta second, Stringfellow third. Time, 1:33.

Fifth race—five furlongs—Verbena won; Graylock second, Tradesman third. Time, 1:12.

Sixth race—six and one-quarter furlongs—Friar won; Monterey second, Jupiter third. Time, 1:33¾.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Ivy City track. Weather fine; track good; attendance fair.

First race—half of a mile—Buddhist won; Honest Tom second, Maybird third. Time, 51¼.

Second race—six furlongs—Mulatto won; Gonzales second, Morton third. Time, 1:20¾.

Third race—three eighths of a mile—Express won; Maud Rowe second, Sir William third. Time, 51.

Fourth race—three furlongs—April Fool won; Charley Wilson second, Strathmaid third. Time, 36.

Fifth race—seven furlongs—False B. won; Samaritan second, Lucky Clover third. Time, 1:34.

Letter-Carriers Win.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The United States Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the letter-carriers in the cases of Aaron S. Post and Frank Gales against the United States. These cases arose under the act prescribing eight hours as a day's work for letter-carriers. It was contended by the carriers that the Post-Office Department, in construing the act, had violated its intent and purpose and was requiring more labor from them than was contemplated.

In the Gates case the question was whether or not the eight-hour provision, as applied to letter-carriers, meant an average of eight hours a day for a month, the department holding that any deficit in eight hours on Sundays or other days could be set off against an excess over eight hours on other days. The court rules that this cannot be done, and that the carriers are entitled to extra pay for any overtime on any single day.

In the *Post* case the position taken by the United States was that the eight hours should consist of time employed in the actual distribution and collection of mail, and that the carriers could not recover extra pay for other service within the post-office performed by them in connection with duties imposed upon them by the postmaster. The court holds that this position is untenable and that the carriers are entitled to extra pay for over eight hours' work under such circumstances. Justice Brown rendered the opinion.

THE MARINE BAND.

It Will Probably Come South in Spite of Opposition.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Professor Fanciulli, of the Marine Band, has been meditating a short southern tour for this spring, embracing Richmond, Norfolk, and other southern cities. The band has never appeared in this section, for, in spite of the popular demand, there has been considerable opposition from the musical unions which used to make Professor Sousa's tours troublesome. However, it is probable that arrangements may be made, and that Dixie land will hear the famous organization which belongs as much to the South as to any other section of the country.

Treasury-Department Notes.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The Treasury Department continues to receive offers of gold from the West in exchange for small notes, for which there is at present an increasing demand. Several of the offers of gold had to be temporarily declined, as it was found that the gold was of light weight, and until those who offered it made up the deficiency in weight the government could not accept it.

The Treasury Department is advised that no gold has been engaged from the New York Sub-Treasury for shipment to-morrow. The next day for gold shipments is Friday, and at the high rate of exchange prevailing and the high rate that money is now commanding no gold is expected to be exported even then.

The customs receipts are increasing, and during the month of March it is anticipated that they will foot up $18,000,000. For the first ten days of this month the receipts at the port of New York from customs have aggregated $1,123,059, as against $3,995,000 for the corresponding period last year.

The Columbus Caravels.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A cablegram was received at the Navy Department today announcing the arrival of the Newark and the Bennington, with the Columbus caravels Pinta and Nina, at St. Thomas. The Newark and the Bennington will remain at St. Thomas long enough to coal, and will then proceed to Havana, where they will turn the caravels over to the Cuban authorities and sail for Hampton Roads to take part in the naval review. The Pinta and the Nina will remain at Havana until the arrival of the third caravel, the Santa Maria (the Columbus flagship), which is on her way there under convoy of a Spanish war-ship. On the arrival of the Santa Maria the whole fleet will proceed to Norfolk under convoy of the Spanish man-of-war.

Washington Minor Mention.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Justice Jackson was to-day assigned to duty over the circuit which the late Justice Lamar presided over.

W. P. Mattingly to-day applied to the United States Supreme Court for leave to file an application for a writ of error to the District Court and also an application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Howard F. Schneider, whose trial and conviction for the murder of his wife, have excited universal interest in Washington. Schneider is under sentence to hang next Friday. The court below refused to grant the writs asked for to-day. Chief-Justice Fuller instructed Mr. Mattingly to have his papers printed by this afternoon for the consideration of the court.

During the last session of Congress $37,000 was appropriated with which to pay employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and to meet incidental expenses during the present fiscal year. It has just been discovered that the engrossed bill signed by the President only carried $35. The clerical error cannot be rectified until Congress again convenes.

Ann Arbor Boycott Raised.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

TOLEDO, O., March 13.—The boycott on the Ann Arbor road was ordered lifted this morning, pending a conference with the officials of the company, who have consented to listen to the men. The thirteen connecting lines here were served with an injunction issued by the United States Circuit Court restraining them from refusing to extend to the Ann Arbor Railway Company the same or equal facilities for interchange of traffic on interstate business between railway companies as are enjoyed by other companies, and refusing to receive cars from said Ann Arbor road billed from points in one State to points in another. The Ann Arbor Company also brought a body of Boyd's detectives from Detroit to guard the yards and trains this morning, but in consequence of the lifting of the boycott by the strikers their services were not required.

Death of a Prominent Lawyer.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

CAPE CHARLES, March 13.—Mr. Lloyd W. Williams, aged 78, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, Md., died last night at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. A. Brockenbrough, near this place. Mr. Williams went to Baltimore about thirty years ago and began the practice of law, and has enjoyed a lucrative practice for twenty years. Mr. Williams married a very wealthy lady of Baltimore, who survives him. He also leaves two children—Mrs. Dr. A. Brockenbrough and Miss Annie Williams, who reside in this county. Mr. Williams owned large real estate on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and was heavily interested in coal-mines in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from the residence of Dr. Brockenbrough, and the interment will be made in the family burying-ground.

Loring Still Lives.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CAPPO, I. T., March 13.—The report of the execution of the Indian Loring by shooting, sent out from here Friday, was incorrect. All the preparations for the execution were complete, and the Sheriff told the newspaper-men there would be no reprieve. There was then a race of correspondents to get to the telegraph-office, and while they were on the way a mounted messenger brought to the Sheriff a reprieve for the prisoner. Meantime, however, the story of the execution had gone all over the country, and it was not until late in the afternoon that the newspaper-men learned that they had been premature in announcing that Loring had been shot.

Big Yankee Failure.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, MASS., March 13.—The Atkinson Housefurnishing Company, with fourteen branches in other New England cities, has made an assignment to Charles F. Libby, of Portland, and Costello C. Converse, of Boston. President Isaac H. Atkinson says the liabilities are $1,500,000. The assets are estimated at $3,000,000. The trouble was caused by the stringency in the money market and inability to meet a call loan on Saturday. Last year the company did a business of $3,000,000. President Atkinson says the firm will probably pay its debts in full. While the greatest portion of the indebtedness is to firms in Boston and vicinity, there are a number of creditors in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

Memory of Beauregard.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13.—General L. A. Huguenin, the last Confederate commander of Fort Sumter, has issued orders to every company of the Fourth Brigade to send a detachment, fully uniformed and with draped colors, to the great memorial meeting on the 12th of April to be held in honor of General Beauregard, "to whose great genius and courage this city is indebted for her successful defence." The Lafayette Artillery has been ordered to fire a salute of seventeen guns at sundown the same evening.

Tragedy in Texas.

BELLEVUE, TEX., March 13.—Otto Sanders has a wife and five children—three by a deceased and two by his present wife. Today on returning from work and missing his wife and her two children he instituted a search and found them in a well on the premises. The children were dead, and their mother, who had thrown them into the well and then jumped in herself, will die. No cause is known.

Mrs. Partington's Horse

was "so spiritous it always went off on a decanter"—didn't show the speed of the rapidly-increasing sales of the Old Dominion Cigarette.

LIKE THE COMMUNE.

ANGRY TALK AND UGLY SCOWLS OF THE PARIS POPULACE.

No Such Excitement Since the Beginning of Panama Scandal—M. Bourgeois Testifies—Madame Cottu Recalled.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, March 13.—The approaches to the Palais de Justice were thronged to-day with excited crowds. There has not been such excitement in Paris since the beginning of the Panama scandal. The crowds were composed of all classes, from the militant Socialist to the wealthy merchant and financier, and there was an ominous murmur of angry talk and menacing frowns on the faces of the lower classes in the throng that reminded one of the days preceding the Commune.

The court-room was thronged with as many as could obtain admittance. The prisoners seemed themselves revived by the interest which their case had awakened, and some thought that the features of Charles de Lesseps bore a look of triumph, while even Baihaut looked less crushed than at any time previous since his pitiful confession.

M. Goliard testified that he knew the secretary of Henri Cottu and it was at the initiative of the secretary that he saw Police-Commissioner Nicolle with the view of effecting an arrangement between the government and the Panama directors. This interview led to the discussions which took place between Madame Cottu and M. Sonoury, chief of the detective department. The witness said that he acted entirely on his own responsibility in bringing about the interviews.

M. BOURGEOIS TESTIFIES.

M. Bourgeois, late Minister of Justice, next took the stand amid murmurs of excitement on the part of the audience. M. Bourgeois spoke with firmness and energy and showed a disposition not to reserve anything that could explain his position toward the Panama-canal case and the dependants. He emphatically repudiated all the insinuations contained in the evidence of Madame Cottu. He denied having authorized anybody to act in his behalf. He said that he had only permitted Madame Cottu to see her husband from motives of humanity.

"I never heard anything," exclaimed M. Bourgeois, "of the interview between Mme. Cottu and M. Sonoury until the statements were made in court. The insinuations," cried M. Bourgeois earnestly, "are simply infamous falsehoods. I never gave any order calculated to induce the officers of justice to shirk their duty or to do anything contrary to law."

M. Bourgeois's bold stand won loud applause. He said the whole affair was the result of a manœuvre, the author of which he did not know.

Mme. Cottu was recalled and declared that Goliard had told her he would go and see M. Bourgeois in regard to her.

M. Goliard followed Mme. Cottu on the stand and confirmed her statement to the effect that he had told her he would see M. Bourgeois, but he added, "Nobody authorized me to say so."

M. Bourgeois arose and exclaimed: "If any one knows that I acted contrary to the dictates of honor let him speak!"

UPROAR IN THE AUDIENCE.

At these words the uproar in the audience was renewed, many taking part with M. Bourgeois and others with his accusers. Judge Desjardins concluded that the most effective way to allay the excitement was to suspend the hearing. It took some time, however, for the excitement to subside.

When the hearing was resumed M. Sonoury was recalled. He made a long statement to the effect that neither M. Bourgeois nor any other Minister was in any way responsible for his interview with Madame Cottu. He himself had originated the idea of a conference with her and had arranged the meeting without communicating with his superiors. For professional reasons he had deemed it best to keep the matter secret. He believed that he was only doing his duty in trying to get to the centre of the scandal. The charges that he had threatened Madame Cottu or had promised her any favor in return for information which she might give him were utterly false.

THE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED.

The Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 297 to 228 has declared its confidence in and voted to support the government. The vote was taken after an exciting debate, in which M. Ribot, the Premier, and M. Bourgeois, late Minister of Justice, took a leading part as speakers in defence of the course pursued by the government in reference to the prosecution of the Panama-canal defendants.

THE FALLEN MINISTER.

Bourgeois in the Chamber of Deputies—Mme. Cottu Attacked.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, March 14.—An hour before the opening of the Chamber of Deputies today an excited crowd had gathered at the Palais Bourbon. When the proceedings began the strangers' galleries were full, and hardly a place on the floor of the House was vacant. The absence of M. Bourgeois, who was defending himself on the witness-stand in the Assize Court, delayed the attack which the Boulangists and Royalists were ready to make upon the government. Nobody, however, left the chamber. All sat patient and expectant, awaiting the coming of the fallen Minister from the court-room. Eventually M. Bourgeois entered the chamber, and amid perfect silence took his seat at considerable distance from the ministerial bench. The business in hand was speedily finished, and Armand Despres, Republican deputy for the Seine, made the interpellation, of which he had already given notice, concerning the government's knowledge of of Sonoury's interview with Madame Cottu.

NECESSITY FOR CANDOR.

The necessity of a frank statement was apparent to all. Had or had not the Government instructed M. Sonoury in his course with Madame Cottu?

When M. Bourgeois, pale, although self-possessed, walked to the speaker's tribune the hush of expectancy was almost painful. He began huskily, but quickly clearing his throat, shouted: "Those charges are absolutely false. I have been before the court and have answered everything. I now have the right to hold up my head. There is nobody to gainsay it."

After the applause and cheers had subsided M. Bourgeois repeated much of the statement which he had just made in court.

M. Ribot said that M. Bourgeois had vindicated his own honor. He himself would now vindicate the honor of the government. The story told by Mme. Cottu, he said, where not false, was distorted.

THE PREMIER'S EXPLANATION.

M. Loubet had told the Premier that M. Sonoury had been requested by an intermediary to grant an interview with Mme. Cottu. M. Sonoury had understood that Mme. Cottu wished merely to ask that she might be allowed to see her husband. M. Loubet had authorized M. Sonoury to receive her, supposing she had no other business in view than arranging to visit M. Cottu. Recently Madame Cottu had requested that she be allowed to have an interview with the Prefect of Police. Was this another subterfuge? Did this woman wish to lay a trap for the Prefect also?

"SHAME!"—"FALSEHOOD!"

A storm of protestations of "Shame" and "Falsehood" from the Boulangists and Royalists rendered inaudible the Premier's next worlds.

The Boulangist deputy Millevoye, shaking his fist at M. Ribot, shouted: "Is that French honor? I refuse to listen to such calumnies against a woman. Your language is a disgrace to the French tribune. Shame yourself!" During the applause and cheers following this outbreak several other Boulangists rose, and pointing at the Premier called upon him to take back his words. M. Ribot waited patiently until the disorder had passed, and then said he felt satisfied that the government had been remiss in no duty.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Gustave Rivet, Republican deputy for the Isere, moved that the Chamber, in its determination to let justice take its course and bring the truth to light, approve the declaration of the Ministry. This motion was accepted by M. Ribot and was passed by a vote of 297 to 228.

A Stormy Session.

PARIS, March 13.—The session to-day in the Chamber of Deputies was one of the stormiest since the beginning of the Panama scandal. Disorder prevailed almost constantly throughout all the speeches. The President broke his paper knife in rapping vainly for order, and eventually was obliged to threaten a suspension of the sitting in order to obain even a semblance of order.

Gladstone Sick Abed.

LONDON, March 13.—Mr. Gladstone is confined to his bed with cold. He became indisposed while paying a visit to Hampstead, about four miles from London, Saturday, and is slightly feverish. A bulletin issued for public information says his illness is slight.

LATER.

Mr. Gladstone dined with Lord Kimberly on Saturday and left an over-heated dining-room at midnight to drive to the house of his son Harry, in Hampstead. The air was frosty, and Mr. Gladstone was chilled through when he left the carriage. Besides the Premier, Mrs. Gladstone, Mrs. Drew, her daughter, and two of the household have the influenza. Mrs. Gladstone is attending her husband constantly and refuses access to the ministers and Mr. Gladstone's personal friends, so as to be able to preserve the absolute quiet ordered by Sir Andrew Clark.

Naronic Thought Lost.

LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch from Lisbon states that a mail steamer just arrived at Lisbon from the Azores brings no tidings of the missing White Star Line steamer Naronic. The officials will not abandon hope until after the arrival of the next two mails from the Azores, but the general opinion among shippers is that the Naronic is lost.

Irish Bill Reading Postponed.

LONDON, March 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the second reading of the Irish home-rule bill would be postponed until after Easter. The announcement was received with cheers by the Opposition.

Irish Evicted Tenants.

LONDON, March 13.—After a long discussion this evening the House rejected by a vote of 287 to 256 T. W. Russel's motion that the Evicted-Tenants' Commission be impeached.

Fourteen Men Killed.

BERLIN, March 13.—A building in the Sprudel Strasse, Carlsbad, collapsed today while twenty men were repairing it. Fourteen were killed.

RAID ON POOL-ROOMS.

The Places Closed and Many of the Occupants Under Arrest.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, March 13.—The police made a raid on the pool-rooms to-day, closing several and arresting a score of more of the occupants.

Superintendent Byrnes says that the "commission" business is a pretence, and that the gambling was done in the pool-rooms instead of at the tracks. "If a single pool-room opens to-morrow," said Superintendent Byrnes, "I shall raid it. And I shall continue to do so until stopped by an order of the courts. I will rip any pool-room up the back undertaking to open," was one of Mr. Byrnes's remarks. He added that he hoped to hold the gamblers, no matter what their plea. He holds that under the law the pool-rooms are disorderly houses, in that they are the resort of idle, dissolute, and vicious people. The District Attorney is behind him to enforce the law.

In all something like $2,500 in money and all the betting paraphernalia in the raided rooms are in the possession of the police.

ICE-GORGE AND FLOOD.

Edison and Westinghouse Damaged—Electric Exhibits for Chicago Destroyed.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 13.—Last night the ice in the Mohawk river west of this city broke up and formed an immense gorge against the Fitchburg railroad bridge, three miles from here. The water rose over both banks, flooding Edison Park and that part of the city occupied by the Westinghouse Company and the General Electric Company. The first floors of the Edison General Electric-Works, which aggregate sixteen acres, are under water to the depth of 3 feet. Both plants have shut down, and 4,000 men are laid off.

All the exhibits which the Edison Company was preparing for the World's Fair are partially destroyed by the water, as is also most of the stock on the first floor. The loss is estimated at over $500,000.

Tennessee Iron Company.

[By telegram to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, March 13.—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt offered his resignation as president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at a meeting of the Board of Directors at 49 Broad