RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Scramble for Appropriations Terrible.

TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

Prominence in General Politics of the Virginia Democratic Platform—General Washington Topics of Interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—(Special.)—A terrible scramble is going on among the members of the House to obtain as liberal appropriations as possible for the improvement of rivers and harbors in their district; and the certainty that the aggregate appropriations for the entire country will be comparatively small this year makes the scuffle all the livelier among the congressmen. The committee having charge of the bill now being prepared appear to have adopted a plan to make the distribution as fair as they can, but necessarily many of the projects which received aid in the last bill will not be recognized this time. And that is likely to make trouble for the committee in these times, when money is so low in Uncle Sam's treasury. The failure to provide for some of the smaller streams will undoubtedly arouse opposition to the bill when it comes before the House, but if it is a moderate one—say, carrying not more than $10,000,000 dollars—it will be passed without any deadlock.

The Virginia projects will probably receive the consideration of the committee within the next two weeks. Mr. Jones is a member of the committee, and he will do his best for Virginia, but he will have to take his chances with the rest of the members, and all of his colleagues who have waterways in their districts will be apt to rely on him to help them through.

VIRGINIA APPROPRIATIONS.

The largest appropriation likely to go to Virginia will be for Norfolk harbor and James river, and the York and Rappahannock rivers will also be remembered, but the amounts will be small in comparison with the sums voted two years ago. If the Norfolk people insist on having a liberal appropriation for deepening the channel leading to the navy-yard, they, of course, will expect to get a very small amount for the other harbor, and they may get nothing this year outside of the first project named.

Most of the money to be spent on the continuation of the improvement of the Potomac river will be applied to that portion in the vicinity of Washington; and steps will probably be taken soon looking to replacing the long wooden bridge which the engineers report is bound to be done, as the present wooden structure cannot last always, and they think a new structure of the modern pattern will be in the interest of navigation.

The Appomattox river will probably be provided for in the bill, but the people of Petersburg must not expect anything like the amount they have asked for. The plan of improvement, while it has been well presented, has not, it seems, impressed the engineers to the extent that they will recommend a big appropriation for the Appomattox. Some of the smaller rivers in both Virginia and North Carolina, which were recognized in the last river and harbor bill, will be omitted this year because of the lack of funds.

MINOR WATER-WAYS.

Other water-ways in Virginia that will undoubtedly receive appropriations in the bills now being prepared will be the Mattaponi river, Urbana creek, Nomini creek, and Machodock creek.

In the last river and harbor bill passed the sum of $6,000 was appropriated for Cape Charles harbor, Virginia, but the money has not been expended for the reason that a condition was imposed.

The New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk railway has its southern terminus there, and the company owns the harbor, which is an artificial one. It was therefore provided in the bill when the money was appropriated that the railroad company should cede to the government a suitable road leading to the harbor, the road to be forty feet wide, and furthermore, the railway company should permit all sailing craft to freely use the harbor. The company has not carried out any of the provisions, and the big boats of the company exclude the smaller ones, hence the money is still being held in the Treasury because the company will not accept the conditions imposed. It is not probable that this Congress will make any further appropriation for Cape Charles harbor unless the railroad people should come to terms. As long as the harbor is maintained as a private one it is against the policy of the government to spend money on private improvements.

FEDERAL BUILDING PROJECTS.

Congressman Edmunds has called repeatedly during the past two months to urge the officials of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to make preparations for commencing work on the public building at Roanoke, but they do not give him much encouragement. At one time it was thought certain the work would be started early in the spring, but now the talk is that, owing to a scarcity of funds and the fact that a number of unfinished buildings which were commenced during the last months of the Harrison administration must be pushed to completion to prevent damage, it may be late in the summer before they can do anything for Roanoke. This means in all probability that it will be even longer for this matter has been hanging fire for more than two years. The money for the Roanoke, Norfolk, and Staunton buildings was appropriated during the Fifty-first Congress, but small start has been made on the Staunton building, but it will be a long day before the people of that place will have before their eyes their new government structure finished.

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Owing to the state of his health, Senator Vance, though a member of the Finance Committee, will not take any part in the preparation of the tariff bill in the Senate. A sub-committee has been appointed to handle the measure on the part of the upper branch of Congress, and the gentlemen who will thus serve will have plenty of tedious work to do. They will grant a number of hearings, and really many of the industries that have been most heavily affected will rely on the Senate for corrections in the bill, and the chances are that many changes will be made. For instance, it is the general belief that enough senators will differ from the Democratic leaders in the House to put a revenue duty on both coal and iron ore, and to place a revenue-tax on sugar, both the raw and the refined articles. It has been a puzzle to many people here who have watched the progress of events in the House why the Democratic leaders did not simplify the whole question by adopting the policy with regard to sugar that was always contended for by Colonel Morrison, of Illinois, and Secretary Carlisle, when they were the leaders of the tariff-reform forces in the House. Senator Mills, who will have something to do with handling the bill in the Senate, trained with those gentlemen, and he was always in favor of taxing sugar for the heavy revenue it produced; and while these Democrats cared nothing about the protective features of the case, at the same time their policy offered ample protection to the producers of sugar. Within the past few years the beet-sugar industry has sprung up in this country, and the information given out by the Department of Agriculture is to the effect that in course of time we will produce enough sugar to supply the wants of the American people. The reports show that in Virginia and North Carolina there are large areas of land on which beets for sugar-making can be profitably produced; and there are now in operation a number of beet-farms in Augusta county, Virginia.

INCOME TAX.

Opinions differ as to what will be the fate of the income-tax proposition in the Senate. It is generally thought the paragraph will be eliminated by that body, but it is not well to count on this probability until further expressions are heard. The administration people do not want an income-tax such as is proposed in the Wilson bill, but Mr. Cleveland's close followers could not hold the horses when McMillin, Bryan and the balance of the southern and western congressmen broke loose in their rush to incorporate this provision. Reference was made a few days ago to the capital Congressman Lafe Pence, the Colorado Populist, made of the Virginia platform of last year on this question. Others are equally as chirpy as he on this matter, and the advocates of the income-tax insist that as Virginia was the only State which gave a pronounced Democratic majority last year, the platform of the Old Dominion Democracy should hold good now so far as it relates to national affairs. The probabilities are that as no protest was made at the Richmond convention, Senators Daniel and Hunton will stand by the platform of their party in the State, though they were, no doubt, advocates of some such proposition before, but possibly may not be entirely satisfied with the plan offered by the House of reaching the men with the big incomes.

EASTERN MARSHALSHIP.

The officials of the Department of Justice promised to appoint a Democratic marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia as soon as the court of Judge Hughes got through with the business for the term which was commenced at Norfolk, but as his Honor resumed the hearing in the pension cases, a delay has occurred, and it gives Mr. Olney a further excuse for postponing action.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

The Norfolk and Western people appear to have abandoned, for the present at least, their efforts to get into the District of Columbia by way of Georgetown. For three years or more they pressed a bill before Congress giving them the right to construct an independent bridge of their own across the Potomac, but either on account of the hard times or a reported arrangement between that company and the other lines looking to a big new bridge that shall be used by all, the Norfolk and Western people have concluded to take things easy.

TO COIN SILVER BULLION.

Bland Will Call Up His Bill After the Hawaiian Debate Is Over.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—It is the purpose of Mr. Bland to call up his bill for the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury, and the issue of certificates against the surplus in anticipation of the coinage as soon as the Hawaiian question is out of the way. There is a very strong impression that he will have sufficient following to secure consideration, but an effort will be made to shove some other measure in the way. The sundry civil appropriation bill, which was reported this morning, will probably be used to antagonize the silver bill.

STUMP HAS RHEUMATISM.

The Fact Will Delay the Deportation of Cigar-Makers from Key West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—Superintendent Stump, of the Bureau of Immigration, is confined to his residence by an attack of rheumatism, and his illness will delay the sending of the warrants to Key West, Fla., for the deportation of the Cuban cigar-makers. Already 154 are filled in with the names of those to be sent back to Havana. The warrants, in any event, will likely be forwarded Monday next.

Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the sundry civil appropriation bill, and directed Chairman Sayers to report it to the House. The bill as reported, carries an appropriation of $32,206,592, being $6,074,620 less than the estimates, and $9,409,928 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Federal Treasury Balance.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The net Treasury balance to-day decreased nearly $1,000,000. At the close of business the gold holdings stood at $68,411,050; currency, $14,531,608. This shows an increase in the gold of nearly $2,000,000, and a decrease of nearly $4,000,000 in currency.

FIRE IN OMAHA.

A Store, a Church, and a Convent Destroyed.

OMAHA, NEB., February 3.—At 7 o'clock this afternoon, while the Boston store, at Sixteenth and Douglass streets, was crowded with customers, a slight flame made its appearance in the front part of the store. It rapidly ran up some draperies, and in a minute the entire store was a mass of flames. The customers and clerks rushed for the doors and barely escaped with their lives. The fire department responded promptly to the alarm, but the building was on fire from cellar to roof in an incredibly short time, and all efforts to do anything towards saving the structure or its contents were hopeless, and the efforts of the firemen were devoted to saving the adjoining buildings.

The next building north was occupied by the Los Angeles Liquor and and Cigar Store, which was already on fire when the department arrived. The fire also communicated to the St. Mary Magdalene Catholic church, which adjoined the Boston store on the west. The church was a frame structure, and was one of the landmarks of the city. The priests' residence and the sisters' school were attached to the church, and all three were quickly licked up by the flames, scarcely anything being saved from church or convent.

The big five-story brick building occupied by Hayden Brothers, just north across the alley from the burning buildings, was on fire several times, but it was saved.

During the hottest time of the fire the Young Men's Christian Association building, across Douglass street, was on fire. The first floor is occupied by the Thompson, Boden & Co., as a dry-goods store, and the remainder by the association. The window-frames, door-casings, and awnings on the north end were burned, and the cornice and window melted, but the building was saved.

The firemen succeeded in keeping the fire within reasonable bounds by heroic efforts. A half block in the best business part of Omaha is in ruins, and the total loss will reach at least $350,000. The Boston store, $210,000; Los Angeles liquor house about $50,000; church, convent, and residence, $20,000; Hayden Brothers, about $15,000; Thompson, Boden & Co., claim about $75,000. All the losers are fairly well insured.

GRAND ARMY REUNION.

Editorial Endorsement of the Idea of Holding It in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., February 3.—The Constitution will publish to-morrow letters from many prominent editors of leading papers, Republican and Democratic, in the North and West, most heartily approving the invitation which has been extended by the city of Atlanta to the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its annual reunion in 1895 in this city. The expressions are unanimously in favor of the idea, and all comment on the propriety of holding a reunion in Georgia, at the centre of the battlefields of the South, before the ranks of the Grand Army become thinned by age and death.

Hearty letters of endorsement of the suggestion have been received from Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Brooklyn Times-Union; Mr. Frank Hatton, of the Washington Post; the Philadelphia Times; Mr. Keenan, of the Pittsburg Press; Mr. Bradford Merrill, of the New York Press; Mr. Kohlsaat, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean; Mr. Robinson Locke, of the Toledo Blade; Mr. Roswiler, of the Omaha Bee; Colonel Cockrell, of the New York Advertiser; Colonel Cowardin, of the Richmond Dispatch; General Agnus, of the Baltimore American; Mr. George E. Matthews, of the Buffalo Express, and many others.

ATLANTA'S BEAUTY CONVICTED.

Harry Hill a Forger, According to the Jury—He Is Surprised.

ATLANTA, GA., February 3.—Harry Hill, Atlanta's beauty, was convicted of forgery to-night. The jury was only a few minutes out. The verdict was made up so quickly that the defendant had not returned from taking a drink at a neighboring bar, when the jurors filed into the court-room. Hill was surprised, for he had expected either a mis-trial or an acquittal. He was sent to jail for the night. A motion will be made for a new trial.

Hill was indicted for forging the name of Mrs. Fannie Lowry Porter, wife of a bank president, to notes. His defence is that she authorized him to sign her name.

She admitted that she had given him money to aid him, and had signed some notes for him, but denied having signed six notes, which Hill had had discounted.

MURDER OF BRACKETT.

Arrest of William Baker in Nashville Therefor—A Woman's Confession.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 3.—William Baker has been arrested for the murder of old man Brackett, which occurred in Russell county, Va., four years ago. The murder has remained a mystery until now, when a woman in the last stages of consumption has confessed that she witnessed the deed. Baker killed the old man for his money, and hid the body in a cellar.

Ives Defeats Schaefer.

CINCINNATI, O., February 3.—Ives wins tonight's billiard game from Schaefer. Score, 600 to 494.

THE FEDERAL HOUSE.

Discussion of the McCreary Resolution on Hawaii.

HITT AND RAYNER.

The Latter Unfortunate in Some of His Expressions—Blair and Money—Commendation of Benham.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—After the reading of yesterday's journal and the transaction of some routine business Mr. Money, of Mississippi, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States of America regards with pleasure and satisfaction the prompt action of Rear-Admiral Benham on the 27th ultimo in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro in his efforts to protect the citizens and commerce of the United States."

In this connection he had read the dispatches from Benham and Thompson.

Mr. Money asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, objected. Mr. Money appeared very much annoyed at this action, and called attention to the fact that the objection did not come from a Democrat.

"But it comes from one who stands very near the Democratic party," replied Mr. Reed.

At 12:20 P. M. the morning hour expired and the special order, providing for the consideration of the Hawaiian resolution, was read, and Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, was recognized to continue his speech, which was interrupted by the adjournment of the House yesterday. He referred caustically to the action of a Democratic member in introducing this morning a resolution commending Admiral Benham for firing upon a Brazilian vessel, while there was already pending in the House a resolution to blacken the name of an American officer who never fired a gun and who declared that his sole aim was to protect American life and property.

In answer to a question from Mr. Springer, Mr. Hitt said that the men at the head of the revolution of 1893 had done the same thing twice before, and would have done it again if the American troops had been a thousand miles away.

Reverting again to the question of the restoration policy, he said it was revolting to think of our government trying to subvert a Christian republic for a heathen monarchy. It was revolting to our every nature that our forces should be perverted and turned aside to attack our own flesh and blood. (Republican applause.)

As Mr. Hitt took his seat a warm burst of Republican applause greeted him. The Speaker recognized Mr. Rayner (Democrat), of Maryland, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who supported the committee resolution.

RAYNER'S OPINION.

Mr. Rayner, after a few words of introduction, said: "My opinion is this: In the first place I am convinced beyond all manner of reasonable doubt that Mr. Stevens, the Minister of the United States, was an active participant in the overthrow of the monarchy in the kingdom of Hawaii; and in the second place, the President having submitted the matter to Congress, I am satisfied that, according to the usages and principles of international law, we have no right, by the use of arms or force, to remedy the wrong that has been committed; and that all efforts for a peaceful solution of the matter having terminated, we have no further right to intervene, and it is our duty for the present to recognize the de facto government that is now in charge, and our duty in the future to recognize such form of government as may be determined upon by the wishes and suffrages of the people of the islands.

"Now as to the proof that the monarchical form of government was overthrown by the armed forces of the United States, and that the said government would not have been overthrown but for such unlawful intervention upon our part. There is no difficulty about this branch of the investigation whatever. No one can come to an honest conclusion upon it until he reads the testimony, and impartially analyzes the facts that have been submitted. We could not select a stronger case before any impartial tribunal of the country in favor of the proposition that is now asserted, that the abdication of the Queen was not to those who constitute the present government, but was made to the forces of the United States, and none else."

One of Mr. Rayner's sentences miscarried. Adverting to the incident of the raising of the American flag at Honolulu, he said Mr. Stevens and his flag were like an Irishman and his shillalah. "Wherever you see a head hit it, and wherever you see a place to raise a flag, run it up." (Loud Republican applause, and cheers greeted this sentiment.)

"That is the first patriotic sentiment he has uttered," said a Republican member.

Then Mr. Rayner turned his attention to Boutelle, and said that he had not ceased talking about the flag for twenty-five years.

"No, and I never shall," said Mr. Boutelle, amidst Republican applause. "He talks about it all day," said Mr. Rayner, and dreams about it all night, and thinks about it all the time." (Republican applause.)

When, in alluding to the Queen, he said he had no commiseration for her, for she had placed herself beyond the pale of civilization, he was further greeted with Republican applause.

BACK-NUMBER BLAIR.

Mr. Blair (Republican), of New Hampshire, was granted an extension of time, if he should need it, before he began his remarks in opposition to the resolution of the Foreign Affairs Committee. It could not be said that the minority had been lacking, he said. It was not in its province to do anything until the majority had brought charges against an administration which had passed into history. It was supposable that the friends of the administration in the Senate Investigating Committee would do all in their power to shield the administration from the charges which would be brought against it in the tribunal of history; yet, from what could be learned of the evidence given there, the finding of the committee would be very different from that which would be necessary to support the resolution of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

He then went over every step in the revolution, and discussed them seriatim, to show that neither Minister Stevens nor Captain Wiltze had exceeded his instructions.

Some interest was excited by his statement that the first action of Minister Blount on arriving at Honolulu was to give an order to "haul down the American ensign." "Why, Mr. Speaker," he said, "I had grown into the idea that the American ensign could not be hauled down." (Applause.)

"In times past an order had been given, under other circumstances, 'to shoot any man who attempted to haul down the flag.'" (Applause.)

"If America relaxed the hold she now has in Hawaii, or lets her influence decrease there, it would be impossible to regain that position, for foreign influence there was antagonistic to American interests." He advocated annexation because Hawaii was next to the domain of the United States, and if we allowed it to fall into the hands of an antagonistic military power, it could control our entire Pacific coast, and could interfere with our Pacific commerce."

As Mr. Blair finished his remarks Mr. Johnson (Republican), of Indiana, asked that as the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were consuming all the time for debate the House should hold an evening session to-night, in order to give other members a chance to speak.

Mr. Stone (Democrat), of Kentucky, objected, however, and Mr. Money (Democrat), of Mississippi, was recognized. While he did not undertake to defend the moral character of the Queen, he declared that he had nothing to do with her right to rule. He believed that Mr. Stevens was not only party to a plan to overthrow the Queen, but that the plan was most carefully laid. The Minister knew that he had no right whatever to land marines except at the request of the government, for he had so admitted before; yet he landed troops from the Boston at the request of a self-appointed committee of safety. Touching the legality of Mr. Blount's appointment, Mr. Money said he had a list on hand of more than a hundred precedents, some of which he quoted, and then, turning to the flag-lowering incident, he said Mr. Blount had the same right to haul down the American flag at Honolulu that he would have had to haul it down from the mast-head of a pirate.

MONEY VS. PICKLER.

A sharp discussion occurred between Messrs. Money and Pickler (Republican), of South Dakota, in the course of which the latter asked whether Mr. Money endorsed the action of the administration in persisting in its policy of restoration after it had learned that the Queen threatened to execute all those who were engaged in the revolution.

Mr. Money replied that the administration had not persisted in its course to restore the Queen, but specifically stated that it could not continue its mediation unless she agreed to the conditions imposed.

"Well, do you endorse the course of the administration in being willing to restore the Queen, even though she accepted the terms, after learning what a blood-thirsty woman she was?" persisted Mr. Pickler.

"I endorse the course of the administration," said Mr. Money slowly, as if weighing his words carefully, "in persisting in its friendly mediation."

Mr. Pickler continued to press his question, but in a slightly different form.

"Do you endorse the course of the administration in trying to put such a woman over American citizens?" he asked.

Mr. Money said that the question was irrelevant, and unless the gentleman from South Dakota confined himself to the subject under discussion he would have to decline to yield further.

Mr. Money's time expired shortly afterwards, and he was warmly applauded.

IN OPPOSITION TO CLEVELAND.

Mr. Draper (Republican), of Massachusetts, then spoke in opposition to the administration's Hawaiian policy. He was an annexationist. Mr. Draper yielded a portion of his time to Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, who also opposed the committee's resolution.

At the close of Mr. Morse's remarks, Mr. Johnson (Republican), of Indiana, asked unanimous consent that the time for demanding the previous question on the Hawaiian resolution be extended from 4 o'clock Monday until the same hour Tuesday. This was in order to give time for speaking on the Hawaiian resolution. Objection was made, and Mr. McCreary (Democrat), of Kentucky, moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet at 10 o'clock Monday.

Mr. Boutelle said that a proposition had been made to consider his privileged resolution immediately after the pending question, and he suggested that the vote on the pending resolution and his privileged resolution be taken at the same time—Monday, at 4 o'clock. It was finally decided to take the vote on both resolutions at 3:30 Tuesday, and that the House meet at 11 o'clock on Monday and Tuesday.

The House, then, at 5:20 o'clock, adjourned.

NOTE.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

RIOTING IN LONDON.

Unemployed Hebrews and the Police Have a "Scrap."

LONDON, February 3.—A sharp encounter took place to-day in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, between policemen and a body of unemployed Hebrews. About 250 idle Hebrews marched to the cathedral this afternoon, and attempted to enter. The police drove them back, the crowd resisting. The police were compelled to use their batons, and twelve of the riotous crowd were injured to such an extent that it was deemed best to send them to hospitals. After their repulse at the cathedral the crowd proceeded to Trafalgar Square, where an impromptu meeting was held. Three of the speakers who addressed the crowd had blood-stained bandages about their heads.

ANOTHER RIO SENSATION.

Caused by the Seizure by Peixoto of a British Tug.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, February 3.—The British tug Cardiff was yesterday seized by order of President Peixoto on the ground that she had been smuggling dynamite to the insurgents. A large quantity of dynamite was found on the vessel. The affair has caused a sensation scarcely less than that caused by Admiral Benham's action.

MR. JOHN B. ALLEN DEAD.

He Was Married Four Times and Was the Father of 21 Children.

BUCHANAN, VA., February 3.—(Special.)—John B. Allen, a prominent citizen and an ex-representative of this county in the Virginia Legislature, died at an early hour this morning at his residence at Waskey Mills. He had been married four times, and was the father of twenty-one children, most of whom survive him.

Fifty Couples Dance in Crewe.

CREWE, VA., February 3.—(Special.)—By far the most enjoyable dance of the season was given at Mann's Hall last night. Nearly fifty couples participated. Farmville, Blackstone, Meherrin, and Nottoway were well represented.

Misses Susie B. and Nellie Tuggle, of "The Grove," are visiting Miss Emma Boisseau.

Miss Lillian Boswell, of Burkeville, is on a visit to Miss Alma Neal, at Hotel Crewe.

Mr. Joseph Price, of Meherrin, Prince Edward county, attended the ball last night.

Mr. George Field, of Henderson, N. C., who attended the marriage of Miss Lucy Goodwyn and Mr. Landon Jackson, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mann and Miss Lena Donnan, of Petersburg, are visiting the family of Judge W. H. Mann, at Nottoway Courthouse.

Mr. H. C. Clampitt, the popular Commissioner of the Revenue for Nottoway county, who has been quite ill, is now able to go out.

An Octogenarian Gone.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., February 3.—(Special.)—William Ryall, aged 81, died at the residence of his son, near this city. His funeral will take place to-morrow at Cross Roads, Fluvanna county.

The interesting injunction case of J. J. Givens, executor, vs. the New York Life-Insurance Company, was ably argued and the papers turned over to the judge for decision.

Disastrous Mississippi Storm.

COLUMBUS, MISS., February 3.—A dismost disastrous storm that has ever visited this section swept over this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The wind came from the southwest, and was preceded by a great cloud as black as night. In the immediate vicinity scarcely a fence is left standing, and the sidewalks are blockaded with fallen trees. A large portion of the roof of the cotton factory was blown away.

Going to the Carnival.

ATLANTA, GA., February 3.—Richard Croker, the Tammany chief, passed through here this afternoon on his way to the Mardi Gras. The Albany Burgesses Corps came in about midnight on a special train. This organization is also bound for New Orleans.

Peixoto Transport Captured.

BUENOS AYRES, February 3.—A dispatch from Brazil confirms the report that the insurgents have captured the government transport Italpu. She was captured by the insurgents warship Republica. Admiral Gonzalves, who was aboard the Italpu, made a prisoner.

Pottery to Resume.

PITTSBURG, PA., February 3.—The Pioneer Pottery Company, of Wellsville, O., yesterday acceded to the demands of the striking potters, and work will be resumed at the old wages immediately. One hundred and fifty men will be employed.

Savings Bank Liquidation.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 3.—It was announced to-day that the Louisville Dime Savings Bank has gone into liquidation. The bank was started in July, 1890, with a capital stock of $25,000.

Flouring Mills Burned.

WILMINGTON, DEL., February 3.—The extensive flouring-mills of William Lea & Sons, familiarly known as the Brandywine Mills, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $150,000 to $175,000. Insurance about three fourths.

The Richmond Dispatch as usual comes to the rescue, and places its strong arm between Southside Virginia and her enemies. For its noble defence of our people against the recent vilification and abuse heaped upon them the Dispatch has the gratitude of every respectable white man and woman of this section.

It is a great newspaper; we love it because it is genuinely southern, we love it because it is distinctively Virginian; but we love it more because it is the great champion of the cause of white supremacy.—The Blackstone Courier.

FEATURES OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

OUR WASHINGTON BUDGET—All About Matters of Interest to Virginians and North Carolinians in the Pleasing Style of the Dispatch's Regular Correspondent—Proceedings of the Federal House.

OLD WORLD NEWS—The Fatuity of the British House of Lords in Closing Its Eyes to the Signs of the Times and its Ears to Popular Demands.

LIMBS OF THE LAW—Licenses granted by the Supreme Court to Thirty-four Young Carolina Attorneys.

THE NORFOLK POLICE—Mayor Cook Wants the Names of Our Festive Visitors—Two Suspended and Ordered Before the Board.

THE SAGACIOUS FOX—How One Reynard Took a Wagon-Ride and Saved Himself—Other Notable Instances of His Cunning.

STARTING UP AGAIN—Woollen- and Cotton-Mills in Operation in Connecticut—Hands That Have Been Idle in New Jersey Finding Employment and Good Wages.

FAMOUS BOUDOIRS—The Sacredly Personal Spot Where No One Dares to Intrude—How They Are Created.

PROPOSED DOG-TAX—Citizens of King George County Demand the Passage of a Law—Sheep Must Be Protected.

A TORPEDO SYSTEM—Norfolk Harbor is Now Thoroughly Protected—"Our Regiment" Produced by Amateurs at the Fort.

THE DANVILLE BILL ATTACKED—Mr. Patteson Contends That Its Powers Are Too Broad—The Discussion Leads to Confusion and Disorder—Receive Pretty Flowers.

THE JENKINS POISONING CASE—No Preliminary Examination Will Be Held—The Suicide Theory and the Insurance Policy.

SAVED FROM THE SEA—Thrilling Experience of a Lady Well Known in Richmond—Mr. Sewall's Account of the Wreck of the Steamship Normanby—Perils on Land.

THE OYSTER QUESTION—Will Probably Come to an Issue This Week—West Virginia Certificates—Railroad Fight Ahead.

VISIT OF THE BURGESSES CORPS—To Have a Big Parade—Welcome by the Mayor—Governor's Reception—News from the Regiment.

"THE REAL JACKSON"—General D. H. Hill's Description of the Famous Confederate Chieftain—His Iron Will the Key to His Success, &c.

OUR FINE CITY HALL—It is Completed and Ready for Occupancy at Last—History of Its Origin and Progress of the Work.

JUVENILE DANCING—The Class With Teacher and the Class With Chaperon—How Children Really Learn.

"THE IDLE REPORTER"—He Discourseth of Drop-Curtains, "Stones of Venice," John Bull, Henry Clay, and Pugilism.

IN THE SOCIAL SWIM—Last Week the Most Brilliant of the Winter in Richmond—Receptions, Teas, Parties, &c.

THE HAWAIIAN PUZZLE—A Letter from L. S. Marye, Esq., Which Strongly Opposes Annexation.

PUZZLING PROBLEM—Dr. W. W. Parker Now Replies to Mr. William M. Bickers—"What to Do with the Drunkard?"

CUMMINGS'S LETTER—The House at Night—Inside View Into the Ways of the Nation's Law-Makers—How Two Members Adjourned the House.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS—The Use of Capital Letters—Cotton Statistics—West Point Cadetships—How Time Is Reckoned, &c.

LOFTY MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD—The Most Cherished and Potent Element in Our Growth and Prosperity, by David L. Pulliam.

EDUCATORS TO MEET HERE—Prominent People Expected from All Parts of the Country—Full Programme for the Three Days.

THE PILCHER BILL—A Letter from Delegate E. W. Saunders, of Franklin.

WEST VIRGINIA'S MINE-WAR.

Several Men Wounded—The Trouble Thought to Be Ended.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 3.—Sheriff Stinan received a telephone dispatch yesterday to come with deputies immediately to Acme, where the Montgomery miners were marching on the Stevens mines to make the Stevens men quit work. The Sheriff, with a posse, went up to Acme at 7 P. M. and found the Stevens men out ready to give the approaching mob a warm reception. They dispersed when the Sheriff came.

At 10 o'clock a drunken mob of nearly three hundred strikers came up crying, "Put out the lights." John Foster, standing in his own door with a lantern, was fired on by twelve men and shot through the groin. He may die. The Sheriff's party fired fifty shots in the air and some of the miners ran. The rest came on shooting wildly. The Sheriff told them not to cross a dead-line or he would fire into them. Two miners were shot—one in the arm and one in the chin—it is supposed by their own men.

The Sheriff's determined stand awed the mob, and hearing that Foster was expected to die, they sent a committee to Stevens to say that if he would furnish an engine and cars they would go back. This was done, the mob departed, and the Sheriff came back to-day. No further trouble is anticipated.

COULD NOT COLLECT.

Liebman Brothers & Company, of Brooklyn, Closed by the Sheriff.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., February 3.—Liebman Brothers & Company, the dry-goods and furniture dealers, with a large store on Fulton street, failed this afternoon. They were closed down this morning by Sheriff Butting on an attachment issued by Justice Lawrence, of the Supreme Court of New York, on judgments for $75,000. The firm could not collect from its debtors, and could not extend its notes. The assets are put at $600,000, and the liabilities at $400,000. The firm employed 286 persons. It was one of the largest houses of the kind in Brooklyn.

What is Eczema?

It is an agony of agonies.

A torture of tortures.

It is an itching and burning of the skin almost beyond endurance.

It is thousands of pin-headed vesicles filled with an acrid fluid, ever forming, ever bursting, ever flowing upon the raw excoriated skin.

No part of the human skin is exempt.

It tortures, disfigures and humiliates more than all other skin diseases combined.

Tender babies are among its most numerous victims.

They are often born with it.

Sleep and rest are out of the question.

Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail, even to relieve.

If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

It not only cures but

A single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure.

CUTICURA works wonders because it is the most wonderful skin cure of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Skin and Blood" mailed free.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

REPORTS FROM ALL GREAT BUSINESS CENTRES OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Money, Bonds, Stocks, Grain, Tobacco, Cotton, &c., and the Weather Indications.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

COLD

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—Forecast for Virginia and North Carolina: Clearing weather; colder; northwest winds; fair Monday.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was cool. Rain fell throughout the entire day.

State of thermometer:

6 A. M.	43
9 A. M.	46
12 M.	49
3 P. M.	52
6 P. M.	50
12 Midnight	50

Mean temperature 48½

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The Industrials still lead the share market in point of activity and advance. Sugar was the real feature, moving up from 78¾ to 80⅝, on dealing of 44,900 shares. The stock was in brisk demand throughout. It appears that there has been a material increase in the short interest of late, owing to a belief that the placing of sugar on the free list would cause a break in the price of stocks. Washington, as well as local operators sold heavily, but the expected break did not come. In fact, certain operators, when they became aware of the extent of the short interest, made up a little pool to squeeze the bears.

The latter were quite desperate to-day, and resorted to unusual methods to cover their dealings. First came the reported death of ex-Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, who is understood to be one of the largest owners of the company's securities, and they they killed off Director John P. Spaulding, of Boston. Of course, there was not the slightest truth in either of these stories.

Outside of the demonstration against the shorts, Sugar, as well as Lead, was strengthened by rumors that the Senate will modify the Wilson bill materially, so far as those products are concerned, when the new tariff measure comes up before it.

Chicago Gas and Lead were strong, Chicago Gas rising ⅝ per cent., Lead common 1½, and the preferred 1½ per cent. Whiskey, while firm, made no gain for the day. General Electric lost ¼ per cent. The railway list was held in check early in the day, St. Paul being rather weak, falling ⅜ per cent.

The strength of the industrials finally turned the whole market in an upward direction, and speculation left off strong, with prices anywhere from ¼ to 2¼ per cent. higher than on yesterday.

The bank statement was favorable. The heavy payments by the banks into the Sub-Treasury for bond subscriptions do not figure to any extent in this week's statement. Until the banks receive their bonds, the Assistant Treasurer's receipts for gold deposited will act as an offset for the metal actually delivered to the government.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were strong.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call nominally 1 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.

Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¾@4.85 for sixty days, and $4.86¾@4.87 for demand; posted rates, $4.85½@4.88; commercial bills, $4.84¼@4.84½ for sixty days, and $4.85¾@4.86½ for demand.

Bar silver, 66; Mexican dollars, 53. Silver at the board neglected.

The sales of listed stocks aggregated 148,000 shares; of unlisted, 51,000.

Government bonds steady. State bonds strong. Railroad bonds strong.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Closing bids.
American Cotton Oil	27¾
American Sugar	80⅝
American Sugar Refineries, preferred	83
American Tobacco	72
American Tobacco, preferred	92
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	11⅞
Baltimore and Ohio	71
Canada Pacific	77½
Chesapeake and Ohio	17¾
Chicago and Alton	130
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	70⅝
Chicago Gas Trust	65⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	165½
Distillers	27¾
East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia	⅞
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga., preferred	5
Erie	15⅝
Erie, preferred	33
General Electric	34¼
Illinois Central	94
Lake Erie and Western	15
Lake Erie and Western preferred	64¾
Lake Shore	127½
Louisville and Nashville	46½
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago	9¾
Manhattan Consolidated	127½
Memphis and Charleston	10
Michigan Central	93¾
Missouri Pacific	23¾
Mobile and Ohio	18
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	70
National Cordage	17
National Cordage, preferred	40
New Jersey Central	11½
New York Central	101¼
New York and New England	41⅝
Norfolk and Western, preferred	21½
Northern Pacific	4⅝
Northern Pacific, preferred	17½
Northwestern	104
Northwestern, preferred	140
Pacific Mail	17¼
Reading	20⅝
Richmond and West Point	7⅝
Rock Island	67¾
St. Paul	59
St. Paul, preferred	118
Silver Certificates	67⅞
Tennessee Coal and Iron	10½
Tennessee Coal and Iron, preferred	64
Texas Pacific	8⅛
Union Pacific	18⅝
Wabash	7
Wabash, preferred	14
Western Union	84
Wheeling and Lake Erie	12⅝
Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred	47¼
BONDS.	
Alabama (Class A)	98
Alabama (Class B)	99½