THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,366. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1894. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

NO TEARS SHED.

The Retirement of Bell Agreeable to Railway Men.

O'FERRALL IN WASHINGTON.

The Governor Looking Thoroughly Into the Oyster Question.

BANK TAX REPEAL.

Status of the Measure in the House—Election of Senators by Direct Vote—Minor Washingtoniana.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(Special.)—The President to-day sent in the name of a Maryland man to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General in place of J. Lowrie Bell (Republican), who has made himself so offensive to southern Democrats who have been compelled to come in contact with him at the department. The Virginia and North Carolina railroad people will not shed any tears that at last Mr. Bell has parted with Bell.

Representative Tyler had another interview this morning with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the appointment of supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Third District, and there seems to be no doubt that Captain William H. Hoodgugh, of Portsmouth, will be appointed to the position.

It was discovered that a movement was afoot to have appointments made to the local positions of inspectors of hulls and of boilers before the more important appointment of supervising inspector was made, but Secretary Carlisle promised that nothing should be done on that line until after the appointment of the latter. Messrs. O'Sullivan and Milliken are the present inspectors of hulls and of boilers. They were appointed under Mr. Oast, the present supervising inspector.

Although the commission of Mr. W. P. Huffman, to be postmaster at Hickory, Va., was mailed to him from the department on the 25th of May, and should have reached him the next day, he has not yet received it. Congressman Henderson was informed to-day by the department officials that they would endeavor to trace the matter, and they hope soon to place Mr. Huffman in possession of his office.

Congressmen Branch and Grady are smiling since they are assured those customs offices in their districts will not be abolished. "My friend Grady," remarked a North Carolinian to-day, "is a staunch advocate of retrenchment and reform, but he cannot relish the idea of having it sprung suddenly on his own district."

BRYAN AT MONTICELLO.

Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, spent most of yesterday at Monticello, and while in Albemarle also visited the University of Virginia. He was much pleased with all he saw, and went into ecstacies over Monticello, once the home of the great Jefferson. Mr. Bryan has been accused of getting ready to flop over to the Populists, and being asked if he went to Monticello to get fresh inspiration so that he could remain a Democrat, he laughingly remarked that the Populists claim to be the only real believers in the Jeffersonian doctrine. Then the brilliant young Nebraska statesman of Virginia ancestry went on to discuss the bill now before the House for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks. He is opposed to that measure, and insisted that Jefferson, not only opposed all similar measures, but objected strongly to national banks of issue.

Mr. Bryan has listened carefully to most of the speeches in the House on the subject, and while he does not agree with his argument, he says the speech of Congressman Swanson on Friday was strong one from his standpoint, and reflected great credit on the youngest man of the Virginia delegation.

The discussion of the bank-tax repeal bill was continued in the House to-day, and the indications are it will run along for some days unless a special rule shall be brought in fixing a time for a vote. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, made a speech against the bill to-day, and quoted from the utterances of John C. Calhoun to prove that the great southern statesman was opposed to the proposition which Mr. Dalzell intimated was dear to the interest of a depreciated or "wildcat" currency. Of course, bringing up the views of Calhoun was not pleasant to some of the southern and western members who are so enthusiastic in support of the bill.

Representative Meredith went to the Public Printing office to-day, hoping to see Mr. Benedict in the interest of some of the Eighth District people, but there was such a crowd down there the Virginia congressman could not get anywhere near the private office of the head of the establishment.

A SCRAMBLE.

There is a merry old scramble going on. Some want to get in, some want to get out, and others would like to get back, and the life of an M. C. requires no hustle.

Representative Tucker says he expects to get a report from the House Committee on Rules, fixing a time for considering the bill providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. He thinks the measure will be taken up next week.

Colonel Blackwell, postmaster of Durham, was among well-known North Carolinians visitors at the Capitol to-day.

Judge Hughes, of the United States court for the Eastern District of Virginia, spent yesterday here, being en route for Norfolk.

Among postmasters appointed to-day are:

Virginia—S. W. Baker, Hamburg, Shenandoah county, vice J. H. Lindawood, resigned; G. S. Savage, Wachapreague, Accomac county, vice N. B. Rich, resigned.

North Carolina—George Davis, Clifford, Cumberland county, vice S. D. Green, resigned; J. H. Gentry, Holloway, Person county, vice J. S. Woody, resigned.

A post-office, to be known as Leithton, has been established in Loudoun county, Va., with Theodoric S. Manuel as postmaster.

GOVERNOR O'FERRALL.

Governor O'Ferrall, Attorney-General Smith, Senator Stubbs, and Colonel Boyd were here to-day looking up some information in regard to the oyster question. It is understood the Governor desired to inform himself thoroughly before final action is taken by the joint legislative committee. The Governor visited the Capitol and received a number of callers at his office.

Other Virginia arrivals: Senator Little, Petersburg; J. W. Womack, Richmond; E. H. Lovell, Lester Hill; Irvin B. Lacost Dale; John A. Morgan, Berkeley.

North Carolina arrivals: T. C. McNeely, Asheville; E. B. Barbee, Raleigh.

WANTS HOTCHKISS GUNS.

Governor O'Ferrall Going to Teach the Maryland Pirates a Lesson.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, is in Washington making ready to conduct a vigorous campaign against the Maryland oyster-and crab-pirates. To-day he sought to hire or borrow one or two Hotchkiss guns from the Navy Department, but Acting Secretary McAdoo was obliged to deny the application, because the law does not permit such transactions, and the Governor announced his intention to get the arms from private parties.

BANK-TAX BILL.

Probable Agreement to Terminate the Pending Debate Thereon.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—An agreement to terminate the pending debate on the bill to repeal the State-bank tax act has not been definitely reached, but will be, it is understood, at a meeting of the Committee on Rules to be held to-morrow morning. Negotiations in this regard were made necessary by the announcement in the House to-day by Mr. Holman that he would to-morrow ask the House to take up the appropriation bill reported from his committee. In the course of the afternoon session conferences were held with the majority members of the Committee on Rules with a view to reaching an agreement. Mr. Springer, in charge of the bank-tax repeal bill, wanted to spend to-morrow in general debate and Wednesday up to 4 o'clock in discussion under the five-minute rule, the vote to be taken at that time. The members of the Committee on Rules, however, wanted to take the vote immediately upon assembling Wednesday, Tuesday's session to be devoted to discussion under the five-minute rule. When the House adjourned to-day the probabilities seemed to be that the latter programme would be adopted.

AGAINST COMMISSIONER LYMAN.

Friends as Well as Foes of Civil-Service Reform Wish Him Removed.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Strong pressure has been brought to bear on the President within the past week to secure the removal of Civil-Service-Commissioner Lyman. While the objections to Mr. Lyman in the past have originated principally, although not entirely, with the opponents of civil-service reform, the recent efforts against him having come from friends of the reform. It is understood that the President has given a qualified assent to Mr. Lyman's removal. He has not stated in so many words that this will be done, but he is manifestly influenced by the arguments that have been made against his retention, and those who are familiar with the matter think it is only a question of days before Mr. Lyman's resignation will be demanded.

It is believed that Mr. Lyman's tenure of office would be limited to a brief duration if it were possible to find another place for him in the public service. The argument made in favor of his dismissal is that his presence in the commission is a source of constant irritation to scores of public men, who, while not hostile to the service, regard it with indifference, and who might, if another gentleman succeeded Lyman, be induced to become at least quasi-supporters of the reform. The President is disposed to tender to Mr. Lyman a place in the consular service, if a vacancy can be made at some point where the duties and remuneration would be satisfactory to him.

THE MOSQUITO COUNTRY.

Chief Clarence Restored to Power, But He Needs Protection.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Captain Watson reported by cable to the Navy Department this afternoon, announcing the arrival of the San Francisco at Colon, where she had gone for coal. The dispatch contained the news that the Mosquito chieftain Clarence had been restored to power, but that the country was very unsettled, and it was necessary to protect the young ruler. It will be necessary to keep an American warship at Bluefields for the present. The British cruiser is still there. He does not say who reinstated Clarence, but the presumption is that the British commander took the responsibility. Whether Captain Watson offered his protection to Clarence is not clear, but it is understood that he was offered protection.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH.

He Is to Speak To-Morrow at the University of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Secretary Hoke Smith, accompanied by his wife and two children and Chief-Clerk Daniels, of the Interior Department, left Washington to-day for Raleigh, N. C. The secretary will deliver the address at the commencement exercises at the University of North Carolina Wednesday.

Mr. Neilson is a native of Maryland. He has spent most of his life in railroad offices. For many years he was division superintendent of the Erie railroad, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y. He resides in Baltimore. Mr. Neilson left today for Buffalo, N. Y., to remain a week.

SHRIVER AND EDWARDS.

Their Cases to Be Presented to the Grand Jury To-Day.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—District-Attorney Birney called on Senator Gray, chairman of the Sugar-Trust Investigating Committee, this afternoon and told him that he would present to the grand jury to-morrow the case of John S. Shriver, Washington correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, and E. J. Edwards, New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, for refusing to answer questions asked by the committee. If a true bill is found by the grand jury the indictment will not be presented to the Criminal Court until next Monday, at the earliest.

RICHMOND TERMINAL PLAN.

It Is Expected to Be Declared Operative in a Few Weeks.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Richmond Terminal plan is expected to be declared operative within a few weeks. All the principal securities essential to the plan have been deposited in sufficient quantities to permit the committee to go ahead. Outside properties are now being dealt with, and negotiations are pending which may bring into the plan a number of securities which are at present outside. Columbia and Greenville seconds get 125 in new preferred stock, while the preferred stock of the Columbia and Greenville is not treated in the plan at all. A proposition is now pending to give the holders of this stock 40 per cent. in new Richmond Terminal preferred. This stock sold at auction some time ago at 4. Richmond and Mecklenburg bonds were included in the first plan, but the holders not being satisfied with the proposition, were left out of the revised agreement. Negotiations are now pending on a basis considerably better than the one first proposed. Cincinnati extension bonds, which were also left out of the plan, are expected to be taken in at a price which will equal about 60 in new securities, which is about what Erlanger is said to have sold his minority interests for to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

BANK-LOOTERS SENTENCED.

Ten and Five Years Imprisonment, Respectively, for Two of Them.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 4.—F. A. Coffin, P. B. Coffin, and Albert S. Reed, the convicted bank-looters, were arraigned in the Federal Court here to-day for sentence. The defence, led by ex-Attorney-General Miller, made a desperate effort to secure a new trial, but failed. Francis Coffin got ten years and Percival Coffin five years, while Reed, who was merely a tool of the Coffins, was released on suspended sentence, mercy being shown in his case.

The three men were accused, as officers of the Indianapolis Cabinet Company, of aiding Theodore P. Haughey in wrecking the Indianapolis National Bank, of which the latter was president. The ambitious young Coffins gained the confidence of the aged bank president, and secured vast sums of money from him on fictitious values. Haughey will be sentenced Tuesday.

CASIMIR-PERIER PRESIDING.

He Makes a Hit in His Inaugural—A Fit.

PARIS, June 4.—M. Casimir-Perier presided over to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. After calling the Chamber to order he delivered an inaugural address which elicited prolonged applause.

M. Goblet offered an interpellation attacking the ministry on the ground that it was not properly constructed, inasmuch as it was composed of members of the minority. Premier Dupuy and M. Casimir-Perier retorted that whatever might be the components of the Cabinet, it had the support of the majority.

During the debate on M. Goblet's interpellation M. D'Ason fell to the floor in a fit, and was carried from the Chamber.

The Chamber voted confidence in the government.

Assignment in St. Joe.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., June 4.—Steel & Walker, one of the largest wholesale houses in this city and the West, made an assignment this morning. Liabilities, $700,000; assets, $900,000 to a million.

ACTUAL STARVATION.

MR. A. C. CHEWNING, OF BASIC CITY, UNCONSCIOUS FROM HUNGER.

His Family at Home Also Suffering for the Want of Food—Too Proud to Solicit Charity—Sad Story.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(Special.)—A. C. Chewning, of Basic City, Va., who was found yesterday in one of the city parks in an unconscious condition, as a result of literal starvation, is reported to-day to be rapidly improving. He is still at the Emergency Hospital, where he was given medical attendance and food. The physicians think he will be all right in a few days. Mr. Chewning, who is a very intelligent man, has been here for the past six weeks endeavoring to secure a position. It seems he last voted at Charlottesville, but for some time he and his family have been at Basic City. When he came to Washington seeking government employment he applied both to Representatives Tucker and Turner, and frequently called on those gentlemen at the Capitol. Last week he seemed to be in a most desperate frame of mind, and pleaded hard for a position, but the congressmen were utterly powerless to get him a position. They are constantly applied to by their constituents, but between the civil service regulations and the Republicans which the powers that be keep in office nothing is left for the Virginia Democrats.

THE SAD STORY.

When Mr. Chewning fell near the Smithsonian building on Sunday evening the ambulance was sent for, and he was conveyed to the Emergency Hospital. In his pockets the doctors found two letters, a receipt for room rent, and papers to show that he had probably been in communication with the Civil-Service Commission and the Treasury Department officials. One of the letters, from Mrs. M. L. Chewning, his wife, mailed at Basic City, tells a sad story of the condition of the family, reading as follows:

"I kept from you as far as I could our real state, hoping every day that you would be able to send a few cents, at least, to get a pound of butter and some sugar to put on the children's bread. We have bread, but are without lard, tea, or coffee. I thought you couldn't possibly relieve us, but as you say you will send small means to-day, I will tell them so. We have had nothing to eat since we left Miss Sue's, and this is as long as we can starve without ill results. My children are starving and pleading for food that I cannot give them, and it is nothing to my credit to keep it from you, even though I know that you are doing the best that you can. You should have told that man Wednesday that your wife and children were starving, and asked him to pay you something. God find food to strengthen you. You cannot work without eating."

Continuing, the wife tells how the neighbors had fed the little ones at times, and closes with an appeal to God to better the condition of the family.

HIS OWN LETTER.

There was also an unmailed letter written by the husband, and probably written soon after he received the letter from his wife. In this letter he said:

"GENERAL DELIVERY,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1894.

"My Dear Little Wife and Our Very Dear and Precious Children: I am now entirely out of both work and money, and you at home daily looking and hoping for some money from your husband and papa to keep starvation away; but, alas! I have not one cent to save life.

"Besides, I am sick and growing worse daily. I feel very much like I felt when we lived in Roanoke, before I had that severe attack of brain-fever. My aching brain feels like it would burst.

"Oh, my dear, little, helpless family! what will you do? What can you do these hard times if I should be stricken down with that dreadful brain-fever. God protect, preserve, shield, spare, and provide for you! I have been fighting against some kind of sickness now for about two months.

"With great desire to see you all and be with you, I am your suffering husband and papa.

"A. C. CHEWNING, Sr.

"Sweet little Alex. and Isla, I want to see you. I pray for you daily. Love mamma, love God, and keep His commandments. God bless and preserve you.

"Your Loving "PAPA."

"P. S.—I have not one cent, nor a stamp to put on this, but will try to get one some way. May be I can get a few minutes' work, if no more.

"I suppose that I have put the correct date on this letter, but I do not know exactly what day it is." "A. C. C."

The patient was unable to take nourishment when he first reached the hospital, but under Dr. Johnson's treatment he soon showed signs of improvement, and this morning he was decidedly better. The doctor is certain that he will recover.

AID EXTENDED.

Many people, including numerous Virginians, called to-day on A. C. Chewning at the hospital and extended aid to him and his family. As soon as he is well enough to travel he will return to Basic City. The case is one that appealed to the sympathy of the people here.

MRS. CHEWNING NOT IN WANT.

BASIC CITY, VA., June 4.—(Special.)—The article published in the Washington Post of to-day is grossly misleading as to the condition of Mrs. A. C. Chewning. Mrs. Chewning came to Basic City in April, and engaged board at Miss Sue White's, the best boarding-house in town. Two weeks ago she hired furnished rooms in Robert Perry's house, where she now is. Your correspondent learns that neither she nor her children have wanted for anything to eat. They dress well, and have been regarded as people of leisure rather than want. Mr. Chewning is a carpenter, and is spoken of as an all-round workman. He was never here but once. They came from Nelson county, and little has been known of the husband's whereabouts since.

DODD ASSASSINATES ANDREWS.

Result of a Difficulty Between Two North Carolina Negroes—Crops Suffering.

SURRY COURTHOUSE, VA., June 4.—(Special.)—William Dodd and Robert Andrews (colored) became involved in a difficulty on Saturday night, and after Andrews had retired Dodd went to his house and called him out and shot him. Dodd fired three shots. The first two shots missed; the third shot took effect, and he died from the wound yesterday morning. Both men are from Wilson, N. C., and have been working at Mr. Sylus Lucu's brick-yard, about six miles below Bacon's Castle. From what can be learned it was a cold-blooded murder. It is thought by the authorities that Dodd is making his way to his former home, in North Carolina. This makes the third murder in our county this year.

The weather is very warm, and all of the crops are suffering from the drought.

CAPTAIN OPIE FOR CONGRESS.

Only Two Democrats True to the People—Wilson and Cleveland.

LEXINGTON, VA., June 4.—(Special.)—Captain John O. Opie, of Staunton, spoke here to-day for thirty minutes, and he announced himself as a candidate for Congress, subject to the Democratic convention. He said that the Democratic ship was full of Jonahs; that the trouble could only be removed by throwing them overboard, and that there were only two Democrats who had been true to the people, Grover Cleveland and William L. Wilson. He said that he was in favor of free silver, but he did not approve of making raw materials free in the tariff bill.

SOLD HIS FUNERAL OUTFIT.

Mr. Elias White's Remarkable Recovery—Rescue of a Colored Boy and a Mule.

FORK UNION, VA., June 4.—(Special.)—A sensation, which is not confined to the north side of the Rivanna, where he lives, is caused by the complete recovery of Mr. Elias White after months of suffering from a sickness of such an apparently hopeless type that his friends had prepared his shroud and coffin. Mr. White seems to have a very lively appreciation of the promptness of his undertakers, but all the same he has sold his subterranean outfit to a party who has a more immediate use for it.

Another remarkable escape is that of the mill boy and the mule. In order to span by easy grade deep ravines the roads to grist-mills in this hilly country often pass over the dam which forms the pond for the use of the mill. While the road over the dam at Snead's mill is amply wide for the passage of vehicles, it lacked breadth for the passage of the mule of Anderson Berkley, a worthy colored man who had dispatched one of his sons for a sack of the cereal for corn-cake. Knowing the native shyness of his quadruped, he required the boy's sister to accompany him, with instructions to lead the animal over the dam, while the boy was to keep his seat astride the bag of corn.

PERILOUS PREDICAMENT.

The precautions, however, did not meet the exigencies of the case, as the mule, on reaching the highest part of the dam, became frightened at the slash of the waves of the pond, and began that hasty backward movement, which sent the boy and the bag whirling over the 40-foot dam into the waters below. Fortunately the girl held firmly and faithfully to the reins, and the mule, thus supported, held tenaciously with his forefeet to the perilous edge of the dam, until at the suggestion of a thoughtful bystander, the girl let go the bridle of the suspended animal, who then went tail foremost after the boy and the bag. Fortunately, the firm grip of the girl had so delayed the fall of the mule, that her brother, who went down on the bag, had time to get from under his dangling steed, and thus escaped being mashed into pulp. As this fall was over a 40-foot dam, which is skirted below by immense stones, the rescue of boy and mule without a scratch is regarded as almost miraculous.

MATTERS MATRIMONIAL.

Death of Mrs. Echols at Nashville, Tennessee—The Shadwell Tract Sold.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., June 4.—(Special.)—Mr. Daniel J. Williams and Mrs. M. A. Sneed were married yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, near Carter's Bridge, this county.

The marriage of Mr. William R. Duke and Miss Edith Coleman is announced to take place on Wednesday at the residence of the bride, in this county.

Mrs. Mary E. B. Echols, wife of Professor W. H. Echols, of the University of Virginia, and the only daughter of A. R. Blakey, Esq., of this city, died suddenly Sunday in Nashville, Tenn., where she had been under the treatment of a specialist. She leaves four children, the oldest a daughter 7 years of age and the youngest an infant 5 months old.

The funeral of Captain Virginius Dabney, father of Professor R. Heath Dabney, of the University of Virginia, will take place from the university chapel to-morrow afternoon. Interment at the University cemetery. John Bowie Strange Camp of Confederate Veterans will attend.

DECORATED.

Confederate Memorial-Day was observed here to-day under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association. The Monticello Guards, Albemarle Light Horse, John Bowie Strange Camp Confederate Veterans, hundreds of school children, and citizens generally took part. The monument to the Confederate dead at the University of Virginia and the graves of the soldiers were profusely decorated.

The only child of Mr. C. H. Smithers died to-day.

J. Massie Smith has sold to C. H. Harman the Shadwell tract of land lying on both sides of the Rivanna river, containing 68 acres, more or less, including all the water-power and water privileges. The price paid was $7,150.

A gentleman from Nelson county brings intelligence of a fatal cutting affair that occurred near Lodebar, that county. John Ryland Coleman had some words with a negro employed on a farm. As Mr. Coleman attempted to mount his horse the negro, it is said, assaulted him, but Mr. Coleman succeeded in getting out his knife, and inflicted wounds that afterwards proved fatal.

TO THE "WHITE HOUSE."

In the County Court to-day John Chisholm and Franklin Smith, the latter colored, were sent to the penitentiary—the former for three years for horse stealing, and the latter for seven years for attempted assault. Both pleaded guilty.

J. Winston Garth brought to the Clerk of the County Court this morning for his reward the scalps of thirty-six foxes, the result of last season's hunt.

The Hon. Jefferson M. Levy spent yesterday at Monticello. He was accompanied by the Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Levy left for New York this afternoon, and expects to leave for Europe the latter part of this week.

THE "WHITE" WILL BE OPENED.

Arrangements Now in Progress Which Will Be Completed This Week.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., June 4.—(Special.)—A representative of the Dispatch called this evening on Mr. Julian T. Burke, who bought the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, in regard to the future of that watering place. The springs were purchased by Mr. Burke for the owners of series "A" of the first mortgage bonds given by the owners of the springs. The entire sum due on the first series of bonds, $255,000, was paid for the property. These bonds are owned by five gentlemen, whose names are not made public. Mr. Burke said that no arrangements for opening the springs during the coming season had yet been made, but that they would speedily be opened. Negotiations are now in progress looking to this end, and they will be completed in a very short time—perhaps to-morrow—certainly by the close of the present week. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company are, he said, holding up the tickets until that time.

THOMAS T. RYAN MURDERED.

Four Negroes Charged With Having Inflicted His Injuries Arrested.

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 4.—(Special.)—One night last week Mr. Thomas T. Ryan, a well-known young man, was found lying on the porch of his home, on Dabney street, badly bruised and in an unconscious condition. Upon examination it was discovered that he had received a bad cut on his nose, and his chest and sides were bruised. He received the best medical attention, but it was of no avail, and he passed away at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon without being able at any time to tell how and where he was injured. The police and the young man's friends had, however, been actively at work, and the result of their investigation was the arrest to-day of Catherine Scay, Ella Parks, Eugene Nicholas, and Ed Davis, all colored, charged with having inflicted the injuries which proved fatal. The accused parties will have a hearing before the Mayor to-morrow.

THE CRUISER CHICAGO.

Admiral Erben Will Dine British Officers—Desertions.

LONDON, June 4.—The United States cruiser Chicago will leave Gravesend June 14th. On June 11th Admiral Erben will give a dinner on board the Chicago, to which a large company of officers of the British army and navy have been invited. A number of ladies will also be present.

It has been reported that sixty of the crew of the Chicago have deserted since the ship anchored at Gravesend. The officers of the vessel authorize the statement that only five have deserted.

BUENA VISTA'S BURGLAR GONE.

Lavender Escapes by Burning Out a Hole in the Floor.

LEXINGTON, VA., June 4.—(Special.)—Lavender, who was confined in the Buena Vista jail for breaking into a jewelry store and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad depot there, escaped to-day from jail by burning a hole in the floor and digging through a wall. The guard, William Clements, was evidently asleep at the time.

Clay Chapman Found Dead in a Field.

SALEM, VA., June 4.—(Special.)—Clay Chapman, known to hundreds of summer visitors to the Roanoke Red-Sulphur Springs, was found dead in a field on his son's farm, near here, this morning. He had gone out to drive up some cattle, and it is thought died suddenly from heart disease. He was 63 years of age and a widower.

THE 53'D CONGRESS.

Allison in the Senate on Repeal of the Sugar Bounty.

STATE-BANK-TAX BILL.

Rayner on the Repeal Plank of the Chicago Platform—Cobb and Oates for the Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—SENATE.—The Senate to-day entered on the second half-year of the session, the tenth week of the consideration of the tariff bill, and the third of the discussion of the sugar schedule.

It took a quarter of an hour after the stated hour of meeting to secure a quorum. The first piece of business done was the passage of a joint resolution appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate.

On schedule time all pending business was put aside, and the tariff bill taken up. The amendments to paragraph 182, offered by the Finance Committee, changing the time when the repeal of the sugar bounty is to take effect from May 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895, were agreed to. Subsequently, by unanimous consent, that action was reconsidered, and the amendments still remain open.

Mr. Vest recalled his controversy with Mr. Aldrich before adjournment on Saturday, when Mr. Aldrich asserted, "positively, if not aggressively," that there were no sugar-stock certificates in the market in 1890. Mr. Vest fortified his own statement by reading from an almanac of 1891, showing that in the year 1890, 1,562,000 shares of sugar-stock certificates had been sold in New York. And it was while these large sales were being made, with fluctuations of 35 per cent., that the McKinley act was being manipulated in Congress. He went on to show that from a duty of about 15 per cent., when the bill was first reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, the tax went up by jumps to 70 cents per hundred pounds, and was then reduced in conference to 50 cents—the existing rate. "And yet," said he contemptuously, "our friends on the other side taunt us with being under the control of the Sugar Trust. And they ask us constantly for the principle on which certain things have been done. I would like to understand what principle entered into that sort of legislation. I would like to know on what principle that change took place. I know nothing else that could have caused it except some influence unknown to the public."

As Mr. Aldrich was not present when Mr. Vest spoke, there was no reply.

Mr. Allison took the floor and argued against repeal of the sugar bounty, and against placing sugar on the dutiable list. He offered to yield the floor to Mr. Vest and let him inform the Senate as to what would be the average rate of duty per pound on sugar for consumption under the present complicated schedule. Mr. Vest stated it at 25 cents on the hundred pounds.

"I hope," said Mr. Allison, "that the Senator from Missouri will at some time state the process by which he arrives at that conclusion."

"There will be no trouble about that," Mr. Vest said; "that will be done."

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, also stated that there was no difficulty about arriving at the conclusion stated by Mr. Vest.

Mr. Teller suggested that the explanation should be made for the benefit of senators who confessed their inability to understand the question, and Mr. Jones said he would do so.

Mr. Allison proceeded with his argument. He declared that the sugar schedule went beyond the limit of protection, and was a schedule, practically, of prohibition against the importation of refined sugar. That was unfair to all the other industries.

In answer to a question of Mr. Manderson's as to the increased price which would have to be paid for sugar under the proposed schedule, Mr. Allison said that beyond all question the price would be increased 1 1-2 cents a pound. And all because the Senator from Louisiana wanted to "vindicate a theory and abandon a condition." He concluded with these words: "If I had my way, I would strike from this bill every vestige of duty on sugar, and would continue the bounty on sugar, as we are morally bound to do, till 1905, and if additional revenue were necessary, I would look around among the luxuries and lay duties on them."

JONES ANSWERS ALLISON.

Mr. Jones replied to Mr. Allison, and defended the schedule as proposed by the Finance Committee. His remarks were mostly of a technical character, involving the various points as to raw sugar above and below certain points of saccharine strength; as to the effect of the different rates of duty on them, and as to the point where the market value of raw sugars is to be fixed—whether at the point of export, or at the principal markets of the country from which they come.

On these and many other abstruse points a rapid, confusing, and generally unintelligible controversy was kept up for a long time between him and Mr. Allison. Mr. Jones, however, asserted very positively that under existing law there was not a pound of free sugar, but that $22,000,000 annually was paid sugar refiners and not a dollar to the Treasury.

Mr. Allison asked Mr. Jones what would be the average increase of the price of sugar per pound to the consumer over the present price.

Mr. Jones replied that he supposed the increase would be about ½ cent a pound. It might exceed that, or it might be a little less.

"Oh, more than that," Mr. Allison remarked.

Mr. Peffer again asked whether a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem would not operate to raise the price of sugar from 1¼ to 1½ cents a pound.

Mr. Jones thought it might be 1¼ cents, but from that was to be deducted, he said, the 61-100 per cent. duty under the present law.

In a colloquy with Messrs. Allison, Aldrich, and Teller, it was stated by Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, that under the tariff and excise laws of Germany the prices of sugar to the consumer was 8 cents per pound, while owing to the bounty allowed for exportation and to the freedom from excise taxes, the same sugar was sold in London at 1 1-15 cents a pound. And he argued that that was the condition of things which a sugar bounty was calculated to produce. He publicly avowed his acknowledgment to the senators of his party for the duty on sugar.

Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amendment, making it a criminal offence for persons to enter into any conspiracy to import any article so as to increase its market price in any part of the United States.

Pending this debate the question before the Senate was stated to be the amendment changing the date of repeal of the sugar bounty from July 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895.

As the usual hour of adjournment was now approaching, Mr. Harris rose and said: "I need not emphasize the importance of an early and final determination, not of this sugar schedule merely, but of the tariff bill generally. I gave notice last Friday that I would, on and after to-day (unless much better progress was made) ask for longer and later sessions.

"It is now nearly the usual hour of adjournment, and, if I can get unanimous consent to take the vote on the pending amendment at an early hour to-morrow, and upon all other amendments to the sugar schedule without further debate after that hour, I shall be glad to accommodate the convenience of every senator (and my own as well) by moving a brief executive session and then an adjournment. But unless such agreement can be reached, my sense of duty will compel me to stay here and ask the Senate to stay with me for longer hours. Can I get such agreement?"

Objections were made on the Republican side, and finally it was agreed that the vote on the pending amendment and on Mr. Manderson's proposed amendment "to continue the sugar bounty to 1905", be taken by 1 o'clock to-morrow; that on any other amendments the debate shall be under the five-minute rule, and that the sugar schedule shall be disposed of before adjournment to-morrow.

The Senate at 6:20, after a short executive session, adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

After some unimportant morning business, Mr. Springer moved that the House proceed in Committee of the Whole to the consideration of the bill to repeal the 10-per-cent. State-bank tax. Mr. Wilson (Republican) asked how long the debate was to go on. It was highly important that the Indian appropriation bill should be considered soon. The 1st of July was rapidly approaching, and the bill would doubtless be discussed at length in the House before it was sent to the Senate, and as a member of the committee he would be glad to see the bill under way.

Mr. Springer made no answer, but Mr. Holman gave notice that to-morrow (Tuesday) he would ask the House to take up the Indian appropriation bill. The motion by Mr. Springer was agreed to, and Mr. Dalzell (Republican), of Pennsylvania, made an argument in favor of the constitutionality of the bill taxing notes of State banks 10 per cent. His broad contention, he said, was that the right and power to issue circulating notes resided exclusively in the National Government.

Mr. Dalzell was followed by Mr. Rayner (Democrat), of Maryland, who spoke in the same line—that of opposition to the repeal of the law. Mr. Rayner combatted objections that were urged against the national banks, and set forth the advantages of the system. Defects were admitted and noted by him. To remedy these he would, first, permit national banks to issue notes to the full amount of bonds deposited; second, repeal the tax on their circulation; third, modify the stringent provisions against stockholders as to their personal responsibility for debts; fourth, permit the banks to increase their circulation, whenever the demand exists, upon good security other than government bonds; fifth, perpetuate the system, based upon a deposit of State and municipal securities.

In conclusion Mr. Rayner referred to the plank in the Democratic platform pledging repeal of the tax upon State-bank circulation. It was explicit in character, Mr. Rayner admitted, but how it got there he did not know. But as far as he was concerned, the platform might as well have pledged a repeal of the Ten Commandments. "I do not know how it may be with others, but with me the time has not yet arrived when I have surrendered my conscience and my convictions to the keeping of a political convention. I deny that it lies within the province or the jurisdiction of the convention to trammel me in the discharge of my duties by any such declaration as this. This bill to repeal the tax on State-bank circulation failed to pass at the last Congress in a Democratic House, and now, I am told, because some one slipped these words in the platform, that I am to be manacled like a slave and robbed of the greatest boon that a freeman in these halls can claim, and that is the right to vote upon questions of public policy in accordance with the dictates of duty, that it lies not within the power of any man or set of men to shackle or trample upon."

The diverging views of members of the Democratic party upon financial matters, said Mr. Rayner, which he hoped soon to see taken out of politics, would necessitate the inquiry when a man declared himself to be a Democrat, "What kind of Democrat are you?" (Laughter.)

COBB FOR REPEAL.

The next speaker was Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, a member of the committee, who spoke in favor of the repeal of the law.

Mr. Cobb said that the proper way to test the value of the State-bank system was to consider the condition of the banks at the time the General Government saw fit to impose the prohibitory tax. It was not necessary to go back ten years before the flood.

What were the facts? When the banks were forced to go into liquidation in 1865 every bank in the North redeemed its obligations without discount and without loss to a single bill-holder. The same was true of banks in the Southern States, except in the cases of those whose assets had been destroyed by the exigencies of the war.

The serious difficulty with the national-bank currency, said Mr. Cobb, was its lack of flexibility. A currency possessing that quality was the urgent need of the business interests of the country. In his opinion it would never be secured until there was established a banking system with a circulation under the control of those whose right it was to issue it. Such a system as this, he said, would provide at the shortest notice the currency needed to meet exigencies in particular sections of the country, avoiding the periods of stringency inseparable from the present system.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, his party's candidate for Governor in that State, followed his colleague. Discussing the question of the constitutionality of the tax law, Mr. Oates referred to one of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, announced by Chief-Justice Marshall, in which it was held that the taxing power of the government might be exerted to the point of destruction. If that be true doctrine, asked Mr. Oates, is it not true that the Federal Government is absolute, that it is not a government of enumerated and limited powers? He contended that the government could not do indirectly, by the exercise of the taxing power, that which it could not do directly.

At the conclusion of Mr. Oates's remarks the committee rose, and, on motion of Mr. Sayers, the Senate joint resolution was passed appropriating $10,000 for the payment of expenditures caused by the Sugar-Trust investigation ordered by the Senate and now in progress.

At 4:50 P. M. the House adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

PROFFERED AID REFUSED.

The Young Lady Wanted a Position, but not Breckinridge's Help.

(Washington Correspondent Chicago Record.)

A young lady of prepossessing appearance was sitting in the waiting-room of a photograph gallery on F street, in Washington, the other day, when she was accosted by a handsome old gentleman with a charming manner and musical voice. In a few moments he learned from her that she had lost her position in the Treasury Department, and was anxious to get something to do.

She learned from him at the same time that he was a member of the House of Representatives, a friend of Secretary Carlisle, and a sort of fairy godfather to all handsome young lady clerks in the government departments. He took a great interest in their welfare, and was always glad to do them any service. He promised to go to the Treasury Department that very day and see if he could not persuade Secretary Carlisle to restore her to her former position, and to call upon her that same evening to relate the result of his mission.

After some further conversation he arose to leave, and offered his card, upon which was the name of W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The young lady flushed with mortification, threw the card upon the table, and indignantly told Colonel Breckinridge that he must not say anything to Secretary Carlisle in her behalf. This indicates that the defendant in the recent breach of promise case is in a fair way to be entrapped again by some beautiful young lady if he does not take care of himself.

SURVEY FOR A RAILROAD.

Atlantic-Coast Line and Louisville and Nashville Systems.

The Atlantic-Coast Line system and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are jointly making a survey for a new road from Ashley Junction, S. C., to a connection with the Georgia railroad at or near Augusta. The Atlantic-Coast Line now has a route from Ashley Junction, says the Baltimore Sun, into Charleston, connecting with the terminals in Charleston, which were recently purchased in the interest of the Louisville and Nashville road, and which formerly belonged to the South Carolina railroad.

The Louisville and Nashville is half-owner of the lease of the Georgia railroad from Augusta to Atlanta, with which the new road will connect. The other half of the lease is owned by the Central railroad, of Georgia. The Atlantic-Coast Line will make its connection with the projected road at or near Barnwell Courthouse.

The construction of this road will give the Louisville and Nashville railroad a terminus on the Atlantic Oc