

CITY DIRECTORY.

APOTHECARIES. ACKERMAN & STEWART. BOUTWELL, corner Lemon and Front. KRISTING, B. N. North-west corner Lemon and Front. LOWERY & STABLE. Front street, four doors north of post office. LEMON STREET, Haun block. VOELKEL, A. F. Central Drug Store, Lemon street.

LOWERY VS. WHITE.

DEBATE ON THE CONTESTED CASE.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS WITHOUT REACHING A VOTE.

Two Democrats Speak For the Contender.

BOURKE COCKRAN, of New York, Aims His Eloquence and His Devotion to this Country and its Flag. WASHINGTON, February 4.—Mr. Gunther, of Wisconsin, presented the petition of 3,500 residents of the District of Columbia against the enactment of prohibitory laws for the District. Referred. THE LOWERY-WHITE CASE. The House then resumed the consideration of the Lowery-White contested election case.

NORFOLK AND NEWPORT NEWS.

FROM GERMANY.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN TREATY— WHY IT WAS PUBLISHED.

ITS AIM IS TO FORCE THE CZAR TO AN IMMEDIATE WAR OR COMPEL HIM TO SUBMIT TO TERMS FOR PERMANENT PEACE.

DISSEMINATING SMALL-POX.

MORE RIOTING AT SHENANDOAH.

THE STANDARD OIL.

THE CHICAGO, ATLANTA AND BOSTON.

TOWN TATTLE'S TALK.

THE BLOT ON THE BRAIN.

vincible to the shafts of the enemy, when in the course of his career he had to defend his character against assault. [Applause.] In what he (Cockran) said, he expressed his own loyalty to the laws. He did not believe that the political effect of this vote would sway a single member on the Democratic side so far from the sense of obligation to his conscience as to cause him to cast a vote dictated by political reasons. But if such a suggestion entered the mind of any man, let him remember that the best way to prevent a vote in this case from having any effect upon the Presidential election was for the Democrats so to comport themselves in the discharge of every duty that no Presidential election would ever come into the House, but that the voters of the people would decide it in favor of that party which, he believed, was pledged to every system of good government which ought to win the confidence of the electors. [Applause.]

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SAVANNAH, GA., February 4.—Yesterday, Deputy Marshals W. J. and Eugene Wilford captured in DeKalb County a still with a capacity of 210 gallons and 3,000 gallons on hand. Also in Jackson County three stills and 11,000 gallons of liquor and seven moonshiners at work.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The old controversy over the boundaries of the Fourth Collection District of Virginia has again broken out with renewed violence, and the rival delegations from Newport and Norfolk have given notice of their intention to come here next week and present their views upon the matter to the sub-committee of the House Commerce Committee which has charge of the bill to change the boundaries of the Fourteenth District. Newport News, which is now a port of delivery, is seeking to be made a port of entry, so as to relieve the shipping in Hampton Roads, from the necessity of proceeding to Norfolk to enter, and this proposed change is being stoutly resisted by the people of Norfolk.

BRITISH, February 4.—While the semi-official press affects to regard the publication of the Austro-German Treaty as having a pacific intent, official and diplomatic circles know that its real aim is to force the Czar to an immediate war or compel him to submit to terms for a permanent peace dictated by the allies. The substance of the treaty has long been known to both the Russian and French Governments. At the time of its inception at the conference between Bismarck and Count Andrassy at Gastein, in August, 1879, confidential disclosures, regarding the character of the compact, were made by Bismarck to the Czar as an inducement to break off the negotiation for the Russo-French alliance. The day after the treaty was signed Prince Bismarck made a personal communication of the fact to both the French and Russian Ambassadors withholding only the exact terms of the treaty. The publication reveals nothing to any European Government. Before disclosing it to the people the step was anxiously and repeatedly discussed by Bismarck, Count Kalnowski and Herr von Tseu. The Austrian Ministerial Council, the Emperor presiding, consented to the publication of the treaty only last week, upon urgent representations from Bismarck that the time was opportune.

NEW YORK, February 4.—A. M. Bradish, a book canvasser, walked into the Polytechnic Hospital in Third avenue today, and was treated for a skin eruption. He was found to be suffering from small-pox in an advanced stage. He said that he had contracted it in a Bowery lodging house, to which the disease had been brought from Brooklyn. During the ten days he has been sick Bradish has visited hundreds of business houses in this city. The health authorities have instituted a general vaccinating raid.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—The compositors employed on the Item went on a strike today because the proprietors refused to make the establishment a union office and pay the wages required by the union. There were about thirty-five compositors concerned in the strike. When the manager of the paper refused to accede to the demands of the men, which were made before the beginning of the day's work, they walked out of the office, taking with them the proof readers and galley boys. The foreman, with about ten compositors, refused to go out, and with the aid of Col. Fitzgerald and sons, proprietors of the paper, who are practical printers, succeeded in publishing this afternoon's issue. Col. Fitzgerald claims that the strike will not hinder the regular issue of the paper. No intimation of the strike was given, and the whole transaction was a complete surprise to the proprietors. The Item has been a non-union office for about seven years.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Rioting again broke out to-night at Shenandoah, Pa., when the miners quit work for the day, and it is said there has been some loss of life. The Polish strikers were well armed with pistols and knives. There are about 300 of the coal and iron police in and around Shenandoah, and they did all the fighting that was done to protect the miners who had been working. The city police apparently had no intention of resisting the riotous miners.

MONTGOMERY, February 4.—The Montgomery and Florida Railroad was to-day thrown into the hands of a receiver on the application of McLaren & McLaren, contractors. They claim that the road owes them \$12,300, and that it is bankrupt and cannot pay. The road is a narrow gauge, running southward forty miles from this city. Major Bradford Durham was appointed receiver, with instructions from the court to repair the property, procure equipment and operate the road.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—The entire plant of Wm. Washburn & Sons, of this city, dealers in naval stores, including a large oil warehouse and the entire contents of the Iron Mountain Warehouse and Tank Company, was sold yesterday to the Water-Pierce Company, which is a branch of the Standard Oil Company. Washburn & Sons ran a tank line into Alabama and Mississippi, and practically controlled the turpentine product of these States. The price paid for this plant is not known, but it is supposed to be pretty large, as it disposed of the last competitor of the Standard Oil Company. This gives them control of all the tankage in this city and leaves them without any formidable competitor in the turpentine trade in the South.

COLUMBUS, O., February 4.—Judge Pugh this morning overruled the objection of the defense to the admission of certain testimony in the tally sheet forgery cases. Granville resumed the trial, and the Boston and the two Montgomerys forged the Ninth Ward tally sheets, and implicated Steubens, the watchman. His testimony in regard to the Thirteenth Ward forgery tends to implicate the defendants Montgomery, Chas. T. Blackburn, Allen O. Myers, T. G. Cogan and others. The court adjourned to Monday morning without having completed the direct examination of Granville.

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