# WHERE WAS HE BORN?

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS REGARDING PHIL. SHERIDAN'S BIRTH-PLACE.

The West Point Record—Continued Good News from Michigan—Sherman—Brief Notes.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16.—The Republican friends of General Sheridan are perplexed and his enemies of great talk replaced over the uncertainty that seems to hang over the locality of his birth. Already three different localities are named as the birth-place of the Lieutenant-General of the Army. Yesterday it was announced that one McCole, a shoemaker of Milwaukee, who claims to be a cousin of "Little Phil," had declared that he was born in Ireland, and therefore not eligible for the presidency. A rush of correspondents to the office of General Sheridan this morning elicited the following statement from him: "I was born in Ohio March 6, 1831. My parents emigrated from Ireland about six months previous to my birth. About a year and a half after my birth my parents emigrated to Somerset, Ohio." That is a pretty close shave. But according to West Point record of 1840 he was born in Ohio in 1831 and admitted to the Military Academy July 1, 1848, at the age of eighteen years and one month. This record is always made from the cadet's own statement, and according to that he must have been born in Ohio three or four months before his parents arrived in this country. Democrats are but little interested in the solution of this conundrum, as they are generally of opinion that there will be very little difficulty in defeating the Republican candidate whether he bears the name of Sherman, Sheridan, Allison, or what not.

MICHIGAN—AGAIN.

The news from Michigan is even better to-day than yesterday. A dispatch received at the Capitol this morning puts the Republican majority at only 22, giving several townships not yet heard from the vote at the last election. If the State does make the same gain in these townships that they did in the rest of the district, Brewer, the Democratic candidate for election is assured. At any rate the result is practically a Democratic victory that portends the carrying of Michigan for our candidate in the fall.

SHERMAN.

Senator Sherman was in his seat in the Senate to-day, having returned from his trip North and West, where he went to address various Republican assemblages. He is looking better and happier than I have seen him, and could no longer pose as "the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance." As he received the congratulations of many of his colleagues on the Republican side of the Senate yesterday he looked absolutely radiant. Blaine's letter of declination has ironed out the wrinkles from his brow almost as effectually as if he had been subjected to a course of complexion cream.

The friends of Secretary Bayard are very much pleased over the successful termination of the fisheries treaty. It is generally understood that the treaty is substantially secure, all that was claimed by the Government.

Senator Dawes called up in the Senate to-day his bill for the erection of a light-house on the Outer Diamond Shoals off Hatteras and obtained its passage. The necessity of a light-house at this point has been urged by representatives of the whole Atlantic coast fisheries, and the bill will doubtless pass the House and become a law.

The House Committee on Labor this morning decided to call upon the various executive departments for estimates of the amount of money required to settle the claims of Government employees who have worked more than eight hours a day since the passage of the eight-hour law.

## FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1888.

### Senate.

On motion of Mr. Ransom, Senate bill appropriating $500,000 for the erection of a light-house at or near Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras, N. C., was taken from the calendar and passed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Plumb some weeks ago directing an inquiry as to the causes of the inefficient mail service was taken up and agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. Manderson some days ago requiring the Secretary of War to furnish to senators, on their request, lists of persons to whom copies of the record of the rebellion are issued was taken up. Mr. Manderson said that since offering the resolution he had had a conversation with the Secretary of War, who expressed his willingness to supply the information asked, and said that the refusal to do so before was owing to a rule of the department not established by him.

The discussion upon the resolution took a rather wide latitude. In its course Mr. Tiller laid the same stress upon the fact that matters in the departments were kept secret, and he protested against there being any secrets, the people being entitled to know what their servants were doing. Extending his plea to the Senate itself, he declared that he considered the secret sessions of the Senate to be entirely unnecessary except, perhaps, when there was a treaty pending which ought to be considered in the secrecy of an executive session. There was no more reason why the question of confirming executive appointments should be considered behind closed doors than there was why the Senate should legislate behind closed doors, as it had once done. If there was any subject which the Senate desired to consider in private, and which ought to be considered in private, the doors, on the application of two senators, might be closed; but as soon as the matter was determined every senator's vote should be made known. If he could inform his constituents how he had voted on this or that nomination it would be satisfactory to them, and he should be ashamed of himself if he ever cast a vote in the Senate, secret or open, that he would not be willing to have published. * * * A "treaty comes here of importance to the people—a treaty in which the whole people of the United States are interested—and yet we sit here with closed doors and refuse to assume the responsibility of our votes for its rejection or ratification."

After further discussion, participated in by Messrs. Vest, Manderson, Teller, Dawley, and Gorman, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sawyer was, at his own request, excused from further service on the Committee on Education and Labor on the ground that of his time being otherwise fully occupied, and Mr. Riddleberger was appointed in his stead.

The Senate took up the private pension bills on the calendar. When the calendar was exhausted there had been 106 private pension bills passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

### House of Representatives.

The Speaker was in the chair when the House met this morning.

Mr. Richardson, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Printing, submitted a report upon the resolution directing inquiry as to why members of Congress could not procure books standing to their credit on the books of the Doorkeeper. The report shows that there is a small shortage in the number of copies of five publications, and it makes note of the fact that the shortage of 4,600 volumes in the publication of the Agricultural Report for 1879 was made good by Mr. Defrees, the Public Printer, procuring that number of volumes from a private book sale in Washington.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, and Mr. Parson, of Illinois, expressed surprise that any book-dealer should be in possession of so large a number of volumes of a Government publication, and the former intimated his intention of asking for an investigation of the matter.

The committee was then discharged from the further consideration of the resolution.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the urgent deficiency bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating $100,000 for the purpose of making 100 feet larger the dry-dock now under contract to be built at the Brooklyn navy-yard.

Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, cast the consideration of the bill into the political current, when, in speaking to one of the deficiency items for the Department of Justice, he referred to the internal-revenue laws, and declared that at one of its State conventions—he did not precisely remember the date of the convention—the Democratic party of Missouri had passed a resolution asking for the repeal of the internal-revenue system.

Messrs. Burnes and Hatch said Mr. Kerr was mistaken.

Mr. Hatch said that every Democratic convention held in Missouri for the past ten years had adopted a resolution demanding that Congress should wipe off the statute-books that provision of the revenue law which prevented a farmer from selling his tobacco to any but licensed dealers. That provision had been passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President, and it fastened shackles upon the tobacco-growers.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, inquired why a Democratic Congress did not repeal it.

Mr. Hatch replied that he had every session introduced a bill to that effect, but that while it could pass a Democratic House it could not pass a Republican Senate.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, inquired when it had passed a Democratic House.

Mr. Hatch replied that it had passed the House in the Forty-sixth Congress. It had been modified in the Senate so that a farmer could sell to the extent of $100.

Mr. Henderson: Why was a tax put upon tobacco?

Mr. Hatch: For the best reason—the Government needed the money.

Mr. Henderson: How did the Government happen to need the money?

Mr. Millekin of Maine: Didn't the gentleman from Missouri help to make it a necessity?

Mr. Hatch: And the gentleman from Missouri has never shirked his share of that responsibility. [Applause.]

Mr. Henderson: The gentleman does not criticise the Republican Congress which put the tax on tobacco nor the Republican President who signed the law?

Mr. Hatch: I do not. I only criticise the power which put that law on the statute-books—which I regard as one of the most infamous upon it—which prevents the grower of the great product from selling it to anybody but a licensed dealer.

Mr. Randall thought that it mattered not what had been done in the past, let all join hands and strike from the statute-books the iniquitous sections. [Applause.]

Mr. Hatch said that he would join the gentleman in that when the bonds and debts of the Government to meet which internal taxes had been levied were paid and when the tax upon the clothing and fuel of the poor people had been reduced. [Applause.]

Mr. Randall suggested that the indebtedness of the United States was in no danger of not being paid.

Mr. Hatch replied that war taxes had been levied to pay war debts, and as long as a dollar of that indebtedness remained unpaid tobacco and whiskey were fair subjects of taxation.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, inquired whether the gentleman was opposed to the repeal of the internal revenue taxes.

Mr. Hatch replied that he was opposed to their repeal until the taxes on the necessaries of life are first reduced. [Applause.]

Several Republicans: Now, let us hear from Virginia.

Mr. Burnes remarked upon the manner in which the House bubbled over when tobacco was mentioned, and expressed the fear that when the other element which was covered by the internal-revenue law was mentioned a regular Pandora's box would be opened. He then brought back the discussion to the subject-matter of the bill.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, offered an amendment directing the Public Printer to enforce rigidly the provisions of the eight-hour law.

Mr. Burnes raised a point of order that the amendment changed an existing law.

The Chair overruled the point of order, and the amendment was adopted.

Having completed the consideration of the bill the committee rose.

Pending final action on the bill the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for debate only on the Pacific railroad telegraph bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 8 o'clock for debate upon the Pacific railroad telegraph bill, and adjourned at 11. The speakers were Messrs. Anderson of Mississippi, Guenther of Wisconsin, Lind of Minnesota, and Anderson and Hopkins of Illinois. All favored the bill, and held that the subsidized roads should be compelled to fulfil literally the requirements of the charter and maintain the telegraphs, and that their contracts turning over to the Western Union control of the telegraph service along their lines were illegal, void, and against public policy. There was nobody present to champion the railroad companies and the Western Union.

### Washington Notes.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The President to-day nominated Charles S. Cary, of New York, to be Solicitor of the Treasury.

A large number of confirmations of presidential nominations were made public to-day, among them that of Commodore Braine to be rear admiral and ten non-commissioned officers in the regular army to be second lieutenants.

A delegation consisting of Senators Pasco and Call, Representatives Davidson, W. C. Bird, and A. B. Burroughs of Jacksonville, and O. B. Smith and Dr. Rainey of St. Augustine called on the President to-day to arrange the final details for the trip to Florida next week.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has just received from Europe a consignment of choice silk-worm eggs, which he will distribute gratuitously to all persons who desire to raise silk-worms and who are so situated that they can do so satisfactorily. He will also be able to furnish books of instruction in silk culture before the sericultural season commences. For two seasons he has been purchasing cocoons from American silk-growers at an average price of 95 cents per pound, and wishes a still further supply with which to continue the experiments now being made at Washington in reeling of silk from the cocoon. All who seek a market for their cocoons or who wish silk-worm eggs or books of instruction or information of any sort in relation to the industry can obtain the same free of charge upon application to Commissioner Colman.

### The Elmira Fire.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ELMIRA, N. Y., February 16.—The total loss by the fire which broke out in the *Advertiser* building last night and spread to the adjoining buildings will reach fully $250,000, with an insurance of about one half. At the time that the alarm-bell rang the thermometer was at zero, and sank steadily as the night advanced until it reached 5° below. Charles Bentley, the fireman who was hurt last night by falling walls, is dying, and two men are missing who were seen in the building while it was burning.

# THE GREAT STRIKE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

General-Manager Whiting on the Stand—Consumers Not Considered—Large Salaried Officers.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—The congressional committee investigating the Reading strike had before it to-day as the first witness A. B. Whiting, general manager of the Reading Coal and Iron Company. His testimony covered much of the same ground traversed by President Corbin yesterday.

The witness did not object to labor organizations, and in answer to questions from Mr. Anderson, admitted that organized capital had the advantage of the labor which it employed, and that such labor was within its proper rights in organizing to strengthen itself. He defined a strike as "a refusal of men to work," and a lockout as "a refusal to let men work." He said that on the Reading system, until now, there had been no strike since the adoption of the sliding scale of wages, which had been discussed, and he had never known of a lockout in the mining region.

The committee wanted to know if the coal company did, when the supply was large and prices low, in various ways deprive the miners of an opportunity to work, and he admitted that in some cases which he referred to and explained that it amounted to that. He did not think that the railroad company had ever refused to ship the coal of individual operators who were paying the men higher wages than the coal and iron company.

"Have you made no effort to supply the places of the striking miners?" was asked.

"No, sir."

"Why?"

"Because we desire and expect our old men to come back."

"On your own terms?"

"At old rates, yes."

"What force do you rely upon to bring these men back?"

"Well, sir, their necessities."

Anderson: "That is to say, starvation."

Witness: "It's only necessity that compels any of us to work."

When asked whether the allotment system was advantageous to the company witness said "Yes," and when further pressed to know why it was broken up he said that he did not know.

"How about consumers in that allotment?"

The witness: "Oh, we did not consider the consumer. It was, I was about to explain, of advantage to me."

Chairman Tillman (interrupting): "Well, you did not consider the consumer? Of course not, but we do and we propose, if we can, to pass the law that will protect the consumer whom you don't consider. It is the consumer whom we represent, and we propose to see to that."

Witness admitted that all the mines in the Schuylkill region except the Reading mines are open and paying the 8 per cent. advance which the Reading refuses, but they were able to do this only because the Reading mines are not in operation. If the Reading men went to work the price of coal, which had advanced $1 a ton in Philadelphia, would drop, and individual collieries would be compelled to reduce wages also.

A. A. McLeod, general manager of the railroad company, and George Dell, Keim also went over much of the same ground covered by Corbin and Whiting. Their testimony developed the fact that there are a good many well-paid officials connected with both companies, but no details were given, the witnesses remaining silent when questions concerning these salaries were asked. The failure to get at such information as was sought nettled Chairman Tillman, and he proceeded to propound a long question to Keim, in substance thus: He wanted to know how it was that the Reading Coal and Iron Company, with its long list of fat and well-paid officers, getting from $12,000 up and down, with its debt of $40,000,000 or more, and the railroad company, with its debt of over $100,000,000, and its fat and well-paid officers, with obligations to meet interest coming due, and just out of the hands of a receiver, can afford to allow its mines to stand idle and submit to a loss of half of its income and more, while the public is compelled to pay $6.50 to $7.50 per ton for coal, when it should be $3 less by the witnesses' own showing.

Witness was silent, and Mr. Tillman continued:

"Where do you expect to get your money to pay your interest on your bonds?

"Where do you expect to get your money to keep you out of bankruptcy again?

"It seems to me that you are robbing the stockholders of your company, and robbing the public to pay fat salaries to a set of officers who appear not to know anything about the companies they are supposed to serve at all. The miners may starve, the public may pay two prices for their coal, but the officers are paid big salaries to know nothing, or very little, so far as this committee can find out. Now I would like the witness to answer how such a state of things can exist? There is said to be honor among thieves. How far this applied to the case of these officers I don't know."

To this avalanche of interrogatories Mr. Keim made no reply until after a pause.

Judge Baker said: "Perhaps the question is not explicit enough?"

"Oh, yes," said the witness, "it is very explicit, and I understand it"; but went no further. He was then asked "how the company expected with the loss of half its business to pay its bonded interest and keep out of the hands of a receiver?"

He said that that had been provided for by the reorganization scheme, and that there was plenty of money and no fear of a receiver again.

"But how?" asked Chairman Tillman. "Where does this money come from?"

Mr. Keim explained partially that the stockholders had within the past year paid in assessments $12,000,000, and there was some of that left.

"But," pressed the chairman, "that won't do; where do you get the balance? The interest must be enormous, and you are now compelling the public to pay big prices, getting no freights yourselves, and starving your miners. How about making both ends meet?"

"We expect a larger general business. We have money, and don't expect this strike to continue. The floating debt has been paid by the reorganization, and by agreement and readjustment the bondholders have agreed to wait for their interest until it is earned."

### Forged Checks.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 16.—A very fine piece of forgery, apparently done in Hartford, Conn., was developed here to-day. It was a certified check for $1,500, drawn on Messrs. Josiah Morris & Co., prominent bankers here, by John M. Milner. It was endorsed by Milner to Gallup & Metzger, and by them presumably deposited with the City Bank of Hartford for collection. Payment was refused here. The losers, probably being in Hartford, were the endorsers. The cleverness of the forgery consists in the way it is certified, which is done with a rubber stamp, with the word "certified" very large, followed by the signature of the mythical teller in red ink. The whole is backed with a metal perforating stamp with the name of Morris & Co., the local bankers, made in it like a seal. Messrs. Morris & Co. use no such stamp. A curious circumstance is that in the last two weeks two other forgeries of checks on another banking firm formerly in existence here—J. R. Adams & Co.—have come to light. They were gotten up precisely in the same style, with metal stamp, but were signed by R. R. Terrill. The officials here believe that the forgeries are the work of the same man.

## MR. CHILDS AND THE PRESIDENCY

Under no Circumstances will He be a Candidate for Nomination.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 16.—The *Public Ledger* of Friday will say editorially as follows: It ought not to be necessary for George W. Childs or for the *Public Ledger* to say another word concerning the connection of his name with the nomination for the presidency; yet it appears to be indispensable. It is embarrassing to add refusal to denial, and then to be obliged to reiterate both with emphasis. The feeling which prompts such a use of his name is too generous. The expressions of good will show a too kindly disposition on the part of those who make them to get for an answer a curt and peremptory "No." Yet it is incumbent upon him that he shall say what is equally decisive—viz., that under no circumstances can he or will he permit the use of his name as a nominee for the presidency or for any other political office. The reason which makes this additional refusal inevitable is brought about by the publication in the Baltimore *American* of yesterday, a journal that stands among the foremost in the country in character and influence.

Referring to Mr. Childs's repeated objection to being brought forward as a candidate or being considered for the nomination in any way the *American* says: "We can state, however, from the very best authority, that his mind has undergone a change, and that should a cordial tender of the nomination be made he would not decline it. When this fact is well known the present movement in Pennsylvania in his favor will quickly multiply its enthusiasm."

It is necessary to say, courteously but decisively, that the *American* is wholly misinformed. Mr. Childs has not changed his mind in the least degree and it is not possible that he will change his mind in that regard. As to declining and refusing to be a candidate for President his mind is firm and unalterable. It is awkward to decline what is not authoritatively offered; but so far as it is in contemplation by any press, few or many, organized or unorganized, to put Mr. Childs in nomination for President of the United States, he repeats his refusal to be a candidate or to be voted for, and adds that he would be compelled to decline the office, honorable and exalted as it is, if by any chance in the chapter of unforeseen events he should happen to be elected.

## ASHLAND NOTES.

Dr. Hoge Lectures to a Good Audience—Married His Third Wife—Electric Light—Going to Europe, &c.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

ASHLAND, February 16, 1888.

Rev. Moses Hoge lectured here in the College chapel night before last for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Doctor chose for his subject "The Beauty and Glory of Serving Others." He said that the greatest men who had ever lived had served, and that notwithstanding our boasted supremacy over nature, man was restrained on all sides by moral and physical laws. The desire for fame, said he, is a noble aspiration and one which I hope will inspire the young men of the South. However much we mourn over the degeneration of the times, he believed that there were some as true and genuine patriots in the halls of legislation as ever lived during the classic republics, and that Grover Cleveland was the truest patriot that had occupied the presidential chair for many a year. The lecture was very eloquent and was a strong exhortation to the young men to strive for that which is noble.

Mr. W. Nick Redford was married to Miss Lily Dyson here night before last, at the Presbyterian parsonage, by Rev. A. R. Holderby, and left that night for Baltimore and the North on a bridal trip. Miss Dyson is a native of Nottoway county, but has been a resident of Ashland for the past ten months. Mr. Redford is universally popular, and they both have the best wishes of their friends.

Mr. M. E. Sinclair is remodelling his store on Main street and preparing to put in operation the dynamo which he has received for the lighting of several stores in the town with the electric light.

At the last meeting of the Royal Arcanum Mr. R. S. Mills was initiated.

Mr. J. Ryland Fleet and family will leave here in the spring for Europe, where they will spend some time.

President Smith has been indisposed for a few days, and will not leave for New York until to-morrow.

Rev. John McGill, formerly rector of the Episcopal church here, was in town this week. H.

## ALEXANDRIA.

A Spat in Court—Deaths—Coupons.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

ALEXANDRIA, VA., February 16.—During the hearing of the Norton attachment suits in Judge Meade's court to-day Attorney Armstrong, counsel for the creditors of the company, objected to an order asked to be entered by Mr. Edmund Burke for the company, and was sustained. This seemingly displeased Lawyer Burke, and when Mr. Armstrong offered one he had prepared Burke ejaculated: "Oh, well, the Court will enter any order you ask for!" This brought his Honor to his feet, and he demanded Burke's meaning. Mr. Burke said he had already expressed it, and his Honor's rejoinder was: "I will fine you $5 for contempt of court." Mr. Burke withdrew, and those present breathed easier.

Mr. Morris Purvis, of Lovingston, Nelson county, died here to-day while visiting relatives. His remains were taken home.

Mrs. Sallie Lee, widow of the late Dr. Lee, of Leesburg, died at Accostink yesday from injuries sustained by a recent fall on the ice. She was over eighty-seven years old.

The venerable Joseph Furr, of Hughesville, is dead.

Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, of Woodbridge, is reported dying.

Commonwealth's-Attorney Marbury gives the coupon tenderers thirty days' grace.

### Eastern Shore Notes.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

OSANCOCK *via* TASLEY, VA., February 16.—The funeral services of the late Stephen Hopkins took place this morning at his home here and were attended by a large crowd of people from town and other parts of the county. Rev. R. A. Compton, of the Southern Methodist Church, of which the deceased was a member, conducted the services at the house, assisted by Rev. J. W. Hundley, of the Baptist church, and Rev. J. W. Easley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Local lodges of the Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum conducted the exercises at the grave. Captain Hopkins's life was insured for $5,000.

The cold wave reached here yesterday, and is still in full blast.

### Fire in Alabama.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—A special from Pensacola, Fla., reports the destruction by fire this morning of the business portion of Geneva, Ala. Loss about $20,000.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Foreign Relations Discussed—O'Brien on the Crimes Act.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, February 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Labouchere asked if any dispatch from the British Embassador at Berlin suggested that England give assurances to Italy which would induce her to enter the Austro-German alliance.

Sir James Fergusson replied that he must decline to produce the correspondence between the British Government and foreign Powers regarding affairs in Europe. The House, he said, would recognize that at the present time it would be unwise to produce such correspondence.

Labouchere thereupon gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the address "that the House be informed definitely that no correspondence exchanged with Italy had resulted in binding action on the British Government in the event of war between Italy and France, or if any assurances had been given that they be communicated to the House." [Cheers.]

In reply to a question by Gourley, Mr. Fergusson said he was happy to inform the House that a telegram from Chamberlain reported that the fisheries treaty had been signed at Washington. This treaty the Government believed to be satisfactory, although as yet unaware of its precise terms. He could not admit that the differences regarding the American fisheries amounted to serious disputes. He said that the questions relative to Alaska had been discussed by the Plenipotentiary at Washington, but he was not yet aware of the result.

W. H. Smith intimated that the Government did not think it advisable at present to appoint a committee on grants to the royal family, as suggested by Mr. Gladstone.

William O'Brien resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He said Balfour had failed to smash the Irish organization, or to weaken the spirit of the Irish people, or to degrade them in the eyes of the world. Abject discomfiture and disgrace had attended the crimes act, the operation of which proved to be one of the most horrible measures ever directed against human liberties. Regarding his own imprisonment he said he did not feel wounded nor in the least degraded. With all his jaunty bravery Balfour's conscience was not as easy as his own. When in prison he resented and felt keenly the letter which Balfour wrote conveying the stealthy, loathsome insinuation that he sheltered himself whilst in prison under the plea of illness. Now they were face to face, and he challenged the Government to produce the prison doctors to prove the truth of the insinuation. [Parnellite cheers.] It had been asserted that the imprisoned leaguers had tried to secure a distinction between the treatment given to imprisoned members of Parliament and that given to imprisoned peasants, but there was no foundation for the assertion. What the imprisoned members complained of was the moral torture inflicted upon them from which ordinary criminals, were exempt. When the Government asked them voluntarily to acknowledge their kinship with criminals, they answered: "We will die first. You will have to learn the difference between representatives of the criminal classes and Irish political prisoners even if it takes coroner's juries to announce the distinction." Reverting to the failure of coercion he said that the crimes act had not stamped out a single village club. The plan of campaign was uncrippled; every evicted tenant had been restored, and every shilling of law costs incurred had been repaid as indemnities by the landlords. [Cheers.]

### The Crown Prince's Condition.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

SAN REMO, February 16.—Much surprise has been caused here by Emperor William having ordered Dr. Bergmann to make a special report on the condition of the Crown Prince's larynx.

BERLIN, February 16.—The *National Zeitung's* medical correspondent at San Remo says that the Crown Prince's difficulty in breathing began a fortnight before the operation, increasing daily. On the 4th instant it had reached such a pitch that the Prince had to abandon his customary walk, being only able to take a drive. On the following day the struggle for breath was intense, especially during the night-time. On the morning of the 9th Dr. Bramann was summoned.

When the Crown Prince was informed that an operation was thought advisable, he replied: "Well, if it is necessary, I am ready to have it performed at once." The Prince expressed his willingness to be chloroformed. Dr. Bramann made an incision the length of his finger from the base of the larynx to near the breast bone. The Prince's beard was not touched. The Prince returned to consciousness soon after the bandage had been applied. He found the difficulty in breathing much relieved and thanked the doctors for their services. He bore the chloroform well and felt no pain.

LONDON, February 16.—A dispatch from San Remo says Dr. Mackenzie has protested against the course of treatment pursued by the German doctors in the case of the Crown Prince Frederick William.

BERLIN, February 16.—Full reports concerning the condition of the Crown Prince, issued by Professor Virchow and Dr. Mackenzie, state that the disease with which he is affected is not of a cancerous nature.

### Threatened Cabinet Crisis in France.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, February 16.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 296 to 82, rejected the Dreyfus amendment transferring the function of treasurers and paymasters-general to the Bank of France. The Chamber afterwards, despite M. Tirard's protests, resolved to consider M. Souheyran's amendment reducing the interest on the floating debt by 3,000,000 francs.

The Chamber, despite the appeal of the Government, voted to take into consideration the measure providing for a reduction in the salaries of treasury paymasters.

Premier Tirard thereupon left the Chamber, declaring that he would resign.

The latest reports deny that M. Tirard has resigned, and are to the effect that he will await the decision of the Budget Committee before deciding upon the action of the Cabinet.

### Wrecked.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, February 16.—A vessel was wrecked on December 27th off the south coast of Sao Gorge, one of the Azores. She is believed, from various articles washed ashore, including certificates belonging to David Deans, to have been the British bark Donegal, Captain Burchart, which sailed from Savannah December 6th for Trieste.

### Forty Persons Killed.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

MUNICH, February 16.—An explosion which occurred in the Kreusegrahen coal-mine, near Kaiser's Lantern, Bavaria, killed forty persons. Thirty-six men were rescued.

### The Fisheries Question.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The fisheries treaty, which was signed last evening, was the subject of much speculation and discussion at the Capitol to-day. While declining to give any specific information as to its provisions, Secretary Bayard to-night said to an Associated Press reporter that for many years great contention among American fishermen had been for a fair and just construction of the treaty of 1818, and that the present treaty had been framed by the American negotiators with a view to meet the needs and necessities of our fishermen, and he believes that if the treaty is ratified the end will have been accomplished.

From a trustworthy source it is learned that to our fishermen are secured all the commercial privileges for which they have been contending, with the exception of the right to purchase bait in Canadian waters, which is expressly withheld. Their right to enter Canadian ports for fuel, water, and repairs is conceded. Certain bays which are specified are to remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of Canada. There is nothing in the provisions of the treaty, it is said, which necessitates the removal of the duty on Canadian fish or in any way changes our tariff system. In its important features the treaty, it is stated, is favorable to the United States, and, while new and valuable privileges have been acquired, this has been done without any costly sacrifice on our part.

Secretary Bayard stated to-night that the published reports purporting to give the essential features of the treaty were unauthorized and wholly wrong.

The American negotiators left for their homes to-day.

Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Chamberlain will remain in Washington a few days longer. The latter expects to sail for England in about a week.

### General Sheridan as a Candidate.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, February 16.—A *Times* special from Somerset, Ohio, says: Mrs. Sheridan was visited at her home to-day to learn what she had to say in regard to where her son Phillip R. Sheridan was born. She said: "Mr. Sheridan, my husband, and I were born in County Carlin, Parish Kilinbran, and near the town of Virginia. We landed in this country in 1828. After residing in Albany, N. Y., we came here to Somerset in 1829. On March 6, 1831, Phil. was born in a little frame house, still standing, on west South street near Columbus street."

"You have no doubt heard that he is spoken of as a candidate for the presidency?"

"I have, and I hope I will not hear it again. His whole life from his childhood has been a life of hard labor, and he should cease. I am sure he will not be a candidate and would not accept the presidency if tendered to him."

### The Providence Fire.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 16.—The Aldrich House was totally burned, also the Exchange Hotel and Ethan Allen's carriage repository. The cold was paralyzing. The tangle of electric-light, telephone, and telegraph-wires greatly impeded the firemen. Anson W. Aldrich, proprietor of the Aldrich House, was lying ill in the house, and was taken to the Girard House, where he is in a critical condition. The aggregate loss is estimated at $352,000; known insurance, $145,000. The loss on the Aldrich House is $100,000. Billing's building—loss, $35,000; insurance, $30,000. Shattuck's Exchange—loss, $55,000; insurance, $20,000.

### A Remarkable Phenomenon.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, February 16.—A special from Akron, O., says: "A remarkable phenomenon manifested itself near here yesterday morning. People in the vicinity of the seat of trouble were thrown out of bed, and the windows and ceilings crumbled, while the earth rocked, the convulsions being preceded by terrific reports of an explosion. A great fissure in the earth is the only sign of the strange occurrence. The people fled from their houses, and the greatest excitement prevails, while many in this city got up and inquired the causes of their houses swaying."

### Bold Bank-Robbery.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CICERO, TEX., February 16.—The Cicero Bank was robbed yesterday afternoon by four men who entered on the pretence of wanting a bill changed, held up the cashier and two customers who were in the bank, cleaned out the safes of about $6,000 and some valuables on safe storage, mounted horses and escaped, firing a salute with revolvers as they rode out of town. They were not disguised. The city marshal with a well-mounted posse were in hot pursuit ten minutes later, but nothing has been heard from the pursuit.

### Charges Against Gould and Sage.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, February 16.—The charges against Jay Gould and Russell Sage, made on behalf of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, charging them with appropriating to their own use three millions of the company's bonds, were laid before the grand jury this morning by Assistant District Attorney Semple. The jury was given all the documents bearing on the case, and on Monday next witnesses will be summoned. A decision will probably not be reached before the latter part of next week.

### The Florida Chautauqua.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA., February 16.—The fourth annual assembly of the Florida Chautauqua opened to-night with an illumination, music, and fireworks. Dr. J. M. Buckley, of New York; Dr. William G. Anderson, of Brooklyn; Dr. John Lafferty, of Richmond, Va., and Drs. E. H. Yonge and Leon H. Vincent, of Philadelphia, will speak during the session. The opening to-day betokens a brilliant and promising meeting.

### Fatal Train Collision.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

HAMILTON, ONT., February 16.—A passenger train on the Grand Trunk railroad from Toronto, due here at 1:45 o'clock, collided with a freight train bound for Toronto near a cut beyond the junction. Two trainmen were killed and several severely injured. None of the passengers were seriously hurt. The passenger train had the right of way.

## BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT RICHMOND, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 14, 1888:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $1,313,674 48 |
| Overdrafts | 1,182 56 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | 50,000 00 |
| United States bonds to secure deposits | 100,000 00 |
| Other stocks, bonds and mortgages | 92,232 49 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 80,195 45 |
| Due from other national banks | 74,416 00 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | 49,028 64 |
| Real estate, furniture, and fixtures | 27,244 29 |
| Current expenses and taxes paid | 3,343 16 |
| Premiums paid | 12,083 75 |
| Exchanges for clearing-house | 51,283 61 |
| Bills of other banks | 21,570 00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | 820 03 |
| Specie | 27,411 27 |
| Legal tender notes | 115,000 00 |
| Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) | 2,250 00 |
| Total | $2,320,303 00 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | | $ 600,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | | 300,000 00 |
| Undivided profits | | 56,988 35 |
| National-bank notes outstanding | | 45,000 00 |
| Suspense account | | 481 48 |
| Dividends unpaid | | 2,167 00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | $1,108,257 19 | |
| United States deposits | 65,072 61 | |
| Deposits of United States disbursing officers | 44,927 39 | |
| | | 1,218,257 19 |
| Due to other national banks | | 68,933 94 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | | 37,378 06 |
| Total | | $2,329,303 00 |

STATE OF VIRGINIA, CITY OF RICHMOND—ss.:

I, H. C. Burnett, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. C. BURNETT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of February, 1888. J. E. McKENNY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: I. DAVENPORT, JR., A. L. BOULWARE, JOHN B. PURCELL, Directors.

*State* and *Whig* please copy. fe 17-1t

# FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, and Peanut Markets.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, February 16.—The stock market to-day showed a marked improvement over the last two days, and hopes of a higher and more active market are expressed. There was some talk, however, by a movement by the holders of securities to have railroad rates controlled by State commissioners, and in going strength every day. London buying in the early trading took all the floating stock, and the improvement begun yesterday made further progress, aided by some pressure to cover shorts. Union Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, and St. Paul showed the most strength in the active list, the latter being affected by a more favorable outlook for the settlement of the existing rate war, while Union Pacific was strong on a report that the bill for funding the Government debt would be reported in a few days and come up for early passage. The great feature of trading, however, was a sharp advance in Richmond terminal preferred. Heating was a weak spot and it sagged off slowly all day without any special pressure. The remainder of the list was dull and featureless throughout. The market opened firm and with more animation than has been seen for some days. Prices advanced steadily but without any special feature except Richmond and West Point preferred until after noon, when dullness again appeared and the advance halted. In the last hour some pressure was brought to bear, the market finally closing dull and heavy at fractions under the best prices. The closing figures are irregular but generally higher, but with the exception of Richmond preferred, which advanced 1¼ per cent., the final changes are for fractional amounts only. Total sales, 161,393 shares.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Noon—Stocks dull and firm. Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Exchange—Long, 484½; short, 486½. Governments dull.

*Evening.*—Exchange dull and firm. Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Government bonds dull. Subtreasury balances—Gold, $130,267,000; currency, $11,800,000. Governments dull; 4 per cents, 124½; 4½ per cents, 109½. State bonds dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5 | 100¼ |
| B, 5's, small | 100 |
| Georgia 7's, mortgage | (bid) 100 |
| North Carolina consol 6's | (bid) 120¼ |
| North Carolina 4's | 96¾ |
| South Carolina brown consols | 106 |
| Tennessee 6's | 40¼ |
| Virginia 6's | (bid) 40 |
| Virginia consols | 43 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 23¾ |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 107¾ |
| Chicago and Northwestern preferred | 141 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna and Western | 139½ |
| Erie | 34 |
| East Tennessee railroad | 10 |
| Lake Shore | 99¾ |
| Louisville and Nashville | 57 |