Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 3, 1880.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DISPATCH.

SUICIDE OF COLONEL STOCKTON—RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN MAINE—THE TELEGRAPH WAR IN THE WEST; AN INJUNCTION GRANTED—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS AND WASHINGTON NOTES—PINCHBACK'S NOMINATION WITHDRAWN—A NEGRO OUT LAW ARRESTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA, AND AFTER BEING GUARDED TWO DAYS, HUNG TO A TREE; DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR—A $150 000 FIRE IN NEW YORK—SENATOR BEN. HILL SUED—LABOR TROUBLES AND STRIKES—VARIOUS FOREIGN ITEMS—CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACCESSION OF THE CZAR TO THE THRONE.

Washington.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR AND STEEL RAILS—VIEWS OF JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER ON THE VIRGINIA CASES—A GREAT CHIEF WITH NO STORE-CLOTHES—FEES OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS—LOGAN ON THE FITZ-JOHN-PORTER CASE—REPORTS AGAINST WAR CLAIMS—MR. ROBERT BOLLING'S NAME AGAIN BEFORE THE SENATE.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A sensation was created among the Democrats of the House to-day when the Ways and Means Committee, by a majority of one, voted to indefinitely postpone the proposition to reduce the duty on sugar, and also that to reduce the tariff on steel rails. Mr. Tucker had moved to make the duty on steel rails $14 per ton instead of $10, but before the vote could be taken on it the whole subject was postponed indefinitely. The bills for the reduction of the duty on type, paper, &c., shared the same fate by a like majority, and then the tariff bill of Mr. Morrison to reduce the duty on all cottons, woollens, and metals to 50 per centum *ad valorem* was indefinitely postponed, as was also the proposition to appoint a special committee of five to revise the tariff. Messrs. Carlisle, Tucker, Morrison, and Mills voted against this sweeping action, which leaves the tariff as it is, but they were powerless to prevent it. The duty on steel rails will remain at $28 a ton. The Democrats who opposed the reelection of Mr. Randall as Speaker point to this result as a vindication of their judgment.

WHAT MR. TUCKER SAYS OF THE DECISIONS.

I asked Hon. John Randolph Tucker to-day what he thought of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Virginia and other cases, and he replied as follows:

THE TENNESSEE CASE.

In the Tennessee case the Court decided that where a revenue officer of the United States makes affidavit that he committed murder or any other crime against the State in the discharge of his official duties, he may on his own motion be tried in the Circuit Court of the United States, and a State court cannot try him. The State must have its law vindicated by a United States court, and cannot be trusted to try a United States officer. His rights must be protected by a United States court, and the State must trust it for vindicating her law; but her court cannot be trusted to do justice to an accused citizen, if he be a United States officer.

THE PATRICK-COUNTY CASES.

In the Virginia cases of Burwell and another negro the same doctrine was held as to colored people. They may be tried by a circuit court of the United States if they make oath that their equal rights will not be respected by a State court. Thus there is a large privileged class upraised in the country—revenue officers of the United States and colored people—who are privileged to be tried in either State or Federal court, as they may elect, while the white people who are not revenue officials have no such choice. This is the "equal protection of the laws" of which we hear so much.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CASE.

In a West Virginia case the law of West Virginia allowing only white people to be put on juries was declared unconstitutional, and a conviction of a negro by a State court where that law was administered was reversed. Thus Congress annuls a State law as to the constitution of juries, and the Supreme Court sanctions it.

THE CASE OF JUDGE COLES.

In the case of the United States *vs.* Coles it was held that Judge Coles could be tried and punished for not putting colored people on juries, as the law of Virginia allowed it and the law of Congress required it. The question is not whether colored people should or should not be put on juries by *State law*, but whether Congress can order it and regulate the mode of constituting juries. The Court held that Congress can do so under the fourteenth amendment, and yet the greater right of suffrage was not included under the terms of the fourteenth amendment, else there would have been no need of the fifteenth amendment. The adoption of the fifteenth excludes the inference that the Constitution-makers thought the fourteenth amendment gave suffrage or any other political right to the colored people, and therefore as it didn't, and the fifteenth amendment only gave suffrage, it follows that the right of Congress to regulate juries in State courts is not granted to Congress by the Constitution or its amendments. Justice Clifford dissented, in a long and able opinion, in the principal case, and concurred with Judge Field in his impressive dissenting opinion.

THE RESULT OF THE FOUR CASES.

The result of the four cases, Mr. Tucker said, is that the Federal courts strip from the State courts jurisdiction over crimes committed against a State. In the Coles case a Federal judge drags a State judge from the seat of justice and arraigns him at his bar for the trial of his motives under the probe of a presumption of guilt which it would be well-nigh impossible for the accused to rebut. The principles of the decision sanction the possession of a power by Congress which, pressed to its legitimate consequence, would put all officers of the State government under the supervision of the Federal court and subject all the State officers to criminal prosecutions before Federal judges and Federal juries. If these decisions, said Mr. Tucker, are not arrested by public opinion the federation system is at end, and a centralized, absolute government is at hand.

WHAT HE SAID OF JUDGE FIELD'S OPINION.

Mr. Tucker said Judge Field's opinion in these cases is strikingly able, and is characterized by a judicial eloquence which reminds one of the earlier days of the Supreme Court. The constitutional principles, as expounded by him, were luminous and splendidly put, and produced a deep impression. They present, he declared, a rallying ground for the defenders of States' rights in their contest against the imminent danger of consolidation.

WHITE EAGLE HAD NO STORE-CLOTHES.

Senator Morgan to-day offered a resolution to print the testimony taken by the committee on the removal of the Ponca Indians. At the meeting of the committee to-day the same Senator wanted to know why White Eagle, the Ponca chief, who arrived here last night, was not before the committee to-day, and the reply was that he had not decent clothes. Senator Morgan thought it strange that he was well enough clad to put up at a hotel and to visit the Indian bureau this morning early, where he saw Secretary Schurz, and yet did not have clothes fit to wear to a committee meeting. The Poncas, 800 in number, moved off of their own accord from Nebraska to the Indian Territory, and the committee referred to, Mr. Kirkwood chairman, is investigating the cause of this. A missionary, Mr. Riggs, to-day, when testifying before the committee, said that while the Poncas follow agriculture and are in a measure civilized, they did not like the encroachments of the whites in Nebraska, and hence emigrated to the Indian Territory.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day appointed a sub-committee to investigate the system and charges of fees of officers of the United States courts, from the Supreme Court down to the District Courts of the United States for the States. The same sub-committee is directed, after making this investigation, to report a bill to the full committee to prevent frauds by the officers in question. There has been much complaint as to the fees charged by the officers of the Court at Cincinnati and other places.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

General John A. Logan spoke to-day at great length in opposition to the ground taken by Senator Randolph and the majority of the Committee on Military Affairs. There was a large attendance in the galleries. This case excites great interest in army circles, and General Porter's friends manifest the most anxious solicitude on his account as to the result. The Senate went into executive session before General Logan had concluded his speech. General Logan contended that Congress can have nothing to do with the case until the President pardons General Porter.

PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS.

General Fitz John Porter was in the Senate gallery to-day. The withdrawal of the nomination of Pinchback as naval officer at New Orleans is not explained. Secretary Sherman called the attention of the Cabinet to the fact that a great many silver dollars are coined and but few go into circulation. The fact that the name of Robert Bolling, of Petersburg, has been again sent in by the President as supervisor of census does not excite surprise, because General Walker has evinced great anxiety in his behalf. Generals Burnside and Garfield were at the White House to-day.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

The House Committee on War Claims have decided to report adversely on twenty-five war claims, and are ready to report on some more.

The investigation of the District commissioners commenced to-day. Treasurer Gilfillan brought the charges.

The weather was beautiful to day, and Pennsylvania avenue was crowded.

There is still great excitement among citizens in regard to recent outrages by negroes.

Senator Pendleton, chairman of the Census Committee, has agreed to hear Mr. Robert Bolling on Friday or Saturday in vindication of himself against the charges which caused his rejection as supervisor of census.

A national bank at Toledo and another at Cleveland, O., went to the State courts to test the right of the Board of Equalization to assess real estate at one third of its value for taxation, while taxing banks at full value. The State courts sustained the banks, and to-day the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the decision of the State courts.

(Associated Press Reports by telegraph to the Dispatch.)

YELLOW-FEVER ON THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MARION.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Thompson to-day received the following from Monteveido in regard to the yellow-fever on the United States steamer Marion: Wike died on the 26th ultimo. The sick are improving. No new cases. This death makes three of the Marion's officers and crew that have fallen by the fever, the other two being Lieutenant Wallis and a prentice, Rogers. Wike was a cadet midshipman—Harvey Wike.

PINCHBACK'S NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President to-day withdrew from the Senate the nomination of Pinchback as naval officer for New Orleans, thus leaving Lewis, the present incumbent, undisturbed.

SUIT AGAINST SENATOR HILL, OF GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A suit was entered in the District Supreme Court to-day against Senator Hill, of Georgia. He is charged with seduction in 1877, at Atlanta. The damages are laid at $10,000. The complainant is Jessie Raymond.

Forty-sixth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1880.

SENATE.

Mr. Burnside, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the bill fixing the compensation of enlisted men in the signal service. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hoar submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether any American citizens have been arrested or imprisoned for the exercise of their constitutional right to petition this body concerning a matter of grand public interest—namely, the title to a seat in this body of a senator from a State of which they are citizens—with power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths.

Adopted.

[This is supposed to refer to the action of the majority of the Louisiana Legislature in regard to the memorial of the minority of that body in relation to Kellogg's seat in the Senate.]

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill to refund the national debt. [It proposes the issue of a new 3 per cent. bond in exchange for the outstanding bonded indebtedness.]

Mr. Logan spoke at great length on the Fitz-John-Porter bill. He opposed the bill, holding that there was no appeal from the decision of the original court-martial. He was interrupted by Messrs. Hill, of Georgia, and Jones, of Florida, and devoted some time to answering their inquiries. His argument was technical in character. He admitted that the President may pardon Porter to-morrow, and that Congress can authorize, if it chooses, his appointment as an army officer.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning hour was, on motion of Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, dispensed with, and Mr. Blackburn then moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the subject of the revision of the rules. He stated it was his intention to immediately demand the previous question.

Mr. Blackburne's motion led to a spirited debate between Messrs. Conger, Frye, House, Garfield, and others, an amendment to Rule 21 being the subject of dispute. The amendment to Rule 21, known as the Morrison substitute, was agreed to.

The next amendment was that requiring the yeas and nays to be taken on the passage of any bill appropriating money, or relating to the revenue. After being amended so as to require the yeas and nays to be taken on the passage of general appropriation and revenue bills, and bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors, it was agreed to.

Several other minor amendments were agreed to, and a great number of others rejected, after which the revised rules were adopted by a vote of 122 to 88, and, on motion of Mr. Garfield, it was agreed that they should go into effect on Monday next.

Adjourned.

Telegraph Troubles.

INJUNCTION AWARDED AGAINST THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The officers of the American Union Telegraph Company have received the following dispatch:

"*New Orleans*, March 1.—The American Union Telegraph Company having arranged for the building of its line of telegraph on the right of way of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, and it being understood that the Western Union Telegraph Company would interfere and endeavor to prevent the erection of the American Union line because of its holding a contract in exclusive terms with the said railroad, the American Union has applied to the courts, and to-day obtained an injunction against the Western Union Company, restraining the latter from interference on the ground that its exclusive-rights contract was void."

ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THE SAME COMPANY.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Yesterday a petition in behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Union Pacific Railroad Company for an injunction was presented to the United States Circuit Court, Judge McCrary, of Keokuk, and an application made for a temporary injunction. Judge McCrary entered an order allowing the injunction as prayed in the bill with provisions for a hearing at St. Louis, April 6th. The same time was fixed for the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company's hearing. The prayer of the petitioners is that the defendants be restrained from intermeddling in anywise with the lines of the Western Union Company, or with the agents in the working and repairs of said lines.

THE WESTERN UNION'S SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Concerning the seizure by Jay Gould of all the telegraph lines operated by the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies in connection with the lines of railway operated by him, the counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company furnishes the following information:

The published opinion of Judge Dillon in justification of the recent seizure of the lines of telegraph upon the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific railroads by Mr. Gould's company is based upon statements which must undoubtedly have been furnished to him by his client, but which are entirely erroneous. The telegraph lines upon these roads were not built and owned by the roads, as is implied in said opinion. Upon the Union Pacific road the Western Union Telegraph Company built, owns, operates, and maintains its own lines under an express act of Congress. The Union Pacific road built a telegraph line upon its road, and subsequently leased that line and all its telegraph interests in perpetuity to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, reserving to itself the exclusive right of one wire only. The Kansas Pacific Railway Company was originally organized under the laws of Kansas, and a contract was made by its predecessor with the Western Union Telegraph Company, under which the line was built, operated, and maintained, one of the wires being set apart for the use of the railroad company, and the other two are owned and operated exclusively by the telegraph company, the railroad having no ownership whatever in them.

It is asserted by Judge Dillon that neither of these lines has been seized from the telegraph company, but has at all times been in the possession of the respective railroad companies, and by a mere order issued the railroad company assumed control. The possession and control of a telegraph line is secured and controlled by the main batteries at each end of the line. The Union Pacific Company have secured these lines on the Kansas-Pacific by secretly erecting batteries at Denver and Kansas City, and violently and unlawfully, in the face of the injunctions, have cut the wires away from the main batteries and all the commercial offices of the Western Union Company and connected them with their own. In the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company's lines on the Union Pacific road both batteries and telegraph lines were seized by the railroad.

No mention is made in the opinion of Judge Dillon as to the seizure of the telegraph lines on the Central branch of the Union Pacific, the St. Joseph and Western railroad, the Denver Pacific railroad, and the Colorado Central railroad, all of which were violently seized by his client, and are now defiantly held, irrespective of the ownership of the Western Union Telegraph Company therein. This omission is certainly significant. There is no pretence that the roads last named are in any way connected with the Union Pacific system.

Yesterday morning, in New York, the president of the Union Pacific railroad sent a letter to the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, announcing the intention of the former company to assume control and management of all the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company) as well as those of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, basing his action upon the opinion of Judge Dillon, and the demand of the American Union Telegraph Company, already known to the public, and closed his communication with the rather startling announcement that the lines of the Western Union Company must be removed from the railroad right of way. The Western Union authorities in this city were fully prepared to resist any attempt at summary interference with their wire or to otherwise disturb their existing lines. J. M. Woolworth, attorney, yesterday obtained an injunction restraining the Union Pacific railroad from any interference with the lines, &c., of the Western Union Company. The injunction was served last night.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company had a force of one hundred men out last night watching the Atlantic and Pacific lines, of which they took possession Friday morning last.

Strikes.

TROUBLE AMONG STEEL-WORKERS.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The Vulcan Steel Works at Carondelet, after several months' preparations, were ready to resume operations yesterday, but upon starting up the superintendent notified the employés they would be required to make a contract governing their relations with the company before work commenced. This the employés refused to do, and on being informed that the contract was the company's ultimatum all the men in the converting, blooming, and rail-works immediately struck. The hands in the furnace and the departments connected therewith did not strike, and received on demand an advance of 25 per cent. in wages.

STRIKE OF WOOLLEN-MILL OPERATIVES.

BOSTON, March 2.—The employés of the Lancaster Woollen Mill struck yesterday for an advance in wages.

Political.

ELECTION IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, ME., March 2.—Deering, Cape Elizabeth, Bridgeton, Falmouth, Gorham, Kennebunk, Kennebunk Port, Carmel, Fryeburg, and Hiram, all give Republican majorities. Standish gives a Democratic majority.

ROCKLAND, ME., March 2.—John H. Case (Republican) was elected mayor by 115 majority over J. F. Hall (Fusionist). The Republicans carried all but one ward, electing six aldermen and twenty-one councilmen.

HALLOWELL, ME., March 2.—The municipal election resulted in the choice of Hon. J. R. Bodwell, Republican candidate for mayor, by a vote of more than three to one.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Ex-Surgeon-General William Maxwell Wood, United States navy, died yesterday at his residence, at Owen's Mills, Baltimore county, in his seventy-second year.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Lynch Law in South Carolina.

A NEGRO, RAVISHER HUNG BY VIGILANTES—HE CONFESSES HIS FIENDISH CRIMES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—On Saturday last a one-armed negro named Louis Kinder committed an outrageous assault on a white woman named Byrd, residing near George's station, Colberton county, about fifty miles from this city. A hunt was organized, and the villain captured Sunday morning by a white and black *posse*. He was taken to the scene of the outrage and identified by his victim. A vote of the *posse* was taken, and it was decided not to lynch him, but to allow the law to take its course. Kinder was then taken to George's station and placed in the guard-house under a strong guard. Monday morning he was sent to Walterboro', still strongly guarded. On their way to Walterboro' the guard was overpowered by an armed force, consisting, it is said, largely of the relatives of the outraged lady, and the prisoner was conveyed to a selected spot in the woods, where he was kept until night. About 9 o'clock last night he was again confronted by the lady whom he had outraged, and again identified. He was again taken to the woods, where preparations were made to hang him. At the last moment he confessed his crime, and also confessed to a similar outrage upon a colored woman in Newberry six years ago. He further acknowledged the killing of a colored girl near Kingstree last April, and confessed to four burglaries and innumerable thefts. At 10:30 o'clock he was hanged, and, after firing a volley of pistol-shots into the body, the crowd quietly dispersed.

Kinder was a dangerous outlaw, who for over a year had been the terror of the neighborhood on which he preyed, and the action of the vigilantes is heartly endorsed by both the white and colored residents of the vicinity.

Suicide of Colonel E. C. Stockton.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A St. Louis special says: "E. C. Stockton, nephew of Commodore Stockton, and a cousin of Senator Stockton, committed suicide at the Eutaw House Sunday by taking morphine. He left a note, saying 'I die because I have no home to go to.' He held many offices of distinction. He was a South Carolinian by birth, and graduated at the Naval Academy. He was with Commodore Perry in the Japanese expedition, and at the outbreak of the civil war resigned the position of commander in the United States navy to join the Confederate navy, in which he was a captain, and afterward becoming a colonel of land forces. Before the war Stockton had a very large plantation in South Carolina, and a summer residence in Newport. He leaves a widow and three children, who are comfortably provided for by life-insurance. Stockton was wholly out of means, and board bills fell due to-day, which he had nothing to meet. Mrs. Stockton is a cousin of Mrs. Jeff. Davis, and was once a southern woman of high social position."

Perils of the Deep.

A VESSEL ABANDONED AT SEA—THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Captain Thiels, of the ship "The Craigs," abandoned at sea, makes a statement in which he says that after leaving Pensacola harbor he had nothing but head winds in the Gulf of Mexico, so that while running before a heavy gale February 5th the vessel shipped a heavy sea over the stern, breaking the wheel, washing away the binnacle, compass, charts, books, instruments, and log-books, and injuring the stores. On the 11th they shipped tremendous seas, completely burying the vessel, washing overboard a seaman, who was lost, and disabling the capstan. The rudder was wrenched off below the rudder-trunk. The ship became unmanageable, and the crew were worn out with their labors day and night. On the 22d they sighted a steamer, hoisted a signal of distress, and the crew were with difficulty taken off.

"Shepherd" Cowley Paying the Penalty.

NEW YORK, March 2.—"Rev." Edward Cowley, convicted of abusing children, was to-day transferred from the Tombs to Blackwell's Island to serve his sentence.

A $150,000 Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A fire occurred in Farnham & Comstock's planing-mill to-day, which rapidly extended to the factory of the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, and both were destroyed. Several dwellings were ignited by the fierce heat. The total loss will probably reach $150,000. The engineer of the planing-mill, named Decarey, was dragged from the ruins in a dying condition.

Railroad Sale.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 2.—The Macon and Augusta railroad was sold to-day under a foreclosure of the second mortgage, amounting to $370,000. The road was bought by the Georgia railroad for $50,000. The Georgia railroad paid up the second mortgage bonds on which it became endorsed over a year ago.

Stopped Work.

ALLENTOWN, PA., March 2.—Work in the rail part of the Allentown rolling-mill was stopped this evening on account of a demand by the employés for an advance of 10 per cent. in their wages. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Czar's Anniversary.

A GALA-DAY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The city is gaily decorated, and the day was observed as a general holiday in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne. At 10 o'clock this morning vast crowds assembled before the Winter Palace. The troops were massed in the centre quadrangle of the palace and immediate vicinity. The programme of ceremonies was fully carried out. The Czar appeared on the balcony of the palace, where he remained twenty minutes, saluting the multitude amid great enthusiasm. At half-past 11 o'clock all the members of the Council of the Empire, including the Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, proceeded to the palace, and presented a congratulatory address to the Emperor.

After the Czar had received the congratulations of the enormous crowd at the palace he drove out in an open carriage and was loudly and continuously cheered in the crowded street through which he passed.

Later.—Up to this time no disturbances whatever have occurred.

A Disrupted Alliance.

BUENOS AYRES, February 8.—The report of the disruption of the alliance between Bolivia and Peru is confirmed.

Foreign Notes.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—Numerous decrees will be issued to-day (the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession) granting pardons to prisoners, remitting arrears of taxes owing by the rural population, and awarding orders of distinction.

LONDON, March 2.—A Paris dispatch announces that M. Gautier (Bonapartist) has been elected deputy for Ruffie, in the Department of Charente.

Swiss journals deny that Vera Sassalitch has quitted Zurich.

A Vienna dispatch reports that the Russian Ambassador has requested of the Austrian Government the extradition of a young Russian named Tafa, now at Vienna, charged with implication in the Nihilist conspiracy.

A Paris dispatch says Prince Orlaff stated in a Russian church yesterday that he had received a letter from the Nihilist committee threatening him with assassination.

Boston Capitalists Engage in Some Far-Reaching Schemes.

We condense the following from the New York *Times*:

The designs of the Boston owners of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad have hardly begun to be understood. Not content with the projected extension of their line to San Francisco, they have succeeded in obtaining from the Mexican Government franchises which will practically give them a monopoly of the Australian, New Zealand, and South and Central American business, and steps have already been taken to turn these concessions to immediate use. In May last there was duly incorporated in Boston, under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, the Sonora Railway Company, limited. Its president is B. P. Cheney, and its directors are directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. All its stock has been subscribed for by stockholders of that company. It will be run from Guaymas, a seaport on the Gulf of California, in a northwardly direction through the fertile State of Sonora, *via* Hermosillo and Ures, to the Arizona frontier, where a connection will be made at a point not yet determined upon with the New Mexico and Southern Pacific branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé road, which is being constructed down the Rio Grande from Albuquerque, and has reached Las Vegas. The route has been surveyed and a force of men are to begin work within the next six weeks. It will be between 250 and 260 miles in length. Last week rails sufficient for the first thirty miles were purchased in England, where one of the directors is now engaged in making arrangements for a monthly supply to be delivered regularly until the road is completed. The rails will be allowed to enter Guaymas free of duty, which, it is estimated, will save the company $2,000 per mile in cost of construction.

Those interested claim that this route will be 300 miles shorter than the present route from New York to San Francisco, and that it will bring Australia and New Zealand 1,000 miles nearer to this city than they now are. They thus expect to monopolize the great and growing wool trade of those countries, and to build up with them a large business in American manufactures.

Another scheme of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company which has not been fully developed yet is to construct a road from the City of Mexico to San Francisco, and another from the former place to a junction with the New Mexico and Southern Pacific in the vicinity of El Paso.

CUTICURA.

CUTICURA

BLOOD AND SKIN REMEDIES.

The treatment of Skin Diseases must be constitutional and local. First, purify the Blood; next restore the Strength; third, alleviate the External Symptoms. There is but one way to purify the blood, and that is through the bowels, liver, kidneys, and skin. These organs are the natural purifiers of the system, and carry off waste or dead matter. CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the greatest blood-purifier in medicine. It is a cathartic, a tonic, a liver stimulant, a diuretic, a resolvent and absorbent. It absorbs to its use the poisonous elements that float in the blood, and purges them from the system. It increases the appetite, perfects digestion, and soon builds up faster than disease can destroy, and hence permanently cures. CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly for external application, arrests disease, eats away dead flesh and skin, allays inflammation, itching, and irritation, renders healthy ulcers and old sores, and heals every external affection when the RESOLVENT is taken internally. It is a natural reproducer and beautifier of the Hair. CUTICURA TOILET SOAP, prepared from CUTICURA, is cleansing, healing, refreshing, and the only wholesome beautifier of the skin, which it softens, whitens, and preserves beyond all praise. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, prepared from CUTICURA, is the first and only medicinal soap compounded especially for shaving. Gentlemen pronounce it worth its weight in gold.

BLOOD HUMORS.

WHOLE SYSTEM AFFECTED—GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, WITH ULCERATIONS—HACKING COUGH.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter:

Gentlemen.—I have been afflicted with a Blood Humor for two years, which the best city doctors called Erysipelas, Chronic Psoriasis, and Scald Head. My whole system—especially face, head, and lungs—was affected. I tried all the best-known advertised remedies with no success whatever. Was told by the best lung doctor in this city that the sooner I got cured the better. My symptoms were a humor accompanied by Glandular Swellings, with Ulcers in the Throat and Stomach; Dry, Hacking Cough; Deafness, with Ringing Noises in the Head. For fifteen months I have done nothing but take medicine with no benefit whatever. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have cured me; in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

Respectfully yours, FRANK ASHLEY.
26 PORTLAND STREET, BOSTON, April 7, 1879.

ECZEMA EFFECTUALLY CURED IN EIGHT WEEKS—NOTHING EQUAL TO THE CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter:

Gentlemen.—Have never used any remedies for blood diseases that can compare with the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have used them in all forms for a very severe case of what the doctors call Eczema, which was effectually cured in eight weeks. As a blood-purifier nothing can equal your CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I cannot say too much in their praise, and I am nobling them about the city.

Truly yours, etc., MANUEL MANINTZ.
71 BURGUNDY STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 28, 1879.

CUTICURA REMEDIES, FOR SKIN-, SCALP-, AND BLOOD-HUMORS,

are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston; 21 Front street, Toronto, Ont.; and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA: Small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP 25 cents. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents; in bars for barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

COLLINS'S VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS.

These Plasters put new life into the Weak and Sleepy Muscles, strengthen the Lame and Painful Back, draw Inflammation from the Liver and Kidneys, stimulate the Stomach and Bowels, and when placed over the pit of the stomach cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Chronic Diarrhœa, and Bilious Colic, and prevent Ague, Malaria, and all other Climatic Diseases. Get the genuine. Ask for COLLINS'S VOLTAIC ELECTRIC POROUS PLASTERS. Price, 25 cents. mh 3-W&S

SEWING-THREAD.

THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE MERIT.

EAGLE AND PHENIX

BALL SEWING THREAD

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SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS.

1878. 1879.

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[ja 16-eod12m]

STOCK BROKERS, &c.

WILLIAMS & GIBSON,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
1014 MAIN STREET,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
CITY 6 AND 8 PER CENT. BONDS,
STATE BONDS,
SOUTHERN RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS,
BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS.

NEGOTIATE LOANS AND GROUND-RENTS.
[mh 1-M&W2w]

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!—I offer for sale 200 suits of Chamber Furniture, in price from $23 to $200, from the best manufactories East and West, also of my own make, together with a full line of Parlor, Office, and Kitchen Furniture, and every article in the Furniture line. Also, Cabinet-Makers' supplies of every description. Will duplicate Baltimore prices. Parties in want will save money by giving me a call. Office and warerooms: 1418 Main street, near Fifteenth street. Workshops: 16, 18, and 20 north Fifteenth street. WILLIAM DAFFRON.
fe 18-3m

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY, March 2, 1880.

SALES.—1,000 Virginia consols sold at 51½; 1,000 Virginia consols sold at 51¾; 2,000 Virginia consols sold at 51¾; 1,000 Virginia consols sold at 51¾; 1,000 Virginia consols sold at 52; 1,000 Virginia deferred sold at 8; 1,000 tax-receivable coupons sold at 77½; 3 shares of Richmond and Danville Railroad stock sold at 60¼; 5,000 Richmond city 6's sold at 105; 30 shares of Richmond and Danville Railroad stock sold at 60; and 10 shares of Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad stock sold at 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4½'s	107¾	...
United States 4's	106¾	107¼
STATE SECURITIES.		
Virginia 10-40's	39	41
Virginia consols	52	52¾
Virginia consols, new	29	29¾
Virginia deferred	8	8¾
Virginia tax-receivable coupons	77½	78
North Carolina bonds	20	...
North Carolina 4 per cents	73	76
Virginia 10-40 coupons	80	...
Virginia peeler coupons	12½	17½
CITY SECURITIES.		
Richmond city 8's, J. and J	117¾	118
Richmond city 6's, J. and J	104½	105
Petersburg city 6's, F. and A	97	100¾
Petersburg city 8's	105	...
Petersburg city 6's, special tax, J. & J	106	107½
Lynchburg city 6's, J. and J	101	...
Fredericksburg city 7's, M. and N	106	...
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Va. Cen. R. R. 3d mort. 6's, J. & J	101¾	...
C. and O. R. R. p. m. 6's, 1887, J. & J	101¾	...
C. and O. R. R. m. 6's, 1898, J. & J	105¾	...
Va. and T. R. R. 2d mort. 6's, J. & J	101¾	103
Va. and T. R. R. 3d mort. 8's, J. & J	116	...
Va. and T. R. R. funded 8's, J. & J	101	103
South. S. R. R. 1st mort. pref. 8's, J. & J	110	...
South. S. R. R. 2d mort. pref. 6's, J. & J	98½	...
South. S. R. R. 3d mort. pref. 6's, J. & J	92	...
Nor. and P. R. R. 2d mort. 8's, J. & J	108	...
Petersburg R. R. 1st mort. 8's, J. & J	121	...
Petersburg R. R. 2d mort. 8's, J. & J	71½	75
A., M. and O. R. R. certificate	101½	...
R. & P. R. R. 1st mort. 8's, A. & O	112	...
R. & P. R. R. 2d mort. 7's, M. & N	107	...
R., F. and P. R. R. mort. 6's, J. & J	116	117
R., F. and P. R. R. mort. 7's, J. & J	111	...
R., F. and P. R. R. mort. 6's, A. & O	100	...
O. and A. R. R. 1st mort 6's, M. & N	106	...
O. and A. R. R. 2d mort. 6's, J. & J	110¾	...
O. and A. R. R. 3d mort. 8's, M. & N	86¾	...
O. and A. R. R. 4th mort. 8's, M. & S	46	...
O., A. and M. R. R. 1st mort. 7's, J. & J	86	87
R. and D. R. R. consol. 6's, M. & N	109¾	103
Piedmont R. R. 1st mort. 6's, A. & O	113	115
A. and C. Air-L. 1st mort. 7's, J. & J	93	96
R., Y. R. and C. 1st mort. 8's, J. & J	108	...
C., C. and A. R. R. 1st mort. 7's	105¾	...
C., C. and A. R. R. 2d mort. 7's	99¼	100
CANAL BONDS.		
J. R. and K. C. 1st mort. 6's, M. & N	52	...
J. R. and K. C. 2d mort. 6's, M. & N	8	...

RAILROAD STOCKS.	Par.		
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	100	21¾	22¾
Richmond and Petersburg R. R.	100	71	76
R., F. and P. Railroad common	100	60¾	70
R., F. and P. R. R. 6 per c. guar.	100	100	...
R., F. and P. R. R. 7 per c. guar.	100	107½	114
Connection Railroad stock	70	80	...
Richmond and Danville Railroad	100	59½	59¾
S. and R. R. R. guaranteed	100	99	...
A. and Char. Air-Line Railroad	...	26	28
R., Y. R. and Ches. Railroad	...	27	30
C., C. and A. Railroad	...	33	35
BANK STOCKS.			
National Bank of Virginia	100	97	100
Planters National	100	115	...
Merchants National	100	90	...
State Bank of Virginia	100	99	100
Union Bank of Richmond	50	55¾	56
Merchants and Planters Savings	25	20	...
City Bank	25	21	...
Citizens Bank	25	20	...
Bank of Commerce	25	20	...
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Virginia Fire and Marine	25	32	33
Virginia State	25	41½	...
Virginia Home	25	25½	...
Merchants and Mechanics	100	96¾	99
City	100	84	90
Granite	100	81	...
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Old Dominion Steamship Co	100	93¾	...

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Stocks buoyant. Money on call, 5@6 per cent. Exchange—Long, 484; short, 487. State bonds dull. Governments strong.

Evening.—Money, 5@6 per cent. Exchange, 484. Governments strong and higher; new 5's, 103½; 4½ per cents, 108; 4 per cents, 106¾. States nominal.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Virginia 6's, consols, 51½; second series, 20;