THE DISPATCH.
BY COWARDIN & ELLYSON.
CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at $6 per annum; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; 50c. for one month.
The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum, or $1 for six months.
The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $1 per annum.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. LV. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1879. NO. 80.

THE DISPATCH.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One square, one insertion	$0 50
One square, two insertions	1 00
One square, three insertions	1 50
One square, six insertions	3 00
One square, twelve insertions	5 50
One square, one month	10 00
One square, two months	18 00
One square, three months	25 00

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSES.

SUPPRESSION OF URINE AND HÆMATURIA.

ASTONISHING RELIEF GIVEN BY THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATERS AFTER A FAILURE OF ALL OTHER REMEDIES AND WHEN THE LIFE OF THE PATIENT HAD BEEN DESPAIRED OF.

CASE OF MRS. R. P. W., STATED BY DR. JOHN T. WINGFIELD, A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN OF BROADWAY, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

[Extract from letter dated March 25, 1879.]

"About the middle of May, 1878, I was called professionally to Mrs. R. P. W. I found her complaining of excruciating pain in the head, back, and limbs, attended with nausea and vomiting. Her kidneys were torpid, and the urine—which had to be drawn by means of the catheter—scanty and charged with blood. She had been suffering EIGHT MONTHS WITH EXPERIENCING THE MENSTRUAL FLOW. She informed me that several times in a period of ten years the failure of the monthly flow for several consecutive months had invariably been followed by a like train of symptoms, and that upon these occasions she was relieved by hemorrhages from the lungs or stomach. Impressed with every symptom that seemed at all indicative of the disease, I faithfully tested; but without avail, an occasional slight alleviation of the symptoms being the only approximate result. The kidneys continued to secrete a very scanty quantity of fluid, which was very dark, and which could not exceed two ounces, in which I had reason to believe that quantity was blood. On catheterizing, no water was found to have passed without any secretion from the kidneys. It became evident to me that she must die unless some remedy could be found of more efficacy than any that had been tried in the case. Looking outside of materia medica, I could think of nothing that promised so much as the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, a spring which I had heard of, but which was not in general use. I procured a supply of which was ordered with but a small portion of keeping her alive until its arrival by the time the skin and bowels performed the eliminating functions of the kidneys. So soon as the water had reached the patient was put upon it, to the exclusion of all other treatment. The result was astonishing. The first day's use of the water showed marked improvement in the action of the kidneys. The urine daily increased in quantity, while the proportion of blood in it rapidly diminished. The nausea, vomiting, and pain in the head and limbs, which had so obstinately resisted all treatment, soon disappeared. At the end of a week the catheter was dispensed with, and the urine was voided naturally, with but a trace of blood, and in a few days from the day she commenced the use of the water the menstrual flow appeared, and in a short time afterwards she was restored to perfect health, which remained undisturbed until the month November, when, after taking to have a "change," she again experienced the painful symptoms heretofore described. The use of the Lithia Water, however, for a short while again afforded perfect relief, and she has continued well to the present time."

The waters, in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, $5 per case at the Springs. They can also be obtained of PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., wholesale agents.
THOMAS F. GOODE,
Proprietor Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.
mh 1-eod3t

WANTS.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS in Richmond and vicinity. Large inducements.
GOODWIN & LEWIS, General Agents,
No. 37 north Calvert street,
mh 26-eod2w Baltimore, Md.

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A NICE WHITE GIRL AS NURSE. Is most willing and obliging. Address NURSE,
mh 26-3t* city post-office.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN used to the TAILORING or CLOTHING BUSINESS to take charge of a store. Must be able to give $500 bond and furnish best of city references. Address
NICOLL, the Tailor,
mh 3-1t* American Hotel.

WANTED, a RESPECTABLE YOUTH about eighteen years old, to TAKE CHARGE OF BOOKS and ACT AS CASHIER. Must reside with his parents and furnish best of references.
T. G. ROEBUCK,
mh 3-1t* American Hotel.

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has had five years' experience in the dry goods business. Salary no object. Can furnish best references. Address
MARION,
mh 3-2t* care of Carrier No. 2.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS SALESWOMAN by a lady in a dry goods or notion store. Address "MISS O.," care *Dispatch* office.
ap 2-2t*

WANTED, THE LADIES TO CALL at 216 Fifth street, one door from Broad, and SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION-PLATES, DRESSMAKER, and ANDREWS'S BAZAR ANDREWS'S PATTERN planed in shape, WOVEN and NEW PATTERNS received every week. NEEDLES and OIL for all machines—Pearline, one free. EASTER-CARDS, NOTIONS, SCHOOL-BOOKS, PICTURES, and PLAITING-MACHINES. Miss SALLIE H. SMYTH.
Agent for McCall's and Andrews's Bazar Patterns.
mh 1-Tu,Th&S3t

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-BLACKSMITH.
GEORGE A. AINSLIE,
mh 3-3t Tenth street.

WANTED, ONE SALESMAN FOR each State. Salary, $75 to $100 per month and expenses. References required.
LA BELLE MANUFACTURING CO.,
mh 14-1m Chicago.

LOST, STRAYED, AND FOUND.

CAME TO MY PLACE, APRIL 3D, A DARK CREAM STUD HORSE with long tail. The owner can get him by paying charges and proving property.
C. RABE,
mh 3-3t* 728 west Marshall street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—"THE BALLARD HOUSE," in the city of Richmond, is for rent. It is too well known to require description. Possession on 1st May next. Apply to
GRUBBS & WILLIAMS.
mh 26-eod2w

FOR RENT, DWELLINGS on Marshall between Seventh and Eighth streets, with carriage-house and stable; DWELLING on Franklin between Eighth and Ninth streets; SMALL DWELLING corner Eighth and Clay streets; all in nice order. Also, TWO FLOORS OF BUILDING No. 111 Fourth street, suitable for livery-stable or carriage-factory. Rent low.
CHARLES T. DAVIS,
fe 26-Th&w No. 111 north Eighth street.

FOR RENT, THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE No. 615, corner of Grace and Fine streets, containing seven rooms, bath, &c., with a good stable, and a large lot attached, set in trees and shrubbery. The premises are in first-class repair. Apply to
JOHN T. GOODIN, Real Estate Agent,
ap 2-3t Bank and Eleventh streets.

GROCERIES, &c.

IN STORE FOR SALE LOW AT 1512 MAIN STREET—
50 half-barrels FAMILY ROE HERRINGS,
50 boxes SCOTCH HERRINGS,
10 barrels No. 3 MACKEREL,
10 boxes PREPARED CODFISH,
CANNED GOODS of the best standard brands,
150 cases Three-Pound TOMATOES,
50 cases PEACHES,
10 cases GREEN CORN,
10 cases LIMA BEANS,
10 cases STRAWBERRIES,
10 cases LOBSTERS,
10 cases SALMON,
50 boxes ORANGES,
10 boxes LEMONS,
50 boxes LAYER RAISINS,
FRESH PRUNES and CURRANTS,
ITALIAN MACARONI,
10 kegs ENGLISH WALNUTS,
7 bags PECAN and 5 bags BRAZIL NUTS,
100 bags PRIME VIRGINIA PEANUTS,
20 barrels ROSE, PEERLESS, and PEACH-BLOW POTATOES,
50 barrels CHOICE APPLES:
ONE FINE COW and CALF.
ap 2-1w L. POWERS.

LIVERPOOL FINE SALT.

Cargo of bark Jupiter now landing, direct from Liverpool. For sale by
DAVENPORT & MORRIS.
ap 1-3t

LICENSE TAXES.

OFFICE OF CITY COLLECTOR,
RICHMOND, VA., April 1, 1879.

THIS OFFICE WILL BE OPEN DAILY from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. from the 1st to the 30th of April for the purpose of receiving

LICENSE TAX

on all Lawyers, Doctors, Dentists, Commission Merchants, Merchandise Brokers, Stock and Exchange Brokers, Wholesale and Retail Liquor-Dealers, Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, Boarding- and Lodging-Houses, Auctioneers, Lumber-Measurers, Distillers, Theatres and Halls; Telegraph, Express, and Coal Companies; Mercantile Insurance, Gunboat, Real Estate, Employment, Ticket, and Sewing-Machine Agents; Bitter Manufacturers, Oyster and oyster-Beds, Scavengers, Photographers, and all others liable to license tax.

Extract from City Ordinance:

"All bills remaining unpaid on the 1st day of May shall be a lien on the property of the party owing the same, and a penalty of not less than one dollar and no more than five dollars for each day thereafter will be imposed."

A. R. WOODSON,
ap 1-1m Collector.

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 3, 1879.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE DISPATCH IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF THE CITY.

WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from northwest to southwest, stationary or lower temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from northwest to southwest, stationary or higher pressure.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was clear, milder, and pleasant.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 44; 9 A. M., 53; noon, 67; 3 P. M., 71; 6 P. M., 62; midnight, 51.

Mean temperature, 58.

An Illinois Woman Buries a Man She Supposes to be Her Husband.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune*, in a recent issue, says:

Mr. Josiah Hill, employed at the lower Studebaker shop, has been a resident of this place for two years. A few months before coming here he was the victim of one of the most wonderful cases of mistaken identity on record. Mr. Hill and his family lived at No. 21 Grant Place, Chicago, and he followed his trade of gardening in Evanston and adjoining villages. He had formerly resided in Evanston, and was known by nearly every person in the village. On Sunday morning, June 11, 1876, a man was run over and killed at Evanston by an incoming railroad train. The corpse was at once identified as that of Mr. Josiah Hill, the gardener. Word was sent to his family, consisting of a wife and a daughter, aged sixteen, and they went to Evanston to care for the body of the unfortunate husband and father. The wife wept, and in her almost inconsolable grief frantically caressed the dead one. The inquest was held, and there was no lack of evidence concerning the dead man's identity. In fact, there was so much unimpeachable evidence establishing the identity that it was never once mentioned. When the inquest was over the wife took charge of the remains, and on Tuesday, the day appointed for the funeral, the body was borne to the grave amid the lamentations of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. That, apparently, was the end of Mr. Josiah Hill on this earth. On the jury at the inquest was Mr. Kearney, deputy sheriff of Cook county, who, among others present at the time, knew Mr. Hill very well and swore to the identity. On Tuesday, the day of the funeral, he made an official trip to Winnetka, a place about five miles distant from Evanston, and was frightened out of his senses at seeing what he at first took to be Mr. Hill's ghost at work in a garden setting out celery plants. He finally hailed the object and was somewhat reassured when he heard Mr. Hill's voice return the salutation. Still, he could not disabuse his mind of the idea that it was Hill's ghost. Mr. Hill thought the man was crazy at first, and upon listening to a subsequent explanation concluded that his surmise was correct, and all the way back to Chicago, to which city he returned with Sheriff Kearney, he regretted the untimely fate of his friend's brain. But judge of his surprise and astonishment upon entering his own home to see his wife scream out and faint before what she took to be an apparition. Sheriff Kearney assured her that it was her husband, and that he found him working in a garden at Winnetka, and that the party she had just buried, and whose identity they had all sworn to, must be somebody else. Mrs. Hill had never doubted the identity of the dead man for an instant. Her husband had left her only a few days before to do some work at Evanston and Winnetka. Indeed, it was some time before either her or her disconsolate daughter could be convinced that their husband and father was still alive. To this day it is a mystery who the man was that was killed.

BORAX-WASHING.—Our lady readers who have not tested the magic properties of borax have been losing a great help and comfort. If once used, you will never be without a bottle on your toilet table. It removes the stain and dirt from the hands better than soap, and at the same time softens and smooths the skin. It is splendid for washing the hair, and will, without injury, cleanse brushes and combs in a few moments.

For washing purposes it saves both soap and labor. It will extract the dirt from articles of delicate texture without rubbing, it being only necessary to put the articles in a solution of borax over night, and will need only to be rinsed in the morning. Two tablespoonfuls of pulverized borax dissolved in a quart of water, to which water be added to cover a pair of blankets, will cleanse them beautifully. It also saves great labor in washing paints. 'Tis said to drive away ants and roaches if sprinkled on the shelves of safes or pantries.—*Farm Journal.*

A NEW STEERING INVENTION.—A new invention for steering vessels by steam instead of by hand was tested in New York Monday on one of the largest and most unmanageable tugs in that harbor. By the old way of steering a vessel, when there is a strain on the right of the rudder there is a corresponding slack on the left, and this is what causes all delay and hard work in handling the wheel. The new invention picks up this slack and holds it. No matter in what position or in what angle the rudder is placed, it is held as taught as though it was straight.

As a man was passing a house in Portland, Me., the other day, a two-year-old girl who was playing in a second-story room jumped out of the window and struck fairly on his head. The child fell to the pavement and was badly bruised, though not seriously hurt, and the man, except being half scared to death, was not much injured.

The Count Joannes has bid farewell to the New York stage for the present. The audience was small on Monday, but the boys present made more noise than might be expected, and "Richard the III." and "Our American Cousin" might as well have been pantomimes for all that could be heard.

Dispatches received at Milwaukee announce the discovery of gold in the upper Michigan peninsula. It is said that the analysis made proves that it yields at the rate of $1,400 per ton. Gold has also been discovered near the Brule river.

Sojourner Truth, who is living in her own small domicile in Battle Creek, Mich., is now one hundred and four years old. She has remarkably good health, her sight is still excellent, and she talks as entertainingly as ever.

The St. Louis papers continue to report the arrival there of additional negro refugees, and state that they are generally better off than those that preceded them, and are able to pay their way to Kansas.

The Sunday law just made by the North Carolina Legislature provides against the loading of freight and the running of trains on the Sabbath between sunrise and sundown.—*Exchange.*

The last descendant of John Bunyan died lately in England. She was an ancient dame of eighty-four, and her name was Ann Webster.

Seven inches of snow fell in Boston on Monday.

THE CITY GAS.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Works.

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES—COAL, COKE, AND GAS CONSUMED DURING THE PAST FISCAL YEAR—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—COMPLAINTS OF CONSUMERS ON ACCOUNT OF LARGE BILLS—IMPURE GAS, &c., &c.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Gas-Works has been prepared and forwarded to Mayor Carrington, who is now engaged in writing his annual message. There are many interesting facts in the report, from which the extracts published below are taken:

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Coal on hand at last annual report, 7,095,560 pounds; purchased during the year, 19,374,830—total coal on hand and purchased up to January 31, 1879, 26,470,390 pounds. Coal carbonized during the year, 19,879,890 pounds.

Lime on hand at last annual report, 7,900 bushels; lime made at the works, 31,435 bushels—total on hand and made, 89,335 bushels. Lime on hand January 31, 1879, 2,475 bushels; lime used in purification, 36,860 bushels.

Coke used in the retort-house, 179,409 bushels; coke used in other parts of the works, 3,500 bushels; coke used at the station-house, 2,500 bushels; coke sold to the public, 129,343 bushels; coke sold to the employés, 15,620 bushels; coke sold to the Relief Committee, 4,446 bushels.

Gas on hand January 31, 1878, 481,929 cubic feet; gas made as per station-meter, 88,840,700 cubic feet, from which deduct 10 per cent. for leakage and condensation, 8,884,070—79,956,630 cubic feet. Total, 80,438,959 cubic feet. Less amount on hand January 31, 1879, 404,490 cubic feet; amount consumed, 80,034,469 cubic feet. Disposed of as follows: First district, 12,353,140 cubic feet; Second district, 31,291,140 cubic feet; Third district, 15,453,620 cubic feet; fractional bills, 929,380 cubic feet. Total private consumption, 60,027,280 cubic feet.

PUBLIC CONSUMPTION.

Street-lamps, 17,229,550 cubic feet; city almshouse, 559,000; city almshouse, colored department, 235,600; city jail, 255,000; city hall, 128,200; city stables, 52,800; first market and station-house, 154,100; second market and station-house, 185,000; public-school building and school board, 18,800; Richmond Fire Department—Company A and office water-works, 285,100; Richmond Fire Department—Company B, 144,400; Richmond Fire Department—Company C, 147,500; Richmond Fire Department—Company D, 250,700; Richmond Fire Department—Company F, 71,600; Richmond Fire Department—Company G, 104,200; Council chamber, 13,600; police court, 2,700; scale-house, second market, 1,200; First Virginia regiment armory, 60,600; Richmond Blues and City Guard armory, 28,700—total, 19,928,350.

By reference to the above figures it will be seen there has been consumed for the use of the city 19,928,350 cubic feet of gas free of charge. The statement of gas generated shows that 88,840,700 cubic feet were made, showing an increase of 1,210,500 cubic feet.

At the date of last report there were 1,188 public lamps; during the year there have been added 7—making in all 1,195, located as follows: First district, 355; Second district, 387; Third district, 407; First market, 16; Second market, 14; Upper Works, 5; Lower Works, 11. Total, 1,195.

At the date of last report street-mains measured as follows: 45 miles, 5,219 feet; laid during the year, 1,028 feet—making in all 46 miles 967 feet.

In addition to the above, 1,281 feet of 3-inch pipe have been taken up and relaid, with all of the service-pipes and drips, stop-cock boxes and lamp-posts connected therewith, to suit the alteration made in the grades of the different streets.

The maximum production of gas in any one twenty-four hours was on the 5th of December, 1878, which was 370,823 cubic feet.

The maximum consumption in any one twenty-four hours occurred on the 24th of December, amounting to 370,823 cubic feet. In the month of December there were manufactured 9,933,500 cubic feet; consumed in the same month, 9,891,237 cubic feet.

There are 344 meters out of use, as follows: First district, 117; Second district, 124; Third district, 103—total, 344.

The Auditor reports the disbursements and receipts on account of current expenses as follows: Received for gas, $151,536.01; received for coke, $9,690.89—total, $161,226.90. Disbursed for coal, $35,857.18; disbursed for expenses, $75,504.62—total, $111,361.80. Excess of receipts over expenditures, $49,865.10. To which must be added the number of feet of gas consumed by street-lamps and public buildings, amounting to 19,928,350 cubic feet, at $2.50 per thousand, $49,820.87. Total in favor of the works, $99,685.97.

ROTARY EXHAUSTER.

The Superintendent says: In the month of July last I had put in position a first-class McKenzie rotary exhauster to replace one of a smaller size, which was out of repair. It had, however, done good service, having been in constant use, day and night, since 1866. The substantial trestle-work fronting the coal-sheds and extending to and connecting with the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was completed in the month of September, and has proved a great convenience as well as a lucrative desideratum. In connection with the distribution and consumption of gas there is one cause of annoyance which, from its constant occurrence and its peculiar character, has thus far been, and promises forever to be, a source of vexation to all who have the management of gas-works; and as the discussion of it involves matters of great importance to the consumers as well as the producers of gas, I do not offer further excuse for bringing to your notice the complaints of many consumers on the score of

LARGE GAS BILLS

during the winter months. That this is not an evil peculiar to our city is proven by the testimony of all managers of gas-works of whom I have ever heard, every one of whom are subject to it. In consequence of numerous complaints of this and a similar character being made against the Manhattan Gaslight Company, of New York, the Board of Councilmen of the city appointed a special committee of five of their number to investigate the affairs of the company. After a laborious session of six days they submitted their report; and this, with all the evidence elicited during the examination, was published by the Board. From this report I make the following extracts:

Mr. Charles Roome, president of the company, while undergoing an examination before the committee on oath, testified as follows: In reply to the statement of the chairman that the committee have had numerous complaints that the gas-bills are large, he said: That has been the case for the last twenty years, and always will be as long as the world lasts; and further, complaints are always most numerous this time of the year; as the nights grow longer, the complaints increase; as the nights grow shorter, they decrease again. We have very few complaints from spring to fall. These complaints are instituted on the grounds of a comparison of the disputed bill—either the one for the month immediately preceding or the one for the corresponding month for the previous year. In such as the first-named instances the difference between the number of hours in which lights are required is so palpable that, upon attention being called to it a little reflection rarely fails to convince the complainant that he has no just reason for dissatisfaction. In the second, it is difficult to convince one that he has used more gas than he did the year before; and as it is impossible to meet with and satisfy all who think they have good cause to complain, I will here discuss the subject, with the hope that through this medium I may be able to reach and satisfy all who are willing to give this a fair hearing.

In all cases where a bill is presented for gas the consumer is only charged for the gas which has really been used on his premises—in no instance for more. To this statement the only single exception which can occur is that in which the state of the meter is wrongfully taken by the inspector, by which the consumer is charged with more gas than has passed through his meter. That this is possible is all that can be said. A blunder of this sort may be made as one may mistake the hour designated by the hands of a watch; but such

AN ERROR DOES NOT OCCUR ONCE IN A THOUSAND TIMES.

And as a mistake in a figure involves an error of either a thousand or ten thousand feet, if the former it is not likely to attract attention except from a very small consumer, and if the latter its enormity is apt to lead to detection. But even admitting that the error is not discovered, it will certainly correct itself when the state of the meter is taken the next time.

I feel no hesitation in asserting that although it is not only possible but of frequent occurrence for a consumer to get more gas than he pays for, yet in no instance is he charged for more than passes through his meter.

BAD GAS AND LARGE BILLS.

There is another class of complainants who have become impressed with the idea that defect in the quality of the gas occasions their large bills, and on this point I am free to confess that it is not in the power of any manager of a gas-works easily to satisfy such an one.

That all illuminating gases are of less value in winter than in summer, if made of the same quality of materials and by the same mode of operation, is admitted by all who know anything of the subject. The cause of this is thus stated by Professor Ellett, a chemist of high standing. While being examined before the special committee before mentioned, in answer to this question, "Have changes in atmospheric temperature any influence on the values of gas?" he replied: "Yes; the hydro-carbon vapors being, as I think, the true source of illuminating value, are of course condensible. A gas containing 4 or 5 per cent. of these vapors, made in cold weather, will deposit a considerable portion of these going into a cold gasometer and in passing through cold mains, and the consumer will receive an inferior gas to that he would receive if the temperature were higher." And again: "In very cold weather the gas as it reaches the consumer will be a worse gas—a very much worse gas—than when it started." A very striking evidence of the truth of these statements was exhibited during the months of December and January last by our street-lamps, in all of which the flame and light were sensibly decreased, and with many the condensation of the hydro-carbon vapors accumulated in the small pipe supplying the lamps, and, freezing, stopped the flow of the gas entirely. I hope subsequently, during the winter months, to make up for the effects of cold weather by a liberal use of the rich cannel coals, and thus atone for the depreciation the gas would otherwise exhibit.

OTHER PROMINENT REASONS FOR INCREASED GAS BILLS

may be stated. The longer a burner is in use the more gas it will consume, because the burner itself is consumed, the orifice constantly growing larger. Every burner should, therefore, be changed, if the party wishes to burn no more gas than he did at the time of commencing; and I find from twenty-six years' experience that the longer people burn gas the more of it they will burn. It may also be added that with the facility by which gas can be used tends greatly to its waste. Other artificial lights require some preparation and attention to keep them burning, and when lit there is a limit to their duration, and unreplenished, they soon go out. With gas, however, there is no necessity for preparation; it is always ready, and is lit in an instant; the flow is unceasing, and if left uncared for will continue to burn at the same cost to the consumer as if all the advantages were enjoyed, until it is shut off. That large amounts of gas are consumed (much of it needlessly) in dark, cloudy days, and while servants are engaged in household duties during the dark mornings of winter, is plainly shown at the holders—the one supplying the city at the time of observation frequently descending between the period of daylight and sunrise as rapidly as it does between the hours of 10 and 11 P. M. How much of this is wasted, and goes to the increase of gas bills, to the surprise of the consumer when presented, could only be estimated by knowing the habits of servants in the house of those who probably pay the least attention to their domestic affairs.

LEE MONUMENT.—The following is a general statement of the affairs of this Association:

Total receipts March 31, 1879, $19,574.94.

Disbursements.

Invested in Lee on Traveller	$400 00
Invested in $12,000 Virginia consols	8,640 00
Invested in $7,000 Richmond 6's	7,257 75
Expense account for 1875	148 33
Expense account for 1876	1,021 98
Expense account for 1877	488 00
Expense account for 1878	607 59
Expense account for (3 months) 1879	55 25
Balance in bank	956 04
	$19,574 94

Receipts since January 1, 1879, to March 31, 1879, $1,501.27.

THE NEW ICE-WAGON turned out yesterday from the manufactory of Robert H. Bosher, of this city, for Captain A. G. Babcock, is in all respects equal to the best work from northern factories. It was drawn by a pair of fine black horses, which were furnished with new suits of harness from the factory of Samuel S. Cottrell & Co. This is the sixth turnout from these establishments for the same enterprising ice-dealer, and they prove that in workmanship and prices our city mechanics can compete with the world.

AQUATIC.—At a meeting of the Kanawha Rowing Club the following officers were elected: A. M. Kelley, president; Walker M. Hill, vice-president; W. P. Lee, secretary and treasurer; J. H. Anderson, Thomas Christian, Benjamin Dashiell, and D. V. Morton, executive committee; Walker M. Hill, first captain; Thomas Christian, second captain. The Club is in a flourishing condition, and has made arrangements to enlarge its boat-house for its race-boats and the accommodation of its new members.

PERSONAL.—A number of the members of the General Assembly have gone to New York by the Old Dominion steamers for a brief visit.

Mr. James M. Taylor, real estate agent, yesterday morning, soon after breakfast, was seized with vertigo and fell against a window-pane, cutting his head so that he bled profusely. A physician was called in at once, and the bleeding stopped before any great damage was done.

SUPREME COURT, WEDNESDAY.—Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railway Company *vs.* Farmer. Argued by F. J. Smith, Jr., and S. F. Beach for plaintiffs, and H. O. Claughton for defendant, and submitted.

Finney *vs.* Edwards. Submitted.

Alexander *vs.* Harrison and others. Argued by H. O. Claughton for appellant and F. J. Smith, Jr., for appellee, and submitted.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION PRAYER-MEETING THIS EVENING.—A prayer-meeting is to be held at Association Hall this evening from 6 to 7 o'clock. It is intended to make this a weekly meeting which shall be of interest and value to the community.

Last Day of the Session.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—THE LAST KICK OF THE HEADJUSTERS—THE CITY POLICE BILL, &c., &c.

The two houses of the General Assembly met at 12 o'clock yesterday and disposed of a few straggling bills, and then took a recess until 8 P. M.

There were only about a dozen senators in their seats. They were, however, sufficient for all the purposes of legislative business. In the House there were about sixty members present, and everything went along smoothly until Mr. Coghill offered the usual resolution of thanks to the Speaker. There being such a "thin" house, some ten or twelve readjusters, led by Mr. Frazier, were able to stave off action on it. They first called for a division, and voted against the resolution. The result was that the ayes and noes did not foot up a quorum. A call for the yeas and nays was not sustained. Mr. Hunter made a parting speech conciliatory in its terms; then Mr. McMullan made a direct but unsuccessful appeal to the opponents of the resolution to allow it to pass—as they could easily have done by not demanding a division.

The House adjourned without taking further action on the resolution.

THE NEW POLICE BILL.

The act of Assembly amending the charter of the city of Richmond provides that the members of the Board of Police Commissioners shall be exempt from all jury service; that the Chief may discharge any private, "and the Board shall have power to revise and reverse his decision"; that the Board may fine members of the force, and the fines shall be deducted from the culprits pay; that all the pay-rolls and bills of the department shall be audited and approved by the chairman of the Committee on Police; that "all fees and allowances arising from the exercise of such (constabulary) powers shall be collected by the Chief and held subject to the order of the Board"; and that the Board may prescribe the badges and uniform, and "change the same after six months' notice."

The eighty-sixth section, in reference to classification, has been amended and re-enacted to read as follows: "Immediately after their reorganization the Board of Police Commissioners shall divide the present force, as it now exists, into three classes, by lot. The terms of the first class in this classification shall expire on the 1st day of July, 1878; the second class on the 1st day of July, 1879; and of the third class the 1st day of July, 1880; and as the term of each policeman expires he shall be off the force unless reelected. All new appointments shall be for three years. The police force shall consist of a chief of police," &c., &c.

The following words of the charter are intentionally omitted from the bill:

The Board shall also classify the police force of officers and men into three grades, to be known as the first, second, and third grades; the first grade shall serve for three years from the date of appointment; the second grade for four years from said date; and the third grade for five years from date. The Board may promote for meritorious conduct any member of the force from the first to the second grade, and from the second to the third grade. All appointments shall be first made to the first grade, but when the terms of the men expire they may be reappointed to any of the grades that the Board consider proper; no one shall be promoted except to the grade next above him, and all officers and superiors shall be appointed from the highest grade.

This bill was introduced by General Anderson, having first been approved by the Mayor, Police Board, and one or two Council committees.

THE NEXT ASSEMBLY.

The next General Assembly will meet here on the first Wednesday in December. The Senate will then consist of 40 instead of 43 members, and the House of 100 instead of 132. The county of Henrico and the city of Richmond will be entitled to two senators instead of three, as now, and the city of Richmond to four instead of five delegates.

Richmond, the only city which has shown very large increase of population since the last apportionment, was one of the few cut down as to representatives. Norfolk and Petersburg will each have two delegates, as at present. Portsmouth will have one, as at present. Hanover and Henrico will each have one delegate—each has two now. Hanover and Caroline form the Thirty-fourth district, and will have one senator, as now. Powhatan, Goochland, Chesterfield, and the city of Manchester form the Sixteenth district, and will be entitled to one senator.

THE MOZART THIS EVENING—THE CHORUS. First, overture, "Semiramide" (Rossini), orchestra; second, chorus with orchestra, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes" (Handel). Mozart chorus; third, solo soprano, cavatina "Lucia" (Donizetti), Miss Swain; fourth, solo (piano), "Moonlight Sonata" (Beethoven), Miss Kate H. Mera; fifth, "Largo" (Handel), organ, piano, and strings; sixth, solo soprano, "Who's at My Window?" (Osborne), Miss Swain; seventh, solo (clarinet), "Marianna" (Bassi), Signor Jardella; eighth, chorus with orchestra, "Inflammatus" (Rossini), Mozart chorus.

PINAFORE BASE-BALL CLUB.—The Pinafore Base-Ball Club has been organized with the following members: A. Bennett, Catcher; W. Hankins, Pitcher; G. Swain, S. S.; A. Hankins, First Base; G. Vaughn, Second Base; P. Latouche, Third Base; E. Glenn, L. F.; F. Baccigalupo, C. F.; D. Napier, R. F.; A. Bennett, Captain, and Treasurer; Paul Latouche, Secretary.

SALE OF LOTS IN THE WEST END.—Messrs. Chaffin, Staples & Co. sold by auction on yesterday about thirty-four lots north and west of the Marshall reservoir, on Reservoir, Chaffin, Taylor, Ashland, and Claiborne streets. The prices realized were very low. They will have another sale in the same section in a few weeks.

PUBLIC SPEAKING AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.—On Monday next (court-day), Major John W. Daniel, Mr. McMullan of Greene, Mr. Smith of Nelson, Mr. Riddleberger, and Mr. Massey will address the citizens of Albemarle at Charlottesville on the debt question.

VIOLATING THE FISH LAW.—Persons are reported as violating the fish law on James river between Day's Point and Jones's wharf.

HUSTINGS COURT.—The April term of the Hustings Court commences on Monday next.

RICHMOND, March 29, 1879.

To the Editors of the Dispatch:

Gentlemen,—I see in this morning's paper a communication concerning the city railway. I think it all good, and I think every good citizen interested in the city railway; and I think if ever this city is extended and the suburbs built up it must be by the influence and aid of the city railway. But your correspondent has been very selfish. He goes in for the West End, and here is poor Rocketts left out in the cold, her population increasing slowly every year, and no city railway. I did think when General Lindsay Walker was put at the head of the city railway he would strengthen the weak end of the line. It is my experience that when a good general is put in command of the redoubts of a city he always strengthens the weak places first. I lived in the days when General Andrew Jackson gained a great victory at New Orleans, and he commenced by adding strength to the weak places around the suburbs. I never was a Jackson man politically, but I was an observer of things in his day, and I always admired Jackson for his tact and cool courage in obtaining that victory. And now if General Walker will come down to Rocketts and see the number of poor people residing in that vicinity, and all have to walk to the city—sometimes every week, and a great many every day, and not a few two or three times a day; and he could see the beauties of the noble James river and the surrounding country that would attract a large number of people from the West End—some of them have never seen the city of Rocketts—and also see the advantage of having the people of the East and West Ends meeting together more frequently and become better acquainted; and we of the East End could attend the city churches and go to the Theatre occasionally, provided General Walker would run a night train; and another consideration: most of our workingmen are engaged at the foundries at the West End, and our bricklayers and carpenters are working in various parts of the city, and they all would be glad of the opportunity to ride to their places of business, provided a train would start from the East End at 6 o'clock in the morning; and another consideration, house-rents are so cheap in the East End that scores of clerks and workingmen would be induced to live in this beautiful East End of our beautiful city, and our city railway would have lots of passengers every day, and the people of the East End would be more comfortable and happy. Now, I would advise General Lindsay Walker to make immediate arrangements to lay the city railway east as far as Fulton's Hill, and build stables at the East End and start a car from both east and west at 6 o'clock every morning, so that workingmen can have the benefit, and I will give my feeble guarantee that the city railway will be a paying institution from that date. This was my advice in Baltimore many years ago, when the city railway was a new thing in that city. Now, I hope that our General Walker will play the part of a good general and come to Rocketts and see if he can't do our people and himself and the stockholders of the city railway a great good, and the poor people and real-estate owners will ever pray for the success of our good General.

A CITIZEN OF ROCKETTS.

[Communicated.]

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, April 2, 1879.

Editors Dispatch: In this morning's issue I notice a card signed "Henrico," which I construe to be calling on Captain William M. McGruder to define his political position in the present county canvass. Having been a member of the convention referred to, and seconding the nomination of that gentleman, I beg leave to correct the great error into which "Henrico" has fallen.

I know of my personal knowledge that Captain McGruder did not seek or solicit the Republican nomination by that convention, but we gave it to him as a compliment *to a known Conservative*, who had always faithfully discharged the duties of the office without regard to party, race, or color, and, believing the office to be one of great responsibility and not one of politics, we simply attempted to hold on to a well-tried and true county official. I know Mr. John L. Grubbs well, and recognize him as a high-toned gentleman, both by blood and education; but knowing Captain McGruder as I do, I feel it my duty to support him. When his letter was read in the convention by Mr. Stewart, explicitly stating he was a Conservative, not one word was said, but the nomination made unanimous. I do not know what reply Captain McGruder will make to this card, but I know that the people of the county—of all parties—intend to vote for him for treasurer, regardless of his poltics, whether he qualifies or not. J. W. SOUTHWARD.

RICHMOND, March 31, 1879.

Mr. Dispatch: Your "Miniature Almanac for to-day says: Moon *sets*, 1:47. High Tide—Morning, 10:38; evening, 11:21.

The *Whig* of same date says: Moon *rises*, 1:47. High Water—Morning, 11:57; evening, 12:05.

Which can I rely upon in case I want to go a-fishing?

Also, please inform, if you can, why the water from the hydrants, after it stands—say all night—becomes very offensive to the smell? These are questions which interest many, if not all, of our citizens, and it would be an accommodation to have them answered correctly. If the water which we all drink is free from impurities, it ought not to become offensive after standing only twelve hours. Perhaps others have noticed this peculiarity.

MANCHESTER AND VICINITY.

Moffett Register.—The amount of revenue derived from the Moffett register for the month of March, as presented by the Commissioner of Revenue, is as follows: Number of alcoholic drinks registered, 4,679; amount of revenue obtained, $117.05; number of malt drinks registered, 1,548, revenue derived, $7.77—total, $124.82; showing an increase of $2.35 as compared with the February report.

Maury Cemetery.—The number of interments in Maury Cemetery for the month of March, as presented by the Superintendent, was two whites and one colored—one being a white pauper and buried at the expense of the city.

Annexation.—The committee appointed by the City Council regarding the question of annexation are at present engaged in preparing the requisite statements preparatory to forwarding the same to the Richmond committee. It will perhaps be several weeks before the committee will be able to complete the work, consequently the joint committees