

THE TIMES.

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THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1891.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Fifty dollars were added to the Firemen's Relief Fund.—Two administrators qualified.—Dashiell's case postponed.—Captain Snyder received a letter from Dr. J. William Jones in regard to the Stuart Monument.—The Baptist Sunday-School Association met.—There were interesting services in the churches.—Several marriages in Richmond are announced.—The Board of Aldermen met.—The Woodson estate will be sued.—The Episcopal Missionary Society met.—Several political clubs met.—A mass meeting of working men was held.

VIRGINIA.

Politics are much mixed in Halifax, there being both Democratic and Farmers' Alliance tickets in the field.—Duvall, the assistant of Mrs. Armstrong in Charlottesville, has been sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.—Preparations for Evangelist Fife's meetings in South Boston are being rapidly pushed.—Mr. David Gardner Tyler, Democratic candidate for the State Senate from the Thirty-eighth district, spoke at Williamsburg.—General W. H. F. Lee's condition remains unchanged.—A barn, dairy and stables belonging to Dr. H. C. Yarrow, of Fairfax county, were destroyed by fire Sunday.—The steamer Despatch, which went ashore near Assateague, Va., is a total wreck.—The President has recommended the site recently selected for Roanoke's public building for the reason that the title was not forthcoming.—The Henry county tobacco crop is a very good one.—The Republicans of Henry county will meet in mass meeting soon to determine whether or not they will put a candidate in the field.—John H. Heald & Co.'s bark mill at Lynchburg was destroyed by fire in Lynchburg Sunday.—The depot and express office at Clarksville, Va., was robbed Saturday and thief has been caught.—Ex-Mayor H. H. Henderson and A. W. Champ, of Lexington, are dead.—A memorial window in honor of the late Francis H. Smith has been placed in the Lee Memorial church at Lexington.—The independent candidate for the Legislature in Bath county has withdrawn from the race.—A severe storm is reported off the Virginia coast.—Miss Mary Leavett, the woman missionary, will visit Norfolk this week.—There was an epidemic of crime in Norfolk Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. H. M. Wharton, of Baltimore, is in Norfolk.—The North Carolina Dressed Lumber Association will give a banquet in Norfolk to-night.

NEW YORK.

A large amount of gold arrived by steamer from Europe yesterday and the indications are that it will continue to come.—The earnings of the Norfolk and Western for the first week in October show a decided increase.—It is believed by members of the Cotton Exchange that the proposed form of international bill of lading will be in the interest of the American shippers.—A furious gale visited New York and the Northern coast Sunday.—Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, the alleged Episcopal heretic, has returned to New York and preached at his church Sunday.—It is reported that Germany has opened her ports to admit our cereals free of duty.—Now that the banks have begun to pile up a surplus and time money is freer, an improvement in the demands of bonds is looked for.

GENERAL.

Mrs. W. J. Nelson, the wife of a wealthy Alabama planter, committed suicide yesterday.—The President has refused to take action in the cases of men charged with desertion from the United States army.—An interesting session of the Ecumenical Conference of Methodists was held at Washington yesterday.—The Supreme Court of the United States convened for its October term in Washington yesterday.—Ed. Langeworth and Eli Thomas indulged in a serious cutting affair near Winston, N. C. Saturday.—A street-car conductor named Bell was badly beaten by passengers in Winston, N. C., yesterday.—Henry Jones (colored) is suspected of the murder of J. E. Gill, of Franklin county, N. C.—The State Fair will open at Raleigh, N. C., to-day.—It is reported that Chaplain Vincent received a letter warning him not to preach the service of the church over the remains of Mr. Parnell.—Mrs. Parnell continues very ill.—R. H. Jennings, of Gainesville, Ga., was publicly crowned by Thomas Beardon Sunday.

The advancement of Mr. Goschen, the present chancellor of the Exchequer, to the place occupied by the late William Henry Smith, the leadership of the House of Commons, would show that the most powerful element in that body is a popular element which looks only to capacity and experience independently of social tradition or aristocratic antecedent. Mr. Goschen belongs almost as distinctly to the people as Mr. Smith did, being a man of great talents, but of comparatively humble origin. From all accounts he is lacking in the all-important trait which made Mr. Smith one of the most capable leaders the House of Commons ever had, namely, tact. This is essential, and its absence in Mr. Goschen has rendered his appointment to so responsible a position a matter of doubt in the mind of Lord Salisbury, with whom the decision rests. Mr. Goschen, however, commands thirty Unionist votes, and at this crisis in the fortunes of the Conservative party these votes will have to be carefully consulted by the Conservative leader in order to maintain the supremacy of his party.

OKAN REXD will take the stump in Ohio for McKinley this week. If that does not elect Campbell it will be because the idea that the Ohio Democrats are in favor of dishonest dollars has taken such root in the State that it cannot be eradicated. But for that unfortunate plank in the Democratic platform Governor Campbell would have been a walkover. As it is, there are so many things in his favor that he may pull through anyhow, but it will be a hard pull.

GOVERNMENTAL OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

A telegram from Cleveland, Ohio, announces that Mr. Jerry Simpson is arguing before the people of Ohio in favor of Governmental control of railroads. This is doubtless in accordance with the Sixth Demand as contained in the principles promulgated by the Alliance at Ocala, Florida.

Some of the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance have been very reticent under the criticisms which have been made by the press upon their "demands." Disclaiming any purpose of becoming a political party or even being in politics, the Alliance has authoritatively announced certain articles of faith, and have laid down certain objects to be attained, which affect voters in matters belonging only to the domain of politics, and which can be accomplished only by the influence of voters upon the Government. If this is not being in politics, what is it? It certainly is not agriculture.

It is well known that the members of the Farmers' Alliance are by no means agreed among themselves as to the expediency or justice of some of their "demands." Indeed, as has been stated by a writer in their own organ in this State, there are thousands of Alliance men who repudiate some of the "Ocala demands," especially the sub-Treasury scheme. There is another of their demands, with which not only Alliance members, but all good Democrats agree, and that is their denunciation of the impositions tariff.

But Mr. Jerry Simpson is now pressing upon the people of Ohio that "demand," which says:

"We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and National Governmental control of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision do not remove the abuse now existing we demand the Governmental ownership of such means of communication and transportation."

How ownership can improve the power to correct abuse, which already has "the most rigid control and supervision," it is hard to tell, for in controlling you have the direction and benefit of the operations without incurring any risk of loss.

The ultimate purpose, however, contained in that clause which "demands Governmental ownership of the means of public communication and transportation," according to the faith of the Alliance, is that the Government (whether State or National) should become the owner of all railroads, canals, steamships, steamboat lines, sailing vessels, barges, stage coaches, besides all telegraph and telephone lines, and any other means of communication already put in operation or hereafter constructed. The Government would of course have to pay for this property, which would amount up into the thousands of millions of dollars. The debt so incurred would bear interest, which would have to be paid as the Government debts are now paid, i. e., by additional taxation, as there is no reason to believe that the Government would be any more successful in making these means of transportation profitable than the present owners.

Indeed, if we may take the postoffice as an example, a loss would be expected, and if the rates of transportation are now so exorbitant and unbearable that the Farmers' Alliance cannot stand them, the Government would naturally be expected to reduce the rates, which would lessen the revenue while the expenses, if anything, would be increased. The expectation that the number of officers and employes would be diminished is against Governmental experience, and the likelihood is that political influence being more plastic than personal interest the number would be largely increased. In what condition of affairs then would we find ourselves? Our railroad officers, conductors, baggage-masters, engineers, road-masters, track-walkers, road-hands, telegraph operators, linemen and telegraph boys would instantly become Government employes, and like postmen, doubtless, would be required to wear Government uniforms. This addition to the official aristocracy would be but the beginning. The logical sequence of the assumption by the Government of all roads and other means of communication and transportation would be the gradual absorption of all manufacturing plants which produced articles entering into the operation of the acquired property. All the ship-yards, marine works, locomotive and car works, rail mills and whatever other manufacturing would be deprived of their old customers by this Government monopoly would naturally and inevitably be absorbed by the Government—just as the Government has always owned its navy-yards and gun-works. These works would have nothing to do but to work for the government, and would certainly belong to it.

All of this is naturally—though not of immediate necessity—included in the Sixth "Demand" of the Farmers' Alliance as made at Ocala, Fla. An appalling prospect truly indicating the facility with which men under evil guidance, and restive under the pressure of some features of misgovernment may be led into the wildest excesses.

It has recently been said by Herbert Spencer in contemplating the tendencies of Socialism, of which the above is only a part, that "when a general Socialistic organization has been established, the vast ramified and consolidated body of those who direct its activities, using without check whatever coercion seems to them needful in the interests of the system (which will practically become their own interests), will have no hesitation in imposing their vigorous rule over the entire lives of the actual workers, until eventually there is developed an official oligarchy, with its various grades, exercising a tyranny more gigantic and terrible than any which the world has seen."

Our farmers are in unnatural company. They would above all others have to suffer the tyranny of this ubiquitous official rule and increased taxation without participation in the spoils. They are of the independent—not parasitic class. They should not master with Socialists in any form, but come back to the faith of their fathers, which counseled resistance to the aggressions of Government at every point. The Democratic principles are the only rules of safety. The least governed are the best governed. "With equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

One more thought is worthy of the consideration of our Virginia Alliance friends, and that is if the Government owns all of the railroads the tendency will be not so much to reduce as to equalize rates regardless of distance. What, then, will be the condition of the Eastern farmer who is already pressed hard by the cheap grain and cheap transportation of the Granger States?

EVIL COUNSELLORS.

The wonderful personal magnetism of the late Charles Stewart Parnell has never been more clearly manifested than since his death. That he had a large personal and devoted following has always been known, but that the devotion of his adherents was so great as to assume the form of frenzy over his bier was never suspected. Not only have those who opposed him in Ireland—because they foresaw that his continuance at the head of the Irish party, after his relations with Mrs. O'Shea had become known, could but be disastrous to the Irish cause—been most bitterly denounced as murderers and assassins, but strong efforts were made to incite riot and murder against them in case they should attend the obsequies of the dead leader. United Ireland, the organ of the Parnellites, was particularly bitter. It uttered strong protests against "the men who tried to drive Parnell to the wall" being allowed "to sentimentalize over his grave," and exclaims: "Let them keep their tears for Gladstone. It is the men of Ireland who stand about the tomb of our chief and they will guard it. They will not change their opinions, but will fight his cause the more stubbornly—opposing the men who sold him to his enemies and gave into the hands of the English statesman the cause defended by his forefathers."

It is natural that the friends who Mr. Parnell won over to him by his personal gifts and ability, and by the earnest devotion he always manifested for improving the condition of the Irish people, should be filled with the keenest sorrow at his death. It is also very natural that they should have been shocked beyond conception by the suddenness of his decease. Still it is to be hoped that when the first outburst of grief is over, and time has convinced them that they must accept the inevitable, they will come into a more reasonable frame of mind.

If they do not there is no possible hope that the future lot of Ireland will be any better than her past, or that the people of the Emerald Isle will ever receive any privileges other than the English Tories shall see fit to give them. If the factional fights which have so long divided the Irish party are to be kept up and fomented with greater intolerance than ever, there can be no unity of purpose, and consequently no influence brought to bear upon Parliament for effecting such reforms as Parnell labored for and which have for so many years been urged. Then, even if the Irish party are thoroughly united among themselves, what can they accomplish without the aid of the English Liberals? They are by themselves in a hopeless minority in Parliament, and have never yet effected anything of consequence without the powerful assistance of Mr. Gladstone and his party.

The friends of Ireland in America and the leaders of the Irish Land League in the United States should bend their every energy towards accomplishing unity among their compatriots at home. It is a matter of the first importance that the excited and heated appeals of the Parnellite radicals should be deprived of their venom, and that the advice of such evil counsellors as United Ireland should be unheeded as pernicious and destructive. If the truth of the maxim "in unity there is strength" was ever shown, it has been in the case of Ireland, since factional dissensions among the people themselves have always been the main cause of the continuance of all the woes of which we have so long heard so much complaint. Under the dead past is allowed to bury its dead and the enmities which have existed between the Parnell and anti-Parnell factions are not laid to rest in Parnell's grave for the common good, the friends of Ireland at home and abroad can expect nothing but repeated failures and disappointments.

The report of the board of visitors to West Point has been issued, and it contains matters of unusual interest, among which should be specially included the discussion of the question: "Should the Corps of Cadets be increased?" It will be recalled that General Grant expressed the opinion that the corps should number at least 1,000 cadets. Referring to this opinion the board declares that "to maintain 1,000 cadets at West Point may not be impracticable, but would be impolitic for several reasons, not the least of which is that of expense. The work performed at the military academy is admittedly of the highest importance and value to the nation. It teaches young men the art of war, and gives its graduates training which qualifies them to serve the country in a state of war to the greatest advantage. The present capacity of West Point is equal to supplying the annual casualties of the United States Army, but even should the number of graduates exceed this requirement the country would be largely benefited by having in civil life, in every State of the Union, men who have passed successfully through the military academy. These men would naturally become identified with the National guard, and should the emergency arise, would become efficient instructors and competent commanders of newly-formed regiments and brigades. The importance and value of having among the body of the people men of military education and training is illustrated by the fact that during our civil war many of the most successful and distinguished officers in both armies were men who graduated at West Point, but who were engaged in civil life upon the breaking out of hostilities."

Once more we have an illustration in a recent event in the Northern States that the people of that section have the same feelings and passions as the Southern people when environed by the same circumstances. The numerous hangings in the South of negroes guilty of a nameless offense have long been a subject of censure in the North, on the ground that the law was grossly violated and a bad example set. A few days ago a negro was guilty of the same offense in the vicinity of Omaha, one of the largest, wealthiest, and it is to be supposed one of the most civilized centres of the West. Instead of permitting the law to take its course as they should have done, if they had any regard for their previous professions, the people of the community where the crime was committed deliberately broke into the jail, in the face of the remonstrances of the Governor, dragged out the negro and hung him to the nearest tree. After all, human nature seems to be about the same in Nebraska as it is in Mississippi, Arkansas, Virginia or Maryland.

HENRY M. STANLEY is involved in another accident, but he escapes with much less personal injury than he received in the accident which happened to him at Geneva. Marriage seems to have brought the African traveller only ill luck so far as his physical security is concerned. The man who has passed through all the frightful perils of Africa unscathed and untouched has on at least two occasions in the course of the last year come very near to extinction by sudden strokes of fate which he could not foresee or avoid. The Dark Continent is after all the safest spot for him in spite of its fets, reptiles, wild beasts, poisonous insects and plants, and savage and bloodthirsty men.

NEWS FROM MANCHESTER.

A Coupling Pin Driven Through the Body of a Brakeman.

A SERMON BY REV. L. R. THORNHILL.

Interesting Services at the Churches.—A Death From Diphtheria.—Haps and Mishaps From Our Sister City.

MANCHESTER BUREAU RICHMOND (TIMES.) CORNER Fifth and Porter Streets, (Branch Office, corner Twelfth and Hull streets.) The sad and fatal accident which happened in the yard of the Richmond and Danville railroad Saturday night, whereby Mr. Charles P. Coaker lost his life, has cast a gloom, not over his immediate family only, but many of his fellow-workmen who knew and loved him. The poor man was attending to his work when he met his untimely and fearful end. Two cars had been cut loose from a long shifting train and these two cars were uncoupled. The train was backed up against these two cars and Mr. Coaker coupled the train to the first car and then ran to couple the second. The jar from the train knocked the last car about three feet away, and as the deceased went in between the cars to get the coupling pin, what is known as the "black" came down and the poor fellow was caught between the cars and the coupling pin was driven entirely through his body. He never spoke after the accident and only lived thirty minutes.

The remains of the deceased were taken to his home on the Atlantic Coast line, and were there buried yesterday. He was about twenty-two years old and unmarried. Sunday morning at 10 o'clock Coroner Ingram held an inquest over the body, with a verdict that the death was caused by injuries received in the discharge of his duties as yard hand and coupler at the Richmond and Danville railroad yards in Manchester, and it was the opinion of the jury that in no way received which caused his death resulted from the want of proper care and precautionary measures. The jury consisted of Messrs. J. W. Toney, B. D. Payne, R. O. Conroy, C. B. Frith, R. Hawkes, E. J. Andrews.

REV. L. R. THORNHILL.

There was a large congregation at the Baptist church Sunday morning. The pastor, Rev. L. R. Thornhill, was serving a great lesson from a severe cold and non-recovery. He said: "It is very embarrassing for me to be forced to make an apology of explanation, but it is so apparent that I am suffering with a severe cold, I will not preach the sermon which I had prepared for this occasion, but will ask your attention for a short while to a portion of the 23rd verse of the 1st Psalm. The greatest blessing that the entire Psalm and announced as his text. 'But it is good for man to draw near to God.' During the course of his remarks Mr. Thornhill said oftentimes very bad men prosper in this world and seem to get along far better than do good men. He said: 'The world is full of the prosperity of the wicked, which only lasts for a season. It is good for man to draw near to God. I wonder if I speak to a man or woman to-day who is in doubt if he or she is living near to God. The world, the flesh and the devil prosper many times over to the friends of the Lord. The world would revel in the pleasures of the mind, the student in his books, but the pious man delights in the thought that it is good for man to draw near to God. God is creator, benefactor, redeemer, friend, and yet some people think the best way with the greatest fear and trembling and awe. Why can you not think of God with pleasure? How hard it is for you to think of one whom you have wronged with pleasure. Just so with the man who has wronged his neighbor. Can you with the psalmist, it is good to draw near to God? To draw near to God requires many sacrifices; would you put away your business or pleasures to draw near to God? Think of the act. It is a lifetime work you will have much to do and many things to hinder you, yet you can overcome them. When you come to judge religion, judge it by the Bible. Judge it by the best of Christianity, not by the worst. Judge it not for the worst. If you wanted some one to judge your city you would not pick out the man who figured oftenest in the police court. You would bring out the best. Then I beg you would judge the church the same way. You would be a saint on the 'A' bath and the 'B' bath. The rest of the week I don't judge the church; I judge these kind of people, but pick out the best. After the sermon the Sacrament was administered. The pastor announced that on Sunday in this month, the ending of the fiscal year, there would be a mass meeting of the church held in the afternoon. A special programme of exercises would be announced later.

There was another large crowd at church at night.

JUDGE HANCOCK.

The following complimentary and interesting notice of the late Judge Irving, as taken from the Farmville Herald of Saturday last: Judge B. A. Hancock, of the Second judicial circuit, sitting for Judge Irving, of the Third district, in a special term of the Circuit Court of Prince George, the ending of the fiscal year, there would be a mass meeting of the church held in the afternoon. A special programme of exercises would be announced later.

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about the grand old party going to victory next month. The few Republicans present occupied back seats. The court will be in session again to-day.

Mr. W. P. Drewry, of Baltimore, who has been visiting his mother in this city, has left for a trip South.

The services in Fifth-street church last night were very interesting, though the inclement weather prevented a large crowd from turning out.

Sacramental services were administered at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning, after the election of church officers was held. W. T. Littlejohn, A. H. Fitzgerald and A. H. Calligan were elected elders and H. C. Beattie, John Adams and James Roundtree were chosen deacons.

At night Rev. J. C. Stewart preached an excellent sermon from the text: "Without faith it is impossible to please God."

Several unimportant cases were before Mayor Attkisson yesterday morning, which resulted in slightly increasing the city treasury.

Dr. Thomas P. Mathews is confined to his home by serious indisposition.

Mr. Albie Farmer had quite a severe fall yesterday afternoon on the streets of Richmond, caused by stepping on a banana peel. He did not realize how badly he was hurt until reaching Manchester, when he found that he could not get out of the street-car.

He was taken into the drug store of Messrs. Weisiger & Carter and messengers sent for a physician. He was treated by Dr. Rucker and sent home. It is not thought his hurt is serious, though it is quite painful.

"JEB." STUART.

A Letter in regard to the Monument from Dr. J. William Jones.

Captain F. W. Snyder received yesterday from Rev. Dr. J. William Jones the following letter dated Atlanta, Ga., October 10th, and signed, "with best wishes, your old comrade,"

"My Dear Old Comrade—Your extended favor of the 8th instant inviting me to be present at the unveiling of the monument of General W. C. Cushing and also at the meeting to be held means to raise a monument to the memory of General J. E. B. Stuart, has been received with as I am leaving home for an absence of several weeks, I take a few moments to express my pleasure to express my great regret that engagements in Arkansas at the date named will prevent me from being with you. Allow me to say that I regard it as a personal and national honor to be present at the unveiling of the monument and at the organization which shall build a monument to the memory of General J. E. B. Stuart. I was a personal friend of your father and he at different times many kindnesses—I esteemed him highly as a soldier and a citizen, and I have endeavored to see that his memory should be preserved in a fitting manner, which is to be appropriately put in Monroe Park, which is the spot from which he marched forth to his brilliant military career. I have been the old State Fair grounds was a poor one, a more appropriate site for the monument of one who did so much to promote the best interests of the city and State which he loved so well.

General J. E. B. Stuart admired and loved one of the most gallant and skillful of those great leaders who, with the brave men who followed them, made the perilsous army of Northern Virginia what it was. With some opportunity of knowing his career during the war, and with a good deal of study in reference to those great movements in the years that have followed, I do not hesitate to pronounce 'Jeb' Stuart the greatest cavalry leader that this country ever produced. For when he led a leader of horse, for when on the death of Stonewall Jackson, he was put in command of the army, he showed a coolness, a presence of mind, and a spirit which led to his splendid and successful career. The world's history affords no more splendid battle picture than that of the battle of Chancellorsville. He had given the watchword to Jackson's old corps, a charge and remember Jackson led the charge and person and swept everything before him as he charged, and the result was the roar of battle singing a parody of his favorite song, 'Old Joe Hooker, You've Come Out of Your Skin!'

"Of course you understand that the movement for the monument to this flower of cavaliers, would have long since been inaugurated had the fact that the city of Richmond pledged itself when it requested the privilege of having erected a suitable monument to his memory. It is my hope that the friends of the great cavalier, not only those who followed his father but Confederate soldiers and friends of the great general, should rally in an effort to rear a monument to his memory. Though I shall not be able to be present in body, I shall be with you in spirit, and it will afford me the greatest pleasure to make a personal contribution to the extent of my ability to the fund, and to do anything in my power to promote it."

THIRTY-SEVEN DEATHS.

The Report of the Health Department for the Week.

The report of the Health Department for the week ending Saturday shows: Whole number of deaths 37, 18 white and 19 colored; still-born, 1 white and 3 colored; annual rate of mortality per 1,000, white, 19.95; colored, 20.43. Total 20.19. Cause of Death—Apoplexy, 1 white and 1 colored; Bright's disease, 1 white; cancer of woman, 1 white; cholera spinal meningitis, 1 white; consumption, 1 white and 1 colored; diphtheria, 1 white and 2 colored; congestive chill, 1 colored; diarrhoea, 1 colored; diarrhoea—chronic, 1 colored; diphtheria, 1 white and 1 colored; dropsy—general, 1 colored; dysentery—chronic, 1 white; electric air, 1 colored; fever, typhoid, 1 colored; heart disease, 1 white; infantile diarrhoea, 1 colored; infantile diphtheria, 1 colored; infantile meningitis, 1 colored; pneumonia, 1 colored; rheumatism, 1 colored; suppression of urine, 1 white; teething, 1 colored; unknown, 1 colored.

Property Transfers.

City of Richmond.—Sol Haas to Henry G. Cannon, 95-1/2 feet on south side Grove avenue, street, \$10,500.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT.

The Whistling of the Winter Winds Made the Attendance Quite Small.

The wind whistled yesterday morning like the small boy with a new comic opera tune, and the rain came down like the anxious lawyer from the third floor when the letter-carrier shouts his call at the foot of the stair. Shirt-sleeves and slippers did not stay, and consequently the audience was somewhat reduced from the admirable gathering of August. These bleak days of October fall upon a cruel chill upon the colored and the white for months has begged a watermelon for his breast and dreamed that another world of furnished golden apples and celestial indulgence, and was not comparable to the frost crops of Hanover county. Days will be dry and you can't change them, the leopard can't change his spots, of course he can get up and lie down in some other spot, but the average colored man won't do this, and even the alluring attractions of the police court could not get him yesterday to leave the fire which had been kindled with the congregation of the summer's waters of the garage lot, which is not much used with their water supplies.

There were a few brethren and sisters who, however, were brought out by warrants and who did not seem to long any more for an umbrella than a man does for a last year's doctor's bill. Still they were on hand, and the session began with as much animation as a ward school where diphtheria raged in the neighborhood.

"Dear Coleman," called the sergeant, and the lawyers leaped to their feet like the morning gang in a bar-room when a new candidate for the Legislature walks in. Coleman was charged with stealing "one carpet, one basket and sundry other articles." What the "other articles" were time will tell, or rather they would not care handing and returned one of an aster card bearing a beautiful chicken which hesitated to make its debut before an unsympathetic world.

Three lawyers were in the case, Colonel Sam Page, James B. Jackson and Crutchedfield, the last two being colored orators of great renown. "Remember, gentlemen, you are hearing Cesar," quoth Justice John, and the lawyers trembled and shook.

"I would like to make a few remarks," said Colonel Page.

"This case," demands that I should address the Court," remarked Justice.

"If I please Your Honor, I shall have a few words to say for the defense," was Crutchedfield's remark.

"Gentlemen," responded His Honor, "I see this is destined to be a cold day for this poor prisoner and the Court, so I will dismiss the case." Cesar went forth unharmed.

Charles Frazier (colored) was fined \$10 for being drunk and disorderly upon street No. 12.

Robert Freeman was charged with assaulting W. B. Bowles, and was fined \$5 upon conviction.

Mary Smith was fined \$2.00 for disorderly conduct upon the streets.

George Duncan and George Turner were fined \$2.50 each for disorderly conduct.

F. M. King, white, was fined \$10 for being drunk in the Richmond Hotel. The request of James Street, Sarah King, J. C. Clark, J. E. Woodson, R. J. Smith, Daniel Methery, Jesse Collier, Martin Archer, Joseph Jackson, Joe Smith and B. A. Woodbridge all paid \$2 each for being drunk.

Charles Court—Judge Leake yesterday entered a number of decrees of minor importance. Michael Keel qualified as administrator of the estate of C. B. Hager. He is also administrator of the estate of A. S. Hooper. In both instances the estate is small.

Benjamin T. Barrett and Archer Anderson, Jr., were yesterday admitted to practice law in the chancery court.

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