

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.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1892.

EIGHT PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

VIRGINIA.

The next meeting of the Freeman's Association will be held in Staunton. The cold snap in the Valley of Virginia is the coldest that has been recorded for many years.

Lord Tennyson, poet laureate of England, is dead. G. W. Debenister, of Pennsylvania, has been convicted of embezzlement.

Southern men who contemplate voting against the Democratic party will do well to read and ponder the following letter of Speaker Crisp on the Force Bill.

"I give to the judges of the United States Circuit Court the power of appointing election officers in the States. It gives the election officers so appointed the power to designate an unlimited number of deputy marshals, who may be employed a number of days prior to each election, at \$5 per day.

"It authorizes the use of the armies of the United States to preserve the peace at the polls. It gives to the judges of the United States courts the power of appointing a commission or returning board for each State, who shall certify whom the people have elected to Congress.

"It requires the clerk of the House of Representatives to place on the roll of members, elect the names of the persons holding such certificates, so that they may participate as members in the organization of the House.

"It authorizes officers of the United States to supervise and control the registration of voters.

"It authorizes such officers to make a house-to-house canvass to ascertain the legality of any registered voter.

"It provides for the payment of all the officers of the Federal Treasury, authorize the employment of many of them for a much as eight days before an election.

"And finally, it makes permanent appropriation of our money for the execution of the law."

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, glazes the solemn scene of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be indorsed by the signatures of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the divine blessing, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over one favored nation.

Yours, very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

"I don't give Rebels in the South vouchers, I would rather furnish rope to hang every one of them."—General James B. Weaver, People's party candidate for President.

Chairman Harry thinks that the abandonment of the Republican party by Messrs. Grosham, MacVeagh and Cooley presses a stampede to the Democracy. He says:

"I am not at all unprepared for the declaration which Mr. MacVeagh has made in his letter. Coming about the same time with the announcement of Judge Grosham's intention to vote for Cleveland and Judge Cooley's reported similar attitude, it will tend to make thousands of thoughtful men who have heretofore acted with the Republican party pause and consider. It is difficult to estimate the extent of the effect that such declarations will have in increasing the majority for Cleveland and Stevenson."

The lack of excitement in the present campaign is a source of general comment. The reason is that the people have made up their minds. Both candidates have been in the Presidential chair, and the administrations of both are well known. The only point of doubt is which of the two the people prefer, but when the elections of '92 are recalled, and when every indication is that the people have not only not changed their minds, but are, more than ever, established in their opposition to Force bills and Protective tariffs, that doubt should be easily dispelled.

Mr. Speaker, where am I at? My district has gone Democratic.—Tom Watson.

GRESHAM'S INFLUENCE.

The espousal of Democracy by Judge Grosham, of Indiana, is likely to prove of far greater importance than even Democrats are inclined to give to it. In 1888 Harrison carried his own State by a plurality of only 2,348, and at that time Judge Grosham, who is a man of large influence, supported him heartily and cordially. His following is made up of the best element of the Republican party in Indiana, who believe in him for his stubborn honesty and opposition to everything like corruption.

He therefore represents the better class of his party. They are the men who are opposed to the imposition of unnecessary taxes taken from the poor to be given to the rich; who believe that looting the United States Treasury is a crime, and that it is unconstitutional and revolutionary to pass laws to perpetuate political power by civil and military force.

As Hill's personal influence in New York will carry that State for Cleveland, so will Grosham's personal influence in Indiana carry that State for him, and so the Democracy may safely now count on the electoral votes of the Solid South, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, and a portion of Michigan. This will secure Cleveland's election, but there are many States, heretofore safely Republican, which are considered now doubtful, and it will not be at all surprising if his majority in the electoral college were not as phenomenal as it was when he was elected Governor of New York in 1882.

THE BATTLE OF THE CRATER.

The authorities of the Exposition announce that a mimic representation of that terrible incident of war, "the Battle of the Crater," will be made at their grounds to-day, in which infantry, artillery and cavalry will take part. The proposed exhibition makes a short account of the fight quite in order.

At the end of July, 1864, the Yankees were besieging Petersburg very closely. General Lee's army was in fortifications around the city, the Yankee lines burrowing his closely, and, at many points, scarcely a stone's throw away. The Yankees undermined a salient far around towards the left of his lines, and at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of July they blew it up, carrying a battalion of infantry and several pieces of artillery with their guns into the air.

A breach some two hundred feet long was thus made in General Lee's lines, into which a large Yankee force at once charged, occupying our lines for about one hundred yards to the north of the breach and forty or fifty yards to the south of it. Had this force charged boldly on it would have captured Petersburg, but it remained in the breach and the captured lines motionless. The mine was known of and the explosion was expected, consequently Colonel Harris, chief of engineers on the staff of General Beauregard, who commanded that part of our lines, had made preparations for it by concentrating upon the point the fire of a number of pieces of artillery.

As soon as the first confusion of the explosion was over this artillery opened according to the plan, and, together with some infantry skirmishers that were at hand, it kept the mass of the Yankees steadily confined to the section of our lines captured. When the artillery got into full play it made it simply impossible for any organized body of men to cross the open space in front of them, and for the next four hours it played upon the huddled mass of Yankees with terribly destructive effect.

General Mahone's division of infantry was in our lines far around to our right, and he was at once ordered to bring two of his brigades to the spot to recapture our lines. He brought his own (Virginia) brigade and the Georgia brigade of Wright. These came by ravines and a covered way to a spot some two hundred yards distant from that part of our lines occupied by the enemy and far towards the left of it. As there is positive controversy concerning an important part of the sequel we shall allow what then took place to be stated by General D. A. Weisiger, who commanded the Virginia brigade, and who was shot through the body in the charge that was made by it.

General Weisiger states, in writing, that he marched his brigade out of the covered way to form it in line of battle in front of that part of our lines held by the enemy to our left of the Crater, and that he left General Mahone in the covered way when he marched out. That Mahone told him as he was leaving the covered way to form in line of battle and wait until the Georgia brigade formed on his right, whereupon he (Mahone) would order both brigades to charge. That about the time he got formed he saw the Yankees jumping out of the works and forming for the purpose of charging him. That it was a question whether he should receive their charge or deliver one, and that he determined the latter was best, and accordingly at once charged them, sending word to General Mahone that he could not wait.

That he took the line with the bayonet, was shot through the body after he reached the lines, and was carried back to the covered way, where he found General Mahone still in the place where he had left him when he marched out.

There is no question about the splendid performance of the command. Numbering not more than 800 muskets, they charged probably six times their own number, killed and wounded perhaps 1,500 and took 1,100 prisoners and eleven stands of colors. But a serious question is raised as to who is entitled to the credit of the performance.

George S. Bernard, Esq., of Petersburg, a gallant private in the Twelfth Virginia infantry, who participated in the charge, has recently made a publica-

tion entitled "War Talks of Confederate Veterans," which contains the statements of a number of eye-witnesses, and it is a most interesting volume. His conclusion is that the movement was one planned by General Mahone, and he also thinks that Mahone was present on the line directing the movement in person. On the contrary, we have the highest opinion of General Weisiger's integrity and we do not believe any consideration on earth could induce him to make a false statement. The controversy would probably never have arisen if Mahone had not, with characteristic selfishness, sought to monopolize all the credit of the event for himself. But, in a biographical sketch of himself which one General J. Watts De Poyster published in the Historical Magazine of New York for June, 1870, which was revised and approved of by Mahone before it was published, it was stated of the Crater fight: "Of this Mahone was unquestionably the hero, and the whole credit of the Federal repulse belongs to him."

Naturally gentlemen who thought they had some part in this brilliant and important event took exception to this monopolistic claim by one who was so positively charged to have been concealed in the covered way while it was taking place, and hence the interesting controversy has sprung up which history alone will settle, and, we believe, to Weisiger's entire vindication.

A WATER-GAS PLANT.

On Wednesday evening the Council Committee on Light voted that it would not recommend the Council to appropriate \$25,000 to create a water gas plant.

The present capacity of the gas works is inadequate for the city's needs. A considerable sum must be spent on them very soon. The water gas plant which the superintendent of gas recommends will cost less than the addition that will have to be made to the present plant. Not only so, but a water gas plant will furnish their gas to the consumers of gas at almost one-half what they now pay.

The only argument we have ever heard against the water gas plant is that so much less labor will be required with it that the city will have to discharge about one dozen of the hands now employed at the gas works. If any other argument has ever been made against it we have not heard it.

The committee voted three against the proposition and two for it, those voting against it being Messrs. Mann, Taylor and Grimes. We should like to know what reasons these gentlemen can give for their votes, and the voters and taxpayers of the city also would like to know their reasons. The columns of The Times are open to them. Come, gentlemen, let the tax-payers and gas consumers know why you will not cheapen their gas by giving them a water gas plant.

If Mr. Cleveland had written a volume in favor of the necessity of Democratic unity and organization he could not have said as much as he did in the one sentence: "Unorganized good intentions and idle patriotic aspirations cannot successfully contend with the compact forces of private interests and greed." That tells the whole story.

The New York Herald is responsible for the report that Welsh workmen in a Maryland tin factory have refused to permit an American workman to enter the establishment. That's right. What do Americans know about making American tin?

Democratic Appointments.

HON. STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Sept. 23, 1892. Colonel Breckinridge has withdrawn from Virginia at the urgent request of his national committee, and Hon. Thomas F. Grady, the "silver-tongued" orator of New York, will fill his appointments.

W. H. HUNTER, Campbell, October 10th.

HOLMES CONRAD, Lunenburg, October 10th.

MANCHESTER AND RICHMOND, October 12th.

S. C. KENT, Buckingham, October 10th.

MECKLENBURG (and specials), October 12th and 14th.

BOYDTON, October 17th.

WILLIAM B. MANN, Lunenburg, October 10th.

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J. ROBEY TYLER, Farmville, October 7th.

AMELIA (special), October 8th.

AMHERST (special), October 10th.

PATRICK (special), October 10th.

PITTSYLVANIA (special), October 15th.

S. L. GORDON, James City, October 10th.

G. M. HARRISON, Shenandoah, October 10th.

WARREN, October 17th.

PAGE, October 24th.

CHRISTIANSBURG, October 25th.

H. W. FLOURNOY, Essex, October 17th.

WALLER B. STAPLER, Essex, October 17th.

MICHAEL WOODS, Rockingham, October 17th.

PAGE, October 24th.

MADISON, October 27th.

GEORGE FERRINS, Rockingham, October 17th.

CUMBERLAND, October 24th.

AMELIA, October 27th.

E. C. MARSHALL, Brunswick, October 24th.

WILLIAM B. M'KENNEY, Prince George, October 13th.

GEORGE J. HENDLEY, Prince George, October 13th.

FREDERICK LEE, (Appointments for Richmond and King and Queen counties withdrawn.) Gloucester (special), October 7th.

AMHERST (special), October 15th.

MATHEWS (special), October 8th.

JAMES CITY, October 10th.

(Appointment for Warwick for J. L. Gordon withdrawn.)

J. HAMPTON ROBEY, Floyd, October 12th, 15th and 14th.

BEDFORD (special), October 15th.

PRINCE EDWARD, October 17th.

JAMES CITY, October 10th.

BEDFORD, October 24th.

MONTGOMERY, October 25th.

BASIL B. GORDON, Chairman.

The Police Court, Justice John J. Crutchfield disposed of the following cases yesterday: John Evans and Frederick Moss (both colored), suspicious characters. Bond of \$100 or thirty days in jail.

Benjamin Jacobs and Addie Jacobs, charged with assaulting and beating Mollie Carrington. Case continued to October 10th. C. O. W. Meredith, drunk. Fined \$2 and costs, paid.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. The famous tonic, is a household remedy. It makes strong men, healthful women, vigorous children. Get the Genuine.

A GIFT! BEFORE AND AFTER THE PARADE VISIT THE New Shoe Store 311 EAST BROAD STREET.

During the Parade of THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6th, we will THROW FROM OUR WAGON SHOES TO THE CROWD!

Especially our ONE DOLLAR School Shoes. If you secure a pair and they do not fit, you can exchange them at THE ECONOMY! ONE-PRICE SHOE STORE.

INVITATION TO THE TRADE! OUR LARGE, COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE LINE OF Crockery, Glassware

AND: Holiday Goods

Is now open for your inspection and you are cordially invited to come in when you come to the Exposition and make our office your headquarters.

MAIL ADDRESSED IN OUR CARE WILL HAVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

RICHMOND CHINA COMPANY, 1003 Main Street.

VIRGINIA'S GRAND EXPOSITION Opens October 6th, Continuing Until October 26th.

On October 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22nd and 24th, commencing at 8:15 o'clock each evening, there will be given Patti's gorgeous spectacular and pyrotechnical exhibition.

"PARIS FROM EMPIRE TO COMMUNE," a splendid historical presentation of one of the most startling events in the history of the world. Over 800 persons will appear in each performance.

The Battle of the Crater, GRAND HISTORICAL AND MILITARY DISPLAY Will be Given on October 7th, 11th and 13th at 8:30 o'clock.

A vivid realistic reproduction of one of the greatest battles of the late war. Presented by THE "OLD GUARD" OF R. LEE CAMP

in the uniforms worn by them at the surrender of Lee's Army, the FIRST REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, the RICHMOND HOWITZERS and the "ASHBY LIGHT HORSE," under the direction of Mr. Ed. Hamilton Gehall.

SPECIAL SCENIC EFFECTS AND A GRAND FIRE-WORKS DISPLAY. Without question, this is the largest, most accurate and magnificent historical spectacle ever presented.

Seven hundred and fifty men will take part in the battle scene. Beautiful tableau of camp life, to be concluded by a grand living picture of the "LAST COUNCIL OF WAR" before Appomattox.

From the week commencing October 10th the EXPOSITION RACES will take place. The entries already made promise one of the most interesting turf events that has ever taken place in the South.

THE COHEN COMPANY. 11, 13, 15 AND 17 EAST BROAD STREET.

To-day Remnants and Short Lots. What money-savers you can find! Have you time and patience to look?

Thirty Ladies' All-Wool Vests, from last season, \$1.45 grade for 75c. From the new Sanitary goods—Six Ladies' Vests of the 90c grade at 70c—a little crushed from show. Size, 34 inch.

4 Table Cloth lengths to think about. 36 yards German Damask worth from the piece \$2.00. You take this for \$1.75. Pretty and good.

Some Dress Goods—7 yards Camel's Hair Stripe, 35-inch, piece value \$1.25; remnant price \$1.00. 6 yards English Flax, 49-inch fabric (remnant our advertised widths are by the yard-stick—no guessing), piece value \$1.00; remnant price \$1.25.

Some Gingham offerings. Several good lengths 8c Ginghams at 4c a yard; some 12-1-2c remnants at 6c.

Take the elevator for these short lots. BLANKETS.—These offerings have no belittling cause save slight signs of showing.

A beautiful and beautiful 11-4 California Blanket, \$5 the pair from \$11.40. Another lovely California Blanket, 11-4 and every way liberal, light, pretty border, \$5 from \$10.90.

2 pairs 11-4 White Blankets, \$5 the pair from \$8.50. Wool of course. 1 pair 10-4 for \$2.75 from \$3.75. 1 pair 10-4 \$3.50 from \$5.45.

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LACE CURTAINS.—Nothing goes to less for littler causes. Our Curtain Department cannot afford to fail to see the slightest marks of off-cleanness. You know we have our own trained force to put up your curtains and drape them artistically. Everything necessary is here. But the soiled and unsoiled—

2 pairs Nottingham for \$3.00, were \$2.00 a pair. \$2.00 for two pairs Curtains 36 yards long; worth \$2.00. 4 pairs in lot for \$1. They would have cost \$2.10 you get them all for \$1. Fine Brussels effect.

1 pair for \$2.00, were \$2.25. 41-inch Yalo Drapery, light, pretty effect—\$2 a yard. 6 pieces Drapery Mail, figured, pretty effects, but it has moved a little slowly. We'll have the prices from 15c to 50c—you get the fraction.

25-inch Curtain Maslin at \$1.50 a yard. Vestibule Lace, colored figure, been 40c, so close we make it 35c. Tambour, Irish Point and Brussels Vestibule Laces to-day at 10c, 15c, 20c and \$1.25 a yard.

Two Ready-Made Dress Items—Two Russian House Suits, embroidered, sizes 34 and 36. They go at \$2.75. 2 Cloth Dresses, black, sizes 36, 40 and 42-inch bust. \$1.95 is no price for these garments, but so be it to-day.

Some Wrap wonders for to-day—A Steel-colored Broadcloth, 35-1/2-in. bust, velvet collar and pearl buttons. \$5 for a \$9 garment. 3 English Cheviot wraps, 36 and 38, trimmed with mouline, crocheted frogs. \$10 to-day. They were worth \$16.

10 Dry Bedford Cord, Astrakhan trimmed, size 36, faced with satin. This for \$10. Tailor-Made English Check, size 36, for \$8. Three Double-Breasted Jackets, black, size 34 and 36, at \$2.45.

THE COHEN CO.

PENNROYAL DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Pure, and Reliable Pills for sale.