UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

GRANT AND ANDY JOHNSON.

The Conflict Between the Two About the Terms of Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, October 20.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has furnished the press the following open letter to Colonel F. D. Grant:

NEW YORK, October 12, 1885.

My Dear Colonel: In answer to your request for the particulars of a conversation I had with your father, and to which I alluded in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce, the following is my best recollection:

About four years ago I sat beside General Grant at dinner. There were many courses, slowly served, and the entertainment lasted several hours. We discussed many matters suggested by his travels around the world, and, among other things, he said to me that when in China, Prince Kung, who was the regent and real ruler during the minority of the Emperor, told him of their controversy with Japan. War was about to be declared, and the Prince thought it would be a long and bloody one, and asked General Grant if he would act as arbitrator. The General declined for want of time, but principally because he was a private person, and had no power to enforce his decision. He suggested, however, terms of compromise. When in Japan, shortly after, the Mikado's Ministers told their side of the trouble, and revealed the fact that several European Governments were actively stirring up the strife on both sides, hoping to benefit by the war, the same request was made to him on the part of the Japanese Government to act as arbitrator, and in again declining he stated the substance of the compromise he had advised for China. The two nations adopted substantially the terms proposed by General Grant, and a disastrous conflict was averted. The conservation drifted into the consideration of his relations with President Andrew Johnson. The narrative of this period was one of the most graphic descriptions to which I ever listened, and it is unfortunate for history and posterity that it cannot be preserved as it was told. It had the local coloring of conversations with and statements by the chief actors and of situations, parties, and persons as events occurred, invaluable as a portraiture and estimate of the times. I said in my address that General Grant performed services to his country which were unwritten quite as important as any that were recorded, and I think this narrative will bear me out. This is the substance of the story:

Mr. Johnson began the day after the assassination of Lincoln to loudly proclaim, at all times and places, with constant reiteration, the shibboleth: "Treason is odious and must be punished, and the chief rebels shall be hung."

To give effect to this sentiment, as soon as he was inaugurated he insisted upon the United States courts in Virginia finding indictments against all leading members of the Confederacy. He also wanted officers in the rebel army who had left the regular army to join the rebellion to be summarily dealt with by court-martial. These movements of the President produced the greatest consternation throughout the South. The Confederate leaders appealed to Grant to protect them on the parole he had given. He saw President Johnson on the subject, only to be informed that the President was by the Constitution commander-in-chief of the army, and that anything done by a commanding general on the field was done subject to his approval or rejection, and he rejected the terms. General Grant urged that the rebels had surrendered on these conditions, disbanded their organizations, submitted universally to the situation, were carrying out in good faith their part of the agreement, and every consideration of both honor and expediency demanded equal good faith on the part of the Government. The other course would have led to an endless guerilla warfare, conducted in a country admirably adapted for it by desperate and hopeless men. President Johnson obstinately adhered to his view and assumed the authority of commander, when Grant flatly told him him that if there were to be any courts-martial one must be called for General Grant first; that he would by every means in his power protect his parole, and appeal to Congress and the country.

In the halt called by this attitude of General Grant a very remarkable change occurred in the views and policy of President Johnson. General Grant discovered that the most frequent and favored visitor to the White House were men whom the President had proscribed. In the General's opinion Johnson's loyalty was subordinate to, if not entirely dependent upon, his intense hatred of the slave-holding oligarchy. He was a poor white; had been a journeyman tailor, and, notwithstanding the distinguished public positions he had held, he could not break through the class barrier, and was treated socially with contempt by this proud aristocracy. When they plunged into rebellion he saw his opportunity; he believed in the power of the Government, and thought the time had come when he could defeat his enemies, confiscate their property, humiliate their pride, and possibly destroy them. The absorbing ambition and passion of his life had been to be received and treated as one of them by the oligarchy. Having failed in that and suffered insult and indignity in the effort, he became one of the most vindictive of men. He saw them foiled in their rebellion, defeated and impoverished, and now he wanted to kill them. While he was devising means to overcome General Grant's resistance to this last purpose, the leaders of old feudalism called on him. They admitted their former treatment of him and justified it. They said that in all ages and countries where caste distinctions existed conditions were always possible which promoted men who had achieved success from the lower into the noble order. As President of the United States he became, regardless of birth or ancestry, not only a member of their order, but its leader. Johnson was wild with delight. Ambition and pride were both satisfied. He became as anxious to sustain and perpetuate in some form a system which had given the highest social and political distinction to a few great families as he had been to destroy it. Grant did not have long to wait for the formulation of his plan. The President sent for him, and said that the radical measures of Congress were revolutionary, and would destroy the country. The war was over and the republic wanted peace, and that was possible only by the union of all sections. The provisional governments provided for the seceded States were temporary expedients, without constitutional authority, and the States had all the rights, and should possess all the powers they had before the war. He had perfected a scheme to accomplish this result, and, with General Grant's assistance, its success was assured. He could by proclamation direct the rebel States to send to Washington their full quota of senators and representatives. He had assurances from enough members from the North who, united with them, would make a quorum of one house, at least, if not both. The Congress thus formed, he would recognize and install at the Capitol. If the other northern members did not choose to join, they would be a powerless rump meeting in some hall. To the General's suggestion that this would start civil war afresh, the President replied: "They who do it will be the rebels; but if you sustain me, resistance is impossible." He appealed to Grant to stand by him in the crisis, and they would be the saviours of the republic. After endeavoring for a long time in vain to convince the President of the folly of such a course and its certain failure, no matter who sustained it, Grant finally told him he would drive the Congress so constituted out of Capitol at the point of the bayonet; give possession of the building to the senators and representatives from the loyal States, and protect them. If necessary, he would appeal to the country and to the army he had so recently mustered out of service. Johnson asked him if he did not recognize the powers vested in the President by the Constitution, and if he would refuse to obey the Commander in Chief? General Grant said that under such circumstances he most certainly would. Shortly afterward the President sent for General Grant and said to him that the relations of our Government with Mexico were very delicate, and then wished him to go to the City of Mexico at once on a very important mission. The General knew this was to get him out of the way and put it in the power of the President to call, as his successor, to Washington some officer upon whom he could rely. He replied that if the appointment was a diplomatic one he declined it; if it was a military one he refused to obey, because the General of the Army could not be ordered to a foreign country with which we are at peace. The interview was a stormy one, but the subject was dropped. One day the General was sent West on a tour of inspection. He knew General Sherman was to be his successor, and in him he had absolute confidence. The outspoken loyalty of that great soldier prevented the project from ever being renewed.

It is at this date needless to speculate upon what might have happened had General Grant actively assisted or passively obeyed the President. No one doubts the courage and obstinacy of Andrew Johnson, and only a man of equal firmness and determination could have prevented a most calamitous and unfortunate strife at a most critical period of the reconstruction of the republic.

Yours very truly,

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

To Colonel Fred. D. Grant.

New York, October 20.—Dear Mr. Depew: I am in receipt of your letter, and thank you for your response to my request. I have read your account with great interest. It is substantially correct, and I have been able to verify the facts from documents, letters, and personal recollections.

Yours very truly,

F. D. GRANT.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Railroad War Renewed.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHATTANOOGA, October 20.—The war between the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad and the Western and Atlantic is now reaching a climax. The latter has had an office at Knoxville for several weeks to cut under the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia on all Southwest business. The East Tessessee, Virginia and Georgia to-day opened a permanent office in Nashville, and announced a reduction of 70 percent. in rates to the Southeast and Jacksonville. This step of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia carries the war into the territory of the Louisville and Nashville, and must necessarily involve that line. All cuts are made from Chattanooga as a base, each of the warring lines paying local rates from Nashville and Knoxville to this city. The trouble arises from the fact that both systems have parallel lines out of Chattanooga to Atlanta and no pool arrangement will be observed. The war has been in progress already two months and is now being waged with renewed energy, and further reductions are quite probable.

An Anti-Chamberlain Demonstration.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

BIRMINGHAM, October 20.—Seven hundred unemployed workmen in this city to-day marched to the residence of Chamberlain. The chief of police, learning their intention and fearing violence, sent a large force of police by a shorter route, and when the processionists arrived at Chamberlain's house they found it surrounded by policemen. After consultation, a deputation of three unemployed men were admitted to see Chamberlain. They detailed their grievances and flatly accused Chamberlain of making a row with the wealthier classes to alienate their sympathy for the suffering poor for personal political aggrandizement. Chamberlain refused to attend the meeting at the Town Hall in aid of the distress fund. The men then returned to their place of meeting howling against Chamberlain.

Washington Races—Second Day.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20.—First race—dash, one mile—won by Jim Douglas; Strathspey second, Rica third. Time, 1:43.

Second race—one and one eighth miles—won by Telie Doe; Elmendorf second, Bonanza third. Time, 1:59.

Third race—one and one quarter miles—Swift won; Heel and Toe second, King George third. Time, 2:11½.

Fourth race—one mile—Tony Foster won; Uberto second, Cardinal McCloskey third. Time, 1:45.

Fifth race—purse $600, three-quarter-mile heats—won by McBowling; Frankie B. second. The test ruled out. Time, 1:16½, 1:16½, 1:16½. Frankie B. won the first heat.

Brighton-Beach Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BRIGHTON BEACH, October 20.—First race—purse $250, maiden two-year-olds, five eighths of a mile—Gold Star won; Saxony second, Peekskill third. Time, 1:04.

Second race—purse $250, one and one quarter miles—Tax-Gatherer won; Ernest second, Nimblefoot third. Time, 2:12¾.

Third race—purse $250, one and one eighth miles—Hanap won; Corsair second, Mineral third. Time, 1:59½.

Fourth race—purse $400, seven eighths of a mile—Little Minch won; Weasel second, Tom Martin third. Time, 1:28½.

Fifth race—purse $250, three quarters of a mile—Becky B. won; Miller second, Bill Sterrett third. Time, 1:16½. Mutuals paid $101.

An Ontario Fire.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SEAFORTH, ONT., October 20.—The flour-and saw-mills of Kyle & Mustard, at Egmondville, were burned to-day. The loss is $35,000; partially insured.

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

MEETING AT LYNCHBURG.

A Large Attendance—Sermon of Dr. Murkland—Organization.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., October 20.—This evening at 8 o'clock the Synod of Virginia convened in the Second Presbyterian church, of which the Rev. James M. Rawlings is pastor. At 8 P. M. the choir rendered the grand old doxology, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," as a voluntary.

The Rev. Dr. Murkland, of Baltimore, then arose and read the 24th Psalm. The Doctor has a delightful musical voice, and is an accomplished elocutionist. The Psalm was followed by the beautiful hymn which begins "Come Thou Almighty King." The venerable Dr. Pryor then led the great congregation in prayer. "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" was next sung. After the singing of this hymn Dr. Murkland announced his text. It consisted of Exodus, 3d chapter, 2d verse, taken in connection with Revelations, 15th chapter, 2d and 3d verses. His subject was, "The Victorious Struggle of the Church of Christ."

The Doctor's language was chaste, his thoughts were forcible, his illustrations were striking and stirring, and the whole discourse stimulating to Christian zeal and hope. He showed by numerous references to history that the true symbol of Christ's Church always has been and is to-day the bush burning but never consumed. He proceeded then to show why the Church must always be assailed and must always prove invincible.

After the sermon the Synod was organized by the election of the Rev. James P. Smith, of Fredericksburg, as moderator, and Rev. E. D. Washburn and Major Willis J. Dance as temporary clerks. Mr. Smith has been the stated clerk of the Synod for fifteen years.

The weather is quite inclement, but the attendance on the session to-night was very large. The number of delegates is unusually full.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Court-Day at Jerusalem—Speaking by Colonel Starke, of Norfolk, and Others—An Enthused Democratic Crowd.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

IVOR, October 20, 1885.

Yesterday being court-day, a large crowd of people were present in the old town of Jerusalem. Much disappointment was expressed at the absence of Hon. John E. Massey, who is said to be sick at his home in Albemarle. However, a large and appreciative audience assembled in the court-house about 1 o'clock P. M., and had the pleasure of listening to an able and exhaustive address from Colonel Starke, of Norfolk. His arraignment of Mahone, Wise & Co. was withering in its effect, and had the audience been a jury and the Colonel the prosecutor, the verdict would have been guilty.

After the conclusion of Colonel Starke's speech, our efficient chairman, Dr. J. L. Bryant, introduced Colonel K. R. Griffin, a former citizen of this county, now a resident of Norfolk. Colonel Griffin, in a brief but spirited address, urged the people to turn out on the 3d of November and put their final condemnation upon Mahone, the worst enemy of their mother State.

There was a universal call for Captain J. B. Prince, who responded in a stirring and eloquent speech. At the same time Mr. McCaull spoke on the court-house green. He managed to collect around him a large crowd of negroes, a few white men scattered among them. He made many reckless charges against the Democratic party, interspersed with anecdotes; the yells of applause and laughter were the best evidences of his style. After he concluded, Smallwood, an Independent Republican, endeavored to speak, but with characteristic intolerance the crowd did all in their power to prevent his being heard. And this is the party to claim "free ballot and fair count."

On the 26th instant our gallant standard-bearer, General Lee, will speak in Jerusalem. The Democrats expect a grand day. S.

Threw Himself in Front of a Train.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., October 20.—Beverly Eams, a well-known resident of this city, committed suicide this morning at the Union depot by throwing himself under a moving train. The body was horribly mangled. He was intoxicated and supposed to be suffering from delirium.

Fatal Shooting Affair at a Dance.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

HALLETTSVILLE, TEX., October 20. A shooting affray occurred at Wittig, in this county, yesterday morning, which will result in the death of two men. A dance was in progress, and among the dancers was John H. Campion, constable of Wittig. Some one told Campion that Frank Dixon, a prominent young man in the neighborhood, was armed with a revolver, and Campion demanded of Dixon the surrender of the weapon. Dixon refused, and a scuffle occurred in the crowded ballroom. Dixon finally opened fire on Campion, hitting him twice. Another ball struck a young man named Harnett. Two other men were wounded slightly. A panic prevailed, during which Dixon escaped. Harnett died during the day and Campion is dying.

Robbed by Her Fourteen-Year-Old Son.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PITTSBURGH, October 20.—A Youngstown (O.) special to the *Chronicle* says: "Last night Mrs. Muldoon reported to the police here that she had been robbed of a large sum of money, and her fourteen-year-old son Tom was missing. Search was immediately instituted by the officers, and before midnight the boy was found asleep in a shed, his pockets weighted down with gold and silver coin. Two thousand dollars in bills were also found on his person. The shed is located near the railroad depôt, and it is supposed he intended to take a train leaving the city. The money was restored to the mother and the boy locked up.

Avenging His Sister's Wrongs.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 20.—Last Friday night a negro hostler, named Harrison Tasker, inveigled a German girl, named Helen Huendelende, into his room and brutally assaulted her. He was arrested Sunday for the crime, and this morning was taken into court for examination. While the case was proceeding Meinrod Huendelende, the girl's brother, drew a revolver and shot Tasker, the ball penetrating the right abdominal wall and producing a probably fatal wound. Before another shot could be fired the infuriated German was seized by officers and disarmed.

Free-Delivery Mail Statistics.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, carriers in the free-delivery service delivered 464,996,842 mail letters, 104,742,598 mail postal-cards, 143,406,588 local letters, 78,226,576 local postal-cards, 3,187,965 registered letters, 256,054,602 newspapers. They collected 469,858,875 letters, 140,630,704 postal-cards, and 83,432,673 newspapers. Total number of pieces handled, 1,744,537 413; or, average per carrier, 400,307. Aggregate cost of the service, including incidentals, $3,985,952. Entire cost of the service, $481,746 more than the preceding year.

The Revival of Sectionalism.

[Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

We have already alluded in these columns to the prominence which the result in Ohio gives to John Sherman as a possible Republican candidate for President. This fact, however, is of little importance to our readers compared with the real significance of the Ohio election. That election emphasizes, as no other event could do, the fact that what is called the "southern question" is still a very live issue in the politics of the North.

We have heard a good deal recently about the desire for harmony and unity and fraternity that is supposed to animate the bosoms of the people of the North, but the probability is that only the people of the sentimental South have any real longing for fraternity and harmony. While all of us on this side the line are ready and anxious to lay aside prejudice and animosity, our friends on the other side of the line show an indecent haste to rally around the bloody shirt.

There is a small element in the Republican party that has done its utmost to discredit and discountenance the employment of the bloody shirt as a political argument, but this element is without either influence or following, for the very reasons that entitle it to the gratitude of the South give it over to the contempt of the great mass of Republican voters at the North. In the eyes of these voters the people of the South are not only rebels and secessionists, but bulldozers and assassins; and this particular issue is thought to be so important that not only was it employed in Ohio, (with success, as we have seen,) but in Pennsylvania, a State which the Republicans have entirely under their control, Chairman Cooper, of the Republican Committee, deems it necessary to send out campaign slips of manipulated figures going to show that the negro vote in the South is absolutely blotted out by Democratic methods. There is but one reason why the bloody-shirt argument should be employed in Pennsylvania—namely, that the Republican voters may be taught to hate the South.

For ourselves, we are heartily in favor of fraternity and sectional harmony, but there is no reason why we should run over the earth in search of it. The result in Ohio, and the revival of the bloody shirt in every campaign that is now going on in the North, ought to be a warning to the South. In an old play-song that used to be sung by little children, the burden is, "I went to the well to wash my toe, and when I came back my chicken was gone." The South has been going to the well to wash her toe, and if she keeps on making such journeys she will find her chicken gone. The people of this section may as well reconcile themselves to the inevitable and take care of number one. In order to do this the South will have to remain solid—solidly Democratic. Herein lies safety.

A desperate attempt is to be made in Virginia, and also (we may as well make up our minds to it) in Georgia, to destroy the Democratic party. Fraternity is a fine thing, but the North cares nothing for fraternity that is not Republican. The southern States must take care of themselves. We can answer for Georgia.

[Washington Post.]

The triumph in Ohio, by over seventeen thousand plurality, of the party for which Halstead writes and Sherman and Foraker speak, is evidence overwhelming that the Democrats of the Union alone stand between the people of the southern States and that greatest of all political curses, alien and corrupt government.

Having lost a presidential election, the South being solid against them, though such complete union was not necessary to their defeat, the Republicans, not alone in Ohio, but throughout the country, have come to the deliberate conclusion that they can make votes at the North by a policy of systematic lying about the South, and that, should their efforts succeed, they can rule the States on the lower side of the Potomac from Washington, and restore the infamous system of Government which was finally wiped out in South Carolina and Louisiana in 1876.

This is an issue not of the South's seeking. The people of that section would much prefer to be allowed to enjoy the privileges exercised by the people of the North—to govern themselves in their own fashion and differ on those national issues which are common to both sections and all States, and upon which voters in every election district find it impossible to be in accord.

But, as the Richmond *Dispatch* well puts it, "so long as the people of this section are vilified, libelled, and slandered by the northern leaders of the Republican party, so long will they be compelled to subordinate all other questions to the one all-important question of self-protection." This is as true as Holy Writ, and nobody regrets it more than good Democrats, both North and South.

So long as Republicans succeed in keeping the sectional issue to the front, just so long will the South be solid, and just so long will the Republican party bend all their energies in the one direction of making the North solid. The responsibility is entirely with them. Any party controlling nearly half the votes of the country can shape political issues as the Republicans are doing in accordance with the tenets of Blaine's Augusta speech just after the election.

And what a responsibility, and how is it being used? In a wicked attempt to array two sections, one against the other, with a determination and bitterness not exceeded in the conditions of actual war, and for the purpose only of securing the offices of the Government, the party leaders admitting that the state of affairs of which they complain came into existence while they were in power, during twenty years when the President was also a Republican, when that party had control of both houses of Congress in all the years but eight, and the Democrats never were strong enough to make or change a law.

No such perfectly diabolical programme as that of the Halsteads, Hoars, Forakers, and Shermans has ever been adopted in this country by any political party heretofore.

The result of such a contest can be easily foretold. Upon the issue of a dead sectionalism, wrapped in a bloody shirt, the friends of a restored union will win a decisive victory.

No political party that ever existed is strong enough to stand in the way.

Anti-Boycotting Movement.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, October 20.—A powerful committee, composed of Lords Bandon and Castleton and other prominent gentlemen, has been formed in this city to assist the people of every class in Ireland who have been boycotted, and to advance funds to all persons or corporations willing to oppose boycotting.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Several Lines Being Rapidly Pushed—Skipped with His Bride—Religious Notes.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, October 20.—A party of gentlemen from Chatham county are here to arrange with Mr. W. J. Hicks, warden of the penitentiary, for the construction of the Pittsboro' and Moncure railroad.

Work progresses rapidly on the new building at the St. Augustine's Normal School, near here. It is four stories high, eighty-four by forty-four feet in dimensions, and will, in a few weeks, be completed.

The people of Goldsboro' have voted the issue of $35,000 in bonds for the construction of water-works. The measure was carried by a majority of eleven votes.

Yesterday $51,800 in old bonds were received at the State treasury. New 4 per cent. bonds are now worth 90.

Dixie Fair, at Wadesboro', and the fair at Asheville began to-day.

The seventy-second annual session of the Synod of North Carolina met this evening at Reidsville. This synod embraces all Presbyterians in the State.

Manly Ruckner, of Chatham county, was bound over for trial at the Federal Court upon the charge of illicit distilling, and also in the Superior Court upon the charge of burning the barn of J. E. Perry. He has fled the country. A day or two before he ran away he was married. His bride accompanied him in his flight. He left a family of children at home without any provisions for their support.

To date forty-five persons have been received into the Baptist, thirty-three into the Methodist, and three into the Presbyterian church, as the result of the tent-meetings at Durham and Franklin, Macon county.

The Highland riot cases were continued until spring.

The Western North Carolina railroad progresses westward. The track has been laid within two miles of Jarratts, on the Nantahala river.

The Atlantic and North Carolina railroad is making preparations to change its gauge from 5 feet to the standard of 4 feet 8½ inches.

The annual conference of the Disciples' Church of North Carolina will be held at Rountree's church, Pitt county, commencing October 22d.

OHIO ELECTION FRAUDS.

Inquiring into Illegal Voting in Cincinnati—Damaging Testimony.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CINCINNATI, October 20.—Testimony was heard to-day before Judge Buchwalter in the mandamus proceedings to compel the judges of election in Precinct E, Eighteenth ward, to make proper returns of the election. Their return was brought in unsealed and unsigned, and hence the writ. J. H. Thompson, one of the judges, testified that he has been agreed upon to act as a judge on behalf of the Republicans. James Higgins and John Regan were the Democratic judges. In the morning they divided the labor thus: Thompson was to receive the votes and deposit them in the box; Higgins was to turn the crank, and Regan was to check the names from the registry-book. After about fifty names had been received, outside parties interfered, took the book from Regan, and threw it under some rubbish. Regan had said he could not check the names fast enough. The book disappeared and was not used again that day. After the check-book had been seized the witness saw one man vote seven times under different names. The votes were received against his protest. He recognized the face as that of the same man, though he did not known the man. He went home at 6 o'clock and refused to assist in counting. Afterwards he went to the polling-place and was refused admission. He next saw the ballot-box yesterday morning. The hinges were broken off and the box was tied up with a rope. Other witnesses testified that a copy of the registry-book had been made and was used by the challengers until they were driven away and the book torn up. A citizen of Covington, Ky., testified that he saw two boys, whom he named, and whom he knew to be residents of Covington, vote at the precinct. He said they were brought to the polls by a special policeman. Another witness testified that he saw these boys vote and saw them receive money. It was a bill, given to the larger one. They went into a saloon and got it changed in silver and divided it. He followed the boys to the river. On the way he asked a policeman to arrest them, but the officer declined. Another witness testified he saw Moses Doyle, whom he knew well and whom he had seen vote a short time before in another precinct, come to this precinct and offer to vote. Witness protested, and seized Doyle's arm as he held out his ticket. One of the judges seized Doyle's wrist, and his arm was pulled toward and from the ballot-box by these two men until another judge took the ticket from Doyle's hand and put it in the box.

The question to be raised in this case, after the testimony is ended, is whether the Court can compel the judges to sign a return when they know it is tainted with irregularity and fraud. The official count has only reached the Twelfth ward. In one precinct the judges returned a newspaper election-return blank with their signatures attached, but did not sign the tally-sheet. About $8,000 has been subscribed for the use of the Committee of One Hundred. The Court declined to call a special grand jury on account of the short time it would have to serve.

Civil-Service Matters.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, October 20.—Civil-Service Commissioner Thoman returned to day from a seven-weeks' official trip through the Western and Pacific-Coast States and Territories. When questioned to-night by an Associated-Press reporter as to whether or not he had tendered his resignation, or contemplated doing so, Judge Thoman said: "I do not wish to say anything concerning that matter at this time. Suffice it that the President has long since been advised of my desire in the premises." The Judge declined to say anything as to the reorganization of the Commission. He says he has been throughout the Northwest, and has seen that a belief in civil-service reform is growing among the people. The masses of the people wherever he has been believe that the President has taken a noble stand for civil-service reform, and they mean to support him. This spirit amounts to enthusiasm in many localities. A few growls are heard from politicians, but they are not heeded. His trip, the Judge says, was inspiring and encouraging. The Civil-Service Commission has addressed a letter to the President, calling his attention to an attempt made by the Pennsylvania Republican Committee to collect political assessments in the departments, and suggesting the propriety of making an investigation of the matter, with a view of punishing all the parties connected with it who can be reached by law. They say that it is their belief that Chairman Cooper, who is responsible for the begging circular, is not an employe of the Government, and therefore cannot be reached by law, and discuss the propriety of asking Congress to extend the law so as to cover such cases.

Protestant Episcopal Church Congress

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 20. The tenth annual Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States opened here this forenoon by services in Trinity church. Bishop John Williams, of this diocese, celebrated Holy Communion, assisted by Bishop H. B. Whipple, of Minnesota. Among several hundred clergymen present were Bishops Neely of Maine and Dudley of Kentucky. Canon Farrar did not arrive until late.

After the church exercises came the business session in Carl's Opera-House. There were about 2,000 persons present. The inaugural address was delivered by Bishop Williams, who welcomed the members of the Congress to the diocese.

The general secretary of the Congress, Dr. George C. Wildes, then delivered a memorial of deceased members. This evening will begin the discussion of various topics, the first of which will be "The Christian Doctrine of Atonement." One of the papers to be read is by Canon Farrar.

The first session for the discussion of papers was called to order at 7:30 P. M. At that time the auditorium and stage were crowded, fully 3,500 persons being in the hall, many being unable even to secure standing-room. When President Porter, of Yale College, and Canon Farrar appeared on the platform they were heartily received.

After the usual religious exercises Bishop Williams introduced Rev. C. A. L. Richards, D. D., of Providence, R. I., as the first speaker, the topic being "The Christian Doctrine of the Atonement."

General Bradley T. Johnson Creates a Sensation.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

EASTON, MD., October 20.—Among the speakers at a largely-attended Democratic mass-meeting and barbecue held here to-day was General Bradley T. Johnson, of Baltimore, and, much to the surprise of every one, his speech was a scathing denunciation of Senator Arthur P. Gorman, who he called the "Maryland Tweed," and said his methods were worse than those of Mahone. Great excitement was caused by the speech, as the meeting was gotten up by the regular Democracy in the interest of Gorman's ticket. Congressman C. H. Gibson afterwards defended Gorman, and denounced General Johnson in the most vehement terms, calling him a traitor and renegade. Considerable bad blood has been engendered by the affair, which is the talk of the town.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., October 20.—A collision occurred this evening between two passenger trains on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad about two miles south of this city. Two men were killed and several seriously injured. The killed were: Arthur M. Middlekauf, express messenger, of this city, who was on the fast line west, and Eugene Horne, of Harrisburg, firemen on the engine of the east-bound train; Daniel Roat, engineer of the fast line, and Harry Welcomer, the engineer of the accommodation train, were seriously hurt, and are in the hospital here. The accident was caused by the failure of the engineer of the east-bound train to observe the red danger-light displayed in the signal-tower. He was doubtless confused by a blinding rainstorm which prevailed at the time.

Striking Miners' Families at Starvation's Doors.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PITTSBURGH, October 20.—An operator just in from the fourth mining pool reports that whole families there of the striking miners are at starvation's doors. Said he: "I asked a woman—the wife of a miner—yesterday how they were getting along for food. The woman burst into tears and said: 'We have only a few crackers in the house to-day, and we have not had a bite to eat since Friday, excepting a few potatoes and some beans.' I found that the woman's story was true, and not only that, but that she was no worse off than dozens of others. It is impossible that the miners can hold out any longer, no difference what the miners' officials may proclaim."

Base-Ball Yesterday.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Philadelphia: Philadelphia, 9; Athletics, 4.

Cincinnati: Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 5.

Hampton: Baltimore, 15; Nationals, 4.

New York: New York, 4; Brooklyn, 2.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, October 21—1 *A. M.—For the Middle Atlantic States, local rains, followed by colder, fair weather, winds generally shifting to northwest and southwest, higher barometer.*

For the South Atlantic States, local rains, followed by colder, fair weather, winds shifting to northerly, higher barometer.

For Richmond and vicinity, local rains, followed by colder, fair weather.

ARE YOU READY?

THE WHITE SIGNAL FLAG WITH THE BLACK SQUARE CENTRE WILL SOON BE A FREQUENT VISITOR, HERALDING THE APPROACH OF HIS LORDSHIP, JACK FROST. ARE YOU READY TO RECEIVE HIM? IF NOT, READ:

IF YOU NEED A HEAVIER SUIT OF CLOTHING THAN THE ONE YOU ARE WEARING, COME TO SEE US.

IF YOU NEED A FALL OR WINTER OVERCOAT, COME TO SEE US.

IF YOU NEED HEAVY UNDERWEAR, COME TO SEE US.

IF YOU WANT GOOD GOODS, THE LATEST STYLES, AND BOTTOM PRICES, COME TO SEE US.

WE MAKE NO CLAIMS BUT THOSE THAT OUR BUSINESS JUSTIFIES US IN MAKING, AND OUR PRACTICE OF INVITING PURCHASERS, THROUGH THE DAILY CHANGE OF OUR ADVERTISEMENT, QUOTING OUR GOODS IN A SQUARE, HONEST, AND RELIABLE MANNER, WHICH SECURED FOR US YEARS AGO A SOLID CONSTITUENCY

WHAT WE HAVE DONE IN THE PAST WE ARE DOING TO-DAY AND WILL DO IN THE FUTURE—AND THAT IS, GIVE YOU GOODS THAT ARE HONEST, WELL MADE, AND FIT TO A "T."

A. SAKS & CO.,

No. 1013 MAIN STREET.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Prices opened strong at the Stock Exchange this morning, and during the first hour business was very active, with further fractional advances from the opening figures in some cases, but the market was decidedly irregular and feverish, and then weak, the lowest prices of the day generally being made at or near 11 o'clock, with two or three exceptions. These were, however, only fractionally lower than the opening futures. During the middle of the day the market was somewhat less active, with only moderate movements, alternately up and down, without making any decided changes until in the last hour, when the market again became very active, and later was strong, generally recovering most, and in some cases all, the earlier declines, while in others the highest prices of the day were reached at or near the close. The market closed active and excited, but somewhat feverish and irregular. Almost everything on the list, however, is higher than on last evening, the gains ranging from ¼ to nearly 2, with exceptional cases of still greater advances. Reading continues to play a very important part in the business of the Exchange, and closed 1¾ higher. Pacific Mail was very active, and closed with a net gain of ⅞. There is a good deal of talk about the stock going up to 75 shortly. Vanderbilts are strong. Lake Shore closing 1¾ higher. The same is true of Grangers, and Lake Shore is 1¼ higher. The other gains among the active stocks are irregular. Sales were 633,000 shares, of which Reading, Lake Shore, Lackawanna, and St. Paul contributed nearly 30 per cent.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—Virginia 6's, consols, 50; new 10-40's, 35¾; new 3's, 59. North Carolina 6's, old, 114¾. Bid to-day.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY, October 20, 1885.

SALES.—1,000 Virginia 10-40's at 36, 4,000 do. at 36; 3,000 Richmond city 5's at 106¼; 500 Atlanta and Charlotte income at 96¾; 10 shares Petersburg Railroad stock at 41¾, 10 do. at 41¼, 10 do. at 41½, 10 do. at 41¼, 10 do. at 41¾.

STATE SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia 10-40's	36	36¼
Virginia consols	47	...
Virginia peelers	40	...
Virginia new 3's	59¼	59¾
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '82	59	...
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '83	40	...
North Carolina 4's	89¾	90
North Carolina 6's	113¾	...
CITY BONDS.		
Richmond city 8's	...	138½
Richmond city 6's	...	118½
Richmond city 5's	106	107½
Petersburg city 8's, special tax	116	...
Manchester 6's	...	101
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Col. & Greenville 1st 6's	105	...
Col. and Green. 2d 6's	89¼	90
Va. Midland income 6's	60	61½
Petersburg Class B, 6's	96¼	96¾
R. and D., 1890	106½	...
R. and D. deb	80	...
R. and A. 1st mort. 7's	68	...
Atlanta and Charlotte 7's	119¾	...
A. and C. income 6's	96¾	97½
G., C. & A. 2d mort. 7's	105	...
Western North Carolina 7's	110	...
Western North Carolina 6's	80¼	...
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's	100¾	101½
Rich. and Mecklenburg 1st 6's	90	93
RAILROAD STOCKS.	Par.	
R., F. & P. common	100	67¾ ...
R. F. and P. dividend scrip	100	59 60
C. and O. Railway com	100	5 ...
Columbia & Greenville pref.	100	40 42½
Richmond and Petersburg	100	90 ...
Petersburg Railroad	100	41¼ 42
Char., Col. and Aug.	100	29 30
Atlanta and Charlotte	100	79¼ 80
BANKS.		
Merchants National	100	115 ...
Union Bank of Richmond	50	69 ...
Pet. Savings and Ins. Co.	20	16 20
MISCELLANEOUS.		
R. & W. Pt. Ry & W. H. C.	...	... 35

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, October 20, 1885.

OFFERINGS.

WHEAT.—White, 32 bushels. Mixed, 1,210 bushels. Red, 404 bushels. Total, 1,646 bushels.

CORN.—White, 1,264 bushels. Mixed, 1,000 bushels.

OATS.—1,250 bushels.

PEAS.—58 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—Mixed, 610 bushels common to prime at 75c. to $1.04. Red, 204 bushels very good Shortberry at 98c.

CORN.—White, 726 bushels very good to prime at 54 to 55c.

OATS.—Winter, 85 bushels prime at 65c. Mixed, 100 bushels very good at 33c.

PEAS.—12 bushels blackeye at $1.30.

COTTON REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

At Roanoke warehouse, 30 bales. Market steady.

QUOTATIONS.

LOW MIDDLING.—9½c.

STRICT MIDDLING.—9¾c.

MIDDLING.—9⅝c.

GOOD MIDDLING.—9¾c.

FLOUR.

We quote: Fine, $2.75a$3;