DAVIS ON SHERMAN.

SHARP LETTER FROM THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Sherman Denounced as a Falsifier—Mr. Davis Vindicates Himself, Generals Grant, Albert Sidney Johnston, Wade Hampton, and Others.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BALTIMORE, September 30.—The *Sun* to-morrow morning will print a letter, five columns in length, from Jefferson Davis in relation to the long-standing controversy between himself and General W. T. Sherman. The letter is dated Beauvoir, Miss., September 23, 1886, and begins as follows:

"At various times, and from many of my friends, I have been asked to furnish a reply to General W. T. Sherman's so-called report to the War Department, which the United States Senate ordered printed as 'Executive Document No. 36, Forty-eighth Congress, Second Session.' I have been compelled by many causes to postpone the reply to these invitations, and have, in some instances, declined for the time being to undertake the labor. The sense of the great injustice done me and the people represented by the Senate making a malicious assault of General Sherman a public document, and giving to his slander the importance which necessarily attached to an executive communication to the Senate has recently caused the request for a reply by me to be pressed with very great earnestness. For this reason I have decided to furnish a reply for publication in the Baltimore *Sun*. The history of my public life bears evidence that I did all in my power to prevent the war; that I did nothing to precipitate the collision; that I did not seek the position of Chief Executive, but I advised my friends that I preferred not to fill it. That history General Sherman may slanderously assail by his statements, but he cannot alter its consistency, nor can the Republicans of the Senate change its unbroken story of faithful service to the Union of the Constitution until by command of my sovereign State I withdrew as her ambassador from the United States Senate. For all the acts of my public life as President of the Confederate States I am responsible at the bar of history, and must accept her verdict, which I shall do without the least apprehension that it will be swayed from the truth by the malicious falsehoods of General Sherman, even when stamped as an 'Executive Document' by the United States Senate."

Mr. Davis then recites the statement made by General Sherman before the gathering of ex-Union soldiers in 1884 that he (Sherman) had seen a letter from Mr. Davis to a United States senator, in which he (Davis) said he would turn Lee's army against any State that might attempt to secede from the southern Confederacy.

Mr. Davis then quotes his letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, printed at that time, denying the truth of Sherman's statement and interviews had subsequently by reporters with Sherman, to whom the latter said: "This is an affair between two gentlemen. I will take my time about it, and write to Mr. Davis myself. We will settle the matter between us."

"It is hardly necessary for me to say," continues Mr. Davis, "that General Sherman did not write to me, and we have not settled the matter between us otherwise than as I settled it—by denouncing his statement as false and himself as a slanderer. There the matter would have rested, so far as I was concerned, but when the War Department of the United States was made the custodian of his slander and Republican senators became its endorsers and the statements made at Frank Blair Post were lifted into official importance, it became a duty alike to myself and to the people I represented to follow the slanders with my denial and to expose alike its author and his enforcers."

Mr. Davis reviews at length the progress of the controversy, reciting the denial of every senator from the southern States that he had received such a letter as that spoken of by Sherman, and accusing Sherman, first, of trying to substitute a letter from Alexander H. Stephens to Herschel V. Johnson for the alleged Davis letter; then of representing that the Davis letter was lost in the confusion of the rebellion archives in the War Department; and, finally, of pretending that he had seen the alleged letter at Raleigh, N. C., and intimating that it was addressed to Governor Vance. Mr. Davis quotes the published denial of Governor Vance that he had ever received such a letter from him, and says:

"My alleged Raleigh letter has never been found. Sherman says it was sent to Nashville, Savannah, Washington, and St. Louis, and may have been finally burned in Chicago in the great fire in 1871; but in all its travels no other person but Sherman saw it. Not a single officer at any headquarters had been produced who read it, and it passes belief that in the excitement and closing days of the war and during my imprisonment, when every letter of mine was carefully examined to find evidence upon which to convict and destroy me, not an officer at all those headquarters should have read that letter. Every fair-minded man must therefore conclude that General Sherman related at the Grand Army Post a wilful and deliberate falsehood and that his motive had its inspiration in that mean malice which has characterized his acts and writings in other respects toward southern people."

The so-called "Historical Statement Concerning the Public Policy of the Executive Department of the Confederate States," as the Sherman letter to the War Department is headed in that executive document, opens with the following statement:

"That I (Sherman) had seen papers which convinced me that even Mr. Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, had during the progress of the war changed his States-right doctrines and had threatened to use force—even Lee's army—should any State of the Confederacy attempt to secede from that Government."

With the mental process by which General Sherman is convinced I have no concern, but the papers in which he alleged that "I threatened" to use force against the States of the Confederacy ought to be tangible and producable in "historical statement." The Senate ought to have demanded the production of proofs, and on the failure to produce them, and after denial by the senators, who General Sherman alleged had received them, such a "historical statement," already branded with falsehood and unsupported by evidence, ought to have been rejected with only the wonder how it got before the Senate.

It is apparent that this so-called "historical statement" had been seen by the Republican senators, and that they were not ignorant of its real character when the Hawley resolution was under discussion in the Senate. Those senators then knew that General Sherman had, in his letter of January 6, 1885, to the Secretary of War, changed the issue between us from one of veracity to a rambling, shuffling discussion of a "conspiracy" and of "conspirators" in the winter of 1860-'61, and that which at Frank Blair Post may have been "a white lie," not intended for publication, came before the Senate as a historical statement, bolstered with other falsehoods equally without foundation or support in anything written or uttered by me. It now survives as an "executive document" of picturesque prevarication. I know nothing of any conspiracy or conspirators. There was no secrecy about any of the political affairs which led to the recession of States in 1860-'61. It was the opinion of the conference of southern senators in January, 1861, which is introduced in this historical statement as evidence of "conspiracy," that secession was the only remedy left to the States; that every effort to preserve peace had failed, mainly through the action of that portion of the Republican party which refused all the propositions for adjustment made by those who sought, in January, 1861, to justify confidence, insure peace, and preserve the Union. In the same month in which that conference was held I served on a committee raised by the Senate to seek some possible mode of quelling the excitement that then existed. That committee was composed of the three political divisions of the Senate, and it was considered useless to report any measure which did not receive the concurrence of at least a majority of each division. The Republican senators rejected every proposition that promised pacification, and the committee reported to the Senate that their consultation was a failure. Was there less conspiracy in Republican senators combining to prevent pacification than there was in southern senators uniting in conference to advise conventions of their States that their cause was hopeless in Washington? The epithets which Senator Sherman in debate applied to myself are his mode of retaliation for my denunciation of his brother. I have been compelled to prove General Sherman to be a falsifier and slanderer in order to protect my character and reputation from his wilful and unscrupulous mendacity. If his brother (the Senator) felt the sting of that exposure, and his epithets are any relief, I am content that he shall go on record as denouncing me as a "traitor" because I have proved his brother to be a liar.

* * * * * *

This "historical statement" might have been enlarged and extended by the Senate and made to embrace a deliberate misrepresentation by General Sherman of the communication to him by Colonel J. D. Stevenson in regard to Albert Sydney Johnston's command in San Francisco. In a letter to Colonel William H. Knight, of Cincinnati, Ohio, dated October 28, 1884, General Sherman asserted:

"Colonel J. D. Stevenson, now living in San Francisco, has often told me that he had cautioned the Government as to the plot of conspiracy through Department-Commander Albert Sydney Johnston, to deliver the possession of forts, etc., to men in California sympathizing with the rebels in the South, and he thinks it was by his advice that the President (Lincoln) sent General Sumner to relieve General Johnston of his command before the conspiracy was consummated."

That statement of Sherman the veteran Colonel J. D. Stevenson promptly and emphatically denied.

General Grant himself has not been exempt from Sherman's malice. To Colonel Scott Sherman he wrote: "If C. J. Smith had lived Grant would have disappeared to history." This remarkable statement was published by General Fry and pointedly and emphatically denied by General Sherman. Prompt to slander, he is equally quick to deny his language. The letter of Sherman, dated September 6, 1883, was written to Colonel Scott, now of the War-Record Office. The denial of Sherman has caused the publication of the letter and the exposure of his hypocrisy in the recent laudation of the dead chieftain.

The deliberate falsehood which Sherman inserted in his official report, that Columbia, S. C., had been burned by General Wade Hampton, was afterward confessed in his "Memoirs" to have been "distinctly charged on General Wade Hampton to shake the faith of his people in him." Even when confessing one falsehood he deliberately coined another, and on the same page of his "Memoirs" said that the fire was "accidental," when he knew from the letter of General Stone, who commanded the provost-guard in Columbia, that the fire was not accidental. How much more he knew he may in future "Memoirs" or "Statement" reveal. Can any man imagine less moral character, less conception of truth, less regard for what an official report should contain, than is shown by Sherman's deliberately concocting a falsehood for the dishonorable purpose of shaking the faith of the people of South Carolina in their fellow-citizen, General Wade Hampton?

I have in this vindication, not of myself only, but also of the people who honored me with the highest official position in their gift, been compelled to group together instances of repeated falsehoods, deliberately spoken and written by General Sherman—the Blair Post slander of myself, the defamation of the character of Albert Sidney Johnston, the disparagement of the military fame of General Grant, and the shameful and corrupt charge against General Hampton.

I have prepared this examination and exposure only because the Senate of the United States has given to Sherman's slander an endorsement which gives it whatever claims it may have to attention and of power to mislead in the future.

Having specifically stamped the statement as false; having proved its author to be a habitual slanderer, and not having a partisan Secretary to make place for this notice of a personal tirade, which was neither an official report or record made during the war, so as to entitle it to be received at the office of the archives, I submit it to the public through the columns of a newspaper which discountenanced foul play and misrepresentation, and which was kind and just to me in its issue of January 14, 1885.

CHARLESTON.

What the President of the Red Cross Association Says.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, September 30.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Association of the Red Cross, at present in Charleston, has written Mayor Harrison about the condition of things in that city. She says in her letter:

"Fulfilling my promise to report, I would say that the damage to property is not overestimated. Scarcely a house is left whole. The people are bravely struggling, full of gratitude for sympathy and help so generously bestowed.

"I have informed Mayor Courtenay of your movement in Chicago, for which he is deeply grateful, but begs me to say that as soon as the greatest need for the present contributions is met he will telegraph the fact over the country and request that no more be sent. He hopes that two thirds of the sum required is already assured."

A QUIET DAY.

The weather to-day is cloudy, cool, and threatening rain. There have been no earthquake shocks since 1 o'clock Tuesday. Several persons say there were two slight tremors this morning about six o'clock, but the reports have not been verified. Wiggins is the most despised and least-feared man to-day in the universe, and the fears he aroused are speedily dying out. There has been no let-up in the work of repairing.

Frightened Negroes.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NYACK, N. Y., September 30.—Just before 10 o'clock this morning a heavy shock resembling an earthquake startled the people here. The colored population were frantic. One colored family named West ran from their house screaming in terror. They were told that it was an earthquake from Charleston, when the head of the family cried out, "Wiggins." The shock is supposed to have been caused by a heavy explosion of dynamite somewhere.

A Big Storm.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The Signal Office has issued the following special bulletin: A severe storm is now central north of Lake Huron, moving rapidly eastward, with sudden and great barometric changes, which will cause high southwest winds in its eastern quadrants and northwest winds with decidedly lower temperature in its western quadrants. A cold wave is moving southward in its rear, overspreading Minnesota and East Dakota, and will probably be felt in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Northern Kansas, and Missouri by to-night.

A WARM FIGHT.

A LIVELY POLITICAL CONTEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Richmond Pearson's Canvass—Plain Language—Cotton-Picking—A Curious Well—Personal Notes.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., September 30.—Matters politically grow livelier than ever at Asheville. Richmond Pearson is again figuring prominently. He is an independent candidate for the Legislature, and against him his old antagonist, General Johnston Jones, is pitted. Pearson is developing some strength there, and the canvass has some peculiar phases. The *Advance* newspaper champions Malone for Congress and Pearson for the Legislature. The *Citizen* newspaper works for Tom Johnston for Congress, and Jones and other Democrats for the Legislature. The matter has become entirely personal, and newspaper charges are plainer and harsher than almost ever known in the State. Pearson is a man of wealth, and is spending it liberally. There is great surprise that he should have become an Independent. All the State is talking about this contest.

COTTON-PICKING.

The weather to-day was an agreeable change for that of yesterday. It was lovely, sunny weather, and enabled cotton-picking to go on. Last night there were fears of frost; these are for the present dispelled.

It is probable that a movement will be made to give counties control of their convicts, instead of letting the State manage these criminals. No convicts are taken at the penitentiary for terms of less than a year. The others go to workhouses. The present plan has, of course, its advocates, while the new project also has strong support. If the convicts are allowed to remain in the counties they will be used mainly in road improvement. The road question is also looming up as a leading question. The old system of working roads by the general public is a conspicuous failure. Most of the roads are no better than they were half a century ago. The new plan proposes taxation for road maintenance.

THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Scales was in the Executive office to-day for two hours. He was weak and palid. He informed your correspondent that he had suffered greatly from congestion of the lungs, due to imprudent exposure after fatiguing exercise in Rockingham county. He said he was absolutely compelled to be at the office. Renewed attempts are to be made to save John Cardwell, the Wilkes-county murderer, from the gallows. Governor Scales will hardly do anything, even in way of respite.

DEFUNCT.

It is said by some Republicans that Tazewell L. Hargrove, of Oxford, who was chosen chairman of their State Executive Committee, will not accept the position. It appears very hard to induce Republicans to take positions this year. That alone is a good test of the strength of the party, or rather of its weakness. Of course, the party is defunct, and these people, ordinarily so pleased at nominations, do not desire them. The declinations of Reade and Albertson of the nomination for the Supreme Court are expected in a few days. Only Independents will stand up against the Democrats, and they make a very feeble show. There is apathy among the Democrats, too, which does some members of that party no credit.

Your correspondent was told to-day that it was really difficult to secure chairmen of county committees. The filling of these positions and energy on the part of those who occupy them are prime necessities. Chairman Battle's hands should be upheld.

A CURIOUS WELL.

Durham comes to the front with a claim of an ebbing and flowing well. It is claimed that the rise of water is six feet, and that scores of people have seen the phenomenon.

Governor Scales to-day offered a reward of $400 for Charles L. Heitman, of Davidson county, who is charged with embezzlement. He was a lawyer of Lexington, and has made away with a quantity of money, it is stated. His whereabouts is not known, as he fled some time since. Some think he is in the far West.

The county canvass in Wake begins next Thursday. It was decided to day that it would not be a joint canvass. Democrats and Republicans will speak separately on the same days. One of the candidates on the Democratic side is Thomas Badger, son of that famous North Carolinian, George Badger.

Northern-born citizens of North Carolina are perfecting all arrangements for their display and assembly at the State Fair. Your correspondent was shown to-day letters from scores of northern citizens, and all the signs point to a large assemblage of people from that section who are certainly manifesting unusual interests in the State and in the fair. While here they will be given special rates of fare to all points in the State.

Charles R. Jones, of Charlotte, is making a canvass as an independent candidate for Congress in the Sixth district. The plain statement is made to-day that in four of its counties—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, and Robeson—he will not secure a solitary Democratic vote.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Terrific Explosion at the Ditmar Powder-Works.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BARTOW, N. Y., September 30.—A terrific explosion occurred at the Ditmar Powder-Works, at Bay Chester, on the Harlem-river branch of the New York and New Haven railroad, about 10 o'clock this morning, resulting in the instantaneous death of four men employed in the factory. The explosion occurred in the packing-house, a one-story frame building, 20 by 30 feet, in the centre of the grounds, and about 2,000 yards from the main factory, a large building near the water, where the bulk of the giant-powder and nitro-glycerine used in the new aqueduct works is manufactured. The men were hard at work putting up and packing cartridges, when suddenly an explosion occurred, shattering the building to splinters and blowing four men to fragments. The exploding powder, of which there was a large quantity, shot up in the air to a height of fifty feet, and splinters of the building were blown a mile away. The names of the victims were Ernest Dralen, John Rusch, Max Shafbolt, and ——— Reinhart. Nothing was left of them except fragments of their bodies. Hands, feet, legs, arms, pieces of skulls, backbones, and charred bits of flesh were scattered in every direction from 500 to 600 feet from the packing-house. Max Cruger, foreman of the works, says the explosion was caused by two men shooting into the building. He was in the packing-house, and on going out saw two men, who said they were shooting at squirrels. He says he threatened them with arrest, and they became impudent. As the explosion occurred the men were seen hurrying away. R. H. Stansfield, superintendent of the Thorite Powder Company, near by, picked up a box full of fragments of the dead men. A number of others assisted in the work, and the remains were all put in a heap to await the action of the coroner. One man had a family in Germany, and the others were said to be single. Their clothing was burned to shreds. The main factory of the Ditmar Works was nearly wrecked, one end of the building being blown to pieces, exposing the interior. After the explosion the lower timbers of the building took fire and burned fiercely. A large tree near by was torn up by the roots, and a number of other trees were blown away. The ground for half a mile was strewn with fragments of the dead, splinters, packing-paper, &c. The violence of the explosion shook houses in Bartow, across the creek from Bay Chester. Many windows in John Elliott's Bay View Hotel, at Pelham Bridge, over one mile away, were shattered. Thomas Denwoodie's blacksmith's shop, at West Chester, was shaken violently, and the windows in many houses in the same village were broken. This is the second explosion that has occurred in these works this year.

THE LOTTERY CASE.

A Continuance Refused—Trial Next Week.

When the case against Richard Lee, charged with conducting a lottery commonly known as the Dismal-Swamp Lottery, was called in the Hustings Court yesterday morning, both sides announced themselves in readiness to proceed.

The defendant was represented by Judge Joseph Christian and Captain John S. Wise, and the Commonwealth by its attorney, Mr. Witt.

The defendant filed two special pleas to the indictment, and claimed that he had not been acting in the capacity of an individual, but as an agent for the company.

These pleas Mr. Witt moved to reject.

Thereupon the defendant moved to continue the case until the cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States should be decided.

Both of these question were argued together.

Mr. Wise, opening the case for the lottery company, contended that the *supersedeas* from the Supreme Court stayed all proceedings, and argued at length upon this point.

Mr. Witt in reply earnestly contended that the legal effect of the stay in the former proceedings could by no possible means be construed into a permission to these people to carry on a vocation which is in bold and open defiance of the laws of this land. He cited numerous examples of the injustice which would come to the Commonwealth from such a ruling.

Mr. Witt, by way of sustaining his position, cited the case of White *vs.* Commonwealth, 79th Virginia, and argued that this case presented by the defendant's counsel was the principal authority upon which he would rely; also read and commented upon the case of Boyd *vs.* Alabama, 94th United States.

After counsel had finished argument the Judge promptly refused to grant the continuance asked for. Defendant at once filed a bill of exceptions.

The case will be tried next week.

The special pleas filed by the defendant state that he has not conducted any business as an individual, but that it is the business of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, whose mere agent and representative he is; that said company ought not to be prosecuted now because it was chartered by the State of Virginia, and claims that its rights are vested and irrepealable and the business it is conducting is lawful, and because, while its rights have been denied in the lower court, it has appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and has obtained a *supersedeas* while that appeal is pending, which *supersedeas* entirely suspends the operation of that adverse judgment, and entitles the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to go on until said appeal is decided, exactly as it did before the judgment was rendered; that this case ought to be continued until the decision of the appeal.

Defendants cited in support of their position Revised Statutes United States, section 1000; produced the record and *supersedeas* bonds given by them; quoted from Powell on Appellate Proceedings, page 371 section 19; White *vs.* Commonwealth, 79 Virginia, page 611; Bouvier's Law Dictionary, title *Supersedeas*, and other authorities.

LINDON CLARKE'S CASE.

Judge French, of Manchester, Refuses to Surrender Him to the United States Authorities.

Promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning Judge French ascended the bench of the Manchester Hustings Court. He had dispensed with the afternoon session of the court the day before on account of indisposition, and was both looking and feeling much better after his short needed rest.

As soon as the court was formally opened Sergeant Fitzgerald announced to the Court the surrender of Mr. Lindon S. Clarke, and Judge Clopton, counsel for the prisoner, signified his intention to ask for bail.

Commonwealth's-Attorney Page asked that the prisoner be taken before a magistrate.

He was at once taken before Justice Perdue, where a preliminary examination was waived.

When the Johnson-Walker case was discontinued for an hour's recess for dinner Assistant-District-Attorney James Lyons, Jr., who had been waiting for some time for a suitable opportunity, made application for the prisoner to be delivered to the United States authorities to stand trial in the United States court for felony. He held in his hand an indictment found in December, 1881, charging the accused with making fraudulent entries in the check-book of the First National Bank, of which he was before that time keeper. United-States-Marshal Overby was present with a bench-warrant for the apprehension of the accused.

Judge French refused to deliver the prisoner to the United States marshal. Judge Clopton declined to ask for bail, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

The two indictments in the Hustings Court were found July 18, 1881. One charges that on the 15th of July, 1879, Clarke committed grand larceny by stealing from the Manchester Building-Fund Company the sum of $80, and altering the correct addition of his book of receipts on said date for the purpose of effecting the same. The second charges that during his connection with said Company as secretary and treasurer, which expired March 15, 1881, he embezzled $1,000 and altered his books to effect the same.

Mr. Clarke says no one knows what he has gone through since he left Manchester, six years ago. He has travelled a great deal in the West, and has struggled hard to get along. All this has told upon him, and he has grown much grayer. He wanted to come back to see his children and the friends of former days, and now throws himself upon the tender mercies of the Court, hoping the law will not be hard upon him. He desires a speedy trial, and his case will doubtless come up as soon as the Walker murder case is over.

BRILLIANT NUPTIALS.

Mr. W. J. Cussen and Miss Marie Smith Plight Their Troth.

Night before last, at "Barcelona," the residence of the bride, a few miles below Richmond, was married Mr. W. J. Cussen to Miss Marie Clue Smith. The house was beautifully decorated with potted plants, flowers, &c., and the grounds were illuminated with scores of Chinese lanterns. A brass and string band furnished excellent music during the evening. Very Rev. Father Van de Vyver, of St. Peter's Cathedral, joined the pair.

The following gentlemen acted as ushers: Messrs. Henry A. Williams, E. Victor Williams, H. C. Magruder, Felix Smith, Booth Epps, and Thomas Matthews.

Mr. Cussen is an Englishman, though he has lived most of his life in New York. Recently he moved to Richmond, started in business, and will henceforth make this city his home.

Miss Smith is an accomplished and charming young lady, and has many friends in Richmond. She is the granddaughter of H. M. Smith, Esq.

Among those present at the wedding were: Mrs. E. V. Williams, Mrs. James Gordon, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Jr., Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Mahony, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Pleasants, Misses Kate Childrey, Adele Williams, Lulie Williams, Claire Guillaume, Irene Pleasants, Zelle Minor, Lucie Williams, Lena Hancock, Miss Bishop, Miss London, Miss Brooke, Miss Hulst; Messrs. C. H. Gordon, Arthur Pleasants, George W. Donnan, James H. Harris, William Bishop, Captain M. J. Dimmock, George C. Jefferson, John Pope, J. Fred. Pleasants, R. H. Smith, and Dr. W. F. Mercer.

A lovely bouquet carried by the bride was made of lilies of the valley, and was sent her from New York.

The bridal couple left on the 6 A. M. train yesterday for an extended tour through New York State.

District Lodge of Good Templars.

On Wednesday night the representatives from the ten lodges of Good Templars of Richmond and Manchester, to the number of fifty-six, met at McDonough's Hall and organized a District Lodge.

The following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year—viz.: J. B. Fitzgerald, district templar; J. B. Burroughs, district counsellor; Miss Annie Calder, district vice-Templar; George W. Hawxhurst, district secretary; Mrs. L. C. Parr, district superintendent of Juvenile Templars; Rev. Aaron Jones, district chaplain; M. A. Campbell, district marshal; H. A. Reams, district guard; W. B. Crooks, district sentinel; Miss Maggie Allen, district deputy marshal; T. C. Swann, assistant secretary; J. A. Hobson, past district templar; G. S. Shackelford, district treasurer.

The District Lodge will embrace in its jurisdiction the cities of Richmond and Manchester and the counties of Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover, and Powhatan, and will meet on the second Wednesday night of each month.

The District Lodge will meet at Central Hall on the second Wednesday in October.

On next Wednesday night the Good Templars Social Circle will meet. An interesting programme of exercises is being arranged for the occasion.

The Competitive Drill of the Walker Light Guard.

The competitive drill of Company B, of the First Virginia regiment, at the Armory Wednesday night was witnessed by a large number of the friends of that fine corps, including many ladies. The drill was a thorough one, and embraced all the most intricate company movements and manœuvres. Lieutenant J. H. Derbyshire was in command, and the company mustered in full ranks, and with everything in good order and well conditioned.

The various movements were liberally applauded. The judges were Colonel Jo. Lane Stern, Inspector-General, and Captain Henry C. Jones, of Company B. The first prize (the company medal) was awarded Sergeant E. Willard Sweeney. His percentage was 97½ out of a possible 100. For the second prize Privates William Murray and John Tennant tied, with a percentage each of 92½. The judges recommend that each of these well-drilled soldiers be awarded a medal.

The Walker Murder-Case.

The trial of Thomas Johnson (colored), charged with the murder of Washington Walker, another colored man, was resumed in the Manchester Hustings Court yesterday, and about a dozen witnesses for the Commonwealth were examined. Altogether about twenty-five Commonwealth's witnesses have been examined, and there are yet about a dozen more, besides a number for the defence. The evidence will probably be concluded and the argument begun this afternoon or to-morrow.

The evidence thus far, while more in detail has not brought out any material facts which have not already been published. This case, which is rather a mysterious one, has created much interest among the colored people, and daily during the hours in which the trial is going on they crowd the courtroom.

The Virginia Mechanics Institute.

The Mechanics Institute opened Tuesday night under the most favorable auspices. Upwards of 180 students registered their names in the several classes of mathematics, book-keeping, mechanical and architectural drawing, free-hand drawing, &c. While the merchants are discussing in the Chamber of Commerce the practical expedients by which the material progress of Richmond may be advanced they should not overlook this enterprise. The secret of success in all lines of business is knowledge of that business; and if our citizens wish to build up the mechanical enterprises of Richmond they should educate the young men as the northern young men are educated in manufacturing towns where mechanic institutes abound.

Police Court.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday morning—Justice D. C. Richardson presiding:

James H. Ferguson and Christian Kobar, assaulting and threatening to beat Montrose Angle. Dismissed on payment of costs.

Mary Winfree (colored), keeping an ill-governed house. Continued until to-day.

James Clark, a vagrant. Dismissed.

Lucy Harris (colored), abusing and threatening to assault Mandy Riley. Paid costs.

John Williams (colored), stealing a horse and wagon, the property of William Ford and Baughman Brothers. Dismissed.

James Kelly, drunk. Fined $2 and costs.

Ann McDonough and Maggie McDonough, trespassing on the premises of and assaulting and beating Harriet D. Hanes. Dismissed.

Thomas Garvey, drunk and disorderly on the street. Sent to jail for ten days.

James Mack (colored), assaulting and threatening to cut Nicholas Holmes with a knife. Failed to appear.

Nicholas Holmes (colored), assaulting and threatening to cut James Mack with a knife. Dismissed.

Thomas Hundley, assaulting and beating Nannie Hundley, and creating a disturbance to the annoyance of the neighborhood. Security required for twelve months in the sum of $200.

Police-Court Statistics.

During the past month the Police Justice disposed of 313 criminal cases and tried 342 charges of ordinance violations. On criminal charges 38 persons were sent on to the Hustings Court for indictment by the grand jury, 36 were convicted of misdemeanors, and 33 were sent to jail in default of surety for their good behavior. Fines collected: City, $488; State, $154.50; costs, $108.80—total, $751.30.

Management to be Changed.

It is rumored that there will shortly be a change in the management of the Life-Insurance Company of Virginia. It is stated by the president and leading directors that any changes, if made, will be acceptable to the present managers, and will be entirely satisfactory to the policy-holders and others interested in the company.

Richmond People Meet with an Accident.

A telegram received here from Hewlett's' in Hanover county, last night, announced that while Mrs. L. W. Butler, Miss Annie E. Wilson, and Miss Jennie L. Butler were out driving, they were thrown from their carriage. Mrs. Butler was painfully hurt—not seriously, however. The young ladies escaped uninjured.

Broke a Leg.

Yesterday afternoon a colored man named James Mayo attempted to mount a bareback horse at the corner of Grace and Eighteenth streets. The horse fell, catching the man's right leg under it and breaking it. The ambulance was called, the broken limb set, and the man taken to his home, corner of Jay and Mosby streets.

Hymenial.

Miss M. A. Huxter, of Hanover county, and Mr. Adolphus McGinley, of Portsmouth, were married yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. T. J. Smithers, Rev. L. A. Cutler performing the ceremony. After congratulations the happy pair left the city for their future home, in Portsmouth.

The Academy of Music.

"A Prisoner for Life" was played to a crowded house last night, and was much enjoyed. The spectacular feature of the play is one of its strong points, though the play is interesting and the situations novel. The piece will be repeated this afternoon, to-night, and to-morrow.

For the Charleston Sufferers.

The minstrel entertainment at Corcoran Hall last night for the benefit of the Charleston sufferers, was a decided success. The house was packed, and over $100 was realized. The show, with a change of programme, will be repeated to-night.

Julius Cæsar.

A large crowd will no doubt be present at the Theatre to-night to hear Rev. Dr. Armstrong, formerly of this city, now of Atlanta, Ga., lecture on "Julius Cæsar." The proceeds of the lecture are for a benevolent object.

Travellers' Protective Association.

The Travellers' Protective Association will meet at the Exchange Hotel to-night for the transaction of important business. The directors will also hold a meeting at the same place to-night.

Personals and Briefs.

The Madison-Ward Democratic Club will meet to-night in the City Hall.

The feast being conducted at Cersley's Hall, Manchester, by Leader Lodge of Good Templars, will close to-night.

Mr. J. D. K. Sleight left the city yesterday for Milton, N. C., where he will address a Sunday-school convention to-night.

A meeting of the Democratic voters of Jackson Ward is called at Kain's Hall to-night for the purpose of forming a club.

A white man named J. R. Hughes, from Rockbridge county, was sent to the penitentiary yesterday for three years for voluntary manslaughter.

Mr. John S. Cooke, flour inspector of the city of Petersburg, was yesterday reappointed by Governor Lee. The new appointment dates from January 1, 1887.

Dr. Holt, of Surry, and Major Drewry, of Charles City, passed through the city last evening on their way to meet a committee in Washington and arrange with President Cleveland for his coming to the fair.

The American barkentine Henry Warner, 331 tons, Captain J. T. Paine, cleared for Santos, Brazil, yesterday, with 3,800 barrels of flour and 200 kegs of lard, valued at $18,033.25. The flour was shipped by the Haxall-Crenshaw Company, Messrs. Dunlop & McCance, and Baltimore Mills.

Royal-Arch Chapter.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 30.—To-day's session of the General Grand Chapter, Royal-Arch Masons, was a long one, and a good deal of business of a private character was transacted. The application of the Royal-Arch Masons of Australia for representation in the General Grand Chapter was refused, it being decided that no chapters under the American system should be established in that jurisdiction.

The following officers were elected: Noble D. Lanser, of Washington, general grand high priest; David F. Day, of Buffalo, N. Y., deputy general grand high priest; Joseph P. Hornor, of New Orleans, general grand king; George McCahan, of Baltimore, general grand scribe. The remainder of the officers will be elected to-morrow, the election to-day having been interrupted by the necessity of adjourning in order to take a trip to Mount Vernon as arranged by the local committee.

At to-morrow's session the place of meeting for the next session will also be determined upon. The Chapter in a body went to Mount Vernon this afternoon.

Base-Ball Yesterday.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Boston: Bostons, 5; Kansas Cities, 1.

Pittsburgh: Brooklyns, 0; Pittsburghs, 12.

New York: New Yorks, 4; Detroits, 3. Eight innings—darkness.

Philadelphia: Philadelphias, 6; St. Louis, 8. Eight innings—darkness.

Washington: Washingtons, 1; Chicagos, 2. Game called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness.

Louisville: Louisvilles, 3; Baltimores, 9.

Cincinnati: Cincinnatis, 15; Athletics, 8.

St. Louis: St. Louis, 3; Metropolitans, 2.

All Quiet at Charleston.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 30. The day has passed quietly, nothing happening to disturb the people's returning confidence in the stability of things in general. A slight tremor at 5 o'clock P. M. is said to have been felt by some persons, but not generally throughout the city. The weather was slightly cool this morning, but is warmer to-night.

Snow-Storm in Michigan.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MILWAUKEE, September 30.—A dispatch to the *Evening Wisconsin* from Marquette, Mich., says a snow-storm prevails there. The wind and sea on Lake Superior are very heavy, and vessels are seeking shelter at Marquette.

WILL MAKE A FIGHT.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Major Mann Page Nominated for Congress—Ringing Speeches—The Platform Adopted.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, September 30.—The Democratic Convention of the Fourth congressional district met in the court-house in this city at noon to-day. Hon. Charles F. Collier was elected chairman, and Mr. N. S. Turnbull, of Brunswick county, was elected secretary.

In order to allow time for the delegates from the unrepresented counties to arrive, the Convention took a recess until 8 o'clock to-night.

When the Convention met to-night a number of additional delegates were reported from the different counties.

The Convention voted unanimously to nominate a candidate, and appointed a committee, with E. C. Venable, of Petersburg, as chairman, to report a platform of principles.

During the absence of the committee brief and telling speeches were made by Messrs. S. W. Venable, J. J. Cocke, Robert Gilliam, and A. R. Hobbs. Major Venable thought the Convention had acted very wisely in deciding to nominate a candidate. He thought the prospects of success in the black district were growing brighter for the Democracy, and said the candidate who could command 10,000 Democratic votes in this campaign would be elected. The committee reported the following platform, which was adopted amidst applause:

The platform congratulates the country upon the accession to power in the Federal Government of the Democratic party, which stands forth as the enemy of sectionalism and as the national party of a reunited country.

1. We endorse the Administration of President Cleveland.

2. We demand the repeal of the internal-revenue taxes, which are especially oppressive to the industries and products of this section.

3. We favor the passage of the Blair bill, believing that the safety of a government is dependent upon the educated intelligence of its citizens.

4. We recognize the political and civil liberty of all men, and are opposed to all class legislation.

5. We view with alarm the vast increase of corporate wealth in this country, and look to the Government, which is the creation of the people of the country, to take the proper steps to make its citizens the masters and not the servants of the corporations.

6. We recognize the superiority of the claims of the "masses" over those of the "classes." The Democratic party has always been the friend of the laboring-man. In it he has found liberty and protection, and we pledge ourselves to the advocacy of legislative measures that will give full protection to the rights of the laboring classes.

Major Mann Page was then nominated for Congress by acclamation, other gentlemen withdrawing in his favor.

Major Page accepted the honor in a fine speech, in which he endorsed every plank in the platform and promised to work for victory.

Another Knights-of-Labor Candidate for Congress.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., September 30. Joseph B. Page, of this city, formerly a jeweller, now a dealer in sewing-machines, was nominated, after an all-night session, by the Convention of Knights of Labor as their candidate for Congress from this district. He is a brother of Samuel M. and Charles H. Page, of Richmond. It is believed here that Van Ness (Independent) will withdraw in his favor. Major Grillin will be elected by a good majority, notwithstanding.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, October 1—1 *A. M.—For Virginia, occasional showers, followed by fair, cooler weather, winds shifting to northwesterly.*

For North Carolina and South Carolina, generally fair weather, slightly cooler winds, shifting to northwesterly.

The weather in Richmond yesterday was clear and warm during the morning and afternoon, followed by chilly weather in the evening.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

6 A. M.	62
9 A. M.	67
Noon	76
3 P. M.	74
6 P. M.	72
Midnight	61
Mean temperature	68½

HATS ARE MORE TRYING TO a purchaser than all else—especially after he has to do away with his straw—but then it can be made less laborious than formerly if the hat is bought where styles—are not confined—where all tastes are taken into consideration.—We know—when our mother had to take us to some several different stores to suit herself in a hat for us boys.—Now—if she would be on the same errand—the labor then—would be the pleasure—now—for it's easy shopping to-day.

—Hat Department, First Floor.—

Children's Underwear—and right here we know every mother feels an interest—is one of our leading new features.—Now to that score—that we have a splendid stock to show—that it lacks nothing—and the prices are correct.

—Second Floor—Front.—

Polo Caps—for school—for play.—Best things out—and so cheap too—only 15c. apiece.—We got some beauties at this figure.—Won't last long—and will cost you more when these are gone.

A. SALES & CO.,

1003