WISE AND GROVER.

Our Congressman Talks Post-Office to the President.

THE INTERVIEW SATISFACTORY.

It Is Probable that the Bissellian Rule May Be Modified.

TOBACCO-TAX INCREASE.

The Proposition Will Be Guarded Against with All Due Care—Other Washington-City Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, September 30.—Representative Wise had a lengthy conference this morning with President Cleveland on the subject of Virginia matters. For fully an hour he talked with the President, and impressed upon him the importance of taking action on the applications for the postmasterships. Mr. Wise also gave in detail the interview he had Thursday with Postmaster-General Bissell, and complained that the latter had followed a plan that was anything but satisfactory to the Democracy of the State, for the reason that the Postmaster-General was inclined to allow the Republican postmasters to serve over four years. Mr. Wise mentioned the fact, too, that the past Republican administration promptly removed Democrats in Virginia, and as that administration was defeated last year at the polls, the Democrats of his district and in the State at large thought they ought to enjoy now the fruits of their victory.

THE TALK SATISFACTORY.

The interview with the President, the representative from the Richmond District says, was highly satisfactory. He does not feel at liberty to make public all that Mr. Cleveland said, but he thinks the President appreciates fully the situation, and will give the matter his earnest consideration.

While at the White House, Mr. Wise took occasion to specially speak of the Richmond and Manchester post-offices, and the communications from Manchester were laid before the President—to his satisfaction, it is believed.

It goes without saying, too, that Mr. Wise put in some licks about the Ashland and West Point offices.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of many postmasters, but there was nothing on the list for either Virginia or North Carolina. Several cases for these States are, however, said to be almost "ripe," and will probably be heard from next week.

TOBACCO-TAX MATTER.

The consensus of opinion here among congressmen representing States and cities heavily interested in the production and manufacture of tobacco is that it will be their duty to resist vigorously the proposition to increase the internal-revenue tax on the staple that is produced. It has not yet taken definite shape. Talk is the only thing heard at present, but when men like General Raum express the belief that congressmen feel it their duty to be at least wide-awake, there will be satisfied in view of the government finances, to have the tobacco tax remain as now provided by law, but all interests just now they regard as a business and industrious that should not be put upon one of the great industries of the country.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTORSHIPS.

Among the visitors at the Capital today was ex-Congressman Simmons, whose nomination is hanging up in the Senate for the collectorship of internal revenue in the Eastern district of North Carolina, along with that of Hoke Ellas, the collector for the Western district. The latter has the advantage, however, of being in office at present, and Mr. Simmons cannot get his until he is confirmed. A stiff fight is being made against Mr. Simmons by the Republicans, it is said, because he is chairman of the Democratic State Committee in North Carolina, and malicious and unjust reports have been sent to Washington that he manipulated the vote last year against the Republicans. The stories are not true, of course, but they are being used to the injury of Mr. Simmons.

The fight against Mr. Elias is made on other grounds, and it appears to be aided and abetted by Democrats.

VIRGINIA MARSHALSHIPS.

It is understood that steps will be taken to have United States Marshal Clarke, of the Eastern District of Virginia, removed at an early day, but to accomplish this it will be necessary to file charges, which can be substantiated, otherwise Mr. Olney is likely to use his influence against a change until the expiration of the full term, and that would have the effect of keeping Clarke in for nearly two years yet.

Marshal Watts, of the Western District, who will in a few days be succeeded by Mr. George W. Levi, of Clarke county, did not tender his resignation. He was simply removed. The department coquetted with him for a time, apparently hoping to coax his resignation, and two months or more ago it was generally supposed Mr. Watts would hand in his resignation, but he played it shrewdly on Mr. Olney, and held on, evidently having made up his mind that if the administration wanted his place for a Democrat, all the powers that be had to do was to put him out. That course was allowed. Charges were preferred against Mr. Watts, but they were of a political and not of a personal character. He was held up as a terror to the timid Democrats away back in the days of Mahonedism, and a most active and offensive partisan.

LEVI'S HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Levi's appointment causes some speculation here as to where he will make his headquarters, and who the leading deputies will be when he begins to make his appointments. No little amusement has been created in Virginia circles in Washington over the attitude of a certain man who set out to prevent the appointment of Mr. Levi, and boasted among a select few that he would "do him up," and slap in the face the Virginia delegation, who had recommended the Clarke-county man. Night before last this individual went to a gentleman from the Southwest, and said: "Confidentially, I admit that I am whipped. Levi will be appointed Marshal for the Western District to-morrow."

What causes the laugh is that the party referred to was really whipped before he commenced his fight, for the President always intended to appoint Mr. Levi after the delegation had endorsed him, and so informed several of the members, and the fact has been repeatedly stated in the Dispatch correspondence. It was a fight in which they all stood together with one exception, and though Mr. Meredith did not join his colleagues in their recommendations, he did not make war on the gentlemen endorsed, contenting himself with standing up for his own friends.

FINANCIAL COMPROMISE.

Compromise talk regarding the financial question is even stronger to-day than it was yesterday.

Colonel Thomas Smith, of Warrenton, recently appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, was at the Capitol to-day.

POST-SCRIPT.

Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day were:

Virginia—Bluff City, Giles county, J. W. Charlton vice E. W. Charlton, removed; Mappsburg, Accomac county, G. W. Elmore, Jr., vice R. L. Ames, resigned; Miller's Tavern, Essex county, C. M. Smoot vice J. G. Cannon, resigned.

North Carolina—Arden, Buncombe county, M. Y. Rickman vice M. L. Shufford, resigned; Bloomington, Stanly county, M. F. Furr vice Aaron Furr, removed; Connor, Wilson county, H. B. High vice D. M. Stott, resigned; Jonesborough, Moore county, Redin Bryan vice J. B. Buchanan, removed; Moretz Mills, Watauga county, Thomas Greer vice C. Moretz, resigned; Sedges Garden, Forsyth county, J. E. Crews vice T. N. Marshall, removed.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

Further Criticism of the President—The Election Laws.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The only incident that marked to-day's session of the Senate or gave any spirit to the proceedings was a speech made by Mr. Chandler on the resolution calling for information on the subject of the Fairchild Commission, that has been holding its sessions in the New York custom-house. He took the ground that there was no legal authority for the appointment of such a commission, and that the President had assumed the right to appoint it in order to reward Democrats who belonged to the "Anti-Snapper" wing of the party. As the commission included an ex-Secretary of the Treasury (Fairchild), an ex-Collector of the Port of New York (MaGone), and an ex-representative from Arkansas (Dunn), it could not be pretended that they were inferior officers of the United States; and as to all high officers, the Constitution required their appointment, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and no such advice or consent had been asked.

The President, Mr. Chandler said, was too much given to disregard the express provisions of law, and to violate the language of the Constitution. He instanced the case of Blount's appointment to Hawaii, and scoffed at the President's assumption of royal manners in designing Mr. Blount as "my special commissioner," in saying, "His authority is paramount," and in commending their Excellencies, the members of the provisional government, to the wise keeping of the Ruler of the Universe.

HILL LIES LOW.

Mr. Hill was present during the whole of Mr. Chandler's speech, and his attention was called more than once to the "Anti-Snapper" parts of it; but he took no part in the discussion, evidently to Mr. Chandler's disappointment.

There was the usual delay in securing a quorum, but after a time, forty-four senators appeared, exactly a quorum, and business proceeded.

Two proposed amendments to the silver-purchase repeal bill were sent to the Clerk's desk and read. The first was by Mr. Wolcott, and directs the payment of the tax collected on cotton under the act of July 1, 1862, to the States concerned. The second was by Mr. Perkins (Republican), of California, and directs the opening of the mints to the coinage of silver of proved American production at the existing ratio, 20 per cent. to be withheld for minting or seigniorage. No gold pieces are to be issued of a less denomination than a $10 piece. It also provides for a commission of five mintery experts.

CAMDEN ON SILVER.

The silver-purchase repeal bill was taken up at 1 o'clock, and Mr. Camden made an argument.

He favored the passage of the repeal bill, and argued that the United States had to comply with the reasonable conditions of sound finance, based on the world's experience. The repeal of the Sherman act did not demonetize silver. All the silver money now in circulation would be continued on a parity with gold, but the further purchase of silver bullion would be suspended.

While he believed that bimetalism was impracticable in this country under existing conditions, he believed that the conditions would so change before the end of the decade (much sooner, he hoped), that the free coinage of silver would not only be restored in this country, but in England and Europe. He did not believe that the world could do without the use of both metals as money; but the United States could not afford to undertake the experiment of free coinage alone. In case the pending bill was passed, it should be followed by additional legislation.

He should not now attempt to formulate the views he had in his own mind in regard to it. But he would indicate the following points:

1. Provision for strengthening the Treasury.

2. To give more elasticity to the issue of paper money, and to guard against sudden contraction in the currency.

3. Provision for the coinage use of silver money for domestic circulation within specified limits.

The repeal of the Sherman law was the proper place at which to begin giving relief to the country. Other financial legislation should follow. He did not share the apprehension that other financial legislation (following the repeal bill) could be bad, or would not be approved by the Executive. He had full faith and confidence in the President's wisdom, and he thought that the President's recent utterances should set at rest all doubt upon that point.

Mr. Peffer took the floor, and continued the speech against the repeal bill which he began last Thursday. He spoke until 2:30, when the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

About fifty members listened to the Chaplain's prayer in the House to-day.

Mr. Sayers asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution extending until the 30th of June, 1894, the time for completing the work of the eleventh census. There was no objection, and the joint resolution was passed.

There was no result from the call of committees, and the House resumed consideration of the Federal election-law repeal bill, the passage of which was advocated by Mr. Patterson (Democrat), of Tennessee.

He deprecated sectionalism in the discussion, and criticised the men who would endeavor to stir up fraternal strife by bringing up memories of the war. He had nothing to say against the Republican party. It was a party of great achievements; it was a party which had produced great statesmen; but that the country was peaceful and harmonious now was the glory of the national Democracy.

When the Confederates laid down their arms and returned home, they returned submissively. They had returned with no other purpose than to obey the laws. The greatest calamity which had ever occurred to the southern people had been the assassination of President Lincoln. His policy to rehabilitate the South had been the correct one; and it had been followed by President Johnson.

CRITICISM OF RECONSTRUCTION.

He then criticised the reconstruction acts of Congress, which, he declared, were not in accord with the views of any Union man, but in accord with the views of the Secessionists. Those laws had been passed on the principle that the South was conquered territory, and must be governed by the laws of conquest. They proceeded on the idea that the sovereignty of the Southern States was gone.

He then went into a history of the enactment of the reconstruction measures, and traced from those measures the passage of the Federal election-laws. The conditions at the close of the war left the South with two races—one the sons of the grandest race the earth had ever seen; the other of the most helpless and the most ignorant. The superior race should take charge of this helpless race. He admitted that there had been fraud and violence. No such revolution could be accomplished without fraud and violence.

Mr. Henderson (Republican), of Iowa, read a letter from a friend of his (whose name in advance he declined to give), mentioning five counties in Western Tennessee where wholesale fraud and violence had been committed by the Democrats in 1888.

Mr. Patterson entered a general denial of this charge. The Republican party assumed that every negro was a Republican, and that if his vote were not counted for the Republican party there must be fraud and violence. That was an entire mistake. If there had been fraud, it had its origin in these Federal election-laws. Those laws, in the South, were practically a dead letter. The alternative forced upon the white people of the South had been simply awful. Even the Republicans of the South, on other than economic questions, voted the Democratic ticket.

WHITE SUPREMACY.

A few days ago a gentleman from his district came to Washington to argue before the Ways and Means Committee in behalf of the Republican view of the tariff. He had asked the gentleman why he was advocating the Republican view, when he voted the Democratic ticket. The reply had been that it was necessary to vote the Democratic ticket to sustain Anglo-Saxon supremacy. This was a question, continued Mr. Patterson, which dominated any economic question. The Republican party, by its legislation, had succeeded in drawing the color-line, and so far as the white people of the South were concerned, it was a sectional line. The Republican party would never be able by organizing the negroes into a party to dominate one of the Southern States. As long as that party kept up the race issue, the Anglo-Saxons would stand as one man and one party. As long as the color-line was maintained, the white people would maintain their supremacy. He thought that the remedy would be found in the Australian ballot-box system. If that were adopted, thousands of negroes in the South would vote the Democratic ticket, and thousands of white men who now voted with the Democrats would be found voting with the Republicans. Let there be kept away from the polls the army of supervisors, the marshals; and let every citizen, whether he be black or white, go into a booth and determine by himself for whom he would vote.

In response to a question by Mr. Dalzell (Republican), of Pennsylvania, while Mr. Patterson was advocating an educational test of suffrage, Mr. Patterson said that if the alternative were given him of accepting unlimited negro suffrage or limited representation, he would choose the latter.

In conclusion, he declared that the Federal election-laws should be eternally repealed. (Applause.)

BAY-STATE OPPOSITION.

Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, opposed the bill. He would oppose it at this time, even if he believed that the statutes should be wiped out. The Congress had been called together for a specific purpose, and he thought this an inopportune time to send this measure elsewhere. There appeared to be some politics in the movement. It looked as if it were intended to draw the attention of the people away from the silver question.

Mr. McNagny (Democrat), of Indiana, advocated the bill, holding that the judgment of the American people was that the Federal election-laws should be repealed.

Mr. Warner (Democrat), of New York, asked in behalf of New York State that the Federal laws should be repealed. They were absolutely unconstitutional, and almost as unconstitutional as they were infamous. (Applause.) The country was to-day enjoying the blessings of a free government, handed down to it by the fathers of the republic. The only way in which a government like ours could be wrecked was by continued oppression by the Federal Government. The Federal election-laws were the entering wedge of oppression, which, when it became too oppressive, could be met only by means at which every person would stand aghast.

Mr. Richards (Democrat), of Ohio, advocated the repeal of the Federal election-laws. The bill was then postponed for the day.

Mr. Dockery (Democrat), of Missouri, made a partial report from the joint committee appointed to investigate the laws governing the various executive departments. It was ordered printed; and then, at 5:30, the House adjourned.

NORTH CAROLINIAN PROMOTED.

Josephus Daniels Made Chief Clerk of the Interior Department.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30.—Secretary Hoke Smith to-day appointed Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department. Mr. Daniels, who is the present Appointment Clerk of the department, is also the editor and proprietor of the North Carolinian, at Raleigh, and has several times been elected State Printer of North Carolina. Secretary Smith regarded him as an exceptionally efficient officer, and it was at his urgent request that Mr. Daniels accepted the new appointment. His successor will be John W. Holcombe, of Indiana, the present Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Education, who received his appointment as such early in Cleveland's first administration. Mr. Holcombe was twice appointed Superintendent of Schools in Indiana, and is believed to be well equipped for his new position.

Nominations by the President

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Robert Charles Lee, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

Postmasters—Alabama: John A. Donahoe, Talladega. Georgia: Moses R. Kirby, Lagrange; A. N. McBride, Tallapoosa. Tennessee: W. B. Gibbs, Martin; Frank M. Bunch, Pulaski.

BRUNSWICK'S YELLOW-FEVER.

Fifteen New Cases—Four Patients Discharged—Growing Distress.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

BRUNSWICK, GA., September 30.—Fifteen cases of yellow-fever were reported to-day and four convalescents were discharged.

The new patients are: Whites—R. E. Lamance, Lena Marry, Mrs. F. R. Wood, A. N. Wood, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Emma Barlue, and Edna Smith. Colored—Johnnie Berdue, Abe Richardson, Priscilla Fisher, Lou Andrews, Eliza Rollins, Mary Lamar, Isaac Steven, and Eliza Gillett.

Those discharged are: Mrs. F. M. C. Brown, Bussey Everett, Mary Lamar, and Callie Mitchell.

Recapitulation: Cases under treatment, 58; discharged, 29; died, 10. Total, 97.

To-day is the fiftieth day of Yellow Jack's existence here and the thirteenth day of the epidemic. Commissary-Manager Smith's reports show, as far as tabulated, that over 50,000 rations have been issued since the commissary opened, and 1,580 rations were issued to-day. The commissary has been opened exactly one month to-day, and it requires 50,000 rations monthly to feed the destitute women and children. This does not include men or boys, nor the people too proud to visit the commissary for food. There are poor people in Brunswick to-day who, from a sense of delicacy shrink from mingling with the horde that form in line outside the commissary, and these people are supplied as far as possible by the ministers and individual members of the Relief Committee and Health Board, who seek them out.

The northeast wind veered this morning to the southeast, and the weather has become decidedly warmer, warranting a still further spread of the disease. The past few cold days gave hope that frost was near, but Surgeon Murray expects the epidemic to last six weeks longer.

Dr. Burford, President of the Health Board, says: "The situation here is one of growing distress. Food products, nutriments, delicacies, and stimulants for the sick are needed, as well as substantial food for those not sick but in want. For the latter class meats are most needed. I am informed by the Relief Committee that the want and distress are likely to continue and probably increase until frost stops the epidemic. Any amounts contributed will be thankfully accepted."

SCARCITY OF SUGAR.

Almost a Famine in Chicago—Market Short 1,000,000 Barrels.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, September 30.—The Tribune this morning says: Sugar is scarce in Chicago, so scarce, in fact, that a famine confronts housewives of Chicago. They are unable to get the requisite amount for their daily needs from the retail grocers, and those dealers in town cannot obtain enough sugar from the wholesale dealers to supply even half the demands of their customers. The wholesale dealers say the refineries are not giving out more than enough sugar to supply half the demand. Representatives of the Sugar Trust say the market is short over 1,000,000 barrels of sugar, and that no relief can be looked for in the near future.

WILL NOT RUN AGAIN.

Colonel Spotswood Unable to Stand the Fatigue of a Long Campaign.

Colonel M. L. Spotswood, who has recently returned from an extended western trip, has decided not to be a candidate for re-election as Commonwealth's Attorney.

This leaves Messrs. Tazewell Ellett, D. C. Richardson and H. M. Smith, Jr., the last named of whom was Colonel Spotswood's predecessor, in the field, and an interesting contest may be looked forward to.

In the following card, furnished the Dispatch last night, Colonel Spotswood explains why he will not run again:

"To My Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

"For the past six or eight months I have been in very feeble health, and early in July my physicians insisted on my leaving Richmond, assuring me that only complete rest and change of scene could restore me. The canvass for the position of Commonwealth's Attorney has, I am informed, already commenced.

"It would be impossible for me, though greatly improved in health, to properly discharge my official duties while undergoing the annoyance and fatigue of a lengthy campaign. I shall, therefore, not be a candidate for re-election. I thank you for the honors which you have so often conferred upon me, and am grateful to you from the bottom of my heart."

"M. L. SPOTSWOOD."

The Westmoreland's Portrait of Jackson.

The Library Committee of the Westmoreland Club have accepted the portrait of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson that they commissioned Mr. William Garle Browne to paint for the club's gallery of distinguished southern soldiers and statesmen. It is a replica of a portrait Mr. Browne painted during the war, and is pronounced by Mrs. Jackson the best portrait of her husband extant. Mr. Browne has put a great deal of work upon it in all its details, and regards it as superior to the original.

Dies from His Injuries.

Charlie Zunter, the messenger boy who fell from the balustrade in the Times Building Thursday night, died at the city almshouse at 8 o'clock.

The boy's skull was badly fractured, and from the first little hope was entertained of his recovery. Friday a difficult operation was performed, and everything possible was done for the youth, but without avail. His mother was with him at the time of his death. The arrangements for the funeral have not been made.

Peaches! Peaches!

Will offer you Monday 100 boxes finest White Heath Peaches that has been on this market for years. GEORGE B. BULL, Second Market.

RICHMOND IN BRIEF.

ITEMS GLEANED HERE AND THERE BY THE DISPATCH REPORTERS.

Crisp Paragraphs About Local Happenings Coupled With Items About the Movements of Our Friends.

Miss Celia Bowen has returned after a pleasant visit to relatives in Chicago.

The Common Council meets to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Joseph H. Shepherd, who has been quite indisposed, is much better.

Mr. Simon Solomon, Sheriff of Henrico, has returned from the World's Fair.

Mr. John P. Walker left yesterday for a two-weeks' visit to the World's Fair.

Mr. William Flegenhimer and wife leave to-night for the World's Fair.

Mr. D. T. Swindell, a prominent merchant of Raleigh, N. C., is at the Exchange.

The Committee on Police met yesterday afternoon, but transacted only routine business.

Mr. Oscar E. Flanhart left last night via the Chesapeake and Ohio, for the World's Fair.

Mr. W. S. Copeland, of the State, left for Chicago Friday night, accompanied by his wife.

Mrs. Benjamin H. Berry and family will return to the city on Wednesday, the 4th of October.

Policeman Holdcroft's little son Spencer, who has been ill for several weeks with typhoid-fever, is slowly improving.

The services at the Soldier's Home this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock will be led by Rev. Dr. D. F. Sprigg.

Rev. George F. Williams will preach at East-End Baptist church to-day, both morning and night.

Misses Irene Pleasants, Lillian Yarbrough, and Lulie Powers will leave for Chicago next Monday.

Mrs. William G. Owens, who has been visiting relatives at Lewisburg, W. Va., returned home yesterday.

Rev. J. J. Gravatt, the new rector of Moore-Memorial, will preach his first sermon to that congregation to-day.

Mr. J. E. Allen and sister, Margie, left Friday for the World's Fair. They will return by way of Niagara Falls.

After a pleasant stay in the mountains of Virginia, Misses Mary, Ida and Lottie Bowers have returned to the city.

Sam Davis was received at the penitentiary yesterday from Amelia county to serve two years for house-breaking.

Mr. S. D. Hicks, having returned to the city after a three-months' trip North, has gone to Chicago to spend two weeks.

Mr. W. F. Drinkard, Jr., left on Friday afternoon for the World's Fair. On his way, he will visit his sister in Monroeville, Ohio.

Rev. F. S. Stickney and wife, of Charlotte, N. C., passed through the city yesterday on their way from the World's Fair.

Dr. Thomas P. Daracott qualified in the Chancery Court yesterday as administrator to the estate of I. H. Walke, deceased.

Misses Lillian Yarbrough, Irene Pleasants, and Lulie Powers will leave for Chicago Monday, via the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Mr. Wm. B. Cunningham has returned to the city, and is at the residence of his nephew, Mr. W. L. Wright, on west Main street.

Mrs. Binford, wife of the nominee for the House from Henrico, is lying critically ill at the residence of her husband, in the county.

The man tried in the Hustings Court a few days ago for assaulting William Payne, was named Walter Miller, instead of Mercer.

Mr. Samuel Wardell, of Chester, Penn., who has been very ill during his visit for the last two weeks, is much better.

Miss Jennie B. C. Webster has returned after a delightful trip of three months through the North and attending the World's Fair.

Professor Maurice's "Pictorial Review of the Life of Christ" will be given at Grove-Avenue Baptist church on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

A mass-meeting will be held at True Reformers' Hall Tuesday night, under the auspices of the Junior Department of the colored Young Men's Christian Association.

Mrs. James T. Vaughan and daughter, Mrs. O. B. Hill, and Mrs. Cyrus March, left yesterday afternoon for a week's visit at the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Root and little son Earl have returned from a visit to Washington, Hyattsville and Baltimore, the residence of Mr. Root's father, Colonel Charles Root.

Friends of George L. Renner, who was recently arrested here as a deserter from the United States army, are endeavoring to get the young man released on account of ill health.

Mr. J. D. K. Sleight has returned from the State Sunday-School Convention in Charlottesville, and will conduct services and deliver an address this afternoon at Chatsworth.

Rev. Dr. Cooper's themes at the First Baptist Church are for this morning, "A Cheery Word to Tired People," and for this evening, "A Rich Man's Memories of His Humble Beginning."

Hon. George D. Wise has received an appointment for Edward C. Woodward, of Richmond, Va., to a position in the Government bindery at Washington, D. C. He reports for duty Monday.

Rev. W. L. Wright will preach a special sermon at West-View Baptist church tonight before the Society of Willing Workers. There will be special music for the occasion. The public is cordially invited to attend.

From this morning citizens will only have to pay one dollar per thousand feet for their gas, as the Council has reduced the price twenty-five cents. This reduction goes into effect on October bills.

On account of repairs being made at the Marshall-Street Christian church, that congregation will worship with the Seventh-Street congregation to-day, both morning and evening, and Rev. A. R. Moore will do the preaching.

It is said that Mr. Ed. Hamilton Cahill, late manager of the Richmond Theatre, has accepted an offer from the "Alabama" Company, which was here recently, and will appear in one of the leading roles.

Senator Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, will come to Virginia next month on a political tour. Mr. Faulkner is one of the ablest speakers in the Democratic party. His first speech will be made at Appomattox Courthouse on Saturday, October 14th, when there will be a big Democratic barbecue and rally.

The October term of the Hustings Court begins to-morrow. The following grand jury has been summoned: Ashton Starke, N. W. Nelson, J. B. McKinney, J. W. Fergusson, Thomas Bolling, Jr., J. B. Lambert, J. W. Carter, William S. Murray, and E. Archer (colored).

W. T. Vaughan, sheriff of Amelia; R. D. Jones, Commonwealth's attorney of Goochland; Robert Durrett, of Albemarle; H. M. Turner, treasurer of Goochland; J. W. King, of Hanover, and H. E. Duval, clerk of the Hustings Court of Manchester, visited the Capital yesterday.

Clifford Russell Palmer, the only son of Charles S. and Alice Cabell Palmer, died at Soldiers' Joy, in Nelson county, Thursday night of a mysterious malady. Dr. Isaiah H. White, of this city, was summoned, but arrived too late to aid the little sufferer. He was interred in the family burial place.

The Rev. J. Calvin Stewart will fill his pulpit at the Church of the Covenant today, morning and night. At the morning service the Communion will be celebrated. The subject of sermon, "The Summer Is Ended." Subject at night, "Doing Things Twice."

The Ladies' Auxiliary Association of the Masonic Home of Virginia holds an annual meeting at the Home. The meeting this year will be held on October 17th, and will doubtless be largely attended. These meetings are very interesting, and are looked forward to with much pleasure by the members of the society and the officers and inmates of the Home.

The ladies' classes, in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium are fast filling up, and this new departure promises to begin with a large membership. Classes will be formed this week; on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:45 A. M., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock. Patterns for the costumes can be seen at the Association office. Those desiring to join should leave there same as early as possible, with one of the secretaries.

Miss Palmore and sister, of 21 west Marshall street, have gone to New York.

Mr. Thomas M. Rutherfoord and family have returned from the Warm Springs.

Mr. W. L. Hampton and wife, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. J. J. Hampton, left Monday for the World's Fair.

Miss Lina Blum has returned home after a pleasant trip to the Virginia mountains.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Corey will preach at the Fourth-Street Baptist church this morning.

Mr. T. J. Sheean, of the firm of Stokes & Simmons, has returned from the World's Fair and New York.

Mrs. J. T. Bryant and son have returned to the city after spending the summer with her parents, near Ruther Glen, Va.

Mr. Harry L. Baumgartner and wife will leave Monday for the World's Fair, and will return via the Great Lakes and Niagara Falls.

Miss Laura V. Hardwicke, of 710 north Twenty-second street, has returned to the city, after a very pleasant visit to friends in the country.

Miss Annie Terry has returned from a pleasant visit to her cousin, Miss Josie Thompson, of Doswell, and also relatives of Caroline county.

Misses Lulie Young and Lizzie Bernard, of Fredericksburg, are the guests of Mrs. Randolph Latimer Norris, No. 211 south Third street.

Mr. W. Freeman Fisher, of Boston, who represents one of the largest shoe houses in this country, is visiting Mr. W. W. Gosden, 414 north Ninth street.

Messrs. James S. and Robert G. Baughan and their sister, Callie, of Hewlett's, Hanover county, left Friday for the World's Fair. They will return by way of Niagara Falls.

Messrs. John Ryan, Will McDonough, and Norman Dart have returned to the city after an extended trip to the World's Fair, Cincinnati, and White Sulphur Springs.

Mrs. P. M. Frasee, of Washington, D. C., is visiting Mrs. R. L. Adams, of 2303 east Broad street, prior to her departure for Chicago and Cincinnati, which latter place will be her future home.

Night schools will be opened at the Springfield, Nicholson and Elba buildings to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Applicants for admission will present themselves at that hour.

The Rev. Reverdy Estill, of Newport, Kentucky, who married Miss Lulie Christian, of this city, has accepted a call to St. Paul's church, Louisville, Kentucky.

Cadet Color-Sergeant Lucien Ball, who has been at the Virginia Military Institute for two years, has resigned his position there with view of going to Southern California.

Mrs. Emma R. Ball, who has been spending the summer in the mountains of Virginia, has returned home, and will leave in a few days to spend the winter in Southern California.

Misses Sallie Thornton and Susie Norfleet have returned home after a delightful visit to relatives in Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia. Upon their return they visited Waukesha, Wis., and the World's Fair.

A telegram was received here yesterday announcing the death, at her home in Louisville, Ky., of Mrs. Drane, a sister of Mr. James T. Poindexter, of the office of the Clerk of the Chancery Court.

Cards are out for the marriage, at the Third Presbyterian church, October 4th, at 9:30 P. M., of Miss Rosa Lee Seabright, daughter of Mr. M. L. Seabright, to Mr. L. E. Spaulding, of Bristol.

Mr. Charles H. Page and Miss Bettie P. Wallace, of Arvonia, Buckingham county, have returned home after a visit of ten days to Mrs. W. H. Cousins, No. 814 Spring street, and other friends.

During the month of September 210 deeds were admitted to record in the office of the Clerk of the Chancery Court. In the same time Clerk Lanham, of the Hustings Court, issued marriage-licenses to 47 couples—15 white and 32 colored.

BASE BALL NEXT YEAR.

Former Manager of Washingtons to Get Up a League in Virginia.

Mr. Teddy P. Sullivan, one of the best-known base-ball men in the South, formerly manager of the Washingtons, passed through the city last night en route from the South to the National Capital. He was spied by a Dispatch reporter, whom he told that he intended to organize a league in Virginia for work upon the diamond next summer.

The organization, he said, would embrace about six cities—probably Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Roanoke, Lynchburg and Staunton. It is his idea that the season shall commence about the middle of April or first of May and continue four or five months. A pennant will be contested for. Mr. Sullivan thinks there is a chance to revive interest in the national game in Virginia, and says he intends to do it.

Meteorological Report for September.

The subjoined report gives sunrise, minimum and maximum readings of the thermometer, and the amount of rainfall for the month of September.

The reading of the thermometer were taken on an elevated plateau near the city, the position of the instruments being free from any influence of refracted heat. They are self-registering, of the very best French manufacture, and the figures are believed to be absolutely correct:

CONDITION.	Minimum.	Sunrise.	Rainfall—Inches.	Maximum.	W. D.
1—Cloudy, raining	60	60	.37	66	E.
2—Cloudy	58	58	.48	84	W.
3—Clear	54	54	.04	79	N.
4—Clear	51	51	.....	89	S. W.
5—Clear	56	56	.....	90	W.
6—Clear	56	56	.....	91	N. W.
7—Partly cloudy	56	56	.....	92	W.
8—Partly cloudy	62	62	.....	87	W.
9—Cloudy	64	64	.....	79	S. E.
10—Cloudy	60	60	trace	79	E.
11—Cloudy	63	79	.24	81	N. E.
12—Cloudy	56	65	2.45	72	E.
13—Cloudy	64	64	.26	76	S. E.
14—Cloudy—foggy	67	67	.13	87	S. E.
15—Cloudy	67	67	trace	87	E.
16—Cloudy	65	65	1.54	83	S. W.
17—Clear	45	45	.....	78	N.
18—Clear	44	44	.....	86	S. W.
19—Clear	42	42	.....	92	S. W.
20—Clear	62	62	.....	87	W.
21—Cloudy	60	60	.....	81	N.
22—Cloudy	61	61	.....	90	S. W.
23—Clear	59	59	.....	90	S. W.
24—Clear	55	55	.....	91	N.
25—Cloudy	65	65	trace	91	E.
26—Cloudy—raining	51	51	.66	57	N.
27—Cloudy—raining	47	47	1.38	60	N. W.
28—Clear	45	45	trace	59	N.
29—Clear	45	45	.....	67	N.
30—Partly cloudy	40	40	.....	72	N. W.

Average temperature 55.6 56.8 7.45 80.8
Mean temperature, 68.2.

July 31. Light rain in the afternoon and at night.
1. Rain all day and at night.
2. Light shower in the afternoon.
3. A few drops of rain in the afternoon.
4. Light showers about noon, late in the afternoon, and at night.
5. Heavy rain in the forenoon, with thunder and lightning; light showers in the afternoon and at night.
6. Light showers during the day and at night.
7. Light showers during the day and at night.
8. Heavy rain at night with much thunder and lightning.
9. Light showers at night.
10. Heavy showers in the afternoon, light at night.
11. Light shower in the forenoon.
12. Rain all day and night.
13. Light drizzling rain in the forenoon.
14. Light frost.
Rainfall for the month, 7.45 inches.

We give in the table below the mean temperature and the aggregate amount of rainfall during the month of September for the past fourteen years:

	Mean temperature.	Rainfall. Inches.
1880	55.3	3.53
1881	68.8	2.42
1882	70.5	6.50
1883	68.7	6.02
1884	76.1	6.15
1885	73.6	1.20
1886	71.9	3.07
1887	69.6	1.19
1888	66.8	10.41
1889	67.5	5.60
1890	70.3	6.20
1891	75.0	2.32
1892	66.8	3.40
1893	68.2	7.45

Measurements of rainfall taken each morning.

Mr. Bolling Sues for $10,000.

Thomas N. Landers brought suit in the City Circuit Court yesterday against Charles E. Bolling, Superintendent of the City Water-Works, for $10,000. The action is brought to indemnify Mr. Landers for damages alleged by reason of Mr. Bolling's refusal to grant the former a plumber's license. The ground the Superintendent took in this refusal was that Mr. Landers was to employ a man who, Mr. Bolling maintained, had done work that was not in accordance with the city ordinances. The Hustings Court, however, granted Mr. Landers the license.

Fire in Mr. Samanni's Dwelling.

Fire broke out in the residence of Mr. Francis Samanni, No. 601 Spring street, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The alarm was sounded from box 43, and the department made quick response. The flames were extinguished as quickly as possible. The fire originated in a wardrobe on the second story, but the cause is unknown. There was an insurance of $1,700 on the premises in the Virginia State Insurance Company, but the loss was not more than $400. Mr. Samanni both owned and occupied the building.

Peaches! Peaches!

Will offer you Monday 100 boxes finest White Heath Peaches that has been on this market for years. GEORGE B. BULL, Second Market.

FRANK SARACINO, MERCHANT TAILOR, 122 west Broad street, Richmond, Va. FULL-DRESS SUITS made to order of cork-screw and silk lining, $25 and $30; CUTAWAY SUITS, made of finest French worsted $25 and $6 per yard, $28 and $35; OVERCOATS made of Kersey and English melton, $25 and $28; FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, $3 per yard, $7 and $8. Goods $2.50 and $3 per yard, $18 and $20 a suit. All work guaranteed. If it don't fit don't pay for it. CLEANING AND REPAIRING neatly done. oc 1-1t

MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE STATED COMMUNICATION OF HENRICO UNION LODGE No. 130 will be held at Masonic Hall, on Twenty-fifth street, on MONDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. All Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited.
By order of the W. M.
oc 1-1t WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the DAVIS BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in Richmond, Va., on MONDAY, October 16, 1893, at 12 M.
H. C. THACHER, President.
T. W. THACHER, Secretary. se 24-Oct,1,8,15