THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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SATURDAY.....SEPT. 4, 1897.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JAMES HOGE TYLER,
of Pulaski county.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
EDWARD ECHOLS,
of Staunton.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
ANDREW JACKSON MONTAGUE,
of Danville.

CARD FROM COLONEL BRADY.

Internal Revenue Service,
Second District of Virginia,
Collector's Office,
Richmond, Va., September 3, 1897.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

As a matter of fact, I have made no removal from office in the internal revenue service of this district.

The term of office of all the employees who, under the law, were commissioned by Collector Ryan and gave bond to him, expired with his term of office, August 31, 1897.

I have strictly observed the law and civil-service rules in every appointment made since I assumed charge of the Collector's office, on the 1st instant.

The law in respect to the appointment and retention in service of department employees at Washington, custom-house, post-office, and other officials throughout the country, is entirely different from the law in force relative to internal revenue officials.

I believe that my construction of the law is correct, and in this opinion I am sustained by the proper authorities at Washington. Yours truly,

JAMES D. BRADY.

The course of Collector Brady in this matter has been exactly the opposite of that pursued by Collector Agnew, under similar circumstances. Mr. Agnew construed the civil-service law as requiring him to reappoint the deputies, and he did so. And so have done all the other new Collectors, so far as we are advised.

That Collector Brady will be sustained by the departmental officials we cannot doubt, since it is given out that he and certain of those officials discussed this whole question before he entered upon the duties of his office. His course will prove to be a very popular one with Republicans, and will make him a bigger man than ever in his party; but all the same we trust the ousted officials will appeal from the department to the Civil-Service Commission, and, if necessary, to the President. If all sorts of technicalities are to be used to evade the purposes and provisions of the civil-service laws, the sooner that fact is proclaimed the better.

Furthermore, it would be well for the country to understand whether or not the Treasury Department is engaged in sustaining the President in his civil-service views or is taking advantage of loop-holes in the law to discredit the President's protestations and to make places for Republican partisans. The former inquiry we regard as important, because in Washington Mr. McKinley is believed to be a sincere civil-service man, while many of the Treasury Department officials are well known spoilsmen.

In what respect Collector Brady has "observed" the civil service law here we do not know. True, a few Democratic deputies have been reappointed, but so far from this having been done in obedience, either to the spirit or to the letter of the civil-service law, we understand these appointments were made to gratify leading gold Democrats! Thus the help of the gold Democrats in the last campaign in Virginia is recognized. Thus, places in this revenue district have been used to reward friends of friends of Republicans! So far as the gentlemen in question are personally concerned, we are glad that they have been retained; but we must credit their retention to its true cause and not to any "observance" upon the part of Colonel Brady of the civil-service laws.

It seems that upon coming into office here, Collector Brady found, practically speaking, no "eligible list." Whose fault this was we do not know; we suspect that it was the Civil Service Commission's, but we can't say so positively. Not having any "eligible list" from which to select his deputies, Collector Brady had all Virginia to select from for this "emergency." Here we see other laxness in the civil-service system, even admitting that Colonel Brady was right in dropping the old deputies and appointing new ones.

Believing that Collector Brady's action was taken with the foreknowledge and approval of important officials of the Treasury Department we, of course, expect that the rulings of that department will sustain him; but we hope some disposition will be shown by the Civil-Service Commission and the President to vindicate the civil-service system of the country. Our advice to the dismissed employees is to fight for restoration. It is possible that the higher powers may reverse Mr. Brady and the departmental officials; but if not, the country will at least understand very clearly that under this administration the President is to pose as a civil-service man while his subordinates are to be licensed to disobey the spirit of the law, whenever it is supposed to be to the interest of the Republican party to do so.

The ascent of Mount St. Elias, which was recently successfully accomplished by Prince Louis of Savoy and his companions, besides being a great triumph in mountain climbing, settled two interesting facts—viz., the altitude of the mountain, and that instead of being volcanic in origin, it is a mass of partially upturned sedimentary strata, largely of fossiliferous character. The altitude, as computed by the mercurial barometer, coincides surprisingly with the angle measurement obtained by Professor Russell. The barometer determination was 18,060 feet, Professor Russel's computation was 18,000 feet, plus or minus a possible error of 100 feet. Earlier measurements ranged from 13,000 feet to 19,500 feet, the two extremes being represented, respectively, by La Perouse in 1786 and Dale in 1874. The present measurement gives Mount St. Elias—barring the possible exception of its neighbor, Mount Logan—place as the second mountain in elevation on the North American Continent, the peak that overtops it being Orizaba, in Mexico. Heilprin, by anerold; Scovell, by triangulation, and Kaska, by mercurial barometer, give the Mexican peak 18,2(3)00 feet.

Mount St. Elias overtops Mont Blanc about half a mile, is in a region where the snow line descends to within 2,000 or 3,000 feet of the sea level, and climbing it involves passage over the backs of great rifted glaciers. Owing to this and certain other conditions, its ascent has been regarded as especially hazardous. The party of Prince Louis was the first to conquer completely its perils. In 1891 Professor Israel Russell attempted the ascent, but reached an elevation of only 14,000 feet, and an expedition sent out this year by the Philadelphia Geographical Society, turned back at some 10,000 feet. It is due to Professor Russell, however, to say that his observations led him to the conclusion that Mount St. Elias was not a volcanic formation, though it seems that Prince Louis's study of the 4,000 feet above Russell's highest point was necessary to verify that conclusion to the entire satisfaction of geologists.

From the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce we learn that Secretary Gage is conferring almost daily with leading financiers regarding changes in the currency system of the country. The plan for the separation of the issue from the fiscal departments of the Treasury will probably be a part of the plan submitted to Congress by the Secretary. He has not abandoned his preference for a banking currency, but apparently feels that such a radical proposition could not secure the approval of Congress.

Both the Secretary and the Indianapolis commission may pave the way for the promotion of branch banking in the future by discussing the subject in their reports, as Comptroller Eckels has already done and will do again, but they probably will not unite in recommending a specific measure for branch banking. There is some fear that such a proposition might incur the hostility of existing banks. This would be obviated in some degree by limiting branches to towns where no national bank now exists, but this limitation would not probably remove all the objections among politicians and the people to branch banking. The possibility of a banking bills, passing the Senate is considered to be remote. Hence, the banking question does not excite the interest that it otherwise would.

Anent Congressman Shattuck's attempt to force a negro into the Naval Academy at Annapolis, a Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes that the last time a negro was admitted to the Naval Academy he was so unmercifully hazed that he was glad to get out midway of his course. The same correspondent also points out that there is widespread fear that, should a negro graduate from the Academy and be commissioned, the result would be insubordination and demoralization in the navy. It is apprehended, the correspondent explains, that many white sailors would either refuse to take orders from a negro officer or would "adopt a sullen and irresponsive demeanor, which would be almost equivalent to mutinous conduct, without giving their superiors full ground for disciplining them."

And it might have been added that the officers would be in full sympathy with those quasi-mutinous demonstrations of the white sailors.

The promptness with which the United States Civil-Service Commission now rushes forward with an "eligible list" for the office of the Internal Revenue Collector here indicates that it fears it will be blamed for some recent occurrences. But on that point we are disposed to let the commission off lightly. If Collector Brady had taken the view of the law that Mr. Agnew has taken, there would have been no need of a resort to the eligible list—the former incumbents would have stayed in! As it is, the eligible list can only be serviceable in the unfortunate event that the Civil-Service Commission decides that Mr. Brady had the right claimed by him, but by no other Collector that we know of—the right to remove all of his predecessor's deputies.

A great organization has been formed to buy of Philadelphia the gas-works of that city. While a sale is advocated by many citizens, many others are strongly opposed to the scheme. So far as we are informed upon the subject, we think the indications are that the project will not be approved by the authorities authorized to pass upon it.

Boston has just opened a subway, constructed for the purpose of relieving its streets from the congestion of car traffic, but it isn't the first time that Boston has been on an underground railway.

The Republican prosperity gong has been sounded so constantly of late that its base notes ought to be apparent to everybody.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The assertion that the German Government will call upon France for an explanation of M. Meline's dispatch expressing the hope of reunion between Alsace-Lorraine and the French republic, and will demand satisfaction for the excesses committed before the German Embassy in Paris on the evening of President Faure's return from his visit to Russia, may or may not be true. But whether it is true or not, the comments of the German papers on the two incidents represent a revival of German feeling against France, such as has not been in evidence for some time. Nor is the course of the French papers and the French people calculated to mollify this feeling. In their delirium of joy over the Franco-Russian alliance, both are not only, as a cablegram puts it, distinctly more resolute in their attitude towards Germany than they were before the Czar uttered the magic word, but are even inclined to taunt the Germans.

We are not of those who believe that young William longs for an opportunity to jump, booted and spurred, upon France. Since he succeeded to power he has on several occasions shown that he would rather avoid than provoke a quarrel with his French neighbors. Indeed, we are told that even in the present instance the German Government has displayed unusual consideration for France. A Berlin telegram says that the anniversary of the battle of Sedan was celebrated there with much less enthusiasm than common, the evident desire being to divest the anniversary of all elements irritating to France.

But Emperor William and his government are not as strong as the German nation. Should the nation's blood be stirred to the point of resenting France's taunts, no power of the Emperor could prevent war. That is a factor of the situation the French press and the French people might do well to consider, especially as they do not seem to know what are the stipulations of the alliance that has given them so much joy and excited them to such imprudence of utterance. That it makes Russia an active ally of France in case of war between France and Germany seems out of the question.

President Seth Low, of Columbia College, has been nominated for Mayor of Greater New York by the Citizens' Union, but this has been done without the sanction of Tom Platt. Yet this action of the union's puts Mr. Platt into a difficult position. If he does not consent to accept Mr. Low as the Republican candidate, the way will be clear for the Tammany nominee (hereafter to be named) to be elected. On the other hand, should he accept Mr. Low, Mr. Platt will have mighty little to do with the patronage of the city. All this gives him pause. Mr. Platt has had on his thinking cap for several days, but as yet his corrugated brow has not relaxed, nor has his grim countenance been wreathed with smiles indicating that he has solved the question in his own mind. Meanwhile, Tammany is "layin' low and sayin' nuthin'."

The Grand Army of the Republic selected Cincinnati as its meeting-place for 1898 and avoided any sign of sectional harshness by passing over the Richmond (Va.) invitation without debate. The candor of the Richmond Dispatch settled the matter, though that city had its delegation present working for the next meeting.—The Dallas (Tex.) News.

We had to be candid to be kind.

However, our contemporary is mistaken if it thinks that the question has been disposed of. It will come up at the encampment of 1898, which is to be held at Cincinnati, but we think leading veterans of the Blue and the Gray will get together and settle it amicably. The way to do this is to lay the question upon the table until the ex-Confederates think that it should be taken up for action.

Mobile has taken on new life, with the opening of a new line of railway connection with the great Northwest, and announces, through the Register, that it proposes to make itself the "Marseilles of the Gulf." So may it be. It is certainly a most attractive city socially, and is already an important one commercially.

Spoils to the Front.

(Baltimore Sun.)

Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, is a sincere civil-service reformer, and it may be assumed that he is in sympathy with President McKinley's recent extension of the system. The internal revenue service of the government is under the control of the Treasury Department, and therefore Secretary Gage has an official interest, as well as official responsibility, in the manner in which the civil-service law is enforced in this branch of his department. A dispatch from Richmond, Va., to the Sun states that the new internal revenue Collector in that district has discharged all of the employees of the office, with three exceptions, although most of them were protected by President Cleveland's order in the last year of his administration, and not excluded from the classified service by President McKinley's modification of his predecessor's order. The Virginia Collector, it seems, has not made the removals "for cause," but justifies his action on the ground that the term of all deputies expired with the term of the retiring Collector, by whom they were appointed. Secretary Gage is too clear-headed to be misled by such a plea as this, for if the principle were recognized as sound, there would be an immediate return to the spoils system. Every employee in the internal revenue office in Richmond not specifically exempted from the classified service by President McKinley's order was entitled to retain his position until "removed for cause." If the Treasury Department accepts the Virginia Collector's interpretation of the civil-service law as the correct construction, then a principle for which the advocates of the merit system have contended has been lost, and the offices will again be used as the reward for party service. President McKinley's order was clear and explicit, and left nothing to be read between the lines. If Secretary Gage enforces that order the Virginia Collector will be compelled to continue in their positions all those employees whose work has been well and faithfully done. If he is satisfied with the Collector's interpretation, then the spoils hunters may congratulate themselves upon the substantial victory they have won. The civil-service law should be enforced according to its letter and spirit. If any evasion is sanctioned it will not be long before the whole merit system will be undermined by such quibbles as that which the Virginia Collector resorts to in justification of his return to the dishonored and repudiated spoils system.

After Waiting Vainly.

(Newport News Press.)

The directors of Brown University, after vainly waiting for that Rockefeller check, have at last decided to request President Andrews to withdraw his resignation. It takes some people a long time to realize that they have the lighted end of a situation in their mouth, but there is always hope for those who learn by experience.

Good Work in Virginia.

(New York Press.)

Good for the Republicans of Virginia! They have declined to accept the advice of their State Committee to strike their colors to the Democrats without making a fight. This extraordinary committee proposed to hold no convention, and to name no ticket, its excuse being that the Democrats had passed an outrageous election law, which discriminates against Republicans. The veteran members of the party, however, declined to follow their State Committee in its attempted retreat from the field. On Wednesday night they held a conference, and it was decided with great enthusiasm to hold a State convention on October 5th, and to nominate a fighting ticket.

The old-time spirit still dominates the fighting Republicans of Virginia, despite their cowardly committee. They will make a good fight, and they will uphold Republicanism, as they always have done, with honor to themselves and their party.

Competent Legislators.

(Petersburg Index-Appeal.)

The talk in Richmond about the advantage to the public of sending successful business men to the Legislature is sentimental and foolish to a degree. Paradoxical as it may seem to be, it is nevertheless true, as experience abundantly proves, that the qualities which conduce to individual success in business life find flat failure in a legislative career. The lives of our public men, with but few exceptions, show this. There never was a more dismal failure as a business-man and rarely a more brilliant success as an orator and statesman, than Patrick Henry—the very genius of our Revolution. And so it runs through the lives of nearly all our public men. Almost without exception they were unsuccessful in business affairs.

Members of the Legislature should be selected, not because they are successful men, and have earned much money, but primarily and finally because they possess the peculiar qualities which fit them for the high and noble work of law-making. It is too true, as pointed out by Governor Griggs, of New Jersey, and Mr. McRae, of this city, in addresses before the American Bar Association, that under our system no regard is paid to the special fitness for the work of the men selected to make our laws. If they stand well with certain influences, have a strong pull, or train with the ring, they need know nothing about the science of government, or the theory of laws in their relations to persons and things. Men are sometimes sent to the Legislature because they are members of certain labor organizations, when, in fact, they haven't the ability to prepare a bill in interest of the cause which they are supposed to represent and champion. Their nominations are accepted as compliments to their class, and that is all there is in it, for they neither serve their class nor the public generally.

We frankly admit that we can suggest no practical remedy for the evil.

The Bicycle and the Railroads.

(Savannah Morning News.)

The railroads of the State continue to charge for carrying bicycles, while those of nearly every other State have placed these valuable and popular properties in the same category with trunks and other personal effects. As far as an outsider can see into the ways of railroads, charging freight on bicycles is inconsistent. Bicycles may not be "baggage," to be sure, but neither is a baby-carriage, nor a steamer chair, nor an invalid's chair, nor a dog. These latter mentioned personal effects are carried free in the baggage-cars of the railroads of this State.

According to the rules of the railroads, only one dog may be transported free on each passage ticket. Bicycles—when not in motion, of course—are less dangerous and troublesome than dogs, besides possessing several negative virtues which may be urged in their favor. They have no fleas on them, they can't bite the baggage master, they don't have to be fed or watered, and they never have rabies. If a traveller carries more than one dog on the cars he has to pay for the additional number at "excess baggage" rates, and so it would be with bicycles. If a man or woman were to travel about on the cars with two or more bicycles would be legitimate subjects of excess charges, for their extravagance. Our up-to-date railroad officials should see to it that the discrimination in favor of the dog and against the wheel is not continued.

Mr. Sol Haas.

(Washington Post.)

Mr. Sol Haas, for many years connected with the traffic department of the Southern railway, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the Metropolitan. Mr. Haas is now a resident of Birmingham, Ala., and has recently been elected to the presidency of the Sloss Iron- and Steel-Works, situated in the Magic City. The company of which Mr. Haas is now the head is one of the largest iron and steel concerns in the South, and is second only to the famous Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Mr. Haas talks interestingly of the steel industry recently opened up in Alabama, which promises to be of even greater importance than the iron trade. The Sloss Company now has several steel furnaces in operation. An effort will be made to have the government armor plant located in Birmingham, where, it is claimed, there is every facility for the proper manufacture of the big steel plates for the protection of modern battleships.

Boston's Underground Railway.

Part of the subway, Boston's new underground thoroughfare for street-cars, was opened to public traffic at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. The sections, which will be operated for the present are about three quarters of a mile in length. The other sections will probably not be opened until next spring.

The subway was begun in March, 1894. The total length of the line is one and one-half miles. The estimated cost of the undertaking is $5,500,000, although $7,000,000 was appropriated by the city of Boston, which has leased the subway to the West End street railway for a term of twenty years. The construction of the subway is the outcome of years of agitation to relieve traffic in the streets of the old section of the city, which are so narrow that they become easily obstructed, and are practically impassable at times. The route opened Wednesday is expected to greatly relieve street traffic, as more than 3,000 passengers are carried hourly by the street-cars on lines now entering the subway.

Ohio Democratic Campaign.

(Washington Post.)

The Ohio Democrats are out in an appeal for funds. The campaign in that State will open on the 23d of September, which date has been selected because, on September 23, 1780, three militiamen resisted a bribe of 10,000 guineas in British gold, offered to them by Major Andre.

Mr. Ellyson's Course.

(Farmville Herald.)

Mr. Ellyson's graceful and cheerful way of bowing to the will of a majority of fellow-Democrats has lifted him high in their esteem.

A Woman's Prayer.

(Anna B. Baldwin, in September Ladies Home Journal.)

O, Lord, who knowest every need of mine,
Help me to bear each cross, and not repine;
Grant me fresh courage every day,
Help me to do my work alway
Without complaint!

O, Lord, Thou knowest well how dark the way,
Guide Thou my footsteps, lest they stray;
Give me fresh faith for every hour,
Lest I should ever doubt Thy power,
And make complaint!

Give me a heart, O Lord, strong to endure,
Help me to keep it simple, pure,
Make me unselfish, helpful, true
In every act, whate'er I do,
And keep content!

Help me to do my woman's share,
Make me courageous, strong to bear
Sunshine or shadow in my life;
Sustain me in the daily strife
To keep content!

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

NEWS OF RICHMOND CHURCHES.

Monumental's Sunday-School Reopens—Dr. Wright Returns.

Rev. J. M. Horner, of Oxford, N. C., will preach and administer the holy communion at the Monumental church tomorrow at 11 A. M.

The Monumental church Sunday school will reopen to-morrow after a recess of two months. In overhauling the grand old church organ the Sunday-school room was filled with the different pipes and parts, but these will be back in their proper places by to-morrow, and in a week or so the organ will be ready for use.

PREACH HERE TO-MORROW.

Rev. Alfred J. Dickinson, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, of Selma, Ala., who is spending his vacation in Virginia, will supply the pulpit of the Second Baptist church to-morrow and next Sunday, preaching both morning and night each day. Dr. Dickinson is scarcely over 30 years of age; yet he has taken front rank in his denomination in his adopted State. He is a son of the late Dr. Charles R. Dickinson, of Louisa county, and the second of three preacher boys. Dr. Dickinson is a full graduate of Richmond College, having taken his M. A. degree there, and is a full graduate of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky. He preached at the Second church, in this city, for a short while last fall, and those who had the pleasure of hearing him will doubtless be delighted at knowing that he will again be here.

SUNDAY SERVICES FOR MEN AND BOYS.

The meetings at the association to-morrow afternoon will be as follows: Boys' Army at 3 o'clock, E. W. Bandy, leader; subject, "Does It Pay?" Young men's meeting at 4 o'clock, Asa Johnson, leader; theme, "Hidden Lights." Conversational Bible class at 5 o'clock; theme, "Conversation of Christ with the Impotent Man," conducted by General-Secretary McKee. These services are open to all men, and every one is made to feel at home. Now that many of the members and young men are returning to the city, it is confidently expected that the attendance will increase.

DR. WRIGHT RETURNS.

Dr. W. L. Wright, pastor of Leigh-Street Baptist church, who has been spending the summer months near his old home, in the Old North State, returned to the city yesterday afternoon to again take up his pastoral work on Church Hill. Dr. Wright comes back much improved in health, and has lost none of that deep, pervading earnestness which attends his every word and act. He will fill his pulpit at Leigh-Street at both services Sunday. The Doctor's family will follow him later on.

Rev. Charles R. Hyde, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, who has also been absent from the city during a part of the summer, has likewise returned, and will conduct the usual services at the Third Presbyterian on Sunday.

Mr. Hyde was first called away by the illness and death of his brother, and then by the illness of his aged mother.

BRIEF CHURCH NOTES.

Rev. L. B. Wharton, professor in William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., is very sick with fever at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. H. P. Taylor, No. 608 east Leigh street, this city.

Regular services will be held at the New Jerusalem Mission at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The subject will be "Lot's Separation from Abram," giving the internal sense regarding the two characters presented in the letter of word.

Rev. Dr. Hartley Carmichael will be in Richmond September 12th to take up his work at St. Paul's church.

The Methodist Ministerial Association will resume regular meetings in Centenary church Monday, September 6th, at 10:30 A. M.

Rev. John Barbour, D. D., of Birmingham, Ala., will preach at the Grace-Street Presbyterian church to-morrow morning and at night.

Personals and Briefs.

Mrs. W. T. Robins left last night for the Raleigh Springs, to spend a month.

Rev. Lee W. Guyer is sick at his home, No. 811 north Twenty-fourth street.

Mr. R. W. Stanley, who has been quite ill, is slowly improving at the Old Dominion Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Bloxton passed through the city yesterday on their way to Augusta county.

Deputy-Sergeant W. H. C. Ralston, of Sergeant Epps's staff, has been on a hunting and fishing trip for a week.

Messrs. G. G. and Mann S. Valentine, Jr., L. Antrim, and S. S. P. Patteson, of Richmond, were registered in Paris Thursday.

Misses Nannie and Grace Tignor, of No. 811 west Cary street, left Wednesday for a few weeks' sojourn in the mountains.

Miss Imo Lee Nuckols has returned to her sister's, Mrs. A. S. Lelly's, after a delightful visit to Rockville, Hanover county.

Mr. H. Rosenheim and family have returned from Rockbridge Alum Springs, where they spent the heated summer months.

City-Sergeant H. C. Epps and Mr. Andrew Krause left yesterday morning to spend the day near Dutch Gap with gun and rod.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roberts, of 119 south Fourth street, have returned home after spending two weeks out of the city with friends.

Miss Gertie Garthright, of Newport News, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. J. Davenport, of No. 1717 north Twenty-second street.

Dr. Edward McGuire has returned to the city from the State Society meeting, and has located in his new residence, No. 411 east Grace street.

Mrs. J. L. Perry, who has been confined at her home, 708 east Clay street, from a serious operation performed by Dr. H. H. Levy, is slowly improving.

Miss B. Irene Jennings, of No. 1519 west Cary street, has returned home after a delightful visit of several weeks to friends and relatives in Powhatan county.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Hiden, having returned to the city, will occupy his pulpit at Grove-Avenue Baptist church to-morrow morning and night. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at night.

Mr. J. Harry Carlisle, the genial superintendent of the Clifton Forge Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, was in the city yesterday, and was being greeted by his many friends here.

Misses Annie Wilton and Florence Worsham Dickerson, of No. 208 north Twenty-first street, who have been visiting relatives and friends in Chesterfield county for several weeks, have returned to the city.

Miss Carrie Blumenthal, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Corolla Reinach, of Petersburg, who were the guests of the Misses Rosendorf, of east Clay street, have gone to Petersburg, after a brief but pleasant visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bryant and their daughters, Misses Ella and Mattie, of west Marshall street, left the city last week for an extended trip North. They will visit New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other northern cities.

There will be a meeting of the railroad clerks of all departments at Central Hall, on Fifth street, to-night at 8:15 o'clock. Every department of the railroad and steamboat lines will be represented, and business of importance will be transacted.

Richmonders in New York.

NEW YORK, September 3.—(Special.)—J. S. Bunce, St. Cloud; J. M. P. Perrig, Gilsey; H. C. Williams, Murray Hill; S. T. Morgan, Hoffman.

Lynchburg City Attorney.

LYNCHBURG, VA., September 3.—(Special.)—At the regular meeting of the City Council to-day ex-Mayor N. C. Manson was elected City Attorney. An interesting and somewhat acrimonious fight has been in progress for several weeks over this office, and it is a relief to the people to know that the matter has been finally and satisfactorily determined.

Death of a Winchester Lady.

WINCHESTER, VA., September 3.—(Special.)—Miss Virginia Burgess, a most estimable lady, died suddenly early this morning from apoplexy. She had been enjoying good health till the time of her death. She had been a teacher for twenty-six years in the Valley Female Seminary, of this place. Her funeral will take place to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

Norfolk Assignment.

NORFOLK, VA., September 3.—(Special.)—K. A. Blamier, doing business under the name of Imperial Tea and Coffee Company, made an assignment to-day to W. R. Heath, trustee. The liabilities are $1,000; assets not stated.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES SUNDAY.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Dr. Hoge will preach at 11 o'clock A. M.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8:15. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. R. Hyde. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Westminster League at 7:30 P. M. Wednesday Evening service at 8:15. All are invited to these services.

GRACE-STREET PRESBYERIAN CHURCH.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8:15 o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Rev. John Barbour, D. D., of Firmingham, Ala. Sunday school service at 9:30 o'clock A. M.; Wednesady Night service at 8:15 o'clock.

CLAY-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (corner Adams and Clay streets)—Rev. E. H. Rawlings, Pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:15 A. M. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. by the pastor. Communion service at the morning hour. Woman's Missionary Meeting Monday Afternoon 4:30 o'clock. Class meeting Tuesday Evening at 8:15 o'clock. Mid-week service Wednesday Evening, 8:15 o'clock. Epworth League devotional meeting Friday Evening at 8:15 o'clock.

BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Broad and Tenth streets).—Sunday school 9:30 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. W. G. Starr, D. D. Morning subject: "The Saviour Seen in the Third Heaven." At night, "Who Constitute the Pioneer Corps in the Service of God." A cordial welcome to all.

UNION STATION METHODIST (corner of Twenty-fourth and N streets)—Rev. George C. Vandersliice, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. services conducted by Rev. A. G. Brown, D. D; 8 P. M. by the pastor—subject, by request, "What God Hath Joined Together Let Not Man Put Asunder." 9:15 A. M., Sunday school and morning class; 4:30 P. M., Epworth League. Official meeting Tuesday. Prayer meetings Monday and Wednesday, young men's meeting Thursday—each at 8 P. M.

PARK-PLACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (corner Pine and Franklin streets)—Rev. Thomas N. Potts, D.D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M., conducted by the pastor. Subject of the sermon: "An Unknown God." At 8 P. M. the services will be conducted by Rev. Paul Whitehead, D. D. A cordial invitation is extended to all to worship with us.

CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH (Grace street, between Fourth and Fifth)—Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Paul Whitehead, D. D., and at 8:15 P. M.

FRIENDS.—MEETING FOR divine worship Every Sabbath Morning at 11 o'clock. Seats are free, and all are welcome. Meeting-house Clay street above First. Services also at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday. ts

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Twelfth and Broad streets)—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. J. B. Garlick, D. D. No services at night.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Sixth and Main streets).—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. A. J. Dickinson, D. D., of Selma, Ala.

GRACE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William E. Hatcher, D. D., Pastor.—Services at the Tabernacle, Grace between Belvidere and Pine streets. Sunday school at 9:15 o'clock A. M.; preaching by the Pastor at 11 o'clock A. M. No services at night. Prayer meeting Wednesday Night at 8:15 o'clock. Young men's prayer meeting Saturday Night at 8:15 o'clock. ts

GROVE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH (Grove avenue near Beech street)—Rev. J. C. Hiden, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. by the Pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 A. M.

BOARDING.

I HAVE MOVED FROM RAPIDAN, Va., to HATCHER COTTAGE, University of Virginia, almost opposite the Gymnasium, and am prepared to receive students as boarders for the coming season. se 4-1t* Mrs. A. SELDON JONES.

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MEETINGS.

Richmond, Va., September 4, 1897. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTHSIDE HALL COMPANY: Take notice, that the annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTHSIDE HALL COMPANY will be held at the Hall