The Times.

VOL. 7—NEW SERIES NO 202. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY OCTOBER 6, 1893. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DEATH LIST GROWING.

Further News of the Appalling Loss of Life in the Gulf Cyclone.

PROBABLY TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST

Each Visit to the Scene of Desolation Adds to the Roll of Victims—Property Losses Reach Millions.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 5.—The reports from Point LaHache and vicinity this morning put the death list up to 800 persons. Yesterday the searching parties were in the vicinity of Grand Prairie and they found 57 bodies, some buried beneath the debris of the wrecked houses and others high and dry on the land where the receding watrs had dropped them. They were nearly all Austrian colonists who had a large settlement at this point. The local Austrian and Slavonic societies have sent committees into the section to attend to the wants of their countrymen and relieve the distress and suffering as much as possible. The dead were buried five or six in a trench except where relatives or friends took charge of the remains and gave them a Christian burial. The dead had to be interred as soon as possible and coffins were unobtainable. The call for aid from the storm-stricken country has met with a ready response and the large shipments of supplies went by rail to-day to Point LaHache and Bellaire. John Dymond, one of the largest sugar planters in the unfortunate section, yesterday sent the steamer Neptune to the above points loaded to the guards with flour, meats and other supplies.

These places will be made distributing points and other shipments will be made to-day. Crops are not as badly injured as the first reports indicated. A conservative estimate places the loss to the rice crop at 10 per cent., while the sugar cane suffered very slightly. The heaviest loss will be on the orange crop. It is estimated that fully 50 per cent. of the fruit has been blown from the trees and is lying on the ground, too green to ship and unfit for use and will prove a dead loss to the growers.

Reliable news has come to-day from Grand Isle and Chenlere. The loss of life at Grand Isle is not more than 25, all of the dead being negroes. The property destroyed is valued at nearly $100,000. Many of the whites were bruised by falling timbers and some of them crippled, but they were thankful to get off with their lives. There is no bright side to the picture of desolation at Cheniere and he death list will run from eight to eleven hundred. The total death list in this section, by the late storm, will be from a thousand to fifeen hundred.

Throughout the town of Biloxi great trees were uprooted, swinging signs were swept away like leaves, sheds and vehicles were tossed about like match boxes and animals of every description terribly frightened. Many of the streets are blocked with fallen trees and a mass of rubbish washed in by the sea, while the beach itself is impassible on account of the piles of wreckage visible all along the entire coast. The canning industries were completely wrecked, all the factories being either badly damaged or utterly destroyed. Much of the damage at the back bay was caused by a section of several hundred feet of the railroad bridge, which was swept away at Ocean spring, washing up against the buildings, crushing them like egg-shells. It is difficult at this time to make any intelligent estimate of the damage sustained by the loss of sloops, luggers, small schooners, fishing boats and like craft.

On the back bay only one or two weathered the gale. Not a single wharf is standing on either the front or back bay. The damage was not confined alone to the water front, but all through the city, in every direction, the effects of the storm can be seen in fallen trees, fences and in here and there a house partially unroofed.

The Baptist church steeple was blown down and the bell cracked. The breakwater at the lighthouse was washed away, but the tower was not damaged. At Deer Island, just opposite Biloxi, over forty head of cattle were drowned. When the storm came up, which was a genuine cyclone, there were many Biloxi boats in the Louisiana marsh oyster fishing, and it is almost certain that a number, if not all, of their boats, have gone down with all on board. Of eight schooners that were known to be there on Sunday evening, three have been picked up bottom up, with masts and rigging all gone and not a soul on board. It is believed that the loss of life will not fall short of one hundred.

The British bark Rosella Smith was found bottom up drifting outside and is a total loss. The mate, carpenter and cook were drowned. The Austrian barge Annie B. is a complete wreck. Of the crew of thirteen, and two stevedores aboard, the captain, three sailors and the two stevedores were drowned. The stevedores were from Pascagoula, one white and one colored. The other vessels suffered considerable damage. The barge, Hero lost one man, named Shepard, and the barge Boss, of the same place, also lost a colored man, name unknown. Considerable damage was also done on the island, the warehouse, fort, keeper's house and lazaretto at the quarantine station being completely washed away, and the light-house keeper's house being badly damaged. About one mile of the railroad bridge at Bay St. Louis is washed ashore on the island, together with much debris of other kinds from wrecked vesseis, oyster boats, sloops and luggers. Very little of the government wharf remains, and what is left will be of no service. A large number of cattle were also drowned.

The damage by wind to the quarantine service alone at Chandeleur Island will amount to nearly $100,000. The disinfecting plant, which had been erected during the past year, together with the wharf and disinfecting apparatus cost $7,000, and the other buildings and improvements between $50,000 and $60,000, to which may be added about $30,000 for the steam transfer boat, William H. Welsh, Captain Joseph Detmas, aground at the north point of the island in three feet of water. Should the tug get afloat, which is extremely doubtful, she will sustain damages to the amount of several thousand dollars. About forty head of cattle were also lost on the island. Yesterday a Manilla sailor made his way to the Chandeleur Station from the fishing sloop Laura B., of New Orleans, which was wrecked in Grand Pass. Out of a crew of seven men, he is the only survivor, and when found on the Island was in an unconscious and perfectly nude condition, having been in the water over ten hours. He was furnished with clothing and brought to Biloxi on the steam tug Julius Elbert. The oyster lugger, Rosalie, of Biloxi, is also known to have gone to the bottom with a crew of four men. The schooners Alice McGuigon and Angeline have been discovered bottom upwards three or four miles from the mouth of the Pearl river. Twenty-three men known to have been on board of them are supposed to be drowned. The schooner New Union broke loose from her moorings between six and seven o'clock Monday morning and drifted out to sea. The road bed of the L. & N. railroad from Pearl river to Waveland is completely washed away, and west of Lookout it is nearly as bad.

Last night the Henry T. Greggs took two Italian fishermen from a raft as they were drifting to sea. Another raft also passed the vessel with three men on board, but the Gregg's small boats were so badly wrecked that they could offer no assistance to the unfortunates, and nothing has been heard from them since. mThe pilot boat Chicora, about which a great deal of uneasiness was felt, was discovered to be ashore on Cat Island, beached high and dry, with two veteran pilots, Captain John Nelson, Sr., and Joe Lewis, on board, with the cook and sailor. A number of other vessels were badly damaged, but it will be several days before the full and complete record of the total loss of life and property can be made. Captain Shephard, assistant bridge tender on the Biloxi railroad bridge, was washed overboard and drowned. His body was recovered the next day and buried at Ocean Springs. He leaves a wife and several children. From information received from Mississippi City, Handsboro, Pass Christian and Ocean Springs, it is learned that the destruction of wharves, bath houses and boats has been complete.

At Handsboro the mills of H. Leinhard and the T. J. Liddle Company have been damaged considerably, but to what extent is not known.

Appeals for aid have come in so swiftly from the stricken sections that it is impossible to render the necessary assistance. The Red Cross Society has taken the matter in hand and issued a call for aid.

On the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 5.—The first definite news from the Mississippi Gulf coast reached here this morning. All the wires have been blown down, and the Louisville and Nashville railroad washed out at intervals from Mobile to New Orleans. The financial loss along the coast will foot up not less than a million dollars, and fully one hundred lives were lost. The news is almost as appalling as that from the Gulf coast of Louisiana. At Biloxi, nothing escaped the fury of the elements. On every side could be seen wrecks of boats, piers, and bath-houses, and in many instances fronts of houses on the beach were totally demolished. Out of more than one hundred boats on the front bay only three rode the storm safely. On the back bay only one or two weathered the gale. The velocity of the wind must have been 100 miles an hour. At Ship Island, previous to the storm, seven ships were loading for foreign ports, and all were damaged, two being completely wrecked, and ten men drowned. Probably the worst damage and loss of property was at Chandeleur Island. Here were located the United States quarantine buildings. At this point the fullest strength of the storm developed, resulting not only in almost complete distruction of all buildings on the island, but fearful loss of life. The velocity of the wind reached one hundred miles an hour. The building and pier known as the disinfecting plank, supplied with all modern appliances for disinfection of vessels, from infected ports, is a complete loss, everything being washed away, while other buildings on the island are more or less damaged and uninhabitable. The largest house connected with the station was also carried away.

The following persons are missing, and it is almost certain that they are drowned: Steward A. L. Duckett, New Orleans; Nurse McKenzie, Mobile; Seaman Muller, Amsterdam; and two patients, one named Lazen, of the steamship Ravensdale, and George B. Salmis, boatman of the American bark Rebecca Goddard. Neither of these patients, however, were suffering from any contagious disease, and there was no disease of that character existing at quarantine. Dr. Gulteras has notified bar pilots that vessels from infected ports will hereafter report at Ship Island instead of Chandeleur.

The Damage in Alabama.

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 5.—The schooner Alice Graham, Captain Louis Graham, which left here Sunday night for Portersville, having on board Miss Susie Herron, a young lady school teacher, who was bound to Dauphin Island to open the public school there Monday, has been wrecked, and Captain Graham, Miss Herron, and the mate, name unknown, were lost. These were all the souls on board the schooner, which is lying bottom up miles off J. J. Delchamp's place.

A tug will be sent down to-morrow to search for the bodies. Charles Graham, brother of Captain Graham, is satisfied of the identity of his brother's vessel, and is confident all on board were drowned. The schooner Consuella, which left here Sunday night for the oyster reefs, is on the beach at Herron bay, and is not damaged.

From Cedar Point comes news that about twenty-five houses, all there were on the Point, have been blown away and great damage done.

Reports from Portersville, the popular summer resort south of Mobile are to the effect that the town has suffered terrible destruction, entailing a possible loss of $50,000 or more. From Mr. Joshua Clemmons, who came up to the city, it is learned that the Booth Canning Factory has been destroyed and the general merchandise store of Charles Graham blown away and the stock destroyed.

Mr D. Bosarde, of Portersville, reports to-night the following additional list of losses at Portersville and other points. The residence of Mr. Frank P. Andrews was badly damaged; Portersville Public Hall torn to pieces; the sloop, Bride, ashore in Jerry Howland's field, and the Matilda ashore, but not damaged; Gulf Coast Oyster Company's plant gone; L. H. Faith's residence a total wreck; Bayview Hotel, Mrs. J. M. Nolan, of Meridian, Miss., proprietress, total wreck; L. E. Rafield's residence, Charles Graham's residence, and Major F. S. Parker's residence badly damaged. No pecan trees are left, and all the orange trees are uprooted. John Rolston's residence was badly damaged, and the sloop Irene jammed under the flooring. The residences of S. T. Webster, and Mrs. N. S. B. Anderson damaged slightly. James Crenshaw lost everything except the main building. J. Julian's terrapin farm, out of five thousand, four thousand were swept away. The sloop Ella Forbes was washed into Smees' field.

At Grant's Pass three buildings were swept away.

At Little River J. M. McLean lost a cottage and a terrapin farm. All the bridges in the above section are gone except the Bayou Le Batre bridge. Eighteen market gardeners and their families, living on the marshes, lost everything except the clothes on their backs, and are in destitute circumstances. Reports received here are to the effect that thirty lives were lost at Ship Island and one hundred in Biloxi and vicinity. The latest reports received from the towns and communities along the eastern and western shores of Mobile bay are to the effect that the damage wrought by the tornado was terrible. The western shore was exposed to the full fury of the waves and wind, and whole communities were wiped out, the inhabitants being about all that is left.

YOUNG BERRYMAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Bookkeeper For an Improvement Company, But the Cause Not Known.

BRISTOL, VA., Oct. 5.—Special.—Spencer Berryman, of Big Stone Gap, committed suicide last night by stabbing himself to the heart with a knife. No cause is assigned for the act.

He was book-keeper for the Big Stone Gap Improvement Company, and was highly connected. His home was in Louisville, Ky.

MURRAY'S FINE SPEECH.

A HARRANGUE THAT GIVES TO SOME SUSPICION.

Senator Blackburn's Patriotic Speech in the Senate—Other News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—The Democratic members of Congress will meet in caucus next Monday to consider the Federal election bill. The caucus was called to consider certain amendments proposed to the bill, but its principal object will be to determine whether it is party policy to send the bill to the Senate pending a disposition of the Sherman repeal bill by that body.

Representative Tucker, author of the bill now being discussed in the House, says that the caucus was called for the purpose of determining whether or not the Democratic party was earnestly and entirely in favor of the repeal of the Election laws as demanded by the platform. "We are either in favor of their repeal, or we are not," said Mr. Tucker, "and we might as well find out how we stand. If Mr. Fitch's bill be adopted as the party measure, it seems to me we might as well abandon the fight. If his bill incorporates all there is objectionable, then we've got no case. I am perfectly well satisfied, however, that the caucus will make a satisfactory declaration on the subject."

Mr. Tucker said the caucus would represent the friends of both measures (his own and Mr. Fitch's) as he understood the call had been initiated by those in favor of the Fitch bill. The vote on the bill and pending amendments is to be taken at noon next Tuesday.

So far but one amendment has been offered—by Mr. Lacey, of Iowa. This is said to be largely identical with the bill drawn by Mr. Fitch, chairman of the committee reporting the Tucker bill, and which he has proposed as a substitute therefor. It differs from the Tucker bill in that it leaves on the statute sections 2002 to 2010, inclusive, which the Tucker bill repeals, along with all others relating to the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals.

The Populists of the House have not yet decided how they will vote on the Federal election bill, but they will hold a conference Saturday, when their course will be mapped out.

Brief Session of the Senate.

The open legislative session of the Senate this morning lasted only fifteen minutes, and then the Senate, in accordance with a previous agreement, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. The only thing done in open session was a notice given by Mr. Hill that he would move an amendment to the rules so that when, on a vote by yeas and nays, a senator announces his pair and does not vote the fact shall be entered on the Journal and the senator shall be counted as present for the purpose of making a quorum.

At 5:55 o'clock the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Interest in the debate on the Federal election bill does not increase, and empty benches on both sides of the chamber are the rule and not the exception. At no time to-day were there more than one hundred members present. The speeches were made by Murray (Rep., S. C.,) and Mr. Haines (Rep., Neb.,) in the negative and by Messrs. Russell (Dem., Ga.,) and Money (Dem., Miss.,) in the affirmative. The fact having become known that the Democrats would hold a caucus to discuss the propriety of passing the bill before the Senate had agreed to the Wilson-Voorhees bill may have had something to do with the listlessness manifested. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution calling for information as to why the Sherman act was not enforced during July and August. Referred.

Mr. Storer (Rep., Ohio,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the Interstate commerce law. Calendar.

In the second morning hour, Mr. Oates, from the Committee on the Judiciary, called up a bill repealing so much of the Revised Statutes as require proof of loyalty during the late war of the rebellion as a prerequisite to being restored or admitted to the pension roll of any person who otherwise would be entitled, and dispensing with proof of loyalty in any application for bounty land.

Mr. Burrows warned Mr. Oates that the bill could not be passed in the morning hour, and Mr. Oates withdrew it.

On motion of Mr. Oates, a bill was passed disqualifying judges, justices or commissioners of the United States from sitting as courts in the hearing of cases in which they are interested.

On motion of Mr. Oates, a bill was passed placing the Secretary of Agriculture in the line of Presidential succession.

Mr. Oates also called up a bill authorizing the receiver of the Jesus Christ Church of Latter Day Saints to restore to that church certain personal property belonging to it, to be used for charitable purposes. Passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Federal election repeal bill, and Mr. Murray (S. C.) concluded his speech in favor of the retention of the laws upon the statute books. He criticised the election methods of the State of South Carolina, and declared that the presence of Federal supervisors at the polls was necessary to secure fair and free elections. Their presence prevented the evasion or the violation of the law. This was the most odious and diabolical bill that had been reported to the House for thirty years. It had been conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity.

Mr. Russell (Dem., Ga.) was the next speaker and his argument was in favor of repeal. He would wipe from the statute books all these election laws. It was said that they were a back number. They were not. They were a living issue, just as much as they had been on the day they were passed and struck down the liberties of the people. The Democratic party was bound to succeed in this struggle. The laws were infamous and must be repealed.

Referring to Mr. Murray's speech, he said that it was proper and fitting that the requiem gun of the Republican party should be fired by a son of Ham.

Mr. Money (Miss.) resented the reflection made upon his State in the minority report, denominating those reflections as infamous and iniquitous. there was no ground for the accusations made against her and he declared that her elections were fairly conducted.

Mr. Money then went on to review the constitution of the various States as they existed after the war, to show that no State could throw the first stone at Mississippi; as each State was mentioned a champion arose and there was a good deal of merriment. Mr. Money bore himself admirably and was ready for all questions, and the greatest good humor prevailed. He declared that the Democratic party had pledged itself to the repeal of these Federal election laws.

Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) interrupted Mr. Money to suggest that President Cleveland had called Congress in extraordinary session for a certain purpose.

Mr. Money replied that though that might be correct, when Congress got here it did not ask Cleveland what it would do.

Mr. Pickler: "Yes it does."

"No, it does not," was Mr. Money's retort.

Mr. Hainer (Rep., Ohio) opposed the measure.

The House then, at 5:35 o'clock, adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock. There were not more than 20 members present at adjournment.

ONLY NINE NEW CASES.

An Assertion That the Official Report Does Not Contain All of the Cases.

BRUNSWICK, GA., Oct. 5.—Nine new cases of yellow fever were officially reported to-day as follows:

White—Mrs. Theodore Johannessen, Jekyl island.

Colored—Maria Bowles, Joe Bell, John Neils, Jack Morris, Grace Gardner, G. V. Ellison and Margie Ellison, and a child of A. Whittaker, on Jekyl island.

Discharged—Jonnie Bowden, Priscilla Fisher, Sophia Bland, Mrs. Ford, Lula Andrews.

Recapitulation—Cases under treatment, 87; discharged, 56; died 14; total, 157. Ratio of mortality, 8.9 per cent., while the death record is correct and cannot by any reason be disputed, and proves conclusively the skill of Brunswick's practicing physicians.

The correspondent reiterates the statement wired several times previously that there are more cases of yellow fever in Brunswick than appears on the official report. A careful investigation by practicing physicians among Brunswick's colored population will bring to light from fifty to seventy-five cases of yellow fever, now listed as malaria. The cause for this is easily explained. Drs. Blair and West, two colored physicians, are employed by Surgeon Murray hunting the sick among their race. In addition to these Charles A. Clark, a well-known and very reputable colored citizen, is employed by Surgeon Murray as temporary government sanitary inspector. These three men do not report to the health board, but to Surgeon Murray. The day following their reports Surgeons Murray and Faget, in addition to visiting the white patients, daily made the rounds of all the patients the colored sanitary inspectors had listed. Surgeon Murray's enforced absence from Brunswick, in surrounding towns for the past several days, has prevented these colored sick from having their cases positively diagnosed and the consequence is there are now over one hundred colored people listed by the three inspectors as malarial fever. It is nonsense to presume that malaria prevails to such extent during a yellow fever epidemic among a total population of Brunswick's size. The sensible conclusion is that two-thirds of the sick have genuine yellow fever. In addition to these three colored inspectors, D. B. Davis, a physician who rendered invaluable service in Brunswick's epidemic of 1876, but who has not since actively practiced for reasons best known to himself, has come forward with his services and is now hard at work among the sick. A peculiar feature of Dr. Davis' reports, however, is that he never reports any cases of yellow fever. He has a large and growing list of patients classed as malaria. This feature of Dr. Davis' reports and the peculiar predicament the colored inspectors are placed in by Dr. Murray's enforced absence, has aroused the health board to action. Realizing the condition of affairs, Colonel Goodyear to-day made a motion, which was carried, that a committee of three, consisting of President Hugh Burford, M. D., Drs. J. A. Dunwoody and J. A. Butts, be appointed to investigate matters and accept the invitation Dr. Davis some days ago tendered the board, or any member of it, to visit his patients and ascertain whether any mistake had been made in diagnosis of cases now being treated by him, and the three colored sanitary inspectors. In addition, the committee were instructed to confer with Surgeon Murray in the same line.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Mr. Thomas Wells Killed—Mayor Ellyson Confers With Party Leaders.

PETERSBURG, VA., Oct. 5.—Special.—A sad and fatal accident occurred on Old street, about half past four o'clock to-day, by which Mr. Thomas Wells, was instantly killed by a falling wall. Several nights ago Mr. Wells' store was destroyed by fire, but little of it being left standing except the walls. Yesterday afternoon what was left of the store and the lot was sold at public auction for Mr. Wells, and was purchased by Mr. John P. Jones for $815. This afternoon workmen were engaged in taking down the walls, when they suddenly collapsed and fell, catching Mr. Wells under them and crushing him to death. At the time of the accident Mr. Wells was in conversation with Mr. Jones, but the latter gentleman managed to escape without injury. Before Mr. Wells had been gotten out of the ruins Dr. R. D. Mellwaine was sent for, but as soon as he saw the unfortunate man he pronounced him dead. The deceased was about 22 years of age, unmarried and was a brother of Mr. Pat. Wells, a clerk in the Southern Express office in this city. He was a son of Mr. Thomas Wells, who is now in the insane asylum at Williamsburg, to which place he was taken some months ago. The deceased was at one time a minute man of the Fire Department, at the engine house on the corner of Halifax and Harrison streets, and was a native of Petersburg.

Judge Holladay, of Richmond, was in the city to-day, and left in the afternoon for home.

Mr. George S. Guy has gone to the World's Fair.

Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, State Chairman of the Democratic party, was in the city last night, and had a conference with Mr. George Mason, Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee, and the th various chairmen of the several counties composing the Fourth Congressional District. The conference was held at Mr. Mason's land office. Chairman Ellyson expressed himself as confident of Colonel O'Frrall's election.

Drew Smith who escaped from the penitentiary some days ago, and who was captured at Bristol, Tennessee, was brought here this morning at an early hour in charge of an officer, and committed to jail. He was subsequently taken over to Richmond to his former quarters in the penitentiary.

The Staunton base-ball club will play two games with the Petersburg team on Saturday afternoon next.

The Charleston (West Virginia) club will play the Farmers on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Danville News Notes.

DANVILLE, VA., Oct. 5.—Special.—A colored boy named James Coleman, while catching driftwood in Dan river near here to-day, fell into the river, which has been considerably swollen by recent rains, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

J. L. Edwards, a young man whose home is near Fall creek in this county while out squirrel hunting yesterday accidently shot himself in the foot, seriously injuring the limb. Young Edwards is just recovering from the results of a run-away accident in which he was badly injured two months ago.

New York Democrats.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Democratic State Convention met here shortly after noon to-day. Chairman Murphy, of the State Committee, called the convention to order and nominated Daniel Lockwood, of Buffalo, as temporary chairman. He was elected and given a rousing greeting. After a brief season of speech-making and the appointment of the usual committees, the convention, at 1:34, adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow. George Raines, of Rochester, was elected chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

TO CAUCUS ON THE BILL.

DEMOCRATS TO DISCUSS THE BILL REPEALING THE ELECTION LAWS.

What Mr. Tucker Says—Discussion of the Bill in the House—Brief Session of the Senate.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, October 5, 1893.

The Senate, having grown heartily weary of its own tedious and fruitless debate upon silver, determined to spend to-day in executive session, in order to act upon the large number of Presidential appointments which have slowly been accumulating in the various Senate committees.

The speech yesterday of Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, was everywhere applauded to-day, not on account of the views he maintained as a friend of the free coinage of silver, but for the bold and impressive way in which he advocated an immediate vote upon the question of repeal, and allow the predominating sentiment of the Senate to prevail. This was the first declaration of a desire or willingness upon the part of any advocate of silver to come to a vote. Nobody finds fault with a senator for entertaining whatever views he may upon the question of repeal, but the continued debate and delay purposely put forth by the extremists is what merits and receives the condemnation of the country. The position taken by Senator Blackburn is high and intrepid, and shows up the conspicuous features of his character. He, while favoring silver, is unwilling that the great work before the Senate shall be delayed, and the ripe wants of the people go unheeded while senators whose personal interests lie along the line of delay shall control and thwart the will of the majority.

Senator Blackburn stated that he advocated a compromise, but did not suggest the manner of securing it or the details of what it should embrace.

The only incident worthy of note in the uninteresting debate upon the election laws in the House was the speech of George Washington Murray, the negro representative from South Carolina. The colored congressman had a fine speech, which he read from manuscript, but his handling of some of the big words and rounded periods plainly proclaimed that whoever wrote the speech had not properly coached the reader as just where to "pile on the thunder." Some of the sentences were agonizing in their wonderful alliteration and gorgeous phraseology, and there was often a suspicion of the fact that the writer khew he was not going to have to stand up and read it himself. Representative G. Washington Murray says that, "as a lad of eleven summers he was cast upon the rugged shores of early emancipation, after a cruel and dehumanizing war had deprived the population of almost all the finer sensibilities of human sympathy and philanthropy." To think of the great victory that he won in being elected by forty votes, and the proud privilege that he enjoys to stand up in Congress and read such a beautiful speech, is sufficient indeed to incite a spirit of emulation in the breasts of all his race, but his style of elocution, and his way of pronouncing some words, are not calculated to create much confidence in the breasts of impromptu authors of set speeches for congressional delivery.

The announcement that General Rosser would be a Third party candidate for Congress in the Seventh district has been the subject of much amusement here. The effort of General Rosser to get into Congress reminds one of the declaration of a would-be consul here last spring, who declared that it was "Hong Kong or hell" with him, and "that he was not at all sure of Hong Kong." General Rosser has many friends here who, without exception, regret that he has taken this attitude, and who do not hesitate to express the fear that his action is suicidal to his political preferment.

Mr. Sydney P. Epes, of Nottoway, was at the Capitol this morning. He will not be returned to the House of Delegates this winter, but will be succeeded by Judge Robert Southall, of Amelia county.

Judge Thomas Smith, of Warrenton, was a visitor to the Capitol this morning. He has not definitely decided upon the time when he will leave for New Mexico, but will probably not go before the first of November.

Colonel Grenville Gaines, of Warrenton, was in the city to-day.

Senator Daniel, who returned to the city last night, was in his seat to-day. During the debate on the repeal of the Federal election laws he spent a few minutes on the floor of the House in conversation with Mr. Tucker, of Virginia. He will speak at Campbell Courthouse next Monday, and proposes to devote all the time he can spare from his duties here to the campaign in Virginia.

Messrs. Fred. E. Woodward, of Richmond, Robert Beverly, Jr., and family, of Essex county, and John S. Barbour, of Virginia, are registered at the National.

Colonel J. M. Neal and Ma G. D. Richardson, of Danville, W. P. Mayo, of Richmond, William Beverly and wife, of Fauquier, and R. R. Roberts, of Richmond, are at the Metropolitan.

Mr. Stephen A. Putney, of Richmond, is in the city to-day He is en route home from Boston.

Hon. E. T. Meredith, who cannot be present at Leesburg next Monday, has secured the promises of Colonel Oates, of Alabama, and Hon. Claude A. Swanson, to address the people of Loudoun county in the cause of Democracy on that day.

Hon. Loyd T. Smith, congressional chairman of the First Virginia district, spent some time at the Capotol yesterday, and tendered the hospitality of the Northern Neck to several congressmen who have attained celebrity as stump speakers, but these gentlemen pleaded important engagements elsewhere. Where blue fish, the dainty spot, and the delightfully flavored bivalve, now so near perfection in the waters of the lower Potomac, fail to attract men like Hon. James. W. Marshall and Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, what attraction can I offer, said Mr. Smith.

General Peyton Wise, who so efficiently discharges the duties of clerk to the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, and who can, at all times, be found at his desk in the committee room, leaves for Richmond this evening to be absent until next Tuesday.

The following fourth-class postmasters has been appointed in Virginia: Buffalo Forge, Rockbridge county, W. C. McClure, J. G. Updike, removed; Buffalo Junction, Mecklinburg county, C. A. Womack, J. H. Daniel, resigned; Chantilly, Fairfax county, W. C. Wrenn, W. L. H. Kendrick, removed; Fancy Hill, Rockbridge county, J. P. Lackey, W. Wilson, removed; La Fayette, Montgomery county, A. W. Wathall, J. W. Snedegar, removed; Stuarts Draft, Augusta county, C. H. Cohron, J. M. Hall, removed; Vienna, Fairfax county, W. E. Moore, H. A. Bowman, removed;

H. L. W.

WHITE CAPS AT WORK.

They Rid the Community of Objectionable Persons—Other News.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 5.—Special.—News was received here to-day of a white cap sensation in White Oak township, in this county. It is said that sometime ago a party of the white caps whipped and expelled from the neighborhood a negro, who had offered an insult to a white lady, and a few nights ago a similar dose was administered to a white man named Crocker, a worthless character, who was leading a life which was objectionable to the respectable people of the community.

A special from Lenoir says that James Jones, formerly of Alexander county, has been arrested in Alabama and brought there. He is wanted for the murder of Julius D. Miller, more than a year ago.

The alumni of St. Mary's School, of this city, have held a meeting and decided to raise a fund to endow a scholarship to be known as Albert Smedes scholarship. It is proposed to raise $2,500.

The monthly report of vital statistics for this city for September, show that there were during the month a total of twenty-one deaths and twenty-nine births.

Cotton has opened with unusuar rapidity and, the weather permitting, will all be out of the field by the 1st of November. The crop is below the average in condition, but increased acreage in this section will increase the receipts on this market about twenty per cent.

FAILURES AND MARRIAGES.

Several Assignments—Quite an Epidemic of Weddings.

BRISTOL, TENN., Oct. 5.—Special.—The effect of the financial pressure is still very keenly felt here. Messrs. Sweitzer & Goldstein, dealers in dry goods and clothing, made a general assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors. Assets about $10,000, liabilities probably somewhat larger. Yesterday the King Hardware Company assigned their stock for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities not known; assets about $5,000.

There will be quite an epidemic of marriages in the Border City this week—not runaway couples this time, but homefolk. Among the number are H. E. Jones, cashier of the Dominion National Bank, to Miss Janie, daughter of A. S. McNeil, Esq.; Frank Wright, ticket agent at the Union Depot, to Miss Carrie, daughter of Dr. M. M. Butler; A. B. B. Harris, of the S. A. and O. railroad, to Miss Mary Taylor, of Abingdon. These are only a few; several others will be celebrated, though the announcements have not been made public.

In connection with the sale of a large number of lots near the Bristol Furnace to a member of the firm owning the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and the negotiation for the purchase of a large boundary of mineral land in Carter county, Tenn., comes the rumored purchase of the extensive beds of magnetic iron at Cranberry by the Rockefeller combination. There is no doubt that the iron properties of the Southwest and of East Tennessee are looking up.

Mr. W. B. Gillespie, of the firm of Mitchell, Powers & Co., of this city, went down to Knoxville yesterday, where he will be united in marriage to-day with Miss Mary Hood, daughter of General Hood, of Knoxville.

GEORGIA CENTRAL SUIT.

Arguments Before Judge Jackson Which Attracts Much Attention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—Associate Judge Jackson to-day heard arguments in a branch of the litigation over the Georgia Central Railroad, which has attracted the attendance of attorneys and others interested in sufficient numbers to fill the consultation room of the Supreme Court, where the proceedings were held. The matter at issue was the contention of the Southwestern Railroad Company, of Georgia, whose property is leased to the Georgia Central, that it is not liable as principal upon an issue of five million tripartite bonds signed by the Georgia Central, the Macon and Western, and the Southwestern; that in this matter it (the Southwestern) simply loaned its credit to the Georgia Central, and became accommodation endorser for it; and that, therefore, although the mortgage executed to secure the bonds covers its property, the property of the Georgia Central should first be exhausted in payment of the debts. The attorneys for the Georgia Central and for the bondholders, of some of them, antagonize this contention, claiming that the property of the Southwestern Company is liable for the mortgage debt equally with that of the Central Company, and that the relation of principal and surety does not exist between the Central and Southwestern Companies. Last June Judge Jackson held that the Southwestern Company was liable with the Central as co-makers of the mortgage, and not as surety only. The present proceeding is based upon an application for a modification of that decree so that the property of the Georgia Central Company should be first sold and applied to the payment of the tripartite bonds before any property of the Southwestern Company is sold.

For the Southwestern Company, appeared Joseph H. Choate and Charles C. Beaman, of New York; A. O. Bacon and F. H. Miller, of Georgia; for the Central Company and bondholders, J. W. Earl and C. U. West, of Georgia, and Harry Crawford, of New York.

Ravages of Cholera in Italy.

ROME, Oct. 5.—Three new cases of cholera and five deaths were reported in Leghorn yesterday. In Palermo there were fourteen deaths, but no new cases. Since September 20th there have been sixty-eight cases of cholera and thirty-eight deaths in a lunatic asylum at Nocera.

HAMBURG, Oct. 5.—No fresh cases of cholera have developed in this city in the past forty-eight hours.

More Favorable Situation at Rio.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A dispatch received to-day from Rio Janeiro by the Exchange Telegraph Co., says: At nine o'clock this morning the situation was distinctly more favorable. There are evident signs of the interposition of powers — important effect of calming public feeling.

The statement that Rio had been virtually destroyed is absolutely false. The damage in Nictheroy and its vicinity is serious, but the greater part of Rio has been left untouched by the bombardments. The banks are open and business is transacted actively throughout the city. The rebels in the State of Santa Catarina are showing a desire to come to terms.

FIRE IN INFANTRY BARRACKS.

Several Soldiers Burned to Death in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—The Newsby infantry barracks at Roslavl, in the province of Smolenski, was burned last night. The fire was discovered shortly after 10 o'clock by a non-commissioned officer. He gave the alarm before all the men could be roused. The flames spread through most of the building. About 400 men ran out in their night clothes. Of the sixty driven to the roof and obliged to jump, eleven were killed and eight injured so severely that they will die. Twenty-three men, five of whom were non-commissioned officers, were overcome in the halls or the rooms by the smoke and heat and burned to death. Many other soldiers are missing, but it is impossible to learn whether their bodies are in the ruins or they were merely injured and being cared for by friends in town. The fire is believed to have been set by a member of the regiment, as it spread more rapidly than could have been possible under ordinary circumstances.

FIRST RACE A FAILURE.

TOO LITTLE WIND AND IT RESULTED IN A DRIFTING MATCH.

Vigilant, However, Was Clearly Out Generaled by the Valkyrie—Yachts Taken Home in Tow.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Oct. 5.—All New York, apparently, got up early this morning, and, taking boats that varied in size from an ocean steamship to a naphtha launch, put to sea. The first of the races for the America's cup, the trophy of international racing, was on, and the town was yacht mad. The days of the naval review, when the waters of the upper bay and the Hudson river opposite the city were crowded with all manner of craft, were recalled, but to-day the vessels were larger and braver, for they had the bosom of the Atlantic for a rendezvous, instead of the placid waters of the bay.

Never before in one day have so many people embarked upon vessels and gone to sea from this port. Never had such a flotilla passed down between the shores of Staten and Long Islands, cut the Narrows and across the broad expanse of the lower bay to Sandy Hook and across the bar. Experiences at the trial races, when small steamboats were nearly swamped in heavy seas, led many thousands to secure passage on big ocean steamships, which were for the time pressed into service as excursion boats. There were also Long Island sound steamboats and coasting boats built for rough weather, steamboats from points hundreds of miles away were in the procession, and with all the local steamboats, the steam and sailing yachts and myriads of tugs, made a big flotilla.

The leaden skies of the early morning did not daunt the crowds, and patriotic men and women filled the decks of all the vessels. A thick mist hung over the water, and there was scarcely a sign of a breeze when the two yachts which were to stand for their nations' honor got their anchors up and started down the bay.

Both boats had been at anchor over night off Bay Ridge. The crew had put everything in readiness yesterday, and had turned in early to get a good night's rest. They were astir at dawn, and all unnecessary things were put on tenders.

The Vigilant, with C. Oliver Iselin, the head of the syndicate of owners, on board, and Captain Hansen at the tiller, was the first to get under way. There was no sign of a breeze when she started at 8 o'clock, in tow for the course. Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie, with Captain Cranfield at the wheel, and Dunraven on board, got under way fifteen minutes later. Both boats were towed directly out to the Sandy Hook lightship.

As they passed down the bay they were saluted by incoming ocean steamers, tugs and steamboats, and their crews waved their caps in acknowledgment.

Thousands of enthusiastic persons had a delightful day's outing, but the first effort to pull off the international race was a failure. This was mainly due to a lack of wind, but Americans saw Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie, the pride of Great Britain, sail past the Vigilant, the pride of America, and were compelled to acknowledge that the English boat had outgeneraled the American at every point of the compass.

When the wind held steadily the Vigilant held her own way, but when it became a drifting match the Valkyrie gained the advantage. Throughout the contest it was more of a drifting match than a race. The wind at no time reached the dignity of a sailing breeze, and the yachts came home in tow.

The next race will be on Saturday. It will be over the same course as today.

MRS. BAIN KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Senator Hunton Takes Advantage of Graveley's Exposed Flanks—Other News.

RADFORD, VA., Oct. 5.—Special.—A very distressing and fatal