Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 17, 1884.

"It Will Not Down."

Under this heading, the erratic and emotional WATTERSON, who would rather have CARLISLE nominated and defeated for President of the United States than to have RANDALL nominated and elected to that office, insists upon it that the Democratic party has determined upon "tariff reform." This so-called "reform," he says, "will not down."

If we knew what the words "tariff reform" were intended to mean, we could form a more intelligent opinion as to whether Mr. WATTERSON is or is not mistaken in his sweeping declaration. To "reform" a man or a measure is simply to improve him or it. In this sense, "tariff reform" may be declared to be a measure upon which all Democrats are agreed. There is a great deal in the manner of stating a case. We let Mr. WATTERSON speak for himself. He says:

"There are two elements in the Democratic party which are trying to interpose stumbling-blocks in its way to tariff reform. One of these is composed of that class of well-meaning people who hold that it is, to say the least, an indiscretion for the Democracy to express a positive conviction on any important subject beyond mere generalities, and who contend that in lieu of aggressive principles we should continue to pursue a policy of mere opposition to the Republicans. For the Democracy to formulate and uphold a practical and unmistakable issue, say these timorous prophets, is simply to lift itself up on an elevation from which it can the more easily be knocked down."

The fault of that statement is that it is not true. It is a mere travesty of the reasons assigned by Messrs. RANDALL, CONVERSE, HOPKINS, VOORHEES, and their supporters, why the Democratic party should not divide upon the tariff question. These gentlemen say, of course, that for the Democratic National Convention to declare for "a tariff for revenue only" would be to insure defeat in the presidential election; but they do not admit that the Democratic party *ought* to make such a declaration but for its unpopularity. Now, Mr. WATTERSON in the above paragraph assumes—and his followers assume—that the opponents of that declaration are in favor of "a tariff for revenue only," but deem it impolitic to say so in formulating the creed of the national Democratic party. This is begging the question. The Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania platforms of last year all declared in favor of a "tariff" not "for revenue only," but one so adjusted as "to encourage productive interests at home and afford just compensation to labor"; and it is because they believe in a tariff of this kind that they do not wish the party to declare in favor of a tariff "for revenue only."

It is time for Mr. WATTERSON to cease aspersing Democrats better than himself. It is time for him to let his readers know that the protection Democrats are *opposed* to a tariff for revenue only; and, being opposed to it, do not wish the party to declare in favor of such a tariff. It would be just as fair for them to charge Mr. WATTERSON and his followers with being afraid to come out boldly for a tariff "to encourage productive interests at home." Neither side ought to be expected to come out for the doctrine taught by the other side; and neither side ought to be charged with wishing to pursue "a policy of mere opposition to the Republicans" because it is unwilling to declare for a doctrine which it does not hold to be sound.

Of course, if the tariff is the most important question before the country, Mr. WATTERSON is right in seeking to divide the voters upon that question. But if not, not. Certainly he will utterly fail to dragoon the Democrats who conscientiously favor the tariff described in the Virginia platform of last year into the support of his wild notions. He might sooner expect them to come up to the support of his proposition to give the whiskey ring two years longer in which to pay the Government sixty-three millions of dollars of taxes on whiskey already in bond.

An Interesting Question.

It was stated yesterday in our telegraphic columns that in the House of Representatives on Tuesday Mr. MILLS, of Texas, had offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Judiciary to report whether the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, can negotiate treaties with foreign governments by which the duties levied by Congress can be changed or abrogated.

"Thereby hangs a tale." Mr. MILLS is one of the anti-Protectionist Democrats in Congress. He is classed with Mr. MORRISON and Mr. HURD. Yet he takes the alarm when a Texas industry is threatened with too much foreign competition. Let us explain.

The President of the United States has concluded a treaty with Mexico which is now before the Senate for ratification. That treaty "opens a dangerous competition" with the sugar-makers of Louisiana, where there are not three or four hundred, as we stated by mistake yesterday, but three or four hundred thousand persons more or less interested in sugar-planting. In a word, Mexican sugar, produced by forced labor, or by coolies working for a mere subsistence, is to be allowed to compete in the markets of this country with our own sugar, and so destroy the sugar interests, now the most important interest, in Louisiana, and prevent Texas and Florida from becoming sugar-producing States. Mr. MILLS objects to this, of course. We trust, however, that his eyes will be opened to the fact that other States than Texas have interests which they would like to have protected against a destructive foreign competition.

But as to Mr. MILLS's question: The Constitution makes treaties made by the Executive and ratified by the Senate "the supreme law of the land." Does that language mean, asks Mr. MILLS, that a tariff law which has been passed by both houses of Congress and approved by the President shall be accounted of inferior dignity to a mere treaty? Can the President and the Senate conspire together to defraud the House of Representatives of its constitutional right to participate in the making of all national laws? If they can thus override one provision of law, they can override all. That is to say, if the President and the Senate can thus admit sugar free of duty, they can of course admit free of duty all the articles named in the tariff laws.

We do not believe that the framers of the Constitution had any idea of conferring such powers upon the President and the Senate. Ours was a very insignificant country in 1787, and the fathers framed that article without due deliberation and criticism. It will have to be so construed as to prevent one branch of the national legislature from trenching on the duties and powers of the two branches—the whole Congress.

Wipe It Out.

Under the expressive caption of "Official Lawlessness" the Boston *Globe* reviews BREWSTER CAMERON'S report on the irregularities of the Department of Justice in the South, together with the direct charges made by the Government examiners and quoted by Congressman HERBERT, of Alabama, in his efforts to secure legislation to correct the abuses that exist. And in drawing its conclusions our contemporary does not mince matters. After citing some of the charges, and calling particular attention to the fact that they are not the random assertions of politicians, but the results of investigations made by appointed agents of the Government, the *Globe* says:

"It is not surprising that United States courts have come to be regarded as instruments of oppression in the South, and that the victims of official rascality detest Federal law officers with vehement sincerity. It is surprising that so few deputy marshals have been molested by the exasperated citizens of the southern States. That the administration of injustice has been so little tempered by assassination speaks volumes for the patient forbearance of the harassed southerners.

"These reports of the examiners explain much of the so-called 'lawlessness' of the South, which consists mainly of opposition to deputy marshals and contempt for United States courts. The maladministration of laws always engenders contempt for the law, and the corruption of persons in authority naturally provokes rebellion against authority itself."

This is pretty strong language, but not a whit stronger than the facts justify. We do not believe that such Federal "justice" as has been meted out to the South in connection with the internal-revenue system especially would be tolerated in New England twenty-four hours. A few days since BREWSTER CAMERON was quoted as saying "that if the internal-revenue officers had dared to perpetrate such outrages upon his State, Kansas, as they have done in the South for years past, the Kansas people would have rebelled against the Government." Whether CAMERON was quoted correctly or not, such is the fact, and what is true of Kansas is true of every northern State. The execution of the internal-revenue laws in the South is simply a travesty upon justice and a disgrace to free government. The system is not only used as an engine to oppress and blackmail the people, but as a medium of swindling the Government, and this latter fact is winked at because through the former it secures political power to the authorities that be. It is essentially provocative of disorder, and usually, when its legitimate results are forthcoming in resistance or evasion, such resistance or evasion is magnified into a political outrage in order to fire the northern heart. In short, the internal-revenue iniquity and the "justice" administered in connection therewith constitute the cohesive power of the Republican party in the South. The affinity of corruption, which reaches its higher development in the methods of the internal-revenue spies and informers, holds the party together. We are glad to see that such reputable journals in the North as the Boston *Globe* are investigating the case on non-partisan evidence. If fair-minded men will weigh the conclusions adduced from that class of testimony alone, the doom of the internal-revenue system is inevitable. They must see that common-sense, justice, harmony, good government, individual and State freedom—even humanity—demand its abolition.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that to collect more internal revenue in the impoverished State of Virginia than in all the New England States together is "an inexcusable wrong." We should like to know where the "wrong" comes in. Every dollar of internal revenue taxation that is collected from the producers and manufacturers of tobacco in Virginia is paid, to the last cent, by the consumers of the tobacco.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

We explained fully why the tax was a wrong, in the very article which the *News* quotes from; and yet that journal speaks as if we did not know that the consumers of tobacco pay the tax upon it. Suppose the United States Government were to tax rice or cotton ten cents per pound because the consumer pays the tax: would that not be a "wrong"? Or thus tax wheat, or corn, or sugar? Surely it would. New England consumers pay for what they use of our tobacco, but they use less of it because it is so high. The tax on tobacco tends to the establishment of monopolies by preventing enterprising men of limited capital from engaging in the manufacture of tobacco. It diminishes consumption and discourages production, and thus wrongs the tobacco-planter. It is a source of annoyance, and vexation, and trouble.

Of course the *News and Courier* is a "tariff-reformer." It inveighs against a high tariff *because* the consumer has to pay that tax! It holds it to be a great "wrong" to put a tariff of fifty cents per pound on tobacco in order to protect the Virginia manufacturers from Canadian or other foreign competition. Why? *Because* the consumer has to pay a higher price for the tobacco than he would have to pay but for the tariff! Now this tariff is rendered necessary—nay, indispensable—by the internal tax upon tobacco. The *News and Courier* would of course favor the repeal of that protective tariff on tobacco. What would be the consequence? Every tobacco-factory in Virginia would be closed in less than a year. Virginia begs to be excused from sharing in the "benefits" of that repeal.

Oh, no. It is no proof that a tax upon agricultural products is a justifiable one—nor that it is not a "wrong"—to assert that it is paid by the consumer.

The Norfolk *Ledger* says in reply to an article in the Staunton *Vindicator* that it "did not wish to *turn the Vindicator out of the party*, but rather to ask its permission to let CARLISLE and those who agree with him still fight under the old Democratic banner."

We are glad to read this. It expresses our desire exactly—we do not wish to turn anybody out of the Democratic party, but "rather to ask permission to let Mr. RANDALL and all those who agree with him still fight under the old Democratic banner."

The idea of running Mr. Pendleton for the vice-presidency is purely a sentimental one. His Greenback record would embarrass him more than it did in 1868.—*New York World.*

Nobody will seriously propose to nominate any Greenbacker as the Democratic candidate. Nobody who was led off by such a phantom as flat money can be elected President or Vice-President of the United States. But in justice to Mr. PENDLETON it ought to be added that it was in 1868 that he tried to get the nomination as a Greenbacker—some time before the real flat-money heresy was generally preached.

Colonel Oliver H. Payne, of Cleveland, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. William C. Whitney, in this city. The Colonel says he deprecates the use of his father's name in connection with the presidency on the ground of age and the arduous duties of the office.—*New York Tribune.*

His father is the newly-elected senator. We are glad to hear that the old gentleman is not a candidate for President.

LYNCHBURG, VA., January 14, 1884.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Why not hold the National Democratic Nominating Convention at Cleveland? It is reputed to be one of the most beautiful if not the most bountiful city in the Union, and its situation would perhaps afford a pleasant temperature in the hot season. I presume it is large enough to accommodate the crowd, and if it has not now a hall large enough would build one in time. At all events I nominate Cleveland.

A. B. C.

[Respectfully referred to Mr. Coghill.]

Virginia is to-day, so far as her material interests, her reputation at home and abroad, her every prospect for the future, are concerned, much better off than she was before the late election. In the defeat of the Mahone party a heavy load has been lifted from the social and industrial welfare of the whole South. The hopes of the people are encouraged, their self-respect is heightened, their progressive spirit is stimulated, and the principles of fair and honest government have gained a vantage-ground impregnable to all further conspiracies against their supremacy.—*Washington Post.*

Plunging into a Ditch.

ACCIDENT TO AN EXPRESS TRAIN ON THE ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The new Sunday fast express running between Pittsburgh and Rochester, on the Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad, bound for Rochester, met with a serious accident Sunday morning at half-past 10 one mile and a half north of Warsaw depôt, opposite the Standard Salt Works. A Warsaw telegram says: While running at a rapid rate of speed the train, which consisted of a baggage-car, smoking-car, ladies' car, and the Pullman sleeper "Warwick," left the track, by the end of the switch-rail sliding inward, the running flange of the baggage-car inside the rails spreading the track for a dozen lengths. The drawhead connecting the locomotive was instantly pulled out, and the engineer did not know the cars were off the track until he saw them topple over, one by one. The Westinghouse air-brakes, which were on all the cars, became detached at once and were almost powerless, as the ice and snow caused the wheels to slide along like a sled-runner some fifteen rods.

The baggage-, smoking-, and ladies' cars each chose a different deep gully, and plunged fore-end first into it, not overturning, however. The Pullman remained on the road-bed upright, uninjured. The train was a light one, and the persons on board were: E. Darling, baggage-master; A. D. Robbins, engineer; E. A. Martin, fireman; Max Webber, a newsboy; Mr. McComb, Conductor Ira Luddington, Frank Ellis, brakeman, and E. C. Lapey, all of Rochester; J. W. Stratton and John Whalen, Wyoming; Charles G. Purdy and Fred. W. McClure, Warsaw; Mrs. Mary A. Russell, Chicago, with two sons, and H. M. Jefferson, of Pittsburgh, conductor of the Pullman sleeper. Conductor Luddington was badly injured in the back by a broken seat. One of the younger Russells suffered several bad contusions about the head and back. The rest escaped severe injuries, but were more or less bruised and sprained. The company's surgeon, Dr. Z. J. Lusk, of Warsaw, was immediately on hand to minister to the wounded.

The bouncing of the cars after leaving the track was terrific, running as they did one side in the ditch and the other on the ties. The damage to the rolling stock is about $10,000. The wrecker is clearing the track to-night. Trains will run regularly to-morrow. The accident was caused by ice on the track, resulting from the present extreme weather.

Chloroforming a Lion.

IT ESCAPES FROM ITS CAGE AND CAUSES A PANIC IN A SMALL AUDIENCE.

A Chicago telegram of the 13th instant says: Charles McCurran, the animal-trainer, entered a cage of lions at the winter quarters of the Nickel-Plate Circus and Menagerie this morning with no weapon of defence save a small iron rod, which he carried in his hand. The trainer unbarred the iron door of the cage and jumped within. At the time of his entrance Prince, the largest African lion in captivity, sprang from the cage through the open door and landed in a crowd of invited guests, who were in attendance to witness the initiatory performance of subjecting the wild beasts to human control.

Among the small audience were Mons. Joseph, a modern Hercules; Mrs. Harris, wife of the proprietor of the show; and Dr. Kelly. The doors of the winter quarters were barred securely so as to prevent outsiders from witnessing the anticipated performance. The wild beast cleared Mrs. Harris and landed his fore-paws in the lap of Dr. Kelly. The terrified spectators made a desperate attempt to escape from the building. While the men were scrambling through windows in their efforts to escape Mrs. Harris calmly surveyed the scene. With the agility of a trapeze performer she sprang upon the cage of a hyena and drew herself up through an aperture into the loft.

Mons. Joseph was the only one who found all avenues of escape cut off. Seizing a heavy iron bar he whirled it through the air in the direction of the crouching brute. The missile missed its mark and went crashing through a partition separating the tame from the wild animals. The lion seemed to ignore human prey, for it turned its attention to a beautiful Shetland trick-pony. With a terrific yell, the brute sprang at its throat.

Joseph and the trainer rushed at the infuriated animal with iron bars and pitchforks, but were unable to beat him off. A great crowd had mean while arrived in the neighborhood, and on advice of Dr. Kelly it was decided to chloroform the lion. A hole was broken in the floor above the animals, and two large sponges, soaked with the drug, were fastened to a pole and stuck under the monster's nose. The pony was now lying lifeless. In a few moments the lion succumbed. In five minutes he was bound with ropes and placed in his cage.

Burned by Hot Cinder.

A MAN TERRIBLY INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION AT THE READING IRON-WORKS.

A terrible accident took place at the rolling-mill of the Reading Iron-Works Saturday afternoon, in which Aaron Eckenroad was fearfully burned by an explosion of hot cinder. A telegram says a carriage was run full of cinder from the furnace and drawn outside to cool off. Meanwhile Eckenroad went to his supper. When he returned he pulled the carriage into the yard to dump it, thinking the cinder had entirely cooled off. He emptied the cinder on the snow, when a terrific explosion followed, throwing the carriage twenty feet in the air. The cinder flew in all directions and raised a cloud of smoke. Eckenroad received the full force of the explosion, and his clothing was literally burned from his body. He presented a fearful appearance when picked up. His face and body were covered with cuts and burns. There were two holes in his side, one touching his ribs; his chest and lower limbs were burned, and his condition to-night is critical.

Rosa Honheur's legion of friends and admirers must be prepared for the worst in respect to that great artist, says a recent Paris letter. She has obtained temporary relief from the malady which carried off her mother and which afflicts her in its worst form, but she is now over sixty and cannot withstand another attack.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Housekeepers should insist upon obtaining Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. They are the best.

ENGULFED IN BURNING OIL.

Further Details of the Terrible Railroad Disaster Near Bradford, Penn.—Statements of Passengers.

A Bradford (Penn.) special of the 16th gives the following detailed account of the terrible and singular railroad accident reported in our telegraphic columns yesterday morning:

One of those calamities peculiar to the oil regions startled the people of Bradford to-day. A passenger train on the Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua railroad was totally destroyed by fire.

The train which was due in this city from Wellsville, N. Y., at 10 o'clock this morning when within three miles of the city ran into a river of oil which had escaped from a bursted tank on the hillside, and running down the snow had covered the bed of the railroad track for over a half-mile. The grade at that point is very steep, and the oil coursed down its bank as if it were a stream of water. There is a sharp curve close by, and before the engineer knew it his train was passing over the highly-inflammable oil. It ignited from the furnace of the engine, and immediately set the entire train on fire. Then followed a scene not easily portrayed.

The train, which was made up of a baggage-car and ladies' coach, was filled with passengers. So great was the crush that many went into the baggage-car. The terrible heat from the burning river of oil instantly cracked and shattered every window in the car. The flames leaped in through the doors, the windows, and through the ventilators. The car-wheels splashed through the burning oil, scattering it along the bottom of the cars.

There were seas of flames on all sides and death seemed to stare every passenger in the face. Those nearest to the ends of the cars dashed through the doors to be met by hissing flames, which, lapping their heads, faces, and hands, left terrible burns behind. The high snow banks which lined the road and came almost to a level with the car-windows afforded the imprisoned passengers a possible means of safety. Men, women, and children jumped or were forced through the windows. The majority fell into the snow and rolled over and over down the steep hillside. All who were in the baggage-car escaped with their lives, although several were badly burned.

The heat in the engine cab was terrible. The engineer, Patrick Sexton, could see nothing but flame and smoke ahead of him. When the train entered the oil he thought it would speedily pass through it without great danger, and he pulled the throttle wide open. The burning oil, however, ran faster than the engine, and the woodwork of the cab was soon in flames. Down the grade, through the heat and flame and smoke, thundered the train. Seeing that he could not run through the flames, the engineer reversed his engine, and with his fireman, Mike Walsh, jumped into the snow. They were terribly burned, but both managed to walk to the nearest boarding-house, two miles away. The engine and cars were thrown down the embankment.

Mrs. L. C. Fair, of Kinzua Junction, was burned beyond recognition. She had been married two years. Her husband was in the baggage-car, and was unable to go to her assistance. George McCartney, the train news agent, was badly burned in attempting her rescue. Miss Katie Moran, of Allens, Pa., was burned to a crisp. Mrs. Libias Jones, of Rew City, was burned to a crisp. Mrs. Connelly, of Rew City, who was at one time reported dead, escaped with slight injuries, and was able to go home this afternoon.

Of the injured, Professor Faught Tarport is not expected to live. Patrick Sexton, the engineer, is terribly burned about the face and hands. Mike Walsh, the fireman, is horribly burned about the face and arms. W. H. Belnap, Aiken, jumped from the train and was injured internally. Jerry Denegan, a brakeman, had his hands badly cut. Charles Heidicke, the express messenger, was burned about the hands. Captain Hoe, of Boston, Mass., was burned about the face and head. G. H. Peabody, of Rochester, N. Y., was burned about the head and face, and his hands were cut. K. B. Crane, of Bradford, was badly burned about the face and hands. Mr. Wright, of Rew City, Penn., was badly burned about the face and head. F. W. Townsend, the conductor, was badly burned about the face and hands. George McCartney, a newsboy, was terribly burned about the head and hands, and is not expected to live. A. N. Carpenter, of Little Genesee, N. Y., had his head, face, and left hand burned. Jerry Haggerty, of Ceres, N. Y., was badly burned about the head. Mrs. Black, daughter, and son, of Aiken, were burned about the heads and hands. Mrs. Black was the most severely burned. G. W. Van, wife, and son, of Indianapolis, were seriously burned. The boy was badly burned about the face and hands. John Kofoer, of Aiken, was terribly burned about the face and hands. T. P. Fletcher, of Bolivar, N. Y., was badly burned about the face and head. B. C. Earley, of Andover, N. Y., was burned about the face, head, and hands. Maud Proctor, aged ten, jumped through a window and was uninjured. Mrs. Thomas Parker, of Bordell, Penn., threw her four-year-old girl out of the window and followed after her, and escaped with slight burns and bruises.

As soon as word reached Bradford of the disaster a relief train supplied with cots was made up and sent to the scene of the wreck. President Carter was on board with a full corps of surgeons, and rendered all the relief possible.

John Burke, of Dunkirk, N. Y., with his sister, was on the train. His account of the disaster is as follows:

"The train was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Suddenly the car became dark. Jets and tongues of flames leaped upon the sides and through the ventilators of the car. The glass cracked with a snap and the heat became unendurable. I knew at once that we were passing through an oil fire. Turning to my sister Mary I said, 'We are passing through an oil fire; be quiet, it will soon be over.' People began to jump through the windows. On all sides were heard the crashing of the glass and the deafening roar of the flames. It seemed as if we were all doomed to burn to death. The situation was terrible. Women and children were picked up by strong hands and bodily thrown through the windows. They fared better than the few who dashed through the doors into the ocean of flames which surged to and fro like huge waves upon the bed of the road. Those who jumped from the windows landed in great drifts of snow, while those who went through the doors had their hands, faces, and clothing badly burned. I started down the aisle of the car, but the heat was so awful that it made my head swim. It was impossible to move. The car swayed to and fro like a ship in a heavy sea. The windows offered the only means of escape, and I told Mary that we must jump through the window. I arranged her cloak about her head, picked her up bodily, and, mustering all my strength, dashed her head-foremost through the window. I then picked up a little girl who was crying and threw her out of the same window. And then I made the jump of my life, landing in a snow-drift. My moustache and my hair were only slightly singed. My sister rolled down the bank, but escaped without a scratch. The only wonder to me is that any of the passengers escaped with their lives."

B. C. Earley, of Andover, N. Y., said to a *Times* correspondent that when the train ran into the burning oil the air became thick and hot. The coach swayed to and fro, the windows cracked, and the car was instantly filled with heat and flame. It was such a fiery breath that it seemed that all must perish. He jumped from the rear platform and fell on his face in the snow. It was simply impossible for him to render any assistance whatever to others. It was every man for himself.

George McCartney, the newsboy, had a terrible experience. He was frightfully burned about the face and head. The flesh was burned from his hands. He was near the end of the car and jumped from the platform, landing in a pool of fiery oil, where he received his injuries, which may prove fatal.

BRADFORD, PA., January 16.—The remains of Miss Moran, one of the victims of yesterday's disaster, were taken to Oil City this morning for interment. The funeral of Mrs. Sadie B. Fair took place at Bradford this morning. It is not known what disposition will be made of the remains of Mrs. Lilias Jones. The injured number twenty-six, and most of them are doing well.

The coroner's jury have visited the wreck, examined the site of the tank, and marked where the oil ran along the railroad. The track was not at all injured. After obtaining an insight into the causes of the disaster the jury returned to Bradford, and this morning examined witnesses. Everything tends to exonerate the road from responsibility for what is considered an unavoidable accident. The flesh of Engineer Sexton's hands was fairly roasted and the skin is dropping off in lumps. He will recover.

Celestial Visitors.

A Key West telegram says: A small comet is visible here, bearing west forty degrees from the horizon.

A cable dispatch to the Harvard Observatory announces the discovery at Melbourne, Australia, on January 12, of a comet. Its position on that date was (Greenwich noon):—Right ascension, twenty-two hours forty minutes; declination south, forty degrees eight minutes. The comet was apparently of small size and was moving rapidly to the southeastward.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BALTIMORE, January 16.—Captain Battram, of steamship Hartville, reports having seen a comet on January 13th in latitude 36.30, longitude 73, bearing west-southwest, about 75 degrees in height from the horizon. It was very distinct, tail apparently, twelve feet long.

Virginia News.

James A. Stevens has been commissioned postmaster at Lovingston, Va.

The *Charlotte Gazette* announces that William M. Watkins, of Randolph, and Colonel William E. Green, of Mossingford, are both very ill.

John H. Cordell, one of the most respected citizens of Harrisonburg, dropped dead of rheumatism of the heart Tuesday evening whilst paring an apple after supper. He was about eighty years of age.

A Woodstock special says: Rev. J. E. Seneker, a Lutheran minister, of this county, slipped on the ice while walking along the street of Cabin Hill on Monday, and was instantly killed. He was a member of Concordia Synod.

Among the most convenient and hospitable sample-rooms and restaurants for merchants is Mr. J. B. Winters's, corner Twelfth and Cary. He, like most of our first-class dealers, keeps the genuine "Montrose" whiskey.

MARRIAGES.

Married, January 9, 1884, by the Rev. H. C. Cheatham, Miss ELLA W. LIPSCOMB and Mr. J. THOMAS ELAM, of this city. *

Married, January 8, 1884, at the residence of her uncle, James H. Beeglestون, by the Rev. H. C. Cheatham, Miss FANNIE W. BEEGLESTON, of Richmond, to Mr. WILLIAM S. BARNETT, of Charles City county, Va. No cards. *

Married, in Montreal, Canada, on January 2, 1884, by the Rev. J. Borlund, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. J. H. GILL, formerly of Richmond, Va., to Miss MARIAN, daughter of the late Hon. P. J. Jordan, of Montreal, Canada. *

DEATHS.

Died, at his late residence, Howard's Grove, Henrico county, Va., at half-past 2 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, January 15, 1884, RICHARD W. YARBROUGH, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

He leaves a wife and four children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Farewell, dear children! lament no more—
I am not lost, but gone before.
Behold this place in which I lie—
As you are now so once was I.
My time has come, and I am gone,
To leave you thus all forlorn;
Yet hope on, children; do not delay—
Think of your father, and still obey
Your God and mine, who is your only friend,
Till death your troubles soon will end.

The funeral will take place from Venable-Street chapel THURSDAY EVENING, January 17th, at half-past 2 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

Baltimore (Md.) and Canton (Miss.) papers please copy.

Died, at the residence of her parents, January 15th, at 4 o'clock A. M., ADA R., oldest daughter of J. R. and I. R. Moore, in the twenty-first year of her age.

The bright light of our home has gone—
The one we loved so well—
But He has taken her to His heavenly home
With angels there to dwell.

Her funeral will take place at Union-Station Methodist Episcopal church THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. *

Died, on the 16th instant, at the residence of his father-in-law, Yr. J. H. Montague, No. 118 east Franklin street, J. ARTHUR LEFROY, in the thirty-second year of his age, son of the Right Rev. Jeffrey Lefroy, dean of Dromore, County Down, Ireland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEETINGS.

A STATED CONVOCATION OF LA FAYETTE ROYAL-ARCH CHAPTER, No. 43, will be held at St. Alban's Hall, corner of Main and Third streets, THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. All Royal-Arch Masons in good standing are cordially invited.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

ja 17-1t* CHARLES LUNDIN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—The committees appointed by the various lodges for the purpose of organizing a Visiting Committee are requested to meet at Odd-Fellows' Hall FRIDAY NIGHT, January 18th, at 8 o'clock.

ja 18-1t* JOHN C. TELLER, Secretary.

VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, RICHMOND, January 16, 1884.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 22d instant at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 1006 Main street. RO. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

ja 16-td

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

THREE NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

The Peerless Fun-Makers,
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS,
including the ever-welcome artists,
NELLIE McHENRY, KATE SALSBURY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
JANUARY 17TH, 18TH, AND 19TH,
in their new farcial comedy, by Edward E. Kidder, entitled

3.....THREE OF A KIND.....3

AUGMENTED COMPANY,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.

"You may bet, you may bluff, you may pass, if you will,
But three of a kind is a hand sure to fill."

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19TH.
Fred Marsden's original domestic comedy-drama, in three acts, entitled
MY CHUM.
Prices as usual. Box-sheet at Theatre.

ja 16-2t*

CONCERT AND READING.

MISS MARIE BOWEN has the honor to announce the distinguished soprano,
MRS. BELLE COLE,
of New York,
in her first appearance before the Richmond public at
MOZART HALL
TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1884.

MISS BOWEN will appear in a new repertoire of COSTUME RECITALS.

Reserved seats, 75 cents; general admission, 50 cents. Box-sheet at RAMOS & MOSES' on and after January 15, 1884.

ja 12-13,15,17,19,20&22-7t

RICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIATION.

The regular weekly soiree will take place at Mozart Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8½ o'clock. Admission only by membership or invitation-cards, which must be presented at the door. Members can obtain invitation-cards on application to C. L. SIEGEL, 421 Broad street; C. F. JOHNSTON, 918 Main street, or RAMOS & MOSES, 914 Main street. ja 17-1t

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FOR SALE,
1 SECOND-HAND BOLT-CUTTER.
3 SECOND-HAND LATHES.
1 SECOND-HAND LARGE PUNCH.
1 SECOND-HAND 30-HORSE POWER BOILER.
1 SECOND-HAND 25-HORSE POWER BOILER and ENGINE.
1 SECOND-HAND 20-HORSE POWER BOILER and ENGINE.
A lot of HEADS AND TAILS FOR LATHES.
Also, a lot of ODDS AND ENDS.
All of the above will be sold low to make room for new machinery. G. P. HAWES,
Southern saw-Works,
Nos. 18 and 20 south Fifteenth street.
ja 17-1w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THALHIMER BROTHERS

are receiving

MANY NEW GOODS,

which they will sell this week at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

They have 1 case CORDED PIQUES at 5c. that are very cheap at 8½c.;

2 cases CHECK MUSLINS at 8½c. that are really worth 12½c.;

1 case SATIN-PLAID and STRIPED MUSLINS at 12½c. that formerly sold at 20c.;

2 cases beautiful styles SHIRTING PRINTS at 5c. that are considered very cheap.

We have about 2 cases of that

NEW YORK MILLS COTTON

e t at 10c. per yard—the best in the world at that price.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS

at wholesale prices.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' UNLAUNDRIED

SHIRTS

at 50 and 75c. that are Pure Linen Fronts and Wristbands—they are very cheap at that price.

The remaining stock of

W W W	RRR	A	PPP	SSSS
W W W W	R R	AA	P P	S
W W W W	RRR	A A	PPP	SSS
WW WW	R R	AAA	P	S SS
W W	R R	A A	P	SSSS

which comprises a good assortment, will be sold at a sacrifice, which means far below value.

CARPETS AND BLANKETS

will be sold at greatly-reduced prices to close them out.

Our stock of

SSSS	H H	L	K K	SSSS
S	H H	L	K K	S
SSS	H H	L	KK	SSS
S S	H H	L	K K	S S
SSSS	H H	LLLL	K K	SSSS

IN BLACK AND COLORED.

AND ALSO

SHADES FOR EVENING WEAR,

is complete, and we offer them at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT COST

to close them out.

NUN'S VEILINGS, FOULES, ALBATROS

CLOTHS,

and other goods for evening wear.

Give us a call, and we will please you at

THALHIMER BROTHERS',

501 Broad street, corner of Fifth.

ja 13-Su,Tu&Th

THE MUTUAL WAY.

WE DO NOT WANT TO CARRY ANY

STOCK OVER.

WE WANT TO EXCHANGE OUR GOODS

FOR MONEY.

WE WANT TO MAKE THE

EXCHANGE A MUTUAL BENEFIT.

SO WE PLACE OUR GOODS ACCORDINGLY.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS extremely low;

We have still the best assorted stock of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS in this city;

GLOVES for Ladies, Misses, Men, and Boys at way-down prices;

PLUSH CLOTHS xtremely cheap;

SILK PLUSHES way down below cut-rates;

Full line of all kinds of UNDERWEAR;

Great bargains in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS;

A superb line of CORSETS;

FRENCH CORSETS, superior shapes.

EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN AT

LEVY, DAVIS & CO.'S,

ja 2 901 east Main street, corner Ninth.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR BIG AND LITTLE,

SUCH AS

RATTAN AND WOOD CHAIRS, ROCKERS AND TABLES

of every conceivable size and shape. I have some of the finest WRITING-DESKS to be found in the city, and show an entire new stock of PARLOR, CHAMBER, and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. The KITCHEN not forgotten.

CHARLES G. JURGENS,
No. 317 east Broad street,
de 16 near corner Fourth street.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

SPECIAL PRICES.

Great reduction in

BISQUE AND DRESDEN FIGURES.

Just received.

100 100 100

PLUSH PLAQUES.

from $2 to $6 each. Come and see them. They are bargains.

Thousands of other articles.

E. B. TAYLOR, 1011 Main street.
Telephone No. 336. de 20

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

FINE VIRGINIA and SUGAR-CURED HAMS
BEEF TONGUES, MINCE-MEAT, RAISINS,
CITRON, CURRANTS, CRANBERRIES,
JELLY PRESERVES, SWEET PICKLES,
MALAGA GRAPES, CALIFORNIA FRUIT,
PINEAPPLE-, EDAM-, and CUTTING-CHEESE,
SARATOGA CHIPS, BUCKWHEAT,
MAPLE SYRUP, FLORIDA ORANGES,
FRESH NUTS, LEMONS,
FRENCH and TURKISH PRUNES,
and an endless variety of good things at
MCCARTHY & HAYNES'S,
de 19 627 east Broad street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Parties looking for CHRISTMAS GOODS should not fail to examine our large assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, LOUNGES, PARLOR and CHAMBER SUITS, BOOK-CASES, SIDE-BOARDS, HAT-RACKS. In other words, many useful articles suitable for holiday presents. We would be pleased to have all persons desiring goods in our line to call on us.

de 9 E. GATHRIGHT & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BIG MARK-DOWN SALE.

AND WHY WE MAKE IT.

We find that we have too many goods in some o our departments.

We have ODDS and ENDS in every department that are in style this season and may not be in the next.

Now, in order to get rid of all surplus stock, and to avoid carrying goods over and running the risk of making heavier losses next season, we propose to give our customers a chance to secure bargains in STAPLE and FANCY GOODS now.

We have marked down our whole stock of FANCY DRESS GOODS as well as STAPLE STYLES.

We have marked down our whole stock of goods suitable for CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, PORTIERES, and FURNITURE COVERINGS.

We have marked down an ALL-WOOL RED BLANKET to $4.65 a pair worth $7.

We have marked down FINE WOOL LAP-BLANKETS to $1.75 which were sold last year at $4.

We have marked down PRINTED MOMIE CHINTZ to 8½c. a yard which was sold at the commencement of this season at 12½c.

We have marked down to very low figures BOULEVARD SKIRTS and a large lot of LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

We have marked down the prices on a large stock of SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

We have marked down SETS OF CHILDREN'S FURS, MUFFS, and BOA to 45c.

NICE BLACK MUFF at $1.50 and $1.75.

Big bargains in HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS and LACES and INSERTINGS.

Big bargains in HANDKERCHIEFS of every description.

CORSETS of the best makes, in White and Colored, at the very lowest prices for first class goods.

We shall place goods on our special cheap counters from time to time, so visitors to our store may expect bargains at all times.

LEVY, DAVIS & DRAKE,
1017 and 1019 Main street.

Agents for McCALL'S BAZAR PAP