Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1884.

☞ THE CIRCULATION OF THE DISPATCH IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF THE CITY.

Late Weather Report.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26—1:35 *A. M.*—For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, slightly colder, followed by rising temperature, northerly winds, becoming variable, rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, rains, followed by generally clearing, warm weather, northerly winds, rising barometer.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was partly clear, cloudy, and cold.

THE THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 30; 9 A. M., 31; noon, 33; 3 P. M., 34; 6 P. M., 32; midnight, 30; mean temperature, 31 4-6.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

RIGHT OF LYNCHBURG TO IMPOSE A COLLATERAL-INHERITANCE TAX.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals Bearing on an Important Point.

Schoolfield's executor vs. The City of Lynchburg:

This case was decided in the Supreme Court of Appeals day before yesterday.

The Common Council of the city of Lynchburg imposed a collateral-inheritance tax of 5 per centum upon the real estate of Henry O. Schoolfield, deceased, which passed by his will to his nephews and nieces, and the widow of John T. Humphreys, residing in that city. The value of this property was $82,081.74, the tax upon which was $4,104.09. The collection of this tax was stayed by injunction in the Circuit Court of the city of Lynchburg. At the November term, 1882, the Circuit Court decided that $32,200 worth of this property being situated in the city of Lynchburg, the levy of the tax upon this part of the property was legal and authorized, and illegal as to the residue of the property situated outside of Lynchburg. From this decree an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals. This court held that there is no authority in the charter of the city of Lynchburg expressly given to the Common Council to levy a collateral-inheritance tax, although the subjects enumerated therein are very numerous. The pretext for the authority to levy this tax is based solely on the 33d section of chapter 54 of the Code, and an ordinance of the Common Council of the city. The said 33d section is as follows:

"It" [the council or board of trustees of any city or town] "shall annually cause to be made up and entered on its journal an account of all sums lawfully chargeable on the town, which ought to be paid within one year and order a town levy of so much as in its opinion is necessary to be raised in that way in addition to what may be received for licenses and from other sources. The levy so ordered may be upon the male persons in the said town above the age of sixteen years, and upon any property in the said town, and on such other subjects as may be at the time assessed with State taxes against persons residing in the town."

The city ordinance followed the legislative enactment in the tax bill for the State.

Under the act of March 2, 1854, section 15, which imposed a tax upon collateral inheritances, the right to levy this tax was contested in the case of Eyre *vs.* Jacob (14th Gratt.) upon the ground that the tax was a violation of the Constitution of the State, which provided for uniformity and equality of taxation. In that case it was insisted that the provision for uniformity and equality of taxation applied to every species of tax, and that this tax was a tax on property, and was a violation of the Constitution of the State, which provided that all taxes should be equal and uniform; and on the other hand it was contended that this tax was not a tax on property, but a tax on the transitus of property.

This Court in that case said the Legislature possesses the full, absolute, sovereign power of taxation, except so far as it may be surrendered to the General Government, be interdicted by the Constitution of the United States, or as it may be controlled by the restrictions or mandates of the Constitution of the State. And this power should be upheld and sustained as essential to the very existence of the government of the State, and as providing the means for vindicating her sovereign authority.—Providence Bank *vs.* Billings, 4 Peters's R., 514; Weslon *vs.* City Council of Charleston, 2 Peters, 449.

IS IT A TAX ON PROPERTY?

We do not go to our Constitution to see what powers of taxation are given to the Legislature, but to ascertain what restrictions and limitations upon its general powers are imposed by its provisions. If, therefore, the power to tax any subject whatever is not excluded by the terms of the Constitution or by necessary implication, it must exist in the Legislature, to be exercised at the discretion of that body as wisdom and a proper sense of justice shall direct. It is insisted that this is a tax on property, and that it is violative of the Constitution, which declares that all taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth. If this tax were properly to be considered a tax on property there would be great force in this argument. As the ordinary annual tax had been assessed upon the decedent, this would then appear to be a second taxation. But such, I think, is not its true character. *It cannot be regarded in a proper legal sense as a tax upon property.*

The intention of the Legislature was plainly to tax the transmission of property by devise or descent to collateral kindred. It is a premium paid for the right enjoyed.

In the cases of Miller *vs.* The Commonwealth, and Barrett *vs.* The Commonwealth, reported in 27th Grattan, all the successive statutes upon the subject of this tax are collated and reviewed by Judge Christian, who cites and approves Eyre *vs.* Jacobs, Judge Moncure concurring, who had dissented in Eyre *vs.* Jacobs, and while the court in this case were not unanimous, yet the question as to the State tax upon collateral inheritances may be said to be settled. And in a later case of Peters *vs.* The City of Lynchburg, Judge Staples, who had dissented in Miller *vs.* Commonwealth *supra*, concedes the complete power of the Legislature of the State to tax collateral inheritances. In this last-named case, which is reported in 76th Virginia, 1st Hansbrough, and was decided by an evenly divided court, this question, which we are here called to consider, was under review in this court. In that case a collateral-inheritance tax was assessed by the city of Lynchburg of 5 per centum on a legacy of $10,000 bequeathed to Julia Trible. In that case the Circuit Court decided that the city had the right to impose the tax, and upon appeal an evenly divided court here approved and affirmed the decree. Judge Anderson, in his opinion in that case, said there is a difference in the ordinances of the two Constitutions (of 1851-1869) on the subject of taxation. I will not say that they are in conflict, but the present Constitution is more explicit, and is not, I think, liable to the doubtful construction on some points which were given to the former Constitution. Article 10, section 1, declares that taxation, except as is hereinafter provided, whether provided by State, county, or corporate bodies, shall be equal and uniform, and all property, both real and personal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as prescribed by law. No one species of property from which a tax may be collected shall be taxed higher than other species of property of equal value; that the only exceptions thereinafter provided are licenses and incomes and all other business which cannot be reached by the *ad valorem* system; that the State is not restricted in the exercise of her power by the Constitution; that it is a power inherent in the sovereignty of the State.

"But," says the learned Judge, "it is very clear that the Constitution has not vested this power in counties or corporate bodies, and they have no such inherent power as adheres in the sovereignty of the State. They have no power of taxation except the power be plainly and unmistakably conferred." That Judge Dillon says,

WHAT TAXES A MUNICIPALITY MAY LEVY.

It is a principle universally declared and admitted that municipal corporations can levy no taxes, general or special, upon the inhabitants or their property, unless the power be plainly and unmistakably conferred. It has indeed often been said that it must be specifically granted in terms, but all courts agree that the authority must be given either in express or by necessary implication, and that it cannot be collected by doubtful inferences from other powers, or powers relating to other subjects, nor deduced from any consideration of convenience or advantage.—2 Dillon, Minn. Corp., § 605, citing the town of Danville *vs.* Pace, decided at the March term, 1882, and not reported. That the city of Lynchburg gives no such power, and says no such power could be given by the State to corporations, and that the charter has superseded section 33, chapter 54. Staples, Judge, was of opinion that the Legislature had the power to confer this power upon the corporations, but was of opinion that in this case it had not been conferred upon the city of Lynchburg, either by its charter or by section 33, chapter 54, of the Code, and concurred with Judge Anderson in reversing the decree.

The power to levy any tax by a corporation cannot be inferred from legislative authority unless such appears to be the clear legislative intent.—1st Kan. 452, 2d Kan. 454.

The burden is upon the corporation to show the grant (to lay the taxes) by express words or necessary implication: For otherwise it cannot be justified in the exercise of this high prerogative of sovereignty.—Savannah *vs.* Hartness, 8 Ga.

Statutes authorizing the levying of taxes are strictly construed, and if there is much doubt, that doubt exempts the citizen from the burden.—Lot *vs.* Ross, 38 Ala.

The law (authorizing local assessments) must be strictly followed as to all its substantial requirements.—Scammono *vs.* Chicago, 40 Ill.

It is undoubtedly true, as held by this Court in the city of Richmond *vs.* Daniel, that laws conferring the power of taxation upon a municipal corporation are to be construed strictly, &c.—Joynes J.; Railroad Co. *vs.* Alexandria, 17 Gratt.

If the objects or subjects of taxation are expressly designated, the right to tax for other objects or subjects cannot be derived from the general power (though expressly contined) to enact by-laws for the good government of the town.—Asheville *vs.* Means, 7 Jud., N. C. Law R.

Upon an inspection of the charter of the city of Lynchburg (Session Acts, 1879-'80) we find the subjects upon which the city is authorized to levy a tax enumerated at great length, until they seem to cover every conceivable subject which might find place in a tax-list, and yet we find no authority for the levying of this tax. Under the authorities cited and a plain rule of construction we cannot conclude otherwise than that, for reasons deemed wise, the Legislature intended to withhold this power; and we are of opinion that the decision of the learned Judge of the Circuit Court, that this power was to be found in section 33 of chapter 54, is not sustained by the terms of that section—this is not a property-tax as we have seen.

In the light of the authorities and upon reason the concluding sentence cannot be construed to apply to other subjects of taxation than such as are assessed annually with State taxes. The provision is general, and was intended to apply to the general subjects of taxation, such as are provided for taxes generally, and ought not to be extended to include a special power to levy this special tax unless the authority be expressly given by law. And we cannot but believe that the Legislature would ever in its wisdom grant this power without placing some limit upon this grant of power.

We are unanimously of opinion that the Circuit Court erred in its decree appealed from, and the said decree must be reversed and annulled.

Opinion of Judge Lacy.

A Bishop's Golden Wedding.

HOW THE BISHOP HIMSELF ANNOUNCES THE EVENT.

A Macon (Ga.) correspondent writes: The golden wedding of Bishop Pierce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will be celebrated at the residence of his son, in Hancock county, on February 4th, and will bring together a remarkable family gathering. The father of Bishop Pierce was the celebrated Lovic Pierce, who began preaching in Georgia in 1804, and whose death occurred only two years ago. He was the best-known itinerant preacher in the South, and during the last ten years of his life, from his eighty-sixth to his ninety-sixth year, he was visited by Methodists from all over the world. His son, George F. Pierce, when grown to manhood, entered the ministry and reached the bishop's chair. Bishop Pierce is looked upon as the father of Southern Methodism. In a letter announcing the coming event he says:

"I was born on the 3d of February, 1811. On that day, 1834, I was twenty-three years old. Next day—the 4th—I married. The birthday is at hand again, and the golden wedding. My wife and I had determined on a quiet, private recognition of the event, but our children insist upon a more formal celebration. Our son—our only son—claims the privilege of entertaining us at his house. it will be a family reunion; four daughters, with their husbands; my son and his wife, thirty grandchildren, and two brothers, with their families, will be present, as well as some remoter kin. Bridal presents were not in fashion when we were married, nor do we expect them now. If, however, Florida will send us a box of oranges, Virginia a bucket of oysters, and Georgia will furnish me cigars, then the other States and the rest of mankind may do as they please—nothing, if they like. There will be no cards, no 'hop,' but a simple, rational, Christian entertainment commemorative of a long wedded life."

Borne Seaward by the Ice.

A CREW OF SIX PERSONS BELIEVED TO HAVE PERISHED IN THE PACK.

A St. Johns (N. F.) telegram says: A dispatch just received from Tilt Cove announces a probable marine disaster on the 4th instant. The British schooner Jeannie was moored with two anchors and chains in Ming's Bight, White Bay, when she was surrounded by a heavy body of ice and carried out seaward. A crew numbering six men, with Captain Dean, the owner, boarded the receding vessel in a fishing punt. On the night of the 4th a strong gale from the southwest arose, accompanied with a terrific snow-storm. Toward midnight the wind veered suddenly to the south, carrying the vessel and her crew out to sea. Having been moored for the winter, the Jeannie's rudder was on deck and her sails unbent and warehoused. There was a little flour on board and a few gallons of water, but no fuel. No tidings of the vessel or crew have reached the shore during the past twenty days. She was doubtless crushed in the ice-pack or beaten into fragments against Gull-Island Rock, in either of which cases her crew must have perished, as no human aid could reach them.

The Fanatical Uprising in Turkestan.

A Merv (Turkestan) telegram says: The Turcomans who have been marching through the country during the past month under the Mussulman fanatic Khaf Seyd, numbering over 2,000, made an attack upon Meschid, capital of Khorassan, a few days ago. The Persian troops, which have been endeavoring to impede the progress of the Turcomans, have gradually retreated before them until they arrived at Meschid, where they were reinforced by troops sent from Teheran. The Persian army, thus strengthened, successfully repulsed the attacks upon Meschid by the Turcomans and dispersed their forces.

Free Passes on Railroads.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

This is a subject that is now exciting a good deal of attention and interest in some of the States, and the evil has become such a crying one that laws prohibiting the issuing of free passes by railroads have been passed by several State Legislatures. As a text for some reflection on the subject, allow me to place before the readers of the *Dispatch* a few brief extracts from a remarkable correspondence that has lately come to light, and which was published in full in the New York *Weekly Sun* of the 2d of January. It consists of about eighty letters addressed to D. D. Colton, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, by Charles P. Huntington, who at that time—that is, during the years 1874-'5-'6-'7-'8—was vice-president and general agent of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and general agent and attorney at New York of the Southern Pacific, and is now president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. These letters show clearly the methods employed to push the interests of this stupendous monopoly. Among them will be found many references to certain Senators and Representatives in Congress, which will be entertaining reading for their constituents, some of whose ears may be made to tingle slightly when they see their names in such a disgraceful connection. That the correspondence is authentic there can be no doubt, for it appears that the widow of D. D. Colton has recently filed these letters as testimony in a suit she has found it necessary to bring or to defend, in which she claims some $600,000 to have been expended by her husband in buying up members of Congress, which the railroad company refuses to pay or allow her as a credit. During the period referred to a lively competition was going on between the Texas Pacific under the auspices of Thomas A. Scott, the famous railroad king, and the Southern Pacific, under the auspices of C. P. Huntington, for subsidies and other congressional favors, and both were actively engaged in their intrigues and counter-intrigues with members of Congress. Huntington does not say in so many words what was the ruling rate paid by him for congressional votes and influence, but in one of his letters to Colton he says that "Scott is offering $1,000 cash down, $5,000 when the bill is passed, and $10,000 in bonds when they are issued." The way in which Huntington applies epithets to distinguish his friends from his enemies is truly amusing. The first are all "good fellows," the latter are "wild hogs" (as Luttrell, of California) and "d—d hogs," (such as Piper, of California.) On the 17th day of May, 1877, he writes: "I have given Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, a letter to you. He is a 'good fellow,' and can do us much good, and I think is well disposed towards us." In the same letter he says: "Senator Morton is coming over, also his brother-in-law, Burbank. They are good fellows." Another letter is almost entirely devoted to the subject of free passes, and the importance of distributing them freely, especially to the Associated Press, which Scott is stated to have bought up. It appears, too, that these unscrupulous wire-workers had their legislative lobbies here in Virginia; with what success it is not stated, but we all know that there were some very ugly tales in circulation about the time referred to in connection with Tom Scott and his friends in the Virginia Legislature. We find out from one of these letters where Mahone probably got his famous expression about Bourbons being "reasonably convinced," for Huntington says of two congressmen, Low and Frisbie, "they are both men that can be convinced." But there is one of the letters which is so curious and so interesting as bringing these guilty transactions home to us here in Virginia that it will be given in full, though somewhat hard on Walker:

NEW YORK, October 19, 1875.

Friend Colton,—I have given Gilbert C. Walker a letter to you. He is a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, ex-Governor of Virginia, and a *slippery fellow*. I rather think he is in Scott's interest, but not sure. I gave him a *pass* over the Central Pacific and got one for him over the Union Pacific; so do the best you can with him, *but don't trust him too much.* Yours &c.,

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

This is but a specimen of many others, equally sharp and equally shameless; but all based obviously on the idea of Walpole that every man has his price, especially the average legislator. Some can be bought with money, some with promises of political preferment, some with free passes, and some even with "wet groceries," such as Mahone dealt in about the same time in carrying out his famous railroad-consolidation scheme. This was the beginning of Mahoneism proper in Virginia, and it has been going on from bad to worse until the people rose up in their might on the 6th of last November and threw off the "malign influences" with which they had been surrounded for lo these many years. Whether the present system of free passes, which has become wellnigh if not entirely universal, was first introduced by Huntington, Tom Scott, or by our sweet William (as one of my neighbors calls Mahone), the people are demanding, in the name of good morals and public virtue, that it must go. You can hear the question asked on every side, Why should a member of the Legislature (who is allowed by law twenty cents a mile for travelling both ways) have a free pass on the railroad not only for himself but also for his family, if he has one, while his constituents must pay their fare every time? Some will tell you that it is only intended as a compliment. A compliment, indeed! These railroad gentlemen are the last people in the world to be paying idle compliment. They claim to act on business principle, and expect a *quid pro quo* for everything they do for other people. Their own consciences (if they have any) being very elastic, they think those of other people must be equally so, and will yield to their soft blandishments and compliments in the form of free passes, &c. But in the view that plain people take of such things, no legislator can accept such compliments without compromising his self-respect and independence, which is the most favorable view that can be taken of it. It is related of that old Roman, the late Judge John Robertson, that he once resented as an insult the offer made to him of a free pass, saying, in the nervous language that was characteristic of him, "To h—l with you and your intended bribe!" To bring these reflections to a close, is it asking too much of the members of our present General Assembly, many of whom are young men and have a future to look forward to, that they will inaugurate some steps looking to the prohibition of free railroad passes? For me, I would express the hope that this may be done.

"But if Cassandra-like, amidst the din
Of conflict, none will hear, or hearing heed
This voice from out the wilderness, the sin
Be theirs, and my own feelings be my meed."

BOTETOURT.

A Dog at a Telephone.

[Reading Times.]

A dog at the telephone received and sent a communication satisfactorily a few days ago. A gentleman who possesses a remarkably intelligent dog, between which and himself exists strong affection, recently lost the animal in the city streets. Jack was happily found by a friend of his owner, who recognized him immediately, and at once called up his friend by telephone. "Have you lost your dog?" "Yes. Have you seen him?" was the reply. "Suppose you call him through the telephone." The dog was lifted up and the ear-piece placed at his ear. "Jack! Jack!" called the master. Jack instantly recognized the voice and began to yelp. He licked the telephone fondly, seeming to think his master was inside the machine. At the other end of the line the gentleman recognized the familiar bark, and shortly afterwards he reached his friend's office to reclaim his property.

A Little Russian's Bath.

The little mouschik is taught to be very clean—once a week. The Russian creed requires him to bathe every Saturday, and he does so religiously, but does not see much water between times, and sleeps by night in the clothes he wears by day. Even the Russians of better families content themselves with a dry polish instead of a wash. Little Iwan's bath would be a trying thing for an English child. First he is steamed till he is half suffocated in a hole under the stove or in one of the vapor-baths constructed in rude manner in all Russian villages. Then he crawls out, and mother half drowns him with the pailfuls of hot water. Then she pours ice-cold water over him, or sends him out to have a roll in the snow, after which little Iwan dresses, with pride, having had all the cleaning he will get for a week.

Personal.

Pauline Lucca will be forty in April.

Jules Verne is going to the Southern seas in his own vessel to find more matter for stories.

Mr. Talmage thrives. The annual sale of pews at the Brooklyn Tabernacle netted $21,482.50.

Governor Stanford, of California, owns a vineyard at Vina of ten thousand acres, planted in grape-vines of different qualities.

Thurlow Weed Barnes, a grandson of Thurlow Weed, is preparing a volume of memoirs of his grandfather. It will include hitherto unpublished letters from Clay, Webster, Lincoln, Seward, and others.

Signora Bianchi Fiorio, an Italian contralto, described as young and beautiful, and Signor Anton, a Spanish tenor of repute, have arrived in New York from Havana, where they have been singing, to join Colonel Mapleson's company.

A Woman's Pluck.

[From the London Telegraph.]

A magazine writer of the last generation once told a story of a boarding-school full of big and unruly boys, the head master of which fell suddenly and seriously ill. Disorganization ruled in the establishment; the terrified ushers were unable to maintain order; mutiny and barring out seemed imminent, when the doctor's daughter, a little maiden of sixteen, resolutely seized the reins of authority, seated herself at her papa's desk, scrupled not to use the wand of chastisement, coerced to submission the biggest and unruliest of the boys, infused fresh confidence into the assistants, and kept the school going, a model of good discipline, until her papa got well.

Truth is stranger than fiction, and a heroine of a type far more exalted than that imagined by the magazine writer has been found in the wife—now unhappily the widow—of M. de Roepstorff, a gentleman of Danish extraction, belonging to the Uncovenanted Civil Service, lately the superintendent in charge of the convict settlement of Camorta, the capital of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. There are two hundred native desperadoes of the very worst type at Camorta, with only thirty soldiers of the Madras Native Infantry, and a like number of police to guard them. A havildar, or native officer of the contingent of soldiers, had a grudge against M. de Roepstorff in consequence of a dubious accusation which had been brought against him by a native watchman. The vindictive havildar lay in ambush for the superintendent, and as the unfortunate gentleman was riding past the barracks the havildar fired at him and shot him dead. The murderer at once blew out his own brains.

The hapless Madame de Roepstorff, who had been riding a few yards behind her husband, found herself a widow, three hundred miles by sea from any one to speak to, and with two hundred convicts virtually at large to deal with. To complicate the agonizing difficulty of her position the native soldiery and the native police were on the worst of terms. But the heroism of the "Mem Sahib" made her mistress of the situation. She had her husband's body carried to his bungalow, and afterward buried; she dispatched a native craft to Port Blair, the capital of the Andamans, with two constables to report the tragedy which had occurred, she took command of the station, she ordered all reports to be made to herself, and she kept her ferocious flock in perfect order until, seven days afterward, the acting commandant at Port Blair, with some officers and the chaplain, arrived at Camorta. Then, but not until then, the brave heroine broke down; and when the chaplain read the burial service over her husband's tomb she flung herself on the grave and had to be removed by force. Here was the story of the schoolmaster's daughter over again, but writ most tragically large.

Mr. Miflin's Terrible Gun.

[From the Norwalk (Conn.) Hour, January 12th.]

On the floor in one of the rooms of the Norwalk Iron-Works Company is a long, heavy cylinder. Its length is about 28 feet, and the diameter of the bore is about four inches. In another department men are at work constructing an air-compressor. When the latter is completed it will be connected with the tube mentioned above, and what the inventor confidently believes will be a most tremendous engine of war will be completed and ready for trial. Several years ago, while in Washington, a gentleman from Ohio heard a naval officer say that if a gun could be constructed that would throw dynamite it would thoroughly revolutionize modern warfare. Mr. Miflin—that was the gentleman's name—proceeded at once to invent such a gun, and he has reason to believe that it will be a perfect success. It would not do to use powder as a propelling power, for its sudden action would explode the dynamite cartridge at the start, and blow the gun to atoms. Compressed air, at a pressure of about 300 pounds to the square inch, will take the place of powder, and the gun now in South Norwalk is expected to throw a three-pound cartridge a distance of two miles. Imagine the effect of a cartridge of even so small a weight striking the side or deck of a vessel, or the ramparts of a fort. The explosion would be terrible in its results. If the gun is a success others of a size sufficient to throw one hundred pounds of dynamite ten miles will be constructed. The gun, loaded with sand instead of dynamite, will be tested in South Norwalk at an early day in the presence of naval officers, scientific men, and others.

How Strangely the Deaths of Two Classmates Coincide.

[Contributed to the Newburyport Herald.]

In the class which graduated from Harvard in 1828, among whom were Robert C. Winthrop and Henry I. Bowditch, still living, and our former deceased townsman, Rev. Thomas B. Fox, were two young men, natives of Newburyport, Rev. J. Loring Woart and Edward S. Rand. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that both of these have perished at sea; the former on his voyage from Savannah in the steamer Pulaski in 1838, and the latter recently in the ill-fated City of Columbus bound to Savannah, a few hours after leaving port. These ships were lost under the most horrible circumstances—the one by fire, the other by flood. Mr. Woart was a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal church, as was the son of Mr. Rand, who was lost with his father.

Using a Burglar.

Inspector Thorne, of the New York police, related at headquarters the other night the following story:

A lady living in a large brown-stone house just off of Fifth avenue was in her home one night last week with an invalid mother in her charge, and nobody but a woman servant to assist her. All the men had gone off to a ball. Just before 11 o'clock the sick woman became worse. The daughter was alarmed, and went to ring the bell, intending to send the servant for a particular kind of medicine. The girl appeared just at this moment, and in a terrified voice informed her mistress that there was a burglar in the basement.

"It is just what I want," said the mistress, "a man to send for medicine."

She went down to the basement and encountered a burly negro in a room in the basement.

"Come out!" she said in an imperative tone.

The negro, who had been a slave, instinctively listened to the tone of authority and obeyed. He took the order for the prescription, had it filled, and returned with the medicine and change.

Poker-Playing at Washington.

[Washington Special.]

Poker-playing is one of the favorite diversions of Washington official life. There are two clubs in the War Department for friendly games. Secretary Lincoln belongs to the one that has General McKeever for its head. Mr. Lincoln is said to play a very steady, careful game. Since General Sheridan's arrival a second club has been formed. Sheridan is a very strong player, playing much as he fought—with a great deal of decision and dash. Colonel Mike Sheridan, the poet of the General's staff, is also a very good player. The most active and enthusiastic of the official poker clubs, however, is in the Post-Office Department, and Messrs Gresham, Elmer, and Hatton are the three leading players. Judge Gresham plays a very level-headed, careful game, but Frank Hatton is considered the best player in the Department.

Caught in a Circling Belt.

A Ripon, Wis., special of Thursday says: In the planing mills of the Ripon Lumber and Manufacturing Company this morning A. S. Crooker was trying to put the belt on the main shaft when he was caught and whirled around the pulley more than fifty times, his body pounding the floor at each revolution. As soon as the machinery could be stopped he was taken off and was thought to be dead, but he soon rallied and told how the accident happened. His arm is broken in several places, one ankle is broken and the other injured, and it is expected that he has suffered internal injuries. All the doctors in the city are in attendance upon him.

Edmond Abbot has been elected a member of the French Academy by 19 votes against 14 for M. Coppee.

AUCTION SALES—This Day.

By Jno. E. Laughton, Jr., Auctioneer, 1324 Main street.

BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF ITALIAN ART GOODS.—The sale of the above handsome collection will commence

TO-DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

It embraces some of the most costly VASES in MARBLE and ALABASTER, of beautiful workmanship and finish, together with a large assortment of ORNAMENTAL GOODS.

The sale will be continued at 4 o'clock P. M.

The attention of ladies is respectfully requested.

JNO. E. LAUGHTON, JR., Auctioneer.

ja26-1t

RICHMOND BAZAAR,

NOS. 1438 AND 1440 FRANKLIN STREET.

Our regular sale will take place TO-DAY at 10 o'clock.

Good selections may be made.

ja 26 E. B. COOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By Chewning & Rose, Real Estate Agents, Auctioneers, and Brokers, No. 5 north Tenth street.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGHLY-IMPROVED BROAD-STREET STORE PROPERTY.—By request of the owner, we will sell by auction, upon the premises, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1884,

at 4 o'clock P. M., that TRULY VALUABLE BRICK STORE, with DWELLING above, situated on the northeast corner of Broad and Hancock streets. The LOT has a front of 29 by 142 feet to an alley 16 feet. No expense was spared in the erection of the building, which is truly first-class in every particular. The future of Broad street is brighter and brighter each day. Investors recognize the fact, and are purchasing as opportunities present themselves. The attendance of all interested in Broad-street property is asked to this sale. Make it your business to come, as a like opportunity may not be offered again for some time to come.

TERMS: Easy, and made known at time of sale.

ja 26 CHEWNING & ROSE, Auctioneers.

STEVENS' LAST SALE.

BALANCE OF THE VALUABLE STOCK, STORE-FIXTURES, AND SHOW-CASES OF MR. W. A. STEVENS, No. 505 BROAD STREET, AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, 28TH INSTANT,

at 10 o'clock, I will commence to sell, and continue from day to day, the balance of the VARIED STOCK contained in the above store, embracing very many VALUABLE GOODS. In an advertisement it is impossible to particularize, the stock being so varied. The character of the goods heretofore kept by Mr. Stevens is a sufficient guarantee to the public that the sale deserves, as it should receive, special attention.

ON TUESDAY, 29TH INSTANT,

at 10 o'clock, all of the SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, DESKS, and FIXTURES generally, will be sold. Sale positive.

TERMS: Cash. E. B. COOK, Auctioneer.

ja 26

HIGH-CONSTABLE'S SALE OF FRAMED HOUSES, BLACKSMITH-SHOP, STABLE, IRON, &c.—I will sell at public auction, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1884,

at 11 o'clock A. M., at the premises, Fifteenth street between Marshall street and Shockoe creek, the following PROPERTY to satisfy a distress-warrant in my hands in favor of W. L. Cowardin vs. J. H. Randolph:

2 SMALL FRAMED HOUSES,
1 BLACKSMITH-SHOP,
1 FRAMED STABLE,
1 Lot IRON,
STOVES, WAGON-WHEELS, &c.

TERMS: Cash. E. HOLZINGER,
ja 26 H. C. C. R.

By Williams & Bowe, Auctioneers.

STORE AND LOT No. 1515 EAST MAIN STREET,

NEARLY OPPOSITE TO THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

AT AUCTION.

This property, owned by a non-resident, will be sold at auction, upon the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1884,

at 4½ o'clock P. M. The LOT fronts 18 feet on main street and runs back a good depth to Creek alley. With some repairs and remodelling this may be made a good retail store and dwelling, and judiciously handled, a fine investment may be realized in its purchase.

This property is not subject to a ground-rent.

TERMS: Liberal, and made known at sale.

WILLIAMS & BOWE, Auctioneers.

ja 24

THE GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA FOR RENT AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of West Virginia entered in the cause of W. A. Stuart, &c., vs. Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs Company, on the 9th day of January, 1884, I shall proceed to rent at public auction, in front of the custom-house, in the city of Richmond, Va., on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1884,

the PROPERTY of the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs Company, with all the rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging, for the term of one year.

The property consists of a LARGE HOTEL and a number of COTTAGE BUILDINGS, all completely and comfortably furnished, capable of accommodating 1,500 guests, together with ample stables and servants' quarters. Included in the FURNITURE are all necessary KITCHEN EQUIPMENTS and UTENSILS, BEDS, BEDDING, TABLE-WARE, &c.—everything necessary to keep a first-class hotel.

The whole tract of land contains about 7,000 ACRES, of which several hundred acres are well adapted to grazing and cultivation.

The virtue of the WATER and the reputation of the springs are too well established to require extended notice, as the place has long been one of the most fashionable and popular summer resorts in the United States.

Possession given at once.

TERMS: One third to be paid August 1, 1884; one third September 1, 1884; and one third October 1, 1884, the party renting to give bond with approved security in a penal sum sufficient to cover the rent and to ensure the return of the furniture, &c., in good condition.

Parties wishing to rent are invited to inspect the premises.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Richmond, Va.

ja 16-td A. L. BOULWARE, Receiver.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT, GROVE COTTAGE AND FOUR ACRES OF LAND, on Grove road about one mile west of Monroe Park. Apply to W. A. RICKS,

ja 24-3t 1440 east Main street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, THREE DESIRABLE OFFICES at the southwest corner of Fank and Eleventh streets. One of them on the first floor in rear of our office.

GRUBBS & APPERSON, Real Estate Agents.

ja 26-6t

FOR RENT, FRAMED DWELLING No. 9 north Fourth street. Possession at once. GRUBBS & APPERSON,

ja 26-6t Real Estate Agents.

FOR RENT, SEVEN ACRES GOOD TRUCK-LAND, with some improvement, on Broad and Franklin streets opposite the Fair-Grounds.

ja 26 eod3t WILLIAMS & BOWE.

SEVERAL FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT at 407 north Second street. References exchanged.

ja 25-3t*

RAILROAD LINES.

RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE OF TRAINS IN EFFECT DECEMBER 10, 1883.

	Through Mail, *No. 1.	Accommodation, *No. 3.	Night Express, *No. 9.
Leave Richmond	9:20 A. M.	4:00 P. M.	7:50 P. M.
Arrive Scottsville	12:39 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	1:28 A. M.
Lynchb'rg	3:55 P. M.	.....	5:55 A. M.
Lexington	7:30 P. M.	.....	10:40 P. M.
Clif'n F'ge	8:30 P. M.	.....	6:30 P. M.

ARRIVE RICHMOND.

9:20 P. M. MAIL, daily (except Sunday).

10:45 A. M. ACCOMMODATION daily (except Sunday).

7:35 A. M. NIGHT EXPRESS daily (except Monday).

CONNECTIONS

At Richmond with associated railways for all points South, and Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad for all points North; at Lynchburg with Virginia Midland railway for all points north, and Norfolk and Western railroad for Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, and all points in the South, Southwest, and Texas. Sleeper Lynchburg to New Orleans and Chattanooga without change, and on all night trains. Train No. 1 makes close connection to Memphis and all southwestern points, and avoids several hours layover at Chattanooga; at Clifton Forge with Chesapeake and Ohio railway for the Southwest, Northwest, and West; at Lexington with Baltimore and Ohio railroad, making close connection at Harper's Ferry to and from Pittsburg, the West, North, and East.

Sleeping-car attached to Night Express for Lynchburg.

Trains marked * daily (except Sunday).

J. R. MACMURDO,
ja 15 General Passenger and Express Agent.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR TO NEWPORT'S NEWS, NORFOLK, AND PORTSMOUTH.

ONLY $1.50 TO OLD POINT.
ONLY $2 TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S JAMES RIVER LINE FOR NEWPORT'S NEWS, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, AND JAMES-RIVER LANDINGS DIRECT, CONNECTS AT NORFOLK CLOSELY WITH BAY LINE FOR OLD POINT, HAMPTON, BALTIMORE, AND THE NORTH SAME AFTERNOON, AND AT NORFOLK WITH STEAMERS FOR EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA, AND AT NEWPORT'S NEWS WITH STEAMER "ACCOMAC" FOR SMITHFIELD.

ONLY ROUTE WITHOUT TRANSFER, AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE.

JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

CHEAPEST ROUTE.

RATES MUCH LESS THAN HALF CHARGED BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

FARE TO NORFOLK, $1.50; NO LIMIT.
FARE ROUND TRIP, $2.00.
FARE TO WASHINGTON, D. C., $2.
FARE ROUND TRIP, $3.50.
WAY-LANDING FARES FROM 25c. TO 90c.
MEALS ON EUROPEAN PLAN.

The elegantly rebuilt and fast steamer ARIEL, (carrying United states mail,) Z. C. GIFFORD, Commander, leaves Richmond every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY at 7 A. M. (STREET CARS CONNECT IN FULL TIME) for above-named places. Returning the steamer leaves Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport's News on alternate days, arriving at Richmond at about 4 P. M.

Through tickets on sale on steamer and at Garber's Agency, 1000 Main street. Baggage checked through.

STATEROOMS ENGAGED FOR DAY OR NIGHT.

FREIGHT.

Freight received daily for Norfolk, Portsmouth Smithfield, and Hampton; Washington, D. C.; Newbern, Washington, and Tarboro', N. C., and all points in Eastern North Carolina; also, for Eastern shore of Virginia, Old Point, and all regular landings on James river, at LOWEST RATES, and through bills issued.

L. B. TATUM, Superintendent.

jy 23

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK.

This company will dispatch one of its splendid steamers—GUYANDOTTE, ROANOKE, MANHATTAN, OLD DOMINION, and RICHMOND—EVERY TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and SUNDAY [For hours of sailing, see advertisement below.]

Steamers leave New York TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. from Pier 26 (new number), North river, foot of Beach street.

They have splendid saloons, state-rooms, and bath-rooms.

The fare, accommodations, and attentions are unsurpassed.

After-cabin fare to New York (including meals and berth), $10; round-trip tickets $18;