THROUGH THE STATE.

PETERSBURG AND VICINITY.

Death of a Lovely Lady—The Health Officer of Petersburg—The Demonstration on Tuesday Night.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, November 24, 1884.

Mrs. Belle, the wife of George M. West, Esq., of Puddledock, Prince George county, died this morning, after a lingering illness. Mrs. West was the daughter of the late W. H. Beasley, and was a lady of great beauty and accomplishments. She had been a sufferer for the past several years with consumption, and her death is greatly regretted by a host of friends. She was a notable figure in society here a few years ago.

Dr. Alfred Whitehead, of Chesterfield county, whose illness was mentioned in this correspondence several days ago, is reported to be failing to-day. Dr. Whitehead is one of our old landmarks, and his death will remove one of the best citizens of Chesterfield.

Mr. Lewis E. Leigh, a well-known young citizen, died on Saturday of consumption.

At the recent annual session of the Medical Faculty of this city a resolution was adopted incorporating in list of fees that of $600 per annum for the services of any one of their members as health officer. This, of course, excludes any member of the Faculty from serving as health officer unless he is paid $600 per annum. The city for some years past has not been paying its health officer any stated salary, though the custom has been, at the close of each fiscal year, to donate him $100. The fact is, the Council has only been appropriating about $300 per year for the support of the health department. Unless the Council, therefore, decides at its next meeting to appropriate $600 for the salary of the health officer, the office will have to be filled by the appointment of some one outside of the Faculty, or if a physician accepts the position at less pay than that above designated he will have to resign from the Faculty.

A serious disturbance occurred yesterday on Gill street, in which it is reported several persons from Richmond were participants and several parties more or less hurt. The matter was brought to the attention of the Mayor this morning, but an investigation was postponed until all the parties implicated could be gotten.

Fine rains fell throughout this section yesterday and last night—sufficient in quantity, it is believed, to enable the farmers to go to work and follow their lands for the seeding of wheat and oats.

The torchlight procession to-morrow night covers a distance of between five and six miles, and embraces nearly all the principal streets of the city. Information has been received that crowds of people will come in from all of the adjacent counties to take part in and witness the demonstration. Hundreds of transparencies and thousands of torches will be borne in the line, and citizens, old and young, and nearly all the boys, who are showing great enthusiasm, have purchased fireworks and colored lights to add to the display. The illumination of houses will be general, and in many instances very handsome. From sunset until midnight there will be one continued scene of rejoicing and such an illumination and pyrotechnic display as the good people of Petersburg have never before witnessed.

Great regret is expressed that the Hon. John W. Daniel, who was expected to be among the speakers to-morrow night, will be unable to come. There will, however, be a number of eloquent gentlemen to address the crowd at Central Park.

The several large Democratic flags which are still floating across our streets will be removed after the demonstration to-morrow night.

It is understood that a number of colored men will join in the procession and assist in the celebration of the Democratic victory. The truth is, there are hundreds of colored men in this city who are not shedding tears over Blaine's defeat, but who are rejoicing with the Democrats. ROBIN ADAIR.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Meeting Affair—The McCormick Telescope—Religious Matters—Storm—Town Election.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NOVEMBER 24, 1884.

The other night James Goings, a Democratic colored man, was set upon by a number of young negroes, who denounced him with most opprobious epithets and made at him as if to attack him. Goings drew a pistol and let fly at them, striking a colored man named Barbour in the arm and side, which quelled any disposition on the part of the others to press the question. Goings was arrested and is now in jail awaiting examination.

The McCormick telescope has arrived at the University, and is now being put into its place at the Observatory.

A series of meetings have been in progress at the Baptist church for the past week. Rev. W. F. Kone, of Baltimore, has been doing the preaching. Mr. Kone is an earnest and effective evangelist. Several professions of faith have been made, and large audiences attend the meetings. These meetings will be continued through this week or longer.

Yesterday about 9 o'clock a storm of rain and wind commenced here, and raged with unexampled fury until 9 o'clock last night. It closed with a thunder-storm, the rain pouring down in torrents. The storm came from the South.

The disposition of the Republicans here is generally to accept the situation as gracefully as possible, but they die rather hard nevertheless. There is no doubt that Republican leaders have infused into the minds of the ignorant negroes the senseless fear of being again enslaved if the Democrats were successful. All good citizens, however, are doing all they can to disabuse them of this idea. It being a matter of education, it will require time to do this effectually.

To-morrow the people of Charlottesville will vote on the question of permitting the Council to issue coupon bonds for the sum of $5,000 for the purpose of establishing water-works in connection with the University of Virginia, or alone, as it may elect. These bonds are to run forty years.

Miss Riva Payne, daughter of Mr. W. C. Payne, of this place, was buried on Saturday morning. The funeral was the largest that has occurred in Charlottesville for years. Miss Riva was a popular and talented young lady, and her sad death from typhoid-fever drew forth the sympathy of the whole community. At the grave her comrades in the "Band of Hope" strewed flowers upon her grave and sang, "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" QUIZ.

DANVILLE.

Sudden Death—Amongst the Preachers—Trade Season Expected.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NOVEMBER 24, 1884.

Dr. N. S. Henderson, a gentleman well known here and a prominent citizen of the country around Pelham, N. C., died suddenly at his home, near Pelham, yesterday morning. A few hours before he became ill he expressed himself as feeling very well and appeared in good spirits.

Rev. Harvey Hatcher, recently from Missouri, and now on his way to Atlanta, preached two good sermons at the Baptist church yesterday. Rev. Dr. Goodwin, the pastor, is now in Fredericksburg assisting Rev. Dr. Dunaway in revival services.

The members of the Mount Vernon Methodist church, whose building is now being erected, are congratulating themselves, since Mr. McN. Simpson was taken from them, on having Rev. Dr. John E. Edwards sent as their pastor. Nothing else was expected as to the Main-Street church than that Rev. Dr. A. G. Brown would be sent back to that church. The same was the case as to the North Danville church and Rev. T. H. Campbell.

After a warm and rainy season, which closed with a sharp wind and clear skies this morning, an influx of tobacco is expected, and it is hoped business may be resumed. ALPHA.

APPOMATTOX.

Grand Democratic Demonstration—Fireworks, Torch-Light Procession, and Speaking.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PAMPLIN CITY, VA., November 22, 1884.

There was a grand demonstration at this place last night in honor of the election of Cleveland, Hendricks, and Tucker. The largest and most enthusiastic gathering that was ever witnessed in this county assembled to celebrate our late glorious victory. The crowd was estimated at about one thousand, including a large number of ladies, who are ever ready to lend their aid in a good cause. A procession was formed at 6½ o'clock, under the marshalship of Dr. E. H. Grigg, with several assistants. The line was about a half mile long, consisting of a brass band, about 150 mounted men, and from 500 to 600 footmen, carrying transparencies, torches, and the like. Old Charlotte, with her usual patriotism and never-failing energy, fell in line with a number of the Chickentown Club mounted, and headed by Thomas J. Thornton. During the progress of the procession the martial strains of the band and deafening cheers of the crowd were heard for miles around. Almost every house in the village was beautifully illuminated and decorated with fine Japanese lanterns, etc. Even some of the milder type of Republicans caught the infectious spirit and "hung their banners upon the outer wall." At the conclusion of the parade the crowd was called to order, and Mr. J. P. L. Flesman, chairman of our precinct committee, was introduced and made a short and stirring speech, congratulating the people upon the grand victory they had won, and urging them to take courage and remember that next fall we have another fight to make; that if they would stand up, shoulder to shoulder, as they did on the 6th of November we would bury Mahonism deeper, if possible, than ever. The best order was preserved throughout, and everybody seemed to feel free and happy.

LYNCHBURG.

Memorial Church Dedicated—Farewell Sermon—Mahone Hanged in Effigy—Thanksgiving-Day, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NOVEMBER 23, 1884.

Memorial Methodist Episcopal church, on Floyd street, was dedicated yesterday morning, and despite the pouring rain a large congregation was present. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Sullins, president of Emory and Henry College. The congregation will organize next Sunday, when Dr. Hannon, the pastor, will be present. Memorial church was built by Court-Street church, but is an entirely independent organization, and is self-sustaining from the beginning.

Dr. William P. Edwards preached his farewell sermon last night at Court Street. Dr. Edwards leaves for Richmond in a few days.

Early yesterday morning a crowd was attracted in front of the post-office by a figure of Mahone hanging from a limb of one of the trees. It was a pretty good figure of Mahone. It afforded considerable amusement until taken down by order of the Chief of Police.

The Chamber of Commerce has recommended that Thanksgiving-day be generally observed here by suspension of business and services in all of the churches. To-day Mayor Manson issued a proclamation to the same effect.

"Dr. Dunn," the young setter belonging to Dr. W. A. Stratton, of this city, distinguished himself Saturday at the High Point (N. C.) field trials, beating several older dogs for the prize.

State Senator Diggs has returned from Richmond. He is to be married at St. Paul's church Thursday night to Miss Lily Slaughter. The wedding will be a brilliant affair.

Tobacco sales for last week amounted to 224,400 pounds, a decrease of 237,500 pounds as compared with the week immediately preceding. The revenue collections amounted to $5,679.31. BEAUMONT.

Would-Be Colored Duellists.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LUNCHBURG, VA., November 24, 1884.

Hezekiah Armistead was arrested here to-day on the charge of sending a challenge to Tate Brown for a duel. The information was given to the police by the latter's wife, and the would-be duellists were put under bonds. All the parties are colored.

Killed by Lightning.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

LIBERTY, VA., November 24, 1884.

During the storm Sunday afternoon the lightning struck a colored man on Mr. Henry Campbell's farm, a few miles above Liberty, instantly killing him, and badly shocking his brother and a colored woman who was milking near by.

Chicago's Disputed Vote.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, November 24.—The motion for an attachment to compel County-Clerk Ryan to produce the tally-sheets, poll-book, and ballot-of the Second precinct, Eighteenth Ward, of this city, was argued in the Federal Court here this morning. The allegation is made that the returns from that precinct have been tampered with in connection with the Lemon (Republican) and Brand (Democrat) senatorial contest, the final determination of which will settle the question of a Republican or Democratic majority on joint ballot in the State Legislature. The attorneys for Ryan denied the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, but Judge Blodgett declared that the court clearly had jurisdiction, and directed the county clerk to produce the ballots, poll-book, and tally-sheets before the grand jury within one hour. The grand jury had in the mean time adjourned until 2 P. M.

Before the grand jury reconvened an attorney appeared before Judge Blodgett saying he represented a candidate for the House of Representatives of the State Legislature whose district included the disputed precinct; that, according to the returns made, his client was defeated but that he had hopes that a recount of the ballots in a regular election contest would show that his client was elected, and finally, that if the Federal grand jury were allowed to handle the ballots it would prejudice his client's contest. On this statement the judge decided to hear further argument to-morrow, and ordered that in the mean time the grand jury should not have access to the ballots. County-Clerk Ryan, therefore, appeared before that body at 2 o'clock with only the poll-book and tally-sheet, which were inspected by an expert from the sub-treasury. The result of the inspection was not made public.

West Virginia's Vote.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WHEELING, W. VA., November 24.—The official returns of the vote for President from the counties of West Virginia are now complete. The result is as follows: Blaine, 63,356; Cleveland, 67,317; St. John, 939; Butler, 810. Cleveland's plurality, 4,221.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 24.—A collision between a north-bound passenger and a south-bound freight train at Perdido, on the Mobile and Montgomery division of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, is reported. The engineer of the passenger train, James Duffy, was burned to death; Tony Mettlar, negro fireman, had both legs cut off, and the mail-messenger was both hurt and burned. The passengers, baggage-master and express-messenger escaped unhurt. The express and mail car, with their contents, and the second-class coach, were destroyed by fire. Nobody was hurt on the freight train, but the engine and some of the cars were damaged.

Earthquake Shock.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CONTOOKOOK, N. H., November 24.—A shock of earthquake was felt at Henniker yesterday morning, so severe as to displace the foundation of a boiler in Gorge's manufactory. The shock was extensively felt in this part of New Hampshire.

BOSTON, November 24.—The earthquake shock reported from various points in New Hampshire, as having occurred early this morning, was felt in this vicinity also. A gentleman living in Cliftondale states he noticed it very perceptibly, and noted the time, which was 12:40 A. M.

Violent Storm in New England.

[By telegram to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, November 24.—A storm prevailed all over New England yesterday and last night, the wind and rain together doing immense damage. The wind in some places reached the velocity of sixty miles an hour.

Fatal and Destructive Cyclone.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—A cyclone occurred in St. John's parish Saturday night, causing loss of life and property. The residence on the Perret plantation was completely demolished, and Analsie Perret was almost instantly killed. Others in the house escaped uninjured. The residence on A. Malaret's plantation was also destroyed, and Malaret was killed.

The Plenary Council.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BALTIMORE, November 24.—At the secret session of the Plenary Council to-day much work was done, but what it was is known only to those who participated. There were four visitors to the Council to-day—Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto; Right Rev. T. O'Mahoney, bishop and coadjutor; Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Canada; and Bishop Tabaret, of Ottawa. This afternoon there was a conference at the cathedral, and it is said by some of the members of the Council that the work for which they assembled is being rapidly disposed of. To-night Bishop O'Conner, vicar apostolic of Nebraska, preached at the cathedral on "The Catholicity of the Church."

The French Chambers.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, November 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the debate upon the Tonquin Credits began. M. Lockroy, Radical, opened the debate with an attack upon the Government and generally criticised its colonial policy. M. De La Fosse, of the Right, vehemently denounced the Ministers and claimed that they deserved to be impeached. The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

NEW GERMAN WAR TACTICS.

THOSE DEFINITELY ADOPTED.

Lessons Learned from Late Wars—Points That Are Criticised—Arguments the Germans Advance.

A Paris letter says: A Russian contributor upon the grand manœuvres of the German army complains of their too great uniformity. "When you have seen one you will have seen all," he says, "for in all is to be noticed the same logical development, the same practical application of a conception always identical with itself; the movements all follow each other with the same precision, the same regularity as in a course on tactics." Now, if Captain Terchkov means to show their peculiarly didactic character he is right, but he should also have told how every new edition of this course on tactics has been much revised and corrected, and that the original work has been gradually and imperceptibly but radically reformed, unlike in this French tactics, where everything is so codified and crystallized that the most insignificant detail is imposed as a dogma until somebody invents some new system to take the place of the old one.

In Germany, as elsewhere, there are special regulations for each arm and general regulations for field service and for the grand manœuvres, which are *chefs d'œuvre*; but their authors have carefully avoided the temptation of providing for every possible emergency; they have not tried to systematize everything. General principles are laid down, great lines are traced out, but the interpretation of the lessons and their practical application are left entirely to the intelligence of the chiefs. The result of this latitude, especially in the case of company commanders for the instruction of their men, would be anarchy in France, but in Germany it has marvellously contributed to the development of a sentiment of individual responsibility and of a spirit of progress and inventiveness. In any army less imbued with conservatism or less attached to its traditions discipline might suffer. Not so in Germany. The intellectual activity of the German officers is intense; each one of them studies his profession seriously, and seeks to keep up with the progress in military science, but he is not, for all that, an advocate for changes merely in order to change; only introducing changes when and where their necessity has been positively demonstrated. For example, immediately after the war of 1870-'71 a complete revolution in the tactics of the infantry was imposed by the introduction of breechloaders. This revolution appeared to be an irrevocably accomplished fact. As fire had played the leading part throughout the war, it was put down as an axiom which admitted of no discussion that no troops could either move or fight within the effective zone of the enemy's fire, either in column or in line, and that, consequently, close order must be replaced by dispersed order, whatever might be the time, place, or circumstances of an engagement. Hence, in the manœuvres immediately following the peace in Germany—and indeed everywhere, but especially in Germany—nothing was to be seen save long lines of skirmishers at wide intervals, with "groups of supports" in rear, numerous, but each having a feeble effective, which groups preceded at long distances two, three, and sometimes four lines, as thin as possible—skirmishers, supports, and lines moving with precaution, using every cover offered by the ground, passing over at a run the spaces swept by the enemy's fire, and lying down as soon as the "Halt!" was sounded. It was not even a dispersed order of battle; it was a scattered order, and the great soldier who presides over Germany's military organization soon saw that it must be modified. Open order certainly had its advantages; but by it tacticians hoped to escape, partly at least, from the destructive effect of improved weapons, and the French elaborated a very remarkable system, as near perfection on paper as possible, which had scarcely been adopted (12th of June, 1875,) when they learned that the Germans had recognized the necessity of reacting against the excessive tendency to dislocate and scatter. Thanks to their practical common sense, they perceived that, although the number of casualties might be reduced, "the methods in favor paralyzed, if they did not destroy altogether, the offensive spirit, the fighting spirit; that their application on the field of battle produced disorder and confusion withdrew the men from the control of their officers, and by the too great insistance on using the ground as cover tended to inspire a puerile timidity incompatible with that *l'on marche!* which is the motto of the German army.

Count von Moltke and his colleagues determined to remedy this, and they did remedy it, and when, in 1876, foreign military delegations witnessed the grand manœuvres of the German army they were astonished. "But this is not the physiognomy of combat taught by the lessons of 1866 and of 1870-'71," exclaimed one officer. "One would think that we are back to the times of the great Frederick and the Seven-Years' War," claimed in another. Certainly those manœuvres little resembled those of the preceding year, but the man who compared the movements in 1876 to the movements invented by Frederick the Great exaggerated. What he saw was not a resurrection of the "compact" order; it was the transformation of the "scattered" order into an open formation, where everything was handled and directed in the same way, and with the same regularity and discipline as in the old formation, with "closed ranks." The advance and progression of an attack is invariably as follows: After a preparation with artillery, the "chain" of skirmishers, continuous and as far as possible keeping an alignment, moves forward rapidly, but not at a run, and without ceasing to fire, without attempting to take advantage of any cover which might be available on either side of the shortest line to the front. The supports, very close up with the "chain" from the very beginning of the action, shorten their distance from the skirmishers either to strengthen it or to prolong it to the right or left, in rear, also a short distance come the reserves deployed in line, and, in rear of these, the main body formed in company columns, ready either to support in their turn the attack, or to rally the first line if it has been repulsed. All this ensemble moves forward directly, obliquely, by the flank, without effort, almost without orders, always keeping up a steady fire, until the moment when, the enemy appearing to waver, the whole brigade, without distinction of "chain," supports, reserves, first line or second line, dashes forward with the bayonet and with those formidable Hourrah! which are so well calculated to demoralize and terrify cowardly or ill-disciplined soldiers.

In no case is a decisive attack made without an obliquitory turning movement. By this I mean a systematic outflanking of the enemy's line, not that turning movement of an army which is of the domain of strategy, not tactics. The dominant principle is to keep the enemy so busy along his front that he cannot reinforce his wings, and direct against these all the troops disposable of the second and third lines; in other words, to continue a flank attack with an attack upon the front. This same principle, or at least its counterpart, is equally applied to the defence, which, thanks to the depth of formation of its order of battle, can instantly parry any attack upon its flanks. I should add that both tactically and strategically, the Germans only admit the offensive-defensive, which attacks in turn on the first favorable opportunity, and for that reason prescribe all immobilization behind entrenchments; they never neglect to cover their front with rifle-pits, but they do so merely as a precaution in the event of a reverse, as a supreme resource to cling to their position to the last moment.

The rapidity of execution of all the German movements is marvellous, both in the attack and in the defence, and so is their precision even when seemingly most disordered, thanks to the admirable efficiency of their commissioned and non-commissioned officers, without which such a "discipline of combat" would be impossible. Very rarely does the company commander abandon the direction of the firing, even when his men are within the zone of short distances, and when that firing is most rapid, always fixing the exact number of cartridges to be used by each man. And here let me remark that the firing, *feu à volonté*, or, as the Germans call it, *Schnellefeuer*, is with them only employed exceptionally, in extreme cases and for a brief period of time; they prefer volley firing, *Lindensalve*, by the entire line, or firing by sections or by platoons, *Abtheilungsfeuer*, and consequently never waste their powder on an enemy whom they can scarcely see. Like the Austrians and Russians, they have little confidence in the efficacy of musketry fire at distances greater than 1,200 yards, and maintain that it really becomes deadly within the distance of 700 yards; for greater distances they rely entirely upon their artillery.

Now, it has been objected that in practice it will be difficult to conciliate their formations of battle with those destructive effects of musketry after which they seek, but of which they cannot expect to preserve the monopoly, when it is a question not of mere manœuvres, but of real fighting. To this the Germans reply that certainly they will be obliged to modify, that certainly they expect to be forced to reduce the depth of their columns, to increase the intervals between their skirmishers, to renounce the perfect correctness now imposed in their various movements, but they argue (1) that casualties are less numerous among troops who advance rapidly and energetically upon a given point than among those who crawl up to that point, because the first will be under fire for a shorter time than the second, and (2) that however artificial may be the habits of cohesion taught, all troops who have been drilled to stick together in manœuvres during peace will be less subject to the dissolving influences of a battle than troops who have not been so drilled, and I think that on this point all genuine military men will agree that the Germans are right. Such is a brief sketch of the tactics which seem to be definitely adopted by the Prussian infantry. It is bold even to rashness, and without methodical even to systematization; yet it is exactly appropriate to the staff of which are made the German officer and the German soldier, and infinitely preferable to that timid, over-cautious system which, since her defeat, France has substituted for that *furie française* once so vaunted, but now, like flint-lock muskets, become a distant memory.

Conflict in Spain.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

MADRID, November 24.—The conflict between authorities and students of the University grows daily more serious. Hundreds of arrests have been made, in effecting which large numbers of people have been wounded, including several members of the police force. The Government has appointed a new ultra mountaine rector to succeed Segastan, the rector who resigned last week. The military precautions that have been adopted cause the streets to resemble a city in a state of siege. The press retaliates with extreme violence upon the prosecution of Liberal and Republican papers.

The majority of the persons who were arrested in the recent riots arising from the action of the students have been released. A force of police have been stationed in the precincts of the University. A majority of the professors have refused to deliver any lectures under such conditions, and the students refuse to attend the lectures. There is great agitation, also, in the provincial universities. The police have paid domiciliary visits to the houses of several Republicans.

Disorderly Frenchmen.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, November 24.—The meeting here yesterday at which violent speeches against the rich were made, was of unemployed men. Five thousand were in attendance. It was held at Salle Lewis. It was resolved to hold another out-door meeting. As the men left the hall they sang the Marseillaise and Carmagnole. The police interfered, and a scuffle ensued. Some policemen and the commissary of police were wounded. Thirty persons were arrested.

English Affairs.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, November 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he hoped to introduce the redistribution bill next Monday, and move its second reading the following Thursday.

The income-tax bill passed its third reading to-day.

The Marquis of Salisbury will call a meeting of Conservative leaders to consider Mr. Gladstone's redistribution bill.

Cholera in Spain.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

TOLEDO, SPAIN, November 24.—There were twenty-seven cases and seven deaths by cholera in this city yesterday. The authorities have established a military cordon around the town.

Fire in Florida.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

JACKSONVILLE, November 24.—A fire broke out at Green-Cove Spring, Fla., yesterday, in the saloon of George Zettel and spread to Leander's billiard-room, Lawrence's confectionery, the Crack block, Mrs. Loyelace's boarding-house, and Mr. Cracker's residence, all of which were totally destroyed. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000. The fire was the result of an accident.

Raid on a Gin Mill.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

COLUMBUS, O., November 24.—A large crowd, composed of the anti-liquor element of Bladensburg, Knox county, made an attack on Saturday night on the saloon of a man named Chapin. The proprietor was struck on the head with a stone, his skull was fractured, and all his liquor was thrown in the street.

Another Reduction.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WHEELBARREL, PA., November 24.—The Dickson Manufacturing Company posted a notice this afternoon in all its departments here notifying the men of 10 per cent. reduction, to go into effect December 1st. The machinists will hereafter receive 18 to 22 cents and laborers 11 cents per hour. Nine hours will constitute a day's work.

Jubilee in Newark.

[By telegram to the Dispatch.]

NEWARK, N.J., November 24.—The Essex county Democrats held a jubilee to-night, at which Governor Hendricks, Governor Abbett, and Attorney-General John P. Stockton were the principal guests.

Wouldn't Stand the Reduction.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

TAUNTON, MASS., November 24.—Four hundred and fifty weavers at Whittenton Mills quit work this morning owing to a cut of 10 per cent. in their wages. They will return to work Tuesday morning for the rest of the week, the managers having promised a restoration of the old prices.

Stopping Work.

[By telegram to the Dispatch.]

PETTSBURGH, PA., November 24.—The workmen in the puddling department of Shornberger & Co's. ironmill were notified last night that work in their department will be temporarily suspended owing to the scarcity of orders. The mill department will also probably close down on Wednesday night.

Cotton-Mills Shut Down.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WORCESTER, MASS., November 24.—The Sanderson-ville cotton-mills, Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company's mills, at Rochdale and Riverdale, the Linwood mills, ex-Bridge cotton-mills, and Whitinsville cotton-mills, all in the Blackstone Valley, are shut down for the week.

Late Weather Report.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, November 24—1 A. M. For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, slowly rising temperature, winds shifting to southerly, falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, nearly stationary followed by slowly rising temperature, stationary followed by falling barometer.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was clear and cold.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 15; 9 A. M., 33; noon, 37; 3 P. M., 32; 6 P. M., 44; midnight, 40.

Mean temperature, 48.

Meeting of Doctors Last Night.

The winter reunion last night of the Academy of Medicine was a success. Interesting pathological specimens were presented by Dr. Ben. Johnson and Dr. Shields, and there was a spirited discussion.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Academy has much satisfaction in the agitation of the question of a "House of Correction" for this city, and desires to express its hearty approval of such an institution.

After the full discussion of fried oysters, &c., &c., the Academy adjourned.

Scientific Notes.

Huxley's acceptance of Darwinism is given in these words: "I adopt the theory of Darwin under the reserve that proof should be given that physiological species can be produced by selective crossing."

An application of gun-cotton is said to have been made in such a manner that it will eventually supersede the use of steam for the purpose of light locomotion and driving small machinery. Details of the invention are withheld until a public exhibition of its utility is made.

Writing from Lynn, Mass., a correspondent reminds the *Scientific American* that, as an instance of a remarkable flight of an exploded boiler, about two years ago a boiler exploded in that city, and the flying portion, describing a circle high in the air, landed 986 feet from where it started.

Dr. Gore, in a paper on the electrolysis of fluorides, chlorate, and perchlorate of silver, has shown that a solution of these salts is readily decomposed by using electrodes of silver and an electric current derived from a single cell composed of zinc and platinum in diluted sulphuric acid.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Railroad Matters—Military—Murder at Goldsboro'—Negro Outlaw Killed.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, November 24.—To-day seventy-five convicts left this city to begin work on the railroad from Franklinton to Louisburg. The road will be a feeder of the Raleigh and Gaston road. In a fortnight seventy-five more convicts will be put to work.

The 450 convicts now on the line of the practically completed Western North Carolina railroad will probably be brought here in a few weeks. It is said some will be put on the road from Asheville to Henderson, others on the road from Wilson to Fayetteville. There are intimations that active work on these roads and several others will soon begin.

Friday night a crack military company, to be known as Governor's Guards, will be organized here, combining the best military and social features of the city, to which it will be creditable. The company expects to parade at Governor Scales's inauguration, which takes place about January 20th. The law in regard to the inauguration of the Governor is somewhat vague. The Legislature, which meets January 7th, has to canvass the vote for him and make other preparations for his incoming. Meanwhile Governor Jarvis will hold over.

The folly of the racial alarmist scare here is being plainly shown to the negroes. The colored speakers will deliver addresses upon it, and negro preachers will make it the subject of pulpit talks.

The curious experiment was made by the State Fish Commissioner last spring of hatching young shad at the State fish-ponds near here. The eggs were brought from Avoca, on Albemarle sound. To-day the pond was drawn off and young shad found eight to nine inches in length. This is the first experiment of the kind on record, and appears to prove that shad can be propagated that way.

The United States Circuit Court is in session here, Judges Hugh L. Bond and Augustus C. Seymour presiding. The civil docket will be taken up first.

Hon. Stanford Newkirk, Commissioner of Agriculture, was interviewed to-day upon the subject of phosphate and coal discoveries in the State. He said the forthcoming report of the State chemist, who is also acting geologist, would show a most satisfactory result of the experiments, and will attract much attention to these great sources of wealth. Thus far phosphates have been found in nine counties.

At Goldsboro' Saturday a horrible murder was committed. Election-day a shoemaker named Brown had a fight with William Pearsall, a white man, and inflicted bad wounds on the head of the latter. Pearsall Saturday went to the shop of Brown, and with a double-barrelled gun shot the killer dead as he stood in his door. Several passers-by saw the shooting. Pearsall is in jail, and bail was refused.

Ale Gorrell, a negro outlaw, was Saturday on his way to kill Mr. W. S. Hopkins. His plan was betrayed by a negro woman. He was pursued by George Kernodle and a large *posse* of whites and negroes, who, coming up with him, riddled him with bullets.

It is said that steps are being taken to make a very strong presentation of the claims of Governor Thomas J. Jarvis for a position in Cleveland's Cabinet.

ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

Renomination of Senator Pugh—The Duty of Southern Democrats.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 24.—The Democratic caucus to-night unanimously nominated J. L. Pugh to succeed himself as United States Senator for the term commencing next March.

In a speech before the caucus, Mr. Pugh, referring to the part borne by the southern Democrats in the late election, said:

"This grand result thus consummated has placed the Democratic party, and especially the white people of the South, in a position of the gravest responsibility. Shall we prove ourselves equal to the trying emergency and worthy of such trust and confidence? Shall we justify and sustain our friends at the North by the justice, wisdom, and moderation of our action? Or shall we make good the predictions and hopes of our Republican enemies that we will favor rash, reactionary, and revolutionary changes in the currency and tariff laws that will shock public confidence, derange business interests and relations, and paralyze American industries? I know the white people of the South are capable of self-government; I know they are keenly sensible of their public duties and of their obligations to discharge them with prudence, wisdom, and fidelity; and our brethren at the North may rest assured that we will do nothing to cause them to regret that they have trusted us as allies in the common cause of securing reform and honest government; reform that will make officeholding a public trust for public objects and not a personal holding for private gain; reform that will lessen the cost of judicial and executive administration, that will reduce the burden of tariff taxation down to the economical standard of honest government; reform that will lessen the expence and correct the abuses of collecting the internal revenue; reform that will prevent the unequal operation of the existing tariff laws by a wise adjustment of the duties on imports in their rate and application; produce no more revenue than is needed for honest government, and encourage no freer trade on taxable imports than can be carried on legitimately under the public burden of such revenue duties. The existing tariff laws must be revised for the sole purpose of preventing an unnecessary and oppressive surplus revenue, and to correct inequalities without affecting unjustly and injuriously any American industry.

"My last appeal to my countrymen is to be patient and to wait with confidence the coming of the grand result that must be worked out gradually by the sure but slow processes of restoration to wise, safe, and honest government."

Cholera Epidemic in Paris Ended.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, November 24.—The Sanitary Commission has ceased to hold daily sessions. The cholera epidemic is considered at an end.

There were nineteen deaths from cholera in Paris yesterday. In the twelve hours ending at noon to-day there were only three deaths from the disease. The publication of bulletins has been abandoned.

At Orsa during the forty-eight hours ending this evening there were eleven deaths by cholera.

Resumed Operations.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

HARRISONBURG, VA., November 24.—The Shenandoah Iron Works, in Page county, which suspended operations two weeks ago, have opened up again, all difficulty as to wages—the cause of the suspension—having been satisfactorily arranged.

Terrible Cyclone in India.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, November 24.—Advices from India state that a terrible cyclone had visited the Madras presidency, causing immense damage. The dykes of Cholaveram lake were bursted in many places with the consequent effect of stopping the water supply of the city of Madras.

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BANKRUPT HOUSE

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MEYER & HEIDELBURG,

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CHOICE OF 80 CHILDREN'S SUITS

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96 BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,

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THEY WILL GO AT $4.90.

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NONE WORTH LESS THAN $5,

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OF ALL KINDS.

AT 1013 MAIN STREET,

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The stock market continues quiet, and changes simply reflect the operation of room traders. At the opening speculation was firm and prices advanced ¾. Lackawanna and Granger's leading. Near midday a weak tone prevailed and the early improvement was lost. In the afternoon the market was irregular, but in the main weak. Northern Pacific preferred was the weakest stock, and sold down ¾. Near the close Lackawanna moved up to 102¾, and this strengthened the whole list. The markets closed firm. Compared with Saturday's closing, prices are ⅛@¼ higher, except for Central Pacific, Northwest preferred, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, New Jersey Central, Pacific Mail, and Omaha, which are ⅛@¼ lower. Sales, 187,000 shares.

MONEY.—Stocks quiet. Money, 1@1½ per cent. Exchange—Long, 481@481½; short, 483@483¼. Governments dull. States firm.

Evening.—Exchange, 481¼. Money, 4@1½ per cent. Sub-Treasury balances—Gold, $126,475; currency, $16,102. Governments strong; 4 per cents, 122½; 3 per cents, 101½ bid. State bonds steady.

Alabama—Class "A," 2 to 5	(bid)	80
" "B," 5's, small	(old)	99
Georgia 6's	(bid)	100
Georgia 7's, mortgage	(bid)	101
North Carolina's	(bid)	29
North Carolina's, new	(old)	18
North Carolina funding	(bid)	10
South Carolina Brown consols	(bid)	106
Tennessee 6's	(bid)	40
Virginia 6's	(bid)	49
Virginia consols	(bid)	38
Chesapeake and Ohio		5
Chicago and Northwestern		80½
Chicago and Northwestern p'f'd		124½
Denver and Rio Grande		8½
Erie		13½
East Tennessee Railroad		4½
Lake Shore		65½
Louisville and Nashville		24½
Memphis and Charleston		25½
Mobile and Ohio		6½
Nashville and Chattanooga		36
New Orleans Pacific 1st mort		56
New York Central		87½
Norfolk and Western pref	(bid)	18
Northern Pacific		17½
Northern Pacific preferred		41
Pacific Mail		51½
Reading		22½
Richmond and Allegheny		2
Richmond and Danville	(bid)	93
Richmond and West Point Terminal		15
Rock Island		108½
St. Paul		76½
St. Paul preferred		105½
Texas Pacific		11½
Union Pacific		49½
Wabash Pacific		4½
Wabash Pacific preferred		11½
Western Union		59½

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, November 24.—Virginia 6's, consols, 39½; past-due coupons, 35½; new 10-40's, 32½; new 3's, 53½. North Carolina 6's, old, 195. Bid to-day.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, November 24, 1884.

SALES.—FIRST BOARD.—$700 Richmond City 5's at 106.

SECOND B