THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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WEDNESDAY....DECEMBER 10, 1884.

Dangerous Contraction.

We give Mr. WATTERSON credit for saying it is evident that silver cannot be spared from the world's circulation without producing a disastrous shrinkage in all valuations.

The monometallists have begun another crusade against silver. They have lost sight of the fact that the silver bill is all that made the resumption of specie payments possible in 1879. But for that bill, the sharks of Wall street would have made a run upon the Treasury, and drawn out all the gold, put a stop at once to specie payments, run up the price of gold to a high premium, unsettled all values, produced a panic in the commercial world, and done an incalculable amount of injury to the country. The Greenbackers, too, were headed off by the silver bill. Their flat-money notions ceased to spread among the people almost as soon as the remonetization of silver became a fact.

Everybody knows that if the number of barrels of flour made in the world be reduced in any given year by one half, an immense rise in the price of flour may be expected. Everybody knows that it would not do to make diamonds the only lawful basis of the paper currency in any country. They are far too scarce; and therefore to make them the basis of the currency would be to reduce the prices of all commodities. Everybody knows that to issue a large amount of irredeemable paper money would be to increase vastly the prices of all articles of merchandise. But thousands of persons do not seem to believe the truth uttered by Mr. WATTERSON, and quoted in the beginning of this article, that "silver cannot be spared from the world's circulation without producing a disastrous shrinkage in all valuations." Why should the demonetization of silver produce a shrinkage in values? We have heretofore illustrated the matter by saying that as in a right-angled triangle the square of the hypothenuse is always equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides, so in regard to money. All the real money in the world will buy all the property in the world. The present prices of property are based upon a bimetallic currency. If you reduce the amount of money by one half you reduce the prices of all articles in the same ratio.

But there is no danger that Congress will listen to the appeals of the Wall-street gamblers. There are too many statesmen in that body for it to be guilty of such an act of commercial suicide as would be involved in withdrawing the silver coins from circulation, and thus causing all prices to be based upon gold. The most that Congress can be expected to do—and we are by no means sure that it will do this—is to cause the compulsory coinage of silver to be stopped; and this measure will be adopted, if at all, rather as a means of inducing certain European nations to remonetize silver, than because there is any harm to result to the material interests of this country from the continued operation of the compulsory-coinage act.

Sectionalism in Education.

We had thought that the election of Mr. CLEVELAND, the softening effect of time upon the temper and animosities, and the conservative tone of the southern press and the southern people, would induce even the Providence *Journal* to recognize that the South was again in the Union. We had looked forward to such a consummation—looked forward to such an acceptance of the inevitable by the *Journal* as one of the happiest concomitants of a Democratic victory. We had supposed that after the heat of the canvass was over, and it had been demonstrated that the South did not wish to stand the country on its head, our Providence contemporary would acknowledge that "the war was over." But, alas, for human calculations! The *Journal* seems to have learned nothing. In discussing Federal aid to education it says:

"Federal aid for free education means aid to the South. Putting aside for the purpose of the argument the constitutional question, there are in the South not a few who object to the reception of national aid, if there is to be any, the slightest Federal supervision of the expenditure of the money appropriated. Thus the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, as we understand it, would decline a congressional appropriation if it involved any right of the National Government to interfere in the administration of the fund. It is to be said at the outset that nobody proposes a national system or control of education. The State is to regulate the schools with the qualification that they are to raise a specified or relative sum of money, and are to expend it for the equal benefit of all children of the school age, of whatever race."

So far, so good. While it is true that Federal aid to education would be aid to the North as well as to the South, we would not have been disposed to take issue with the *Journal* if it had stopped with the above. The *Dispatch* objects to a system of Federal aid to education that would permit that system to become a political machine under any Administration, whether Republican or Democratic. It could be made a more powerful engine for evil than is the Internal Revenue Bureau. But the *Journal* does not stop with the above. After stating that "these provisions must have some sanction in the Federal law, and that this involves a certain amount of Federal inspection and judgment," it adds:

"There is a danger to be avoided; a great good to be attained. But the purpose cannot be accomplished as one would buy a bond. Not only time, but a sincere disposition on the part of the State, is necessary to the fulfilment of the object. Is there this disposition? That is a question which cannot be categorically answered; for, while in some of the southern States there is a feeling in favor of the rudimentary education of the negro, in others there is a firm conviction that not only is his education not necessary, but that it would be to him an absolute injury.

"There is no use in discussing, here in the North, the right or wrong of these conclusions. The fact is enough. Now grant the money, with the two restrictions of appropriation by the State, and its application for the benefit of both races, without more, and what would be the result? In some States the money would be expended in good faith, and in accordance with the northern idea of equality in education; in others it would be expended in good faith, the needs of the blacks being construed and provided for upon the southern idea, and in some States the money would be used substantially for the benefit of the whites. Now, it is proposed that the Federal Government shall have no other right in the matter than to withhold appropriations after the law has been violated, having no means of ascertaining by law whether the law has or has not been violated."

In accordance with the northern idea of equality in education, forsooth! And what does that mean? If it means anything, it is that the *Journal* regards the South as a dependency of the North, and that the North should make laws for our government. It means that Federal law and Federal inspection must be northern law and northern inspection. It means that the South is not to be trusted.

The *Journal's* assumptions as to how the fund would be managed are not only absurd, but it would appear, in view of all the facts, that they are malicious as well. If it will take the trouble to read the last report of the Rev. Dr. J. L. M. CURRY, whom it has held up as high authority in the past, and who is high authority, it will see that it has no foundation for either its statement in respect of southern sentiment concerning education or for questioning the purpose of the southern people to act in good faith. When sifted, its apparently fair talk about the "sanction of Federal law" and "a certain amount of Federal inspection," involves the idea of sectionalism. If the *Journal* really has the education of the negro at heart, it is taking a very poor way to prove the fact.

That New Line.

The new line of railroad and steamers called the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Line, and referred to by our Fort Monroe correspondent in his letter to the *Dispatch* of yesterday, is, as we have heretofore said, one that will benefit Norfolk without damaging Richmond much. Yet there is a paragraph in that letter which is calculated to mislead the reader. We quote it:

"Since this route has been established the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company have manifested considerable activity with reference to extending their line from its present terminus to a point opposite the hotel and touching on the main wharf. The necessary permission has been granted by special act of Congress, the route has been carefully surveyed, and work will no doubt be commenced upon it at an early date. When the road is completed to this point passengers can be landed on the wharf, transferred to the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk steamers, and set down in New York much cheaper and quicker than by any other route north of us."

We do not know exactly what is meant by the phrase "any other route north of us." But as the same correspondent informs us that the run from Norfolk to New York by the new line takes about twelve hours, we may add that the run from Richmond to New York takes only about eleven hours, and could easily be reduced to ten. The trains run from Baltimore to New York in less than the half of ten hours, and Baltimore is largely more than half way from New York to Richmond.

How They Look at It.

Our friend PORTER, of the Portsmouth *Enterprise*, is a member of the House of Delegates as well as an editor. He quotes the following paragraph from the *Dispatch*:

"The General Assembly of Virginia is never any too friendly to this city. Let us beware of making enemies of its members. This city might lose more money in one day than the gas used in the Capitol Square would amount to in fifty years."

And comments upon it as follows:

"It is no advantage to the State at large to have the Square lighted with gas. It is a public park for the people of Richmond, and enjoyed by them alone. This was why the Senate refused to pay the city's gas bill.

"The Legislature is never unfriendly to Richmond, but perhaps the reason why Richmond does not exert more influence in that body than it does is due to her own representatives. She generally elects an able delegation, but, living as they do in the city, they do not become familiar with the other members as those members become with each other by being thrown together at the hotels. Hence there is a lack of personal influence which is noticeable when their abilities are taken into consideration.

"Personal friendship for and confidence in a fellow-member will have great weight in any legislative body in determining the votes of members upon questions which they have not had the time or opportunity to investigate for themselves."

If the "colored people" of the United States are to have a "World's Exhibition," and Congress is to appropriate money to it, that Exhibition ought to be made or located (whichever is the proper word) where there are some colored people living. It ought to be located in New Orleans, or Richmond, or Charleston, or Atlanta, or at any rate in some southern State having a large negro population. If the Chinese sojourning in the United States were asking Congress to aid them in getting up a "World's Exhibition," we should insist that such an Exposition ought to be located in California. So when a World's Exhibition is to be aided by Congress because it is a "Colored People's Exhibition," we insist upon it that in the southern States only can a suitable location be found for it. Congress should not assist a lot of white men to get up a colored people's "World's Exhibition."

Colonel TOM WHITEHEAD has an opinion of his own on the silver question. He says:

"Our friend Judge Buckner, of Missouri, has run off the track, and we are sorry that so level-headed a man has been deceived. He will suspend silver coinage, the telegram says, and we say he will do a foolish thing so long as money is scarce and times are hard. The South and the West needs and wants flush money or you would never hear of Greenbackers. Now, flush money in metal, gold and silver, is safe always, and the man who suppresses it is the friend of bondholders and banks alone, and the people will ultimately reject him."

"You would never hear of Greenbackers." We beg our monometallist friends to ponder that sentence. To demonetize silver would be to set up the Greenbackers in business again and give them a large capital to commence with.

General GRANT has some remarkable traits. In view of his course as President of the United States who would ever have supposed that he would decline to receive a large pension? He is not like the Duke of Marlborough, nor even the Duke of Wellington. He is to-day a larger man in public estimation than he was a week ago.

BRIEF COMMENT.

The semi-occasional kicking out of BRADLAUGH came off in due form the other day.

"Senator EDMUNDS persistently declines to be interviewed." But every one knows that he has not melted in tears over Mr. BLAINE's defeat.

"Old GRANT" is a bigger man than most members of his party. Where is there another prominent man of the G. O. P. that would not accept a pension of $5,000.

The report that BILL CHANDLER will, after the 4th of March, devote himself to journalism, evidently originated with some one who wanted to give a *coup disgrace* to the profession.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "General GRANT's refusal to accept a pension from the Government will bring relief to those Democratic papers which never fail to manifest symptoms of hydrophobia when the subject is mentioned in Congress." Indeed is the Philadelphia *Telegraph* right? An organ is an organ, and it is useless to try to make anything else out of it.

A $17,000 Pearl Bought for $90.

A Guaymas, Mexico, telegram says: A pearl weighing ninety-three carats, and valued at $17,000, was shipped to London yesterday. It is believed to be the largest in existence. It was purchased from an Indian, who found it at Mulleje, Lower California, for $90.

Miss Mary L. Webb, 920 west Main street, Richmond, says: "I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters with great benefit. It is certainly a very superior strengthening tonic."

THE STATE AT LARGE.

PETERSBURG AND VICINITY.

Accident on the Norfolk and Western Railroad—One Life Lost—Fires In and Near the City.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, December 9, 1884.

An accident occurred at an early hour this morning on the Norfolk and Western railroad near Burkeville, by which one life was lost and two trains were considerably damaged. Four freight trains left this city last night bound for Lynchburg. The schedule of the road provides that the eastern-bound freight trains shall meet the western trains at Burkeville. The engineer of the eastern train waited this morning until three freight trains had passed, and then steamed off from Burkeville. About two miles from that station, in a small curve, he came into collision with the fourth train from this city. Both engines were badly wrecked and a number of cars damaged. A negro named Nat. Lee, a brakeman on one of the trains, was so badly injured that he died shortly after the accident occurred. Special trains were sent from this city and from Lynchburg to clear the track and to render all necessary assistance. The telegraph lines at that point were broken by the accident, but the break was repaired as soon as possible by a force sent up from this city. Prominent officials of the road here are of the opinion that the blame of the accident lies upon the eastern train, whose officers were careless of the signals displayed. The eastern-bound train was loaded with coal from the Pocahontas mines. The system in vogue on the Norfolk and Western railroad is so perfect that an accident seldom occurs.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad will be held in this city on the 16th of December, at which it is probable some matters of interest may be considered.

Fitz's large livery-stable, on Bank street, narrowly escaped serious damage by fire last night. A kerosene lamp accidentally exploded in the hands of Moses Green, a colored employé, in the office of the establishment. The burning oil was scattered upon the floor, as well as upon the person of the unfortunate negro. The negro ran out into the street with his hair and shoulders in full blaze, and sought the nearest water, where, fortunately, the flames were extinguished by a friend. He was painfully burned, however. The stable-building was saved from damage by persons who ran in from the streets with buckets of water.

Mr. John Newman, of Dinwiddie county, met with a serious loss Sunday evening in the destruction by fire of his two-story residence, kitchen, and out-buildings, and nearly all of his furniture. His loss is between $4,000 and $5,000. He lost a fine barn by fire some time ago.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city was to-day the recipient of a handsome and valuable present in the shape of about five hundred volumes, made by the family of the late Judge William T. Joynes, comprising a part of that gentleman's library. The books consist mainly of historical, biographical, and miscellaneous literary works, which will make a valuable addition to the already large library of the Association.

The Sergeant of this city to-day summoned a number of gentlemen of this city to testify as witnesses in the suit of Lynch *vs.* Chaffin, to be heard in Richmond on the 12th instant.

It is stated that Joseph P. Evans is still determined to contest Colonel James D. Brady's election in this district, and it is presumed all necessary papers will be served and depositions taken in due time.

Rumor has it that there are now seven or eight applicants for the office of postmaster in this city. It is hard as yet to tell who has the inside track, as all of the gentlemen are said to have strong backers and friends.

The holiday trade has opened briskly, and the prospects are favorable to a busy season from now until Christmas. The country people are rushing in their produce in large quantities, and buying largely in return.

Information has been received of the burning of the large granary belonging to the estate of the late J. B. Ramey, near Surry Courthouse, a day or two ago. The loss was about $1,500; insurance, $1,000, said to be in the Petersburg Savings Company. ROBIN ADAIR.

THE EASTERN SHORE.

Murderer Captured—Death—Marriage—Oyster Trade.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

ONANCOCK, December 6, 1884.

The negro Asa Sweedon, who was captured at Modest Town last Monday for killing a fellow-laborer at Cape Charles City on the 12th of November, has been lodged in jail at Eastville. He was engaged in working on a farm at the time of his arrest, and confessed his crime to his employer.

The through travel over the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad is increasing very rapidly. Two trains are run every day. By this route persons can now go from Norfolk to Philadelphia and return in less than twenty hours. Norfolk is already moving to secure a large part of the valuable trade from the Eastern-Shore counties that has heretofore gone mainly to Baltimore. Would it not be well for the enterprising merchants of Richmond to cultivate this promising field? The completion of the railroad down the Peninsula has naturally attracted attention to this favored section, and every week capitalists and real estate agents make excursions over the line. They are loud in their praises of the natural advantages of the Eastern Shore, and predict great things when all our resources are fully developed.

The partial failure of the potato crop on account of the drought has only stimulated the planters to prepare for planting a larger crop than ever next season.

Rev. John McNabb, formerly missionary to Cape Palmas, Africa, but now residing at Salem, Va., has accepted a call to the Episcopal churches of this parish, and will enter on his new field of labor with the coming year.

Mrs. Margaret Rogers, relict of the late George S. Rogers, died yesterday at the home of her son-in-law, Henry Battaile, near Pungoteague, in her seventy-eighth year.

Mr. E. F. Warren, a popular merchant of this county, was married Wednesday, at Eastville, to Miss Sallie F. Jarvis, one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of Northampton. The bridal couple have gone on an extended tour through the northern cities.

Candidates for local Federal offices are increasing in this section. It is stated that there are twenty-five applicants for the post-office in Pocomoke City, a Maryland town just across the Virginia line.

Peter J. Carter, whom Mahone had appointed as collector of internal-revenue taxes in Accomac and Northampton counties, in order to secure his aid for Blaine, Logan, and Mayo, has been compelled to step down and out. Peter got $900 a year for doing about one week's work. These counties have been put back in District No. 3, where they were before they were cut off for Peter's benefit.

The Democrats have just concluded their lollifications on this shore. The parade and oyster-roast on Chincoteague Island was the greatest demonstration ever seen in this part of the State. One hundred and fifty bushels of oysters were roasted, and the procession and fireworks would have done credit to a big city. In the procession was a cavalcade on the historic Chincoteague ponies.

The oyster season is fairly opened now and great quantities are being shipped to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other places. In some places on the seaside a disease has attacked the oysters which turns them green and ruins their commercial value. The recent cruise of Governor Cameron in the oyster naval-boat Chesapeake failed to create any interest or terrify any body in these parts. KALLIAS.

Norfolk's Budget.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., December 9, 1884.

The disabled steamship City of Macon was placed in the dry-dock at the navy-yard this afternoon for repairs. Her one hundred and ten passengers were forwarded to Savannah this morning by the Seaboard road.

The thirteen shops of the construction department of the navy-yard have ceased operations until January, throwing several hundred men out of employment.

Death of Dr. G. W. Pollard.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

AYLETT'S, VA., December 8, 1884.

Dr. George W. Pollard died on Friday, December 5th, at 7 o'clock P. M., of that fatal disease consumption. He leaves a mother, two sisters, and friends without number to mourn their loss. He will be sadly missed by this community. G.

Mr. J. A. Golden, 601 west Seventeenth street, Richmond, says: "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters superior to any other tonic preparation. The demand for it is so great that I can hardly keep myself supplied. My customers have unbounded faith in this popular remedy."

TAZEWELL.

A Board of Over Twenty Years' Growth—Visitors to the Exposition, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

TAZEWELL C. H., December 7, 1884.

An old man named Ralliff came to town on the 4th of November in a crowd of some fifty Democrats from Thompson Valley. He had a patriarchal beard, which reached to his belt. He said that he had not shaved for twenty years, and would not until his party elected a President. I hear that the old man has shaved.

There will be over a hundred visitors from this place to the New Orleans Exposition, but they will not start until the "excursion" rates prevail with the railroad companies. Just now they are offering tickets from Graham at $34, which is as much, or very nearly as much, as the usual fare. Rates will be very much lower before the Exposition closes.

All the readers of the *Dispatch* here enjoy Colonel Gilman's letters from Washington.

Some English capitalists have had agents looking at coal and timber lands in the western portion of this county and the eastern part of Russell. I am informed that they will probably purchase some large tracts.

Our excellent clerk was somewhat surprised the other day when he was reported delinquent in his State tax for 1881-'82. He received no response to his remittance for that year. MAX.

MURDER AT CHATHAM.

A Professional Gambler Kills One Man and Beats Another Terribly.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., December 9, 1884.

A telegram from Sheriff Overby, at Chatham, informs the chief of police here that Charles H. Palmer, a professional gambler from Franklin county, shot and killed William Adkins and beat a negro terribly yesterday at Sago, in this county. Palmer escaped arrest, and the sheriff thinks he will try to work his way West. He is about eighteen years old, gray eyes, dark curly hair, slightly round-shouldered, swarthy face, five feet eight inches high. Sago is on the Franklin turnpike and about twenty miles from Danville. No other particulars are given.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[By Associated Press.]

LYNCHBURG, December 9.—Charlie B. Palmer, a gambler and a bad character, of Chatham, Pittsylvania county, while on a carouse at Sago yesterday, accosted William Ackers, with whom he had had an altercation before, and commenced shooting at him. Several shots took effect, and Ackers soon died. Palmer then beat an inoffensive negro nearly to death; after which he fled. A posse of citizens have been searching for him all day, but without success. They are greatly incensed, and will probably lynch the murderer if caught. Although only eighteen years of age, Palmer has become notorious throughout this section as a swindler and desperado.

Eighteen Years in the Penitentiary.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

HAMPTON, VA., December 9, 1884.

In the County Court to-day John Kirby (colored) was tried for the killing of William Pussy (colored) at Mill creek in August last. The jury was composed entirely of negroes. Kirby was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and given eighteen years in the penitentiary.

The grand jury is engaged in taking testimony in regard to the origin of the recent fire. HAMPTON.

Scientific Notes.

On some occasions M. Colladon has observed that two or three seconds after hailstones had fallen to the ground they sprang into the air again to the height of from eight inches to more than eleven inches, as if they had been struck upward by the earth.

The coal-mines in the Nord district of France produced 3,789,000 tons of coal last year, an increase of 3 per cent. on the quantity of the preceding year. To raise this total 19,880 men were employed, and of these there were about 15,510 engaged under ground.

It is said that the largest organ in the world has been built by Walck, of Ludwigsburg, and placed in the Cathedral of Riga. It measures 36 feet in width, 32 feet from back to front, and 65 feet in height. It has not less than 6,826 pipes, distributed among 124 sounding-stops.

At the Antwerp Universal Exhibition Van Rysselberghe gave a practical solution of the possibility of sending a telegraphic and a telephonic message over the same wire at the same time. The transmission and receipt of the messages were effected by the usual instruments over ordinary telegraph wire.

Saffrons from the south of France are said to contain a very small quantity of alumina, not by way of an adulterant, but naturally. The alumina is present only in the proportion of 0.115 to 0.123 per cent. Certain lycopods and *Rubus arcticus* are the only plants in which alumina has hitherto been discovered.

Now that the cold weather is approaching, or with us, it ought to be remembered that a covering of felt nicely put on pipes prevents the water from freezing in them, and all the train of evil consequences which frozen water-pipes entail, unless the cold is unusually severe or the spell of frost unusually protracted.

An establishment for the manufacture of pharmaceutical chemicals on a large scale has been set up in Tokio by an incorporated company with a capital of $230,000, of which amount the Japanese Government contributed one half, free of interest, for a period of twenty years, besides making a free grant of land and erecting the necessary buildings.

From the Prussian budget for 1884-'5 it appears that since January 1, 1884, the railroads acquired by the State were the Upper Silesian line, the Breslau-Schweidnitz-Freiburg line, the Posen-Creuzberg line, the Right Bank of the Oder line, the Altona-Kiel line, and the Schaumburg-Lippe portion of the Hanover-Minden railway. The extent of the new lines is described as embracing a length of 3,698.76 kilometers, thus bringing up the total length of Prussian State railroads to 18,921.43 kilometers, and leaving 1,700 kilometers in the hands of private corporations.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

FOR ALCOHOLISM.

Dr. J. S. Hullman, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "It is of good service in the troubles arising from alcoholism, and gives satisfaction in my practice."

In the competitive tasting at the last exhibition of wines and spirits at London, twenty-two leading brands of champagne were adjudicated upon by forty-two members of the wine trade. The Duc de Montebello was decided to be by far the best of all. W. D. Blair & Co., 1109 east Main, agents.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS—CRUMP—Married, Tuesday evening, November 25, 1884, by the Rev. Lewis William Burton, Mr. H. W. DAVIS to Miss HATTIE R., daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Crump; all of this city.

DEATHS.

JONES.—Died, in Philadelphia, December 9th, JULIET AUGUSTA JONES.

Friends of the family of her son-in-law, Mr. A. S. Groser, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace church on THURSDAY, December 11th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ SERVICE AT GRACE CHURCH lecture-room THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

☞ AMOS H. HILL, of Indiana, a minister in the Society of Friends, will be in attendance at FRIENDS' MEETING at 11 o'clock THIS MORNING. The public is invited to attend.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

RRR OO Y Y A L
R R OO Y Y AA L
RRR O O YY AAA L
R R OO Y A A LLLL
R R OO Y A A LLLL

BBB A A K K HHH N N GGG
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BBB AAAA KK HHHNN N G GG
B B AA A K K H H NNN N GGG
BBB A A K K HHH N N GGG

FFF OO W W W DDD RRR EEE
F F O O W W W W D D R R E
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BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

BECKWITH & PARHAM'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM. We have now 132 subscribers, and went 200 before the new year. We have now nearly 800 volumes of the best books in History, Biography, Travels, Fiction, &c., and are adding new books almost daily. Come and see. Respectfully, de 8-deod&w BECKWITH & PARHAM.

CUTICURA,

THE GREAT SKIN-CURE.

My wife had a most annoying eruption make its appearance on the fingers of both hands about the 1st of last March; supposed it was ivy poison several physicians saw it, some diagnosing it as above, others pronouncing it salt-rheum. Several many domestic remedies were used, with no effect. The disease steadily grew worse. The prescriptions of three of our very best physicians were tried, with but little better results. The terrible itching was so great as almost to deprive her of sleep. After two months of this suffering she began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. What was the result? The first application of the CUTICURA allayed the itching, and now, after four months' daily use of them, her hands are sound and well. I could not if they had been employed at first a cure would have been effected in a short time.

DR. W. H. HALL, Druggist.

FRANKFORT, KY.

CALL HEAD.

F. J. Truesdell, druggist, Conneaut, O., reports a case as follows: The patient's head was almost a solid scab, and the dry scales constantly falling off his head, making his shoulders white in a few hours. He suffered all the torments imaginable with his head, burning and itching, and a terrible headache all the time. Took three bottles of RESOLVENT, used two boxes CUTICURA and some CUTICURA SOAP, and was cured. Head is as entirely free from scabs as it was the day he was born. No more itching and burning, and no more headache. It seems almost incredulous that anything could cure so bad a case so quickly. The patient says you do not claim half enough for CUTICURA.

DISFIGURING

Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and infantile humors cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood-purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great skin-Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin-Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood-Purifier and Skin-Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

BABY USES CUTICURA SOAP, AN EXQUISITE SKIN-BEAUTIFIER. de 10-6(w&S)8

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—RICHMOND UNIFORM DEGREE CAMP will form line at its rendezvous promptly at 8 o'clock MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 15th instant. Each comrade must be in full uniform, with all appurtenances in good order, and ready to march at the hour named as escort to the grand officers, I. O. O. F., to our semi-annual reunion. W. E. PEARCE, Chief Captain.

de 10-eod3t

MARSHALL-WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB will hold a meeting in their hall, Twenty-fifth street, at 7:30 o'clock THIS EVENING. Business of importance remains to be attended to, and every member is requested to be present.

By order of the President,

W. H. PLEASANTS, Secretary.

de 10-1t

ADJOURNED MEETING.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in Richmond on WEDNESDAY the 10th of December, 1884, at 12 o'clock M.

de 5-td J. B. WINSTON, Secretary.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, RICHMOND, VA., November 24, 1884.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Richmond, Va., on the 10th day of DECEMBER proximo, at 12 o'clock M.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. December 24 proximo until 9 o'clock A. M. December 11th proximo.

no 23-td E. BROOKE, Secretary.

VIRGINIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, RICHMOND, VA., December 7, 1884.

A CALLED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in this city, on TUESDAY, December 23, 1884, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

de 7-td B. C. WHERRY, Secretary.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS STUART HORSE GUARDS, December 10, 1884.

THE TROOP WILL ASSEMBLE for drill at the room of Company E, Regimental armory, TO NIGHT at 8 o'clock, in fatigue uniforms with sabre.

By order of Lieutenant A. W. GARBER,

F. H. DEANE, Acting Orderly Sergeant.

de 10-1t

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIATION. The REGULAR WEEKLY SOIREE will take place at Mozart Hall THURSDAY EVENING the 11th instant at 8:30 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.

On this occasion, in consequence of the engagement of the distinguished and beautiful soprano, Miss EMMA S. HOWE, of Boston, reserved seats may be secured at C. F. JOHNSTON'S at 25 cents each, commencing WEDNESDAY MORNING, 10th instant. de 10-2t

LECTURE ON ORDER OF IRON HALL.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

F. D. SOMERBY, Esq., of Detroit, Mich., Supreme Trustee of the Order of Iron Hall, will deliver a LECTURE at Monumental Hall, Broad between Sixth and Seventh streets, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING the 10th instant, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of Branches Nos. 33 and 193, of this city, and No. 17, Manchester—subject, "The Order of Iron Hall: Its objects, Plans, &c." All those interested in the order are invited to attend. Admission free. MYER ANGEL,

de 10-1t* of Committee of Arrangements.

DIME MUSEUM.

MOZART HALL.

WEEK OF DECEMBER 8, 1884.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.

BEST SHOW OF THE SEASON.

PROFESSOR EMERSON in Royal Marionettes.

PERRY—RYANS—LULU,

in neat Songs and Dances.

BILLY—WYLIE AND SAUNSFORD—KATIE,

Character Sketch Artists.

AL—TORTELL AND ARCHER—LOTTIE,

German Musical Duo.

PROFESSOR EVERETT,

in new feats of Slight of Hand, &c.

FRED—GOTTLORS—AMY.

ENOUGH SAID.

Admission to all, only 10c. Reserved seats, 20c., to be had at C. F. Johnston's music-store, No. 918 Main street. Doors open at 1:30 P. M. and at 7; commence at 2:30 P. M. and at 8 P. M. de 9-5t

RICHMOND THEATRE.

3 NIGHTS ONLY 3

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,

DECEMBER 8TH, 9TH, AND 10TH.

THE LELAND JUVENILE OPERA COMPANY in the latest comic-opera creation by J. A. De Witt, Esq., entitled

OUR AMERICAN MINISTER.

A superb cast of characters of children ranging in age from eight to sixteen, elegantly costumed.

Admission: Orchestra and circle, 50c.; dress circle 25c.; galleries 15 and 10c. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Special MATINEE WEDNESDAY at 2:30 P. M. Admission: 25c. to all parts of the house. See bills of the day. de 4-6t

ALMANAC.

THE WARROCK-RICHARDSON

ALMANAC FOR 1885

is now in press, and will be ready for the trade in a few days.

It contains, besides the usual

ASTRONOMICAL MATTER,

THE GOVERNMENTS OF VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, MARYLAND, AND WEST VIRGINIA,

embracing the

COURTS OF ALL THESE STATES.

Also, VALUABLE POLITICAL AND OTHER TABLES, USEFUL RECEIPTS, &c., &c.

JAMES E. GOODE, Publisher,

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FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have MONEY TO LOAN on Richmond city real estate in large and small sums.

FRANK D. HILL & CO., Real Estate Brokers and Agents,

de 10-eod3t 1108 Main street.

MONEY TO LEND UPON REAL ESTATE OR COLLATERAL SECURITY.

CITY AND COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

DEEDS WRITTEN AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TAKEN.

HOUSES SOLD, BUILT, AND REPAIRED UPON MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

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GEORGE E. CRAWFORD,

Real Estate Agent, Auctioneer, and Broker,

oc 22-eod3m 1005 Bank street.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

GEORGE EERET'S LAGER BEER AT F. L. GOODMAN'S, corner Seventh and Marshall streets. [de 9-1De22]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

SELLING OUT AT AND BELOW COST UNTIL THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1885. EDWARD KERSEY, Jeweller, No. 1511 Main street, opposite St. Charles Hotel, Richmond, Va.

de 7-10t

ONLY FINE AND CHOICE GRADES OF CIGARS: The Calcutta Cheroot style—A No. 1 in every respect; the Gala, the Chief, Tomahawk, and real High Life—splendid smoking cigars and rich in flavor; also, small boxes, 25 to the box, of fine Havana, suitable for XMAS PRESENTS. L. WAGNER, Druggist,

de 10-2t* Sixth and Broad streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OUR TOY DEPARTMENT IS IN THE BASEMENT.

OUR DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c., ARE ON OUR MAIN STORE FLOOR.

BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK at 50, 60, 75, 85, $1, $1.10, $1.35, $1.50, $2, and $3—all excellent goods for the price;

COLORED GROS-GRAIN SILK at 60, 75c., $1, on $1.25 per yard—very cheap;

BLACK SATIN RHADAMAS at $1.10, $1.35, and $1.50;

COLORED SATIN RHADAMAS at $1.15 worth $1.50;

A special line of BLACK and COLORED SATINS at 50c. a yard;

SILK VELVETS in of all the new shades at $1.25 worth $1.50, at $1.50 worth $2, at $2 worth $2.50;

BLACK SILK VELVETS from $1 up to $9 per yard;

VELVETEENS in all of the new shades at 50, 60, 75c., and $1 per yard.

BLACK VELVETEENS at 40, 50, 60, 75c., $1, $1.25 per yard;

A new line of PLAID DRESS GOODS at 12½, 20, 25, 50, and 75c. per yard;

PLAID LADIES' CLOTH, 54 yards wide, handsome goods, at $1.25;

LADIES' CLOTH in all colors, one and a half yards wide, at $1 worth $1.25;

LADIES' CLOTH one and a half yards wide, at 75c. a yard worth $1;

LUPIN'S COLORED CASHMERES, 36 inches wide, at 50c. a yard worth 65c.;

EXTRA HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHUDAH CLOTH, 38 inches wide, at 60c. a yard worth 75c.;

ARMADILLO CLOTH, 42 inches wide, at 90c. a yard worth $1.25;

OTTOMAN CLOTHS, in all colors, at $1.25 worth $1.50;

A large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, TWEEDS, TRICOTS, and KERSEYS for Boys' and Men's clothing;

An elegant assortment of TABLE-CLOTHS and NAPKINS, in sets, just the thing for a handsome holiday present;

NAPKINS, TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, TIDIES, and PILLO