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BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at $6 per annum; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; 50c. for one month.

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THURSDAY.....JANUARY 15, 1885.

"Is He a Democrat?"

Under the above significant heading the *Courier-Journal* attacks Mr. RANDALL because he voted in favor of Mr. HISCOCK'S motion of last week to abolish the internal taxes upon tobacco, fruit-brandies, &c. We are glad that our Louisville contemporary has thus shown his hand. Here is a specimen of his article:

"The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* has been of late canvassing the tariff question with special interest and earnestness, with the *Courier-Journal* and Mr. Randall as its texts, and perhaps with the practical motive of keeping the leading Virginia congressmen up to the mark in respect to the test vote taken in the House on Monday last. That excellent lawyer and gentleman, Randolph Tucker, and some of his colleagues, voted as the *Dispatch* would have advised on the Hiscock bill; but although the question of abolishing internal taxes had been adroitly divided so as to present only its weakest side to the attack of the high-tariff congressmen, the latter met a signal defeat. If the whiskey tax had been included in the scope of the Hiscock bill the negative vote would have been probably larger. The *Dispatch* has seen numerous demonstrations of Democratic sentiment on this issue, and none have been of an import different from the sense of Monday's vote in the House. This latest demonstration, given immediately after interrogating the country in the November elections, is fairly indicative of the latest impulses and freshest inspirations of the Democratic majority, and the *Dispatch* should learn from this that, for the present at least, in any further support which it may render the small minority of the Pennsylvania school, it will be assisting faction and fruitless dissension instead of party reform.

"The main practical issue between Mr. Randall and his party is precisely the issue which was again brought to test in Monday's vote. It is also the principal issue in economic policy between Carlisle, Beck, Morrison, and other Democratic leaders on the one hand, and Blaine, Sherman, and Kelley on the other."

Considering that *all* of the Virginia congressmen who voted on the question at all voted for Mr. HISCOCK'S motion, our contemporary's statement is decidedly cool. But that is not all. The attack upon Mr. RANDALL for his vote against internal taxes is an attack upon the Democrats of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States, in which the Democratic party in State Convention assembled declared year before last for the total abolition of the internal-revenue bureau.

Mr. TUCKER not only voted for Mr. HISCOCK'S motion, but he combatted successfully Mr. WATTERSON'S teachings on the tariff question. Here is what Mr. WATTERSON says in an article upon which we lately commented:

"The abolition of the taxes on whiskey and tobacco would reduce the Treasury receipts by over $100,000,000 annually, not only wiping out the surplus, but leaving a deficiency in the requisite revenues of the Government.

"It is not to be presumed that Mr. Randall would propose to supply that deficiency by direct taxation on realty, etc. The result would, therefore, be that the present exorbitant import duties would have to be increased in order to meet the expenses of the Government."

And here is what Mr. TUCKER says on the same point:

"But gentlemen say if you repeal the internal-revenue taxes you will have to raise the customs duties. In my judgment nothing is more fallacious.

"Repeal the internal-revenue system and Congress will be compelled to abandon the prohibitory rates of duties, to adjust them to the revenue standard; and they will then be high enough to raise all the revenue you need, to give full encouragement to the industries of the country, and make the people more prosperous under a state of things more natural and less artificial—when capital will have fair profits, laborers full wages, and the interests of the consuming classes will be promoted by leaving them to untaxed production, and relieving them from the heavy burdens now resting upon consumption."

It will thus be seen that if Messrs. BECK, CARLISLE, MORRISON, and other Democratic leaders are in favor of internal taxes, they are not the same sort of Democrats that we have in Virginia. And if they agree with Mr. WATTERSON that the necessary result of the abolition of all internal taxes would be higher customs-duties, then they do not agree in opinion with Mr. TUCKER.

The *Courier-Journal* further says:

"There is probably no Democrat in public life or in the profession of journalism who is in favor of abolishing summarily the duties on imports."

Why not? If your doctrine be true, all duties on imports ought to be "summarily abolished," and all the revenues of the Government ought to be obtained by taxes upon incomes, tobacco, whiskey, brandy, wine, &c., &c. Nay, more: If, as you teach, it be true that the consumers not only pay the two hundred millions of dollars annually derived by the Government from customs, but also pay a still larger amount to the manufacturers who are protected by those duties, surely it would be much better for the people that all the revenues of the Federal Government should be derived from another source than customs duties.

Why, then, should Mr. WATTERSON protest that "there is probably no Democrat in public life or in the profession of journalism who is in favor of abolishing summarily the duties on imports"? Ah, why? Because he knows that he cannot carry out his own teachings without causing a revolt among the tax-payers.

But perhaps we do injustice to our contemporary. He qualifies his words. He says "summarily." Does he mean that he is in favor of the *gradual* abolition of all duties on imports, and of collecting money from the tax-payers wherewith to support the Federal Government? It would not surprise us to learn at some future day that the qualifying word "summarily" was used with a view to future contingencies.

Our readers will see whither Mr. WATTERSON and his disciples would lead the Democrats of the United States. But we are not at all alarmed at the prospect. We see no signs of success upon which they can rely to encourage them. The Democrats of Virginia stand where they stood in General JACKSON'S day—in favor of a "judicious tariff," and in opposition to all internal taxes except such as may be rendered necessary by a state of war. Especially do they dislike the tax upon tobacco, the only luxury in which the poor man can afford to indulge himself.

Was It the Cat?

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* says:

"It will be a matter of some little interest to have settled before the Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, delivers his address at the dedication of the Washington monument whether he demanded, in a speech during the last campaign, that the country must have a new flag."

Then why does not our Providence contemporary settle the matter by announcing that Major DANIEL never made any such demand. It ought to know that such is the case, and should not let its reputation for enterprise suffer by getting left as it has been left. On first blush we can only account for its failure to meet the public demand for light, on the ground that it is again mad about something. When it gets mad it lapses into a state of forgetfulness. The above paragraph refers to certain language that it was alleged was used by Major DANIEL in a speech which he made, at Fincastle we believe, in the last campaign. The *Journal* copied this alleged language at the time, and immediately went into a paroxysm so violent as to alarm us. We seriously feared that all the good we had done it had been dissipated at one fell swoop, and that we would have to admit that it was incurable. But we hastened to assure it that Major DANIEL did not use the language imputed to him, nor anything like it, and asked for a denial from Major DANIEL. This denial came promptly, and was about as emphatic as the English language could make it, and although we requested the *Journal* to republish it as a matter of justice to Major DANIEL, if it or any other denial has appeared in the columns of that paper we have not seen it. However, it is just possible that DANA'S cat was on a visit to Providence about the time that Major DANIEL'S denial reached there and ate up the copy of the *Dispatch* containing it. We therefore give the *Journal* the benefit of a doubt and again call upon it to put Major DANIEL right before its readers.

Party Differences.

In a long article the Nashville *American* warns the Democratic party of Tennessee not to encourage internal dissensions. We quote a few paragraphs which are applicable to Virginia:

"The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, with a few Democratic newspapers in the South following its lead, has assumed the *rôle* of a party organ, using the party lash and the strongest of epithets, instead of argument, to enforce the acceptance of its opinions.

"We propose to inquire, what may be expected for the Democratic party if this leadership prevails; especially, if in Tennessee, what is to become of the Tennessee Democracy?

"In Tennessee this leadership embodies an attempt to carry out one leading idea; that is, to create and encourage antagonisms inside the party."

We quote elsewhere in to-day's *Dispatch* from an article in the *Courier-Journal* which assumes that all Democrats who expect to continue in good standing in the Democratic party must learn to keep step to the music of those Democrats who are in favor of the internal tax upon tobacco and fruit-brandies. But the same paper advocates also in effect the policy of turning out of the Democratic party Mr. RANDALL and the Democrats who agree with him in his tariff notions.

Are the Democrats of Virginia willing to encourage such a suicidal policy?

The Negro Problem.

The New Orleans *Picayune* sums up the case in the few words following:

"In so far as the black man is the victim of any form of oppression he deserves the sympathy of all men. Wherever he is refused educational facilities and religious advantages, wherever he is incommoded unnecessarily as a traveller in public conveyances, there is urgent demand for reform in his interest. We can go that far with Mr. Cable, but we cannot advocate the degradation of the white race for the sake of the questionable elevation of the black."

That is all the negro can expect at the hands of the people either of the North or of the South. We defined our position on this subject clearly and repeatedly in 1883, after Governor CAMERON so unfortunately appointed two negro trustees of the public schools of Richmond. We don't expect MAHONE to renew that discussion this year, nor to repeat CAMERON'S mistake, nor to undertake to justify CAMERON'S appointments aforesaid.

General Grant.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Of course, I thank you for printing the article of mine headed "General Grant," and which you did in your issue of the 13th instant. At the earliest possible moment, believing, as I do, that I but voice the wishes and feelings of the southern people, I beg to say that I would have no sort of objection to General Grant being put on the "retired list" in the manner named by you. Such a thing would, I am sure, be approved by all sections and parties of our country.

What I did not want to see was General Grant being (so to speak) on the active list, or, in other words, the superior commander (next to the President of the United States) of the armies of our country. While I would go for his being placed (to date from the passage of the bill) on the highest grade as a retired General of our armies, and entitled to all the pay of such a position, I am decidedly opposed to embarrassing our coming Democratic President by having as his first lieutenant in active service a gentleman who for two terms had been President of the United States. CAM.

Our correspondent will have seen before this sentence reaches his eye that Mr. EDMUNDS has done exactly what we said in commenting upon CAM'S article of Tuesday it was proposed to do. So we are all of one mind.

STAUNTON, VA., Jan. 13, 1885.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Dear Sir,—Will you be kind enough either to let me know through your paper or by letter what the salaries of the judges of the Court of Appeals of Virginia are? And obligé, yours truly, READERS.

P. S. And if known, what chapter of the Acts and what year?

The Code of Virginia contains the general law. At the session of the Legislature of 1874–'5 the law was changed so as to provide that one of the judges should reside in Richmond and that he should receive four thousand dollars per annum. The other judges of that court receive $3,000, except the president, who receives $3,200.

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. EDMUNDS'S bill to put General GRANT on the retired list of the army, with the full pay of a General, &c., &c., was advocated by a number of Democrats, and voted against by only nine senators. We are in pretty good company, after all.

BRIEF COMMENT.

"DIO LEWIS announces that he had no difficulty in getting into bar-rooms in any part of Iowa." We didn't suppose that DIO frequented such places.

"Only eleven murders were committed in Rhode Island last year." But, considering the size of the State, that is pretty near as bad a record as Ohio's.

"The Harvard authorities have abolished foot-ball because it is not intellectual enough and cultivates the feet at the expense of the head." Yet the students continue to kick.

The Galveston *News* asks: "Suppose an office-cat should eat the copy of BLAINE'S Augusta speech, how long do you think he could live?" No decent cat would eat anything so mean.

Just about the time the heated brain of the Philadelphia *Press* was beginning to cool the debate on the SHERMAN-DAVIS controversy commenced, and now the *Press* has "got 'em" worse than ever.

Senator SHERMAN, of the Library Committee, has reported in favor of appropriating $15,000 for the picture of the Electoral Commission. The country should protest against turning the library into a rogues' gallery.

"Statistics of the murders committed in this country during the year 1884 show that Ohio leads all other States with 189." And yet there are people who contend that there is nothing in the cold-blooded influence of JOHN SHERMAN.

The Blair Bill.

We have taken the trouble lately to critically and thoroughly examine the Blair educational bill. For years we have been afraid of cats in meal-tubs. If it was certain that the Democratic party would control the country for ten years, we should not be so suspicious of grants and distributions of money for proper purposes—in fact, our constitutional views have never been strait-laced, if we did not suspect some further wrong against the South by those who have never failed to show their hatred or some attempt to rivet a new chain, or to cut off a Samsonian lock from the now rapidly-growing South. We are well satisfied that the illiteracy of the host of made-citizens by Republicanism in our midst will work danger to our section, and that the education of our white population to the fullest and highest extent becomes all important as well as the education of the colored children. It is but too true that this Republican bill is but giving us back money wrongfully taxed out of us, but it is probably the only way we can get it back. It is true that but little, if any, kindness, favor, or good is intended to the white people of the South by the originators of this bill, but as we have first been spoiled and then taxed, we should get as near even as we can in any lawful way. We, as we said, have thoroughly examined this bill, and are satisfied that under Democratic rule it cannot be made dangerous to our interests, and that it is as fully guarded and the State as fully protected in their local control as any bill containing any grant to the States can be. We would have preferred that the whole amount should have been set apart out of the present surplus in the Treasury, and not left to future appropriations; but on the whole, we had better take the bill as it is than loose it by attempted amendments.—*Lynchburg Advance.*

We have never seen greater unanimity of sentiment on any other public question than that expressed by the press of Virginia on the Blair educational bill. Almost with one voice the papers of the State, of both parties, are urging the passage of the bill by the House in order that Virginia may get her share of the large surplus in the Treasury, to which she contributed so heavily, and which she so much needs for the more efficient conduct of her educational system.—*Lynchburg News.*

Sister Mary Cyril, of the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, was last week invested with a golden crown, in commemoration of the completion of fifty years' services in her order.

The enormous sale of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has had the effect of bringing out numerous similar remedies; but the people are not so easily induced to make a trial of the new article when they value the old and reliable one, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

ANOTHER CENTENARIAN.

A Family Servant Supposed to Have Been One Hundred and Ten Years Old.

[For the Dispatch.]

Noticing your account of centenarians published recently, I send you an account of one who died last week in our community.

Sidney Crawford, commonly known as "Old Uncle Sid.," aged about one hundred and eleven years, died at the residence of Mrs. Mary Moorman, near the old Augusta church, in Augusta county, Va., on the 9th of January, 1885, at 4 P. M.

His history is a wonderful one in many respects, and highly interesting. He was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and was owned by Benjamin Hall, whom Uncle Sid. frequently spoke of as a ship-builder, and as living near the old Hunger's church. During the Revolutionary war, when Sidney was about four or five years old, he was sent to Richmond and sold. Soon after this he was again sold, in Staunton. He was bought by Patrick Crawford, who then owned the large and fine estate on Middle river now owned by Colonel John H. Crawford, a great-grandson of Patrick Crawford. Here he began a life of activity and exceptional fidelity. When Sidney was approaching manhood John, a son of Patrick Crawford, and afterwards known as Major John Crawford, removed from his father's home, and was established upon the farm recently owned by the late Dr. E. G. Moorman. The faithful young servant accompanied the son to his new home, and was owned by him until the death of Major Crawford in 1846. Before Major Crawford's death, because of advancing years and uncommon faithfulness, Sidney became a privileged person. He was not required to cook with constancy, but was permitted to go and come when and where he desired. In the division of the estate which soon followed he was left out of the calculation entirely, because it was the wish of his old master that he should be liberated, and while he desired him to live in the family, he permitted the old servant to choose his home with any one of the children he desired. His wife, to whom he was much devoted, and was as remarkable as her husband for her fidelity, was owned by and lived with Major William Bell, on the estate lately owned by the late W. J. Davis Bell, and son of Major William Bell. Because of its nearness to the home of his wife, Sidney cast in his lot with the family of Colonel Franklin McCue, whose wife was a daughter of Major John Crawford. With Mrs. McCue he remained for many years—long after he became very infirm—and was cared for as tenderly and constantly as though he had been a member of the family rather than an old servant. About eight years ago he was removed to the home of Mrs. Mary Moorman, a younger sister of Mrs. McCue. Here a small house was built for his use exclusively in the yard, and a boy hired to wait upon him, and every attention given him. To the day of his death he was visited and cared for daily by one of the family, and in times of sickness was nursed as a child. During his last days, for nearly two weeks, a man was hired to wait upon him day and night, and was constantly by him till the last.

During his days of servitude he was never remiss in his duties. He was never corrected or reprimanded for indolence, disobedience, or any other shortcoming. Because of this he was virtually free from 1838 or 1840. Sidney possessed a remarkable memory, which continued wonderfully clear to his death. He had distinct recollection of the building and the builders of almost every house for miles around the old homestead. For some years he has been consulted as an oracle by descendants of many of those who formerly lived in the community of and worshipped at the Old Stone church, and in every instance he seemed to have a very clear remembrance of them and their families. He was always much pleased by such visitors and their inquiries. His sight was very good notwithstanding his age, and at his death there was not a decayed tooth in his head, and in more than a hundred years he lost but three teeth. It is unfortunate that his exact age cannot be determined. By those who have known him longest and most intimately, his age was thought to be at least 110 years. He always maintained that he was born in March, so that it is thought that next March would almost certainly have completed his 111 years. When Major John Crawford died thirty-eight years ago Sidney was thought to be about 75 years old. He always maintained that he was a grown man when the present brick residence was built on the estate of the late Major John Crawford, which was undoubtedly in the year 1795, for he carried the brick and mortar for its construction. Mrs. Nancy McCue, the widow of the late Colonel Franklin McCue, now in her eighty-fourth year, and with whom he lived for about thirty years, has no other recollection of him than that of an old white-haired man; and Miss Polly Johnson, who was ninety years old at her death two years ago, always said her earliest recollection of him was when his hair was beginning to turn gray. From such evidence as this his most intimate acquaintances feel safe in putting his age one hundred and ten years at least.

When asked some years ago why it was the Lord spared his life so long, he replied that he did not know unless it was that he might make his peace with God. This Sidney did not do until he was an old man. We feel assured that his last days were spent with a bright hope of acceptance through Jesus Christ. The undersigned frequently spoke with him upon the subject with great satisfaction.

He was buried on Sunday morning, January 11th, in the old graveyard of Augusta church, the funeral service being conducted by Rev. Alexander Sprunt, the pastor of the church. His remains were followed by a large number of friends and acquaintances, white and colored, the whites predominating.

Sidney was the father of fifteen children, and but one, the thirteenth in number, survives him. He is supposed to be between seventy and seventy-five years old.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT.

Still Another.

FINCASTLE, VA., January 7, 1885.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Among the passengers that landed from an emigrant's vessel in the port of Philadelphia about the middle of the last century was a young German by the name of Critz. The same vessel had brought from Fatherland a young woman who at that time was unknown to Critz, but was destined to be his wife. Like many bold spirits whose descendants form the bulwark of American liberty, these two young people had disposed of their services for a term of years in order to get money to pay their passage. The period of their indenture having terminated, they entered into bonds more lasting, though doubtless sweeter. The young couple fixed upon Maryland as the scene of their life struggle, renting some of the manor lands in Washington county. Here their children, ten in number, were born. When their youngest child was an infant they determined to move to Virginia, and with the money accumulated by their industry and economy they purchased a fine farm of 400 acres on the waters of Mill creek, in this county. Here they spent the balance of their lives, raising a family of children remarkable for longevity. A number of them attained the age of ninety years, and one daughter (besides our centenarian) reached ninety-seven. The youngest of them, Colonel Philip Critz, served in the war of 1812. He died a few years ago at his home, in Hawkins county, Tenn. He rose to considerable prominence as a member of the Secession Convention and also as a representative of his county in both branches of the State Legislature.

Ann Critz, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 3d day of April, 1780; married to Abram Peters, of this county, about 1805; lost her first husband 16th of October, 1817; married to Edward McDonald 8th of November, 1831; lost her second husband in 1856, and died at the residence of her son, Jacob Peters, Esq., June 7, 1880, aged one hundred years two months and four days. My old friend, "Squire" Peters, a man of undoubted truth, probity, and intelligence, writes me: "The record of her birth has been in my possession for the last sixty years, taken from the family record." Mrs. McDonald was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church; a woman of high Christian character and of more than ordinary intelligence. By invitation a number of her friends dined with her on the one-hundredth anniversary of her birth. With these she chatted pleasantly and intelligently, albeit her body was enfeebled by so long a pilgrimage.

GEORGE SWANN.

The Charleston *News and Courier* undertakes to discredit the explicit statements of a gentleman of the highest character without any just ground. The reason given why it discredits the sincerity of Mr. Randall's declarations in favor of tariff reform is that he is in favor of abolishing the internal-revenue tax—that abomination of abominations—a system of taxation the enforcement of which has inherently in it the living seeds of corruption and tyranny. In its practical operation its officers intimidated and debauched voters on a large scale, and oppressed and tyrannized over the poor men who operate small distilleries and tobacco-factories, and for a corrupt consideration aid the large distilleries and tobacco-factories which have the means to pay them handsomely to defraud the Government of its resources.

That which is the ground of the *Courier's* distrust of Mr. Randall is that which greatly exalts him in the estimation of more than 99 out of every 100 Virginia Democrats. Men of Mr. Randall's stamp are not the men for us to distrust. He stood up boldly for us against a heavy majority in his State and in the United States, when we were in dire need of help, and saved us in those terrible reconstruction times from the most galling acts of legislative tyranny. He is not the sort of man for us to distrust. We ought rather distrust the theorizing Free-Trader, who favors a system of direct taxation, which is begotten of tyranny and born of corruption, because he fears that a tariff for a revenue for *all* the purposes of the Government will be too beneficial to our own manufactories, and who seems not to understand that the present high protective tariff needs to be reformed by large but judicious reductions in order to produce enough revenue for the purposes of the Government. We have faith in Mr. Randall's ability, integrity, and courage, and we believe he is heartily in favor of a judicious and substantial reform, which will greatly lower the tariff, although he is from a State a large majority of whose people favor a high protective tariff. He stood fearlessly firm to his convictions against an overwhelming majority of the people of his State in reconstruction times, when he battled fearlessly for us and saved us from the deepest humility and bitterest fate.

All honor to such a man. We esteem his practical judgment the more because he opposed and defeated the unwise effort in favor of a horizontal reduction of the present iniquitous tariff, which, while it lowered the tariff, but retained the iniquitous discriminations in favor of monopolies which exist in the present tariff. It adopted and endorsed the unjust principles of the present iniquity, only sought to reduce it, thus basing action upon mere expediency and not upon principle. Besides, the effort was known to be impracticable, because of the opposition of the Senate and the President. It was therefore a waste of time.

The kind of centralization we fear is that which takes away essential rights or powers of the States, or confers upon the Federal Government powers not given it in the Constitution.

The kind we do not fear is that which bestows benefits upon the States or the people without either taking away rights or imposing obligatons.

The bill of Messrs. Reagan and O'Hara is of a centralizing tendency in the worst sense. It assumes the existence in the Federal Government of powers nowhere granted in the organic law. It gives to amendments of that law a broader construction than their authors intended or the courts have sanctioned. By implication it forbids the exercise by States of authority never questioned.

The educational bill of Mr. Blair is of an entirely different character. It assumes no authority whatever over any community or State, but simply over a surplus in the Federal Treasury. It takes nothing, directly or indirectly, from the universally admitted powers of the States, but, on the contrary, aids the States in the exercise of those powers. Its only fault—if that be a fault—is that it may create in the minds of the people a high regard for the General Government. And as that is nowhere forbidden, but, on the contrary, was the earnest desire of all the fathers, we suggest that the successors of even the strictest constructionists cannot base an objection to the bill upon that.—*Petersburg Index-Appeal.*

Suicide of an Editor.

A telegram from Jackson, Miss., says: News has just been received of the suicide of Captain J. D. Burke, editor of the Magnolia *Gazette*, at his home, on Sunday. He retired on Saturday night in his usual spirits, no one suspecting that he would soon kill himself. When found next morning he was breathing heavily, with a frightful wound in his head. He remained unconscious until death, and left no explanation of his crime. He was a terrible sufferer from rheumatism, and a few days previously had been drinking heavily. This had a very depressing effect on his system. After committing the deed he had replaced the pistol under his pillow. He leaves a daughter. He was a writer of considerable ability. He has many friends throughout the State.

A Scotchman loves his Burns; an American would walk ten miles to get a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil to cure his.

Horsford's Bread Preparation.
GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE.

Professor Rodney Welch, of Hahneman College, Chicago, says: "The greatest improvement ever made in raising bread without the use of yeast is the process of Professor Horsford."

MARRIAGES.

RENNOLDS—ADDISON.—Married, Thursday evening, January 8, 1885, at St. James church, by Rev. Dr. Peterkin, Mr. ROBERT G. RENNOLDS to Miss NELLIE C. ADDISON; both of Richmond.

DEATHS.

GRUBBS.—Died, in this city, yesterday, at 12:20 P. M., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. SARAH E. GRUBBS, wife of Berry W. Grubbs, in the fortieth year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from St. John's church at 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

The subject of this brief notice was a long and patient sufferer from that most direful disease, consumption, that has invaded so many family circles and severed the loving ties of this life and borne its victims hence.

Mrs. Grubbs leaves a devoted husband and four children, who mourn her untimely departure. While her surviving husband, children, and friends rendered her all possible comfort and attention, yet they were powerless to restrain the ravages of the destroyer, and they weep to-day over the remains of a fond and devoted wife and mother; but they weep not as those who have no hope.

Mrs. Grubbs was an humble child of God, and a consistent member of St. John's church, and she endured her long and painful affliction with commendable fortitude and patience, leaving her surviving husband, children, and friends as a legacy a bright assurance of her readiness to depart and be with Christ. May our departure be as calm and peaceful as hers. [*] G.

REV. GEORGE C. NEEDHAM will begin a series of GOSPEL READINGS at the Grace-Street Presbyterian church THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

These are union meetings, and all are invited to attend.

REVIVAL SERVICES AT BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 7:30. Cordial invitation to all, and especially to those interested on the subject of religion.

REVIVAL SERVICES AT PARK-PLACE METHODIST CHURCH THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. WILLIAM E. EVANS. All invited.

UNION-STATION METHODIST CHURCH.—There will be a service of song and prayer at this church TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW NIGHT at 7:30 o'clock. Gospel Hymns (Consolidated) will be used. Members of the church urged to attend.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

[no 21-1y]

MEETINGS.

A STATED CONVOCATION OF ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 43, will be held at St. Albans Hall, corner of Main and Third streets, THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. All Royal Arch Masons in good standing are cordially invited.
By order of the M. E. H. P.
CHARLES LUNDIN, Secretary.
fa 15-1t*

MERCHANTS & PLANTERS SAVINGS BANK, RICHMOND, VA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK will be held at their office on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, at 12 o'clock M.
WILLIAM A. JENKINS, Cashier.
ja 7-td

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, January 5, 1885.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF VISITORS will meet in session at the University on THURSDAY the 15th of this month, at midday, for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Professor Southall. By order of the Rector, Colonel WILLIAM ROANE RUFFIN.
WILLIAM A. WINSTON, Secretary.
ja 6-td

VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, RICHMOND, January 12, 1885.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 1006 Main street.
RO. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
ja 13-td

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, JANUARY 15TH, last time of EARL E. DAWN'S Brilliant and Original Comedy, THE PRIVATE TUTOR, under the management of C. H. Smith. Prices as usual. ja 15-1t*

RICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIATION.
The regular weekly soiree will take place at Mozart Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING 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. JOHNSON, 918 Main street, or RAMOS & MOSES, 914 Main street. ja 15-1t

RICHMOND THEATRE.
TWO NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JANUARY 16TH AND 17TH.
RETURN VISIT OF AMERICA'S FAVORITE COMEDIAN, C. H. BISHOP, supported by a company of comedians and lyric artists, introducing the popular songs and music of the day.
Friday Night and Saturday Matinee: WIDOW BEDOTT.
Saturday Night (first time in this city), the latest and greatest success, A CASE OF WINE, by Charles Hoyt, the author of "Bunch of Keys," &c.
Admission, 75c.; reserved, $1; dress-circle, 50c.; galleries, 25c. Box-sheet opens Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. ja 14-3t*

MOZART HALL—DIME MUSEUM.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT DURING THE WEEK (excepting Thursday), THREE SHOWS COMBINED. HOLLYWOOD CHILDREN—Baby Clara and Master Dick—in their original sketch, entitled MR. AND MRS. THOMPSON, Professor Lawramel's beautiful PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN. Also, the very funny comedy of L'SALON DU DIABLE; OR, THE ARTIST'S STUDIO, by Miss Millie Lorain and Company. Last week of CINDERELLA by the Hollywood family. Remember, there will be no permance at this house on Thursday.
Price of admission, 10 cents; reserved seats 20 cents, to be be had at C. F. Johnston's Music-Store, 918 Main street. ja 13-3t

HON. CARL SCHURZ.
SENGER HALLE.
LECTURE.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 8:30 P. M.
PROBLEMS OF MODERN EDUCATION for the clergy;
PROBLEMS OF MODERN EDUCATION for the school-teachers;
PROBLEMS OF MODERN EDUCATION for the scholars;
PROBLEMS OF MODERN EDUCATION, A LECTURE TO BE DELIVERED BY HON. CARL SCHURZ.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; admission, 50 cents.
Box-sheet will open on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock at Ramos & Moses' music-store, 914 Main street. ja 11-td

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

NEW BOOKS.—Hon. John M. Daniel, a Sketch of his Life and Career, by Judge Robert W. Hughes; price, 5c.; postage-stamps taken in payment. The Bantling Ball, the society book of the day; illustrated; $1.50. Dr. Grattan, by W. A. Hammond, M. D.; $1.50. The Brooklyn Tabernacle Sermons, by Talmage; $1.50. Wonders and Curiosities of the Railway, illustrated by Kennedy; $1.25.
WEST, JOHNSTON & CO., 911 Main street.
ja 13

1885. 1885.
CALENDARS, four kinds—free to all; DIARIES, PHYSICIANS' VISITING-LISTS.
RICHARDSON'S ALMANACS, 50c. per dozen, and HAGERSTOWN 60c. per dozen, by mail;
BLANK-BOOKS in endless variety.
BOOKBINDING in any style and price.
ja 3-d&w RANDOLPH & ENGLISH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE REASON WHY WE SELL SO MANY CLOAKS is that we sell the LATEST-STYLE GARMENTS at the LOWEST PRICES. We have just made another big reduction in the prices, so as to make a clean sweep. LEVY & DAVIS.
See our CHEAP LACE CURTAINS.
ja 11-Su,Tu&Th

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
Buy your BLANKETS now. The prices are lower now than they have been, or likely to be, for many years. To get the full advantage of the low prices go to LEVY & DAVIS'S, 1017 and 1019 Main street.
WINDOW-SHADES in great variety at low prices. ja 11-Su,Tu&Th

CARPETS.
You can only find out how low CARPETS are by calling at LEVY & DAVIS'S. The recent reductions make the prices lower than they have EVER BEEN. An examination of their stock will prove it.
LEVY & DAVIS.
FUR MUFFS and CAPES very cheap.
ja 11-Su,Tu&Th

WORTH KNOWING.
You will find at all times at LEVY & DAVIS'S a full assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
No other establishment in this city show the variety of goods. So shopping is made easy when you buy your goods at this old-established and popular house.
ONE PRICE, and that the LOWEST.
LEVY & DAVIS.
COUNTRY-KNIT SOCKS.
ja 11-Su,Tu&Th

THALHIMER BROTHERS'
OPENING OF SEASONABLE GOODS FOR THE NEW YEAR.
Their buyer having been North during the past ten days has secured many bargains, which will be offered to the trade during the week.
At this season of the year COTTONS and SHEETINGS are very much in demand. We are prepared to furnish the best makes at such prices as they have never before been offered. By giving us a call we can verify this to you.
We show this week an immense stock of WHITE TOILET SPREADS that excel in QUALITY AND PRICE anything that has ever been placed on the market heretofore.
In HOUSE-FURNISHINGS we are complete, and our prices are down to the lowest.
Our new line of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES is open for inspection.
CARPETS, RUGS, and DRUGGETS will be sold at a great reduction.
WRAPS! WRAPS! WRAPS!
We claim to be the only house in this city that has any stock or assortment of WRAPS on hand. This means a heavy loss to us, which in plain language means a great saving to every one fortunate enough to purchase one of us. Our stock consists of PLUSH COATS and NEWMARKETS; OTTOMAN, BROCADED, and SILK NEWMARKETS and RUSSIAN CIRCULARS; CLOTH RUSSIAN CIRCULARS and NEWMARKETS, in Plain, Diagonal, and Figured; JERSEY and DIAGONAL WALKING JACKETS; MISSES and CHILDREN'S HAVELOCKS, NEWMARKETS, and ULSTERS.
This is to be a perfect slaughter of WRAPS, such as has never before been seen in Richmond. Those that are first in the ranks will get the pick. Don't forget this clearing sale at THALHIMER BROTHERS', Fifth and Broad streets.
ja 11-Su,Tu&Th

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm and style of SNEAD & SCOTT and RICHMOND BRICK COMPANY is THIS DAY DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT. All persons indebted to either of the concerns will come forward and settle, and those having claims will present them to G. W. MOSELY, manager, for payment.
W. B. SNEAD, JAMES P. SCOTT, H. W. WILLIAMS.
JANUARY 8, 1885.

NEW CONCERN.
The business hereafter will be conducted by W. B. SNEAD, with G. W. MOSELY as manager, who is authorized to settle and sign my name for all transactions connected with the business. W. B. SNEAD.
ja 15-4t*

SUBLETT'S, POWHATAN COUNTY, VA.
THE CONCERN OF WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL & TALBOTT was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1885, by mutual consent. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL takes the assets and assumes the liabilities of the concern. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, JOHN W. TALBOTT.
The business will be conducted in the future by the undersigned.
ja 15-1t* WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL.

THE CONCERN OF O. P. GREGORY & CO. was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1885.
T. A. JACOB takes the assets and assumes the liabilities of the concern. O. P. GREGORY, T. A. JACOB.
The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm-name of "TALBOTT TOBACCO COMPANY," TALBOTT & JACOB, proprietors, for the purpose of MANUFACTURING TOBACCO in all its branches, and will conduct the business in the factory formerly occupied by O. P. Gregory & Co., No. 20 Twentieth street, Richmond, Va. S. G. TALBOTT, T. A. JACOB.
ja 13-3t

LESTOR MANOR, VA., December 31, 1884.
W. T. NEALE HAVING PURCHASED of N. Nelson his entire interest in the concern of W. T. NEALE & CO., at Lestor Manor, Va., said concern is hereby DISSOLVED from this date.
W. T. NEALE assumes all debts of the concern and will pay all bills on presentation, and continue the business in his own name and on his own account at the place now occupied by W. T. Neale & Co.
W. T. NEALE, N. NELSON.
ja 4-2w

PERSONAL.

A CARD.—PROFOUNDLY GRATEFUL for past favors, we solicit continued and enlarged patronage for our Real Estate agency in all its branches, to which we devote our personal attention in all its details.
We anticipate greater activity in sales of realty for this than the year just closed, and hope to make many good turns for our friends