THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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SUNDAY.....FEBRUARY 8, 1885.

A Warning.

We have for some time feared that the attacks made by Mr. WATTERSON and other anti-Protectionists upon Mr. RANDALL and all those who agree with him in his views upon the tariff question might lead to serious dissensions and to much wrangling within the Democratic party. All, or nearly all, the Democrats who act with Mr. RANDALL have invariably, so far as we know and believe, kept themselves upon the defensive. Not that they have not sometimes censured their critics in strong language, but that they have never denied that the CARLISLE Democrats were true Democrats. They have never proposed to read these latter out of the Democratic party, nor charged them with being allies of the Republican party. They have never done aught that was calculated or intended to make the voters believe that the anti-Protectionists were not as reliable Democrats as Mr. RANDALL or any of his followers. We can think of but few exceptions to this general statement.

Not so with Mr. WATTERSON and his Democratic allies. They are constantly seeking to make the impression that the RANDALL Democrats are not as trustworthy as the CARLISLE Democrats. (We use these names for convenience sake.) Here is a specimen of Mr. WATTERSON'S utterances. He says:

"In the work of reform we don't want to engage the paid attorneys of monopoly to apply the robber doctrine of protection, but in their stead upright, disinterested, and enlightened men, sworn to carry out the spirit and letter of the Constitution. Mr. Randall, for example, is no more one of these latter than Pig-Iron Kelley. Both hold their seats in Congress by the consent and at the pleasure of a class grown powerful and arrogant upon special privilege and legislative bounty. On the leading question of the day the one is as much a Republican as the other."

Here is another:

"The most important place in the Cabinet is the secretaryship of the Treasury. In filling this place Mr. Cleveland should beware of the mistake which Mr. Carlisle made in appointing Mr. Randall chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He should select a man who can be relied on to advance, not obstruct, a wise system of tax reform, and who upon all fiscal policies is enlightened and conservative."

By the way let us say that Mr. BARBOUR is snubbed in the same article from which the latter extract is quoted. Of our Virginia leader Mr. WATTERSON says——What? Well, read, and you will see that he says nothing. We quote:

"The South is more interested in the Post-Office Department and the Department of Justice. Mr. Garland would make an ideal Attorney-General and either Mr. Jonas or Mr. Money an excellent Postmaster-General."

So His High Mightiness scorns to mention Mr. BARBOUR'S name. However, Mr. BARBOUR is not our subject just now. Let us return to it.

Mr. WATTERSON'S course has offended Mr. CARTER HARRISON and his friends in the Illinois Legislature, and the natural consequence was stated in a telegram from Chicago contained in our issue of yesterday. Three Democratic members of the Legislature of Illinois have declared that they cannot vote for Mr. MORRISON, one of the truest Democrats in the land, because they do not concur in the opinions which he holds upon the subject of protecting American industries.

Can Mr. WATTERSON consistently denounce these three men for thus bolting the nomination of the Democratic caucus? Of course not. He is estopped from so doing by his own words. He doesn't "want to engage the paid attorneys of monopoly to apply the robber doctrine of protection." Recollect that this language is applied to the man who is to-day the leader of the Democrats upon the floor of the House of Representatives, if they have any leader. It is in these words that Mr. WATTERSON speaks of a true and trusty Democrat who has the confidence of Mr. CLEVELAND. It is thus that he characterizes a leader whom the southern people, for the best of reasons, delight to honor, as was recently clearly shown by the demonstrations of respect and affection with which he was received in every southern city that he visited during his late trips to this section of the country.

Whilst upon this subject we will add that Virginia Democrats cannot afford to follow Mr. WATTERSON, on the one hand, nor the three bolting members of the Illinois Legislature on the other hand. The following creed appears to us to be a sound one, and as Mr. PULITZER set it forth in his paper immediately after making a visit to Mr. CLEVELAND, it may perhaps be regarded as a confession of faith formulated after talking on kindred subjects with the President-elect and the various distinguished gentlemen whom Mr. PULITZER consulted a day or two ago at Mr. CLEVELAND'S headquarters. The *World* names "certain fundamental principles which the people have given into Mr. CLEVELAND'S hands as a sacred trust." We quote:

"These principles are the restoration of the Government to the simplicity, economy, and honesty characteristic of a Democratic republic; the protection of the people against unequal and excessive taxation; the elevation of the standard of public honor to its old eminence; the restraint of powerful corporations from further encroachments on popular rights; the purification of the judicial and legislative branches of the Government; the fair protection of American industries and labor as an incident of revenue reform; the assured punishment of rascality in public office, and the real, practical reformation of the civil service by making merit and honesty the test of preferment and giving capacity and integrity a certain tenure."

The Base Metals.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, in commenting on the gold fever in Georgia, says:

"The South is coming to its own finely in these days. It is developing its industrial resources rapidly, and under wholesome political conditions it cannot be many years before it will favorably compare in wealth with the North. What the latest proofs of the existence of gold in Georgia will result in it is yet too early to say. In a sense this Georgia gold is an old story, but its presence is now better determined than ever before. The real gold of the South, however, no matter what may be the result of the Georgia discoveries, is in its baser metals and minerals, in its staples, in which it defies the world, and in its now awakened manufactures. The more prosperous the section grows so much the more powerful becomes the republic."

The *Telegraph* is right. While gold is not to be despised, one rich iron-ore bank will, first and last, distribute more money in a State and give employment to more people than will half a dozen gold-mines. Gold takes, as a rule, a direct route to the mint while the base metals are distributed through numerous avenues by the hands of laborers and artisans, all of whom make them pay toll. Gold-mining means wealth for the few; mining the base metals, and the manufactories these metals stimulate mean prosperity for the masses. If all the money that has been sunk in Virginia in gold mines had been used to develop our other mineral resources we would to-day occupy a much more advanced position as a manufacturing State.

We praise where we can and censure where we must; and so we must give Mr. WATTERSON full credit for the following sensible article:

THE SILVER CRUSADE.—It is stated that the net amount of gold in the Treasury at Washington against which there are no claims is in round numbers $128,000,000, the amount held about a year ago being $155,000,000. The sub-Treasury of New York is a public fiscal agency through which by far the greater part of the receipts and payments of money by the Government are made. The sub-Treasurer is a member of the New York Clearing-House, and accepts its rule that silver certificates are not to be offered in payments to those banks, though, of course, he accepts such certificates for customs and other dues. He is, therefore, a very convenient member of an association of banks which is pursuing the policy of converting their current funds into gold. In about two years that official has paid out $405,985,000 in gold coin and certificates, and has received $208,590,600. In the same period he has received $84,300,000 in silver certificates. He is engaged, therefore, incidentally, but on a large scale, in filtering the public revenues so as to mass gold in the New York banks and transfer the obnoxious currency to the United States Treasury, or into the general circulation.

This is, of course, a most important assistance to the sub-Treasurer in the facilities provided by the clearing-house for the transaction of the immense business of the office, but when such facilities are purchased by violation of law and by large sacrifices of public interests it would be the decision of the average citizen of intelligence that the purchase is too costly to be countenanced or tolerated. The banks of New York have the power to produce a certain amount of trouble if the Government should enforce the law in its letter and spirit, but if the Government would hesitate to assert its authority because of any intimidation that an association of capitalists is able to create, it would be well for the people to know it. Those banks have the right of remonstrance against any real or fancied ills in the public policy, but if they have also the right of dictation, the practical domination of the people has been transferred to a plutocracy. We can have no concern for the result, however, when the real issue becomes clearly understood.

But while this question is of unquestionable importance, both theoretically and in its practical bearings, there is no cause for apprehending that the attitude of the New York banks will establish a sustainable premium on gold, or produce any other present effects upon the public interests. The incoming Administration will no doubt be an Administration of law, which will enforce the will of the people, and besides the position of the currency and banking system is too strong to be compromised.

On October 1, 1884, the currency of the United States amounted to $1,806,412,324, of which only $682,568,584 consisted of bank and treasury-notes, the remainder being in metallic money or its representatives. Of this amount $182,380,829 consisted of silver dollars. In France the total currency is $1,990,961,000, of which 594,900,000 is silver. In Italy the total is $533,548,521, of which $38,000,000 is silver. In Germany the total is $825,473,023, of which $109,480,000 is silver. Without extending the list we may indicate the general comparison by the statement that with the exception of France the volume of currency is greater in the United States than in any other nation of the world, exceeding that of England by 100 per cent., and that of Russia by 200 per cent. The significance of the comparison with France in reference to the silver question lies in the fact that in that nation, where silver and gold are exactly equal in the law and in commerce, silver constitutes more than 25 per cent. of the total currency, and in the United States it amounts to only 10 per cent. This illustrates quite clearly the value of the artificial sensation in the east.

There is a difference, indeed, in respect to the fact that in France the coinage of silver has been suspended provisionally without derogation of the position of existing coinages, while in the United States it continues. The rate, however, is only about $2,000,000 per month, and current additions are not large enough to justify alarm about results or precipitancy in remedial legislation.

The Staunton *Vindicator* is a far-seeing paper and a safe counsellor. It has rather startled us by coming out in favor of nominating Mr. BARBOUR for Governor of Virginia. We have always understood that Mr. BARBOUR did not desire that office. The *Vindicator* says he can be elected Governor by the people and United States Senator by the Legislature—upon the theory, of course, that his candidacy will secure the Legislature to the Democrats.

As the *Vindicator* says in another paragraph, which we reproduce elsewhere, that it would prefer that an advocate of the late MORRISON horizontal-tariff bill should not be nominated, it follows that Mr. BARBOUR'S vote in favor of considering that bill did not offend our Staunton contemporary.

We had feared that friend HARLOW, of the *Greenbrier Independent*, was disposed to read the Wheeling *Register* out of the party; but he says:

"Now, if that article had any other purpose than to call a halt on the *Register's* sneers at the tariff-reformers, and to induce it to treat all the elements of the party justly, to the end that harmony might prevail and the *Register* become truly representative of the party, we are not conscious of it."

We are glad to find that the *Independent* desires that all the elements of the Democratic party shall be treated justly.

We don't think the daily and weekly edition illustration of our contemporary fully covers the ground. The railroad corporations run a cheap daily throughrate and make the little local weekly pay for it—instead of doing business on the *Dispatch* plan. (There is a good advertisement for your weekly.) *Staunton Vindicator.*

Thanks.

New Books.

A Popular Exposition of Electricity, with Sketches of Some of Its Discoverers. By Rev. MARTIN S. BRENNAN, A. M., Rector of the Church of St. Thomas of Aquin, St. Louis, Mo. New York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1885.

"Smoke is a conductor," and may carry the electric fluid into a house or a person's body. This sentence is a specimen of the popular style of this work.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

Addie's Husband. A Novel. New York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1885.

Greece in the Times of Homer. An Account of the Life, Customs, and Habits of the Greeks during the Homeric Period. By T. T. TIMAYENIS, Member of the Order of the Royal Cross of Greece, and Author of "A History of Greece from the Earliest Times to the Present." New York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1885.

An interesting book full of quotations from BRYANT'S Homer, which, we repeat, is not equal to MUNFORD'S according to our taste. The reader will find much to please him in this book.

Roslyn's Fortune. A Novel. By CHRISTIAN REID, author of "A Gentle Belle," "Morton House," "Valerie Aylmer," &c., &c. New York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1885.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

BRIEF COMMENT.

The Mahdi says that the English must become Mussulmans. He will probably find that they are muscle-men before he gets through with them.

The Mahdi says he will sweep the English off the face of the earth. The Mahdi might reflect with profit that he who sweeps last sweeps best.

"Committeeman CLARKSON has an editorial on STEVE ELKINS'S conscience." We suppose it is headed "The Wonders of the Microscope."

The Mahdi declares that GORDON has become a Mussulman. We now beg pardon for differing with those who identified ELI PERKINS with the Mahdi.

"A young Boston reporter had his cheek frozen the other day." The presumption is that he was interviewing CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS at the time.

"A systematic system of stealing from the State Treasury has just been discovered in Kentucky, extending over a series of fifteen years." It is evident that the Government of Kentucky has not been so very Democratic after all.

"The New York *Sun* has an oracular editorial claiming that the Democrats who opposed Mr. CLEVELAND'S election are the salt of the party." We should think that the Democrats who opposed Mr. CLEVELAND would feel pretty well salted.

Personal.

Miss Alger, of Boston, says that in her experience as a visitor for the Associated Charities she finds no drunkenness among the Italians, and the greatest fastidiousness, coupled with economy, among the French.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, the prima donna, was unable to fulfill an engagement to sing in concert at Evanston, Ill., the other night, and her physician has commanded her to refrain from using her voice for the present. Miss Kellogg has gone to New York.

Mr. Morrisey, who is a candidate for assessor in Boston, has the valuable campaign aid of a body of female taxpayers, representing about $3,000,000 worth of property, who have interested themselves so far as to call on the mayor to urge their favorite's appointment.

Emperor Alexander, of Russia, has purchased the great Basilewski collection of paintings. While moving it from Paris to St. Petersburg he insured the consignment in the sum of $1,200,000 in eighteen different companies.

Archbishop Trench.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

DUBLIN, February 7.—It is reported that Archbishop Trench, who recently resigned the Archbishopric of Dublin, which he had so long held in the Established Church, has joined, or is about to join, the Roman Catholic Church.

Later.—Archbishop Trench indignantly denies the report that he has become a Catholic.

Love thy neighbor as thyself, and when you see one with a bad cough advise him to buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

DID GENERAL LEE

Ever Contemplate Recommending Mahone as His Successor in Command of the Army of Northern Virginia?

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In an article recently published it was stated that in the final conference that was held before the surrender at Appomattox Mahone was one of the two officers with whom alone General Lee consulted, and that General Lee, when asked on one occasion at his own table whom he would have recommended as his successor, replied, Mahone.

Having had my attention called to the article, and deeming that justice to General Lee's memory required that the foregoing statements should not go unchallenged, I addressed to General Custis Lee the following letter:

"LYNCHBURG, January 27, 1885.

"*My Dear General:*

"I see that some one has reiterated the story that appeared some years ago in a communication to the New York *Herald*, that at a dinner at his own house, at Lexington, some time after the war, your father, in reply to a question by one of the guests as to whom he would have recommended as his successor in the event of his resigning or being disabled, stated that he would have recommended Mahone. It is also stated that Mahone was one of two officers whom alone your father consulted about the surrender at Appomattox. When the story appeared in the *Herald* I published an article in the *Commonwealth* (Royall's paper) which I think demonstrated its absurdity, and also the falsehood of some expressions Mahone alleged your father had used in regard to Mr. Davis.

"The repetition of this story now, I think, demands a vindication of the memory of your father against such an imputation as it implies. I therefore write to ascertain if you know anything of its origin, and what? I want your statement in regard to the matter, but of course I will not publish anything you may say to me without your consent. Very truly yours,

"J. A. EARLY.

"*General G. W. C. Lee.*"

To that letter I have received the subjoined reply, to which there is a postscript in which, after expressing a very natural reluctance to appear in the papers in regard to such a subject, General Custis Lee submits the question of publication to my discretion:

"LEXINGTON, VA., Feb. 2, 1885.

"*My Dear General:*

"I received several days ago your letter of the 27th ultimo, but have deferred answering it until inquiries could be made of those most likely to have heard, or heard of, the statement to which you refer. I cannot find any one here who remembers to have ever heard General Lee mention the name of General Mahone; and I have other reasons for believing that my father never said anything to the effect that he would have recommended General Mahone for the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. I know nothing of the reported consultation at Appomattox; had never heard of it before the reading of your letter, nor do I know anything of the origin of the stories. Possibly Colonel Taylor or other members of the staff may have some information on the subject.

"I remain, with best wishes for your happiness, faithfully yours,

"G. W. C. LEE.

"*General J. A. Early, Lynchburg, Va.*"

It must be borne in mind that General Custis Lee, who was connected with the Military Institute, was a resident at Lexington while his father lived there, and if not actually a member of the household of the latter, must have been a very frequent visitor there. If, therefore, he not only can find no one in Lexington who ever heard his father mention the name of Mahone, but has reasons of his own for believing that his father never said that he would have recommended Mahone for the command of the Army of Northern Virginia, it would seem that it would be eminently proper that some one of those ideal guests to whom General Lee revealed his hidden purpose of making Mahone his successor in a certain contingency should now reveal himself. Then, too, if Mahone was one of two whom alone General Lee called into council about the surrender at Appomattox, and if the former "was the Ney of the retreat from Petersburg," as stated in the article, it is a little curious that General Lee should have designated Generals Longstreet, Gordon, and Pendleton as commissioners for adjusting the details of the surrender, thus ignoring Mahone entirely, and that his letter to Mr. Davis, dated the 12th of April, 1865, giving an account of the retreat from Petersburg and the surrender at Appomattox, should contain no mention of Mahone's name even. [See letter, Jones's "Personal Reminiscences of General R. E. Lee," pages 311–4.] It may be observed also that in none of General Lee's published official reports, including that of the Gettysburg campaign, which was probably the last detailed report he made, does Mahone's name ever occur. Can it be that General Lee was jealous of the rising greatness of his subordinate and dreaded being supplanted by him, for which reason he suppressed his appreciation of Mahone's wonderful genius until the avowal was elicited from him under the seductions of the dinner-table by his mythical guests? Really, can there be any doubt but that the whole story is a most "improbable fiction," which has been "manufactured from the whole cloth?"

J. A. EARLY.

February 5, 1885.

If the fire-grate and fire-irons cost fifty dollars, what will a ton of coal come to? Ashes. St. Jacobs Oil costs only 50 cents.

☞ CHRIST CHURCH (corner of Venable and Scott streets).—Divine service To-DAY at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 9:15 A. M.

☞ SEVENTH-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Rev. WILLIAM J. PETTIGREW will preach on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. At 7:45 P. M. there will be a union meeting of the Marshall-Street Christian church with this congregation. Sermon by Rev. L. A. CUTLER. Public invited.

☞ CLAY-STREET METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Adams and Clay streets).—Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. by the pastor, Rev. JOSEPH H. RIDDICK. Seats free. All are cordially invited. There will be no service at night. This congregation will unite with the Laurel-Street congregation in their union meeting.

☞ SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Main and Sixth streets)—Rev. WILLIAM W. LANDRUM, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7:45 o'clock. Evening sermon by Rev. GEORGE C. NEEDHAM, the evangelist, who will hold services in this church every night during the week. 2t

☞ VENABLE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. THOMAS NEEDHAM at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. on SUNDAY. Service each night during the week, except Saturday, at 7:30 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Mr. NEEDHAM. A cordial welcome extended to all. 2t

Wanford's Acid Phosphate

IN NIGHT SWEATS AND PROSTRATION.

Dr. R. Studhalter, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used it in dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and in night sweats, with very good results."

When you take the Alleghany train or the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad train, call at George Bliley's, corner of Eighth and Cary. Tell George to fill your demijohn or flask with Montrose Whiskey, and you will be treated all right.

MARRIAGES.

PARNELL—CARY.—Married, January 13th, at the Parish church, Clifton, Bristol, EDWARD WILLIAM, son of E. A. Parnell, of Swansea, to LELIA, daughter of R. M. Cary, of Penryn, Cornwall, formerly of Richmond, Va. *

DEATHS.

THOMPSON.—Died, at the residence of her husband, No. 223 west Leigh street, Friday, February 6th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., LOUISA THOMPSON, daughter of the late Alexander O. Long and beloved wife of Edw. Thompson, after a long and painful illness.

She called mother and children and bade them good-bye, saying that she was willing and ready to go.

Her funeral will take place TO-DAY (Sunday) at 11:30 o'clock from Ebenezer church, west Leigh street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. *

MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF LODGE FRANCAISE, No. 53, are requested to attend a stated communication of their lodge at St. Albans Hall on MONDAY EVENING, February 9th, at 7 o'clock.

Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

WILLIAM LOVENSTEIN, Secretary.

fe 8-1t*

UNION COUNCIL, No. 51, ROYAL ARCANUM.—The anniversary meeting and supper will occur TUESDAY NIGHT, 10th instant, at Masonic Hall, Twenty-fifth street. The Committee of Arrangements have provided an attractive programme for an evening's enjoyment, and each member, with his lady, is fraternally invited to attend. Distinguished members of the order are expected, and there will be music, short speeches, &c. The exercises will commence promptly at 7:30 o'clock.

By order of the Committee.

fe 8-1t W. F. CRUMP, Secretary.

ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CHAIN. The members of ANCHOR LODGE, No. 8, O. G. C., will attend a stated meeting at Concordia Hall, No. 402 east Broad street, on MONDAY EVENING, February 9, 1885, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance desired, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. Candidates requested to be promptly on hand. Members of sister lodges invited to attend.

By order of the Commander.

fe 8-1t R. S. DENNY, Secretary.

THE UNION DEMOCRATIC CLUB will meet at their headquarters, Twenty-third and N streets, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1885, at 7½ o'clock sharp. And we invite all good Democrats to come and join us, as this club is a permanent organization.

By order President WILLIAM H. CULLINGWORTH.

W. A. DEWELL, Secretary.

fe 8-1t

HEADQUARTERS UNITED VETERAN ASSOCIATION.—You are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting of the Association at Stumpf's Hall, corner Eighth and Main streets, TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, February 9th, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

By order of Commander F. J. REILLY.

fe 8-1t R. H. FOX, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND LIGHT INFANTRY BLUES' ASSOCIATION.—RICHMOND, February 7, 1885.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held at the armory of the company on MONDAY NEXT the 9th instant at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order of Colonel THOMAS J. EVANS, President.

B. W. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

fe 8-1t*

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY "C," FIRST VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS—SPECIAL ORDER, No. 6.—In conformance with General Orders, No. 41, the men will assemble at their Armory on MONDAY, February 9, 1885, at 8:30 o'clock P. M., in full-dress uniform, for battalion drill.

By order of Captain J. V. BIDGOOD.

WILLIAM Z. MEAD, First Sergeant.

fe 8-1t*

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY D, FIRST REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, February 7, 1885.—GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—Officers and men will report at Armory on MONDAY, February 9th, at 8 P. M., in full-dress uniform, for battalion drill.

By order ROBERT HARROLD, Captain Company D.

CABELL DAVIS, First Sergeant.

fe 8-1t

HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND LIGHT INFANTRY BLUES, RICHMOND, VA., February 7, 1885.—ATTENTION, BLUES!—GENERAL ORDERS No. —.—Assemble at your armory MONDAY, February 9th, at 8 P. M. sharp, in full dress, for inspection and drill. Important company meeting after drill. A full attendance desired.

By order SOL. CUTCHINS, Captain Commanding.

GEORGE T. WEST, Orderly Sergeant.

fe 8-1t

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY—THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, February 12th, 13th, and 14th. MATINEE SATURDAY. "THE BRIGHTEST OF THE FUNNY PLAYS."

Robert Griffin Morris's uproarious Three-Act Comedy-Farce. The latest New York success.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

A Genteel Insanity of Love, Intrigue, Despair, and Bliss.

Great cast of Favorite Light Comedians, from Wallack's and Madison-Square Theatres: Ada and Rillie Deaves, Lydia and Emily Yeamans, Stanley Macy, George Bruening, J. W. Caffrey, Fanny Cohen, Maud Leith, and others. Brimming Fun! Novel Music! Rich Costumes. William Seymour, stage manager; L. A. Dorer, musical director. Admission, 75c.; reserved, $1; dress-circle, 50c; galleries, 25c. Box-sheet open Wednesday morning. fe 8-4t

DIME MUSEUM.

Engagement extraordinary of the celebrated actor,

MR. JOSEPH H. KEANE,

with his

TALENTED NEW YORK DRAMATIC COMPANY,

in his inimitable impersonation of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

with new scenery and appointments, and a

SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Doors open at 1:30 P. M.; commence at 2:30 P. M. Doors open at 7 P. M.; commence at 8 P. M. Admission, only 10 cents; reserved seats, 20 cents; to be had at C. F. Johnston's, 918 Main street. fe 8

SAENGER HALL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, AT 8:30 P. M.,

SECOND PIANO-RECITAL

BY

MR. ADOLPH BAUER,

assisted by

VOCAL SOLOISTS

and the

GESANGVEREIN VIRGINIA.

Tickets on sale at Ramos & Moses'.

N. B. The Sonata Readings heretofore announced for February are unavoidably postponed until March. fe 8-1t

CHARITY BALL.—THE ANNUAL CHARITY BALL will be held at the First-Regiment Armory on St. Valentine's Eve,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1885,

at 8 o'clock. fe 8-8n.Tu&F3t

RICHMOND THEATRE.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH AND 11TH.

Stronger and better than ever—

BARLOW & WILSON'S MAMMOTH MINSTRELS.

J. H. CLAPHAM, Manager.

All the old favorites retained, and the following GREAT ARTISTS added: Carl Rankin, Adams, and Casey, musical comedians; Charlie Goodyear, comedian; Will Raymond, Thomas Baines, C. M. Bassett, Ellis Brooks, vocalists.

Our grand success, "The Roller-Skating Rink," and the latest New York success, "Feed Dora," will be presented in superb style.

PRICES: Reserved seats, $1; admission, 75, 50, and 25c. Advance sale opens MONDAY MORNING, February 9th. fe 7-3t*

RICHOND THEATRE.—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, the charming protean actress, vocalist, and danseuse,

MISS MATTIE VICKERS,

supported by Mr. CHARLES S. ROGERS and a superb company, producing their latest and greatest success, entitled

"JACQUINE";

OR, PASTE AND DIAMONDS.

Miss Vickers will introduce her famous specialties—songs, dances, character impersonations, etc.

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INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.]

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1884, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO THE ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 22, 1878.

Name of the company in full—THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

Home or principal office of said company—MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Character of the company—whether life, accident, casualty city co-operative association, brotherhood, live-stock, or any other association insuring life—LIFE.

President—H. L. PALMER.

Vice-President—MATTHEW KEENAN.

Secretary—J. W. SKINNER.

Treasurer—C. D. NASH.

Organized and incorporated—MARCH, 1857.

Commenced business—NOVEMBER 25, 1858.

Name of the General Agent in Virginia—JOHN B. CARY & SON.

Residence of the General Agent in Virginia—RICHMOND.

1. The number of policies issued during the year	6,734
2. The amount of insurance effected thereby	$17,567,386 00
3. The amount of premiums received during the year	3,376,776 07
4. The amount of interest received, and all other receipts	1,279,105 58
5. The amount of losses and endowments paid during the year—Matured endowm'ts, $614,400.84; death cl'ms, $860,266.88	1,474,667 72
6. The amount of losses and endowm'ts unpaid, unadjusted, and not due (included in No. 9)	270,019 56
Surrendered and lapsed policies, $284,166.28; dividen'ts to policy-holders, $727,134.74	1,011,301 02
7. The amount of expenses, including taxes	743,933 71
Commuted commisions	9,807 84
8. The whole number of policies in force	45,948
9. The amount of liabilities or risks thereon, and all other liabilities (risks in force, $98,793,982)—total liabilities	19,007,964 15
10. The amount of capital stock, if any—Purely mutual.	
11. The amount of assets, and how invested	22,528,970 52
Loans on bond and mortgage	$17,376,080 54
Premium notes	1,266,687 91
Real estate	1,059,664 01
United States bonds and other bonds (market value)	862,109 98
Cash on hand and in bank, including $34,014.96 of 1884, received January 1-10, 1885	1,293,164 56
Accrued interest and rent	305,454 70
Ledger accounts and bills receivable	31,197 68
Deferred and unpaid premiums (20 per cent. deducted)	334,611 14
12. The amount of unpaid dividends, estimated, $5,000 (included in No. 9).	

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE—SS:

Be it remembered, That on the 31st day of January, 1885, at the city aforesaid, before me, FR. BLOODGOOD, a commissioner resident in the said city, duly commissioned and qualified by the executive authority and under the laws of the State of Virginia to take acknowledgment of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein, personally appeared H. L. PALMER, president, and J. W. SKINNER, secretary, of the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wis., who, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above-described officers of the said company, and that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the actual condition of said organization on the last day of its fiscal year—to wit, the 31st day of December, 1884, according to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, respectively.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office on the 31st day of January, 1885. FR. BLOODGOOD, Commissioner.

RELIABLE MEN who can show their ability to procure business are invited to correspond with JOHN B. CARY & SON, General Agents for Virginia and North Carolina. fe 8-6t

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No. 808 Main, and 1407 and 1409 Cary street. fe 8-2w

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fe 1 McCARTHY & HAYNES'S.

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fe 6 Seventeenth street, at Drawbridge.

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ja 28-1m C. C. THON.

BEST FUEL IN THE CITY.—First-class ANTHRACITE, all sizes, $5.25; COALBURG SPLINT, $4.50 and $5 per ton; SOFT LUMP, $3.75 and $4; BRIGHTHOPE, $4.25. PINE and OAK WOOD, long, sawed, and kindling. Lowest cash prices. Yards: Broad and Norton and 1905 Cary streets. Telephone, 165. C. H. PAGE.

[de 24]

$3.50, $4.25, $3.75.

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INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

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