THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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.

The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH at $2 per annum, or $1 for six months.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $1 per annum.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for. Send post-office money-order, check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as well as their new post-office. Sample copies free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

HALF INCH OR LESS.

1 time	$ 50
2 times	1 00
3 times	1 50
6 times	2 70
12 times	5 20
1 month	9 88
3 months	25 00

Reading notices in reading-matter type, 5 lines or less, $1; in nonpareil leaded, 75 cents.

Card of rates for more space furnished on application.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

SATURDAY...FEBRUARY 21, 1885.

Shameful Maladministration.

Eighty thousand dollars of Government money were expended last fall by Mr. ARTHUR'S Administration in the effort to compel the State of New York to vote for Mr. BLAINE! Nay, eighty thousand dollars of Government money were expended in providing deputy marshals and supervisors of election in that one State. But if to that sum you add the thousands of dollars collected from the thousands of Federal officials in the same State, you will find that more than a hundred thousand dollars of the money wrung from the people in the shape of taxes was used in the vain attempt to bribe, bulldoze, and terrorize the voters of that one Commonwealth into casting its electoral vote for BLAINE and LOGAN.

Suppose there had been a fair election last November, and the people's money had not been wasted in unlawful ways, what States would BLAINE have carried? In 1876 and in 1880 the people were cheated out of the man of their choice for President of the United States. In 1876 they were openly defrauded. In 1880 they were defrauded, as they came so near being defrauded in 1884, by the methods first above alluded to—that is, by converting the National Government into an integral portion of the Republican party, and using the people's money as if it had belonged to the Republican party, and the people's servants as if they had been the servants of the Republican party. A party so hideous and corrupt never before disgraced the country, and it is to be hoped will never again disgrace it—a party whose highest officials were not ashamed to prostitute their places to partisan purposes, nor to excite sectional strife as a means of perpetuating their power, nor to use the public money as if it belonged to themselves.

How was it that even the best men in the Republican party were unable to see that they were sinning against their country? Sectional prejudices and partisan passion blinded them. This is the only charitable explanation. But what would they say—what could they say—if the Democrats should "follow a multitude to do evil"? What if Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration should spend a hundred thousand dollars in New York in 1886 in order to make certain the election of a Democratic House of Representatives? What if they appoint twenty thousand supervisors and deputy marshals in Cincinnati—nay, in every large city—and arm them with bulldog revolvers? It is as certain as anything in the future can be that if the Democrats choose to follow the bad example set them by the Republicans they can control this Government for the next twenty years, or, we might say, fifty. Why, it is enough to make a friend of free government shudder to think of what this country escaped when it elected GROVER CLEVELAND President of the United States. The campaign of 1884 was tentative. If it had succeeded, the campaign of 1888 (and all beyond that) would have been a campaign of just as many deputy marshals and supervisors of elections as it would have been necessary to appoint in order to compel the election of a Republican House of Representatives and a Republican President. The eighty thousand dollars of 1884 would have swelled to hundreds of thousands in 1888. The thousands of deputy marshals would have been increased to tens of thousands—perhaps to hundreds of thousands—certainly to as many as the incumbent Republicans deemed it necessary to appoint in order to effect their purpose of perpetuating Republican rule.

Why It Was Done.

The telegraph told us yesterday that the United States Senate Committee had stricken out of the post-office appropriation bill the sections or clauses making an ounce the unit for (two cents) letter postage and reducing the postage on second-class matter sent by publishers to one cent a pound. These excellent features were stricken from the bill, not because a majority of the Senators are opposed to them, but as a sacrifice to Red Tape. They are of the nature of general legislation; and the rules of the Senate do not allow general legislation to be done on an appropriation bill! This is the foolish rule we called attention to a week or two ago.

But let not the reader suppose that Red Tape will necessarily win the victory. On the contrary, when the conference committees shall have done their work, and the Senate shall have approved that work, it will probably be found that, general legislation or no general legislation, the two features spoken of have become the law of the land.

Great is Red Tape! But it sometimes has to give precedence to Common Sense. The House of Representatives exercises a constitutional privilege when it puts general legislation upon an appropriation bill. The Senate exceeds its just powers when it forbids such legislation to be put upon such bills. We call upon the House to stand firm. The people will justify it when it is as clearly in the right as it is in this instance.

Sectional Agitation.

It is not possible for the Republicans to wave the bloody shirt for four consecutive years with any damaging effect upon the fortunes of the National Democratic party. The northern people cannot but be disgusted with sectional clamor long before 1888, if Mr. WHITELAW REID and Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD shall persist in crying "Wolf! wolf!" when there is no wolf. You may run a few yards as a means of enabling you to jump a ditch, but if you run a mile for that purpose you will find yourself unequal to the task when you reach the spot where the bound is to be made. So the agitation of the sectional question in which the gentlemen named above have been engaged for the last four months (to say nothing of their ante-presidential-election performances) must have the effect, if kept up for the next four years, of rendering the shrickers unable to do in 1888 what it is barely possible they might do if they would postpone their unholy work until a more auspicious period.

But, no; we have conceded too much to the bloody-shirt gang. We will not admit that it will be possible for them to accomplish any of their nefarious purposes even though they spring the question of "government by the shotgun" (that is their phrase) upon the country just before the presidential election of 1888. It was always possible to excite the fears of the more ignorant of the northern people so long as the Democrats were out of power; for such people could not know certainly what the terrible Democrats might do. But it cannot be possible to excite those fears even in the breasts of the most ignorant of the northern people in the face of the fact that for four years a Democratic Administration has controlled the Government in the interest of peace, harmony, and prosperity, and for the benefit of all sections and of all races. If the agitators declare that the Democrats will repeal good laws or enact bad laws, the ready answer is, "But they have not done so." Why, even the Republicans of the Western Reserve of Ohio, or of the most benighted portion of Vermont, would laugh to scorn the charge that the Democrats intended to pension Confederate soldiers or to pay the debts of the Confederate States, if for four years previously Mr. CLEVELAND had administered the Government as it is confidently expected by his friends and supporters he will administer it.

Gladstone's Policy.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S statement in the House of Commons Thursday that the policy of the Government to "evacuate Egypt eventually remained unchanged" is ingenuous, to say the least. "Eventually" is a very indefinite word, and in view of all the circumstances pretty well bears out the theory that the Premier is manœuvring to get into line with popular feeling without sacrificing self-respect or principle. Consistency demanded some such statement from him, but if it had been put in any other form it would have been hardly less than a direct challenge to the people. As it stands, it strongly suggests a ministerial mental reservation, which is: if events and public sentiment will permit such a policy to be carried out. Eventual evacuation may be the theoretical policy of the Government, but nothing seems to be further from the mind of the masses than practical evacuation. If the tone of the English press can be relied upon, Lord SALISBURY and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE voiced the dominant sentiment—the one in terming the policy of the Government "a fruitless policy" and the other in declaring it imperatively necessary to the interests of the British empire and the Egyptian people that the Government should distinctly recognize and take decided measures to fulfil the responsibility now incumbent upon them to ensure a good, stable government in Egypt and in those portions of the Soudan necessary for Egypt's security. And we believe that no one recognizes that this is the dominant sentiment more fully than does Mr. GLADSTONE—that no one more fully appreciates now that a vigorous policy is essential to the maintenance of British prestige. The logical conclusion, therefore, is that in announcing the position of the Government Mr. GLADSTONE simply entered a perfunctory protest preparatory to submitting to the inevitable. The charges of the Conservative leaders to the contrary notwithstanding, he cannot be held responsible for the death of GORDON, and a direct and violent change of front would do injustice to a large element who sustained him in what is termed his vacillation

Another thing that militates against the probability of the eventual evacuation policy is the fact that the railroad from Suakim to Berber is to be permanent. When finished it will give the British a most desirable base of supplies and put them in rapid communication with the richest portion of the African continent. Above Khartoum, to which the railroad could be easily extended, the White Nile is navigable for fifteen hundred miles. If the British tax-payers fail to force an opening up of the country for commercial purposes—fail to make the Soudan pay the cost of pacification—such neglect will be a most remarkable exception to their well-known policy. One of the kings of Abyssinia it was, we believe, who said, "first missionaries, then consuls, then armies." He might have added, "then railroads, then colonization, then commercial tribute." Unless all signs go for nothing, it would seem that Mr. GLADSTONE'S eventual evacuation policy is destined to prove the baseless fabric of a dream. English honor, English business interests, and the logic of events appear to be arrayed against its realization.

The Best Dictionary.

Just now we like STORMONTH'S Dictionary of the English Language better than any other; and Messrs. WEST, JOHNSTON & Co. have sent us a copy bound by themselves for our benefit. (It originally came out in Nos.)

This dictionary commends itself particularly to those persons who are fond of tracing the origin of words. Its etymology is its best feature.

But its definitions are also excellent.

By the way, a friend has asked us whether he could correctly say of an article of food, "It is too salt." STORMONTH says:

"*Salt* (adjective): Having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt."

If "salt" is an adjective and means "having the taste of salt," clearly it is like "sweet," or any similar adjective, and can have the word "too" put before it. "Too salt" is therefore the phrase our friend was seeking.

"Free Masons claim Washington as a member; but he left them in 1768, while yet a young man; never presided in the lodge, and did not wish to be addressed even as a private Mason."

So says that petition to which reference was made the other day in a telegram in the *Dispatch*. The best answer to it are the facts that to-day in Washington the Grand Master will wear the same apron and sash which WASHINGTON wore in 1793 when he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol; that the Lodge in which he became a Mason, and the one of which he was once Master, will be present; also, a golden urn containing a lock of his hair, which (lock) Mrs. WASHINGTON presented to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1799 or 1800.

Mr. Atkinson argues that if silver coinage be continued the whole volume of merchandise consumed annually by the people of the United States is liable sooner or later to advance 10 or 15 per cent. Without arguing about this, we may answer that the American people produce much more than they consume, and consequently they will be gainers by a reasonable appreciation in values. *Courier-Journal.*

A little inflation might be a good thing. It might set the wheels of trade and commerce in motion. Anyhow, as we have said heretofore, if there is danger of destructive contraction as a result of the withdrawal of gold from circulation, or of the failing production of this metal, it is consoling to know that silver can raise prices as rapidly as gold can lower them.

It looks as if Judges Hughes and Bond, of the United States Court, are determined to use all the power of the judiciary in favor of the bondholders. Judge Hughes is now the champion of the "cutworm of the treasury."—*Rockingham Register.*

Yes, Judge HUGHES is the man who originated that phrase "cutworm of the treasury." What a "cutworm of the treasury" his Auditor or Receiver would be should the Judge condescend to take charge of the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial departments of the State government!

We publish this morning a letter from Mr. MASSEY.

Unfortunately for Mr. MASSEY'S suggestion, a Constitutional Convention, so far as the State debt and the decisions of Federal courts are concerned, has no other or greater powers than a State Legislature.

The State debt is as far from being settled as it ever has been, and we shall not be surprised if repudiation is the final result. The people are ripe for it now, and it only requires the advocacy of the press of the State to make it an assured fact. We do not yet advocate it, but unless the creditors of Virginia accede to the terms of the Riddleberger bill it will not be long before "repudiation" will be the cry from every county in the State.—*Halifax Record.*

[Do the bondholders hear that?]

The Blair educational bill will be discussed in Covington to-night (Friday). The editor of the *Dispatch* is cordially invited to attend.—*Alleghany Sentinel.*

[Thanks; but were you not rather late in sending out your tickets?]

The March number of *The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine* has been received, and is rich in contributions and illustrations. Among the especially attractive features are "The Land of the False Prophet," by General R. E. COLSTON, and a series of papers on the Monitor and the Merrimac.

The Virginia Law Journal for February is full of valuable articles. JAMES C. LAMB, Esq., editor, Richmond.

BRIEF COMMENT.

"KEIFER is mentioned for Governor of Ohio." That is the hardest lick Ohio ever had.

We have positive information that the public will know all about Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinet before the 4th of—July.

The average paragraph about France's alleged war with China will fit as well in the funny column of a newspaper as it will anywhere else.

"A new cataract has developed on the Nile. The Nile must be worse than a bad eye." During the first part of their campaign the English found it worse than the MAHDI.

The Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* says: "An evil is growing up in this country which needs correction." Several evils have grown up in this country which need correction, and one of them is MURAT HALSTEAD.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says: "This is a good time to prepare for a revival of pedestrianism. In a few weeks the highways will be dried up and the air will be inviting." A crumb of consolation for Republican office-holders.

The surest and purest liniment in the market is Salvation Oil. It kills pain. Price 25 cents.

Beware of counterfeits. Salvation Oil is what you want to cure your aches and pains. Twenty-five cents.

The Hughes Decision.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1885.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

While I have been greatly interested in the progress of events here, I have been watching with still greater interest events which have been transpiring in Virginia.

I will not say it was the *design* of Judges Bond and Hughes to re-open the State-debt question of Virginia for political purposes by nullifying her laws; but that such will be the *effect* of their recent decision in the Parsons coupon case scarcely admits of a doubt.

It is also apparent that it is not the purpose of those who claim, *but very unjustly*, the honor of having settled the State debt to allow *any* settlement to stand so long as they can make political capital by its agitation. And it must be apparent to all thinking men that if those who are seeking to make political capital and thereby regain control in Virginia by reopening this question should succeed, her best interests will be endangered and her hopes and prospects of better days indefinitely postponed.

It is further apparent that the holders of Virginia bonds do not intend to accept the settlement of the State debt which was "declared constitutional by the courts of last resort, both State and Federal," but to harrass the State in every conceivable way; and that men who hold the opposite opinions upon the subject, who stand at the extremes of the two sides of the question, and who are agitating it for entirely *different purposes*, are, nevertheless, without seeming to be aware of it, aiding each other in this work.

What, under these circumstances, *can* and *ought* to be done?

The Legislature has well nigh exhausted its powers and may have in some instances exceeded them. What then?

I see but one way of escape from this seeming interminable confusion and embarrassment. That way is by a *constitutional convention*. I therefore appeal to our legislators to submit to the voters of Virginia the question of the call of such a convention at the earliest day practicable, and I earnestly appeal to the people of Virginia to give this subject that consideration its importance demands. Very respectfully,

JOHN E. MASSEY.

"Sawdust Used Medically."

This is one of the latest ideas in medicine. But whatever you do with your sawdust, don't take it internally. Bathe your head with it, scratch your back with it, or make a sticking-plaster of it—only don't swallow it. The great medicine for debility, weakness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and liver-troubles is Brown's Iron Bitters. Mr. John Jenkins, of 138 Jefferson street, Baltimore, says: "Malaria left me very weak. Brown's Iron Bitters gave me health and strength."

DEATHS.

CHANDLER.—Died, at his residence, No. 2218 east Marshall street, city of Richmond, on Thursday, February 19th, at 9:15 P. M., W. F. CHANDLER; aged sixty-four years. His funeral will take place at Leigh-Street Baptist church on SATURDAY, February 21st, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Baltimore papers and West Point *Star* please copy. 21c

HAGGE.—Died, at Lofty Retreat, New Kent county, on the morning of February 20th, in her nineteenth year, Miss CORA LEE HAGGE.

WADE.—Died, in this city, at 3 P. M., on the 19th instant, Mrs. MARY D. WADE, wife of James E. Wade, in her twenty-eighth year. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss.

Farewell, my children, lament no more;
I am not lost, but gone before.
Behold the place in which I lie;
As ye are now, so once was I.
My time has come, and I am gone.
To leave you thus, all forlorn;
Yet hope on, children—do not delay—
Think of your mother, and still obey
Your God and mine, who is your only friend,
Till death your troubles soon will end.
Yet pray for me, but do not cry—
The Savior died for you and I.

Funeral from her husband's residence, No. 3818 Sixth street, Port Mayo, at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING. Friends of the family invited to attend.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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

BBB A K KIN N N GGG
B B AA K K IN NN N G
BBB AA KK IN N N G
B B AAA K K IN N N G GG
BBB A AK KIN NN GGG

FFF OO W W WDDD EEE RRR
F F O O W W W D D E R R
FFF O O W W W W D D EE RRR
F O O W W W W D D E R R
F OO W W DDD EEE R R

[no 21-1y]

MEETINGS.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LEE LODGE, No. 447, K. of H., will attend regular meeting THIS (Saturday) NIGHT at 7½ o'clock. Amendment to By-Laws and election of an officer.
By order JAMES JOHNSTON, Dictator.
RO. N. NORTHEN, Reporter. fe 21-1t

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE TO-NIGHT, FEBRUARY 21ST.—Last time of the eminent comedian, MILTON NOBLES, in THE PHŒNIX. Matinee at 2:30 P. M., at which LOVE AND LAW will be presented. Admission, 50 and 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. At night prices as usual. fe 21-1t

RICHMOND THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23d.
Only appearance of the world-renowned pianist.
RAFAEL JOSEFFY!
JOSEFFY!
JOSEFFY!
JOSEFFY!
New and attractive programme. Admission, 75c. and 50c.; reserved, $1. Box-sheet now open. fe 20-3t

DIME MUSEUM,
MOZART HALL.
The managers of this resort for family parties and children have engaged for this week only, at the enormous expense of $1,000,
MINNIE OSCAR GRAY,
supported by
WILLIAM T. STEPHENS,
and their greatest of all dramatic dogs, Romeo, Zip, Hero, Leo, and Major, who will give the great five-act drama of
SAVED FROM THE STORM.
Prices of admission as usual, 10 cents; reserved seats, 20 cents—to be had at C. F. Johnston's, 918 Main street. Doors open afternoon 1:30; performance commences 2:30. Night, doors open at 7; performance commences at 8. fe 17-5t

LECTURES.

"THE LEGISLATOR,"
A HUMOROUS, ELOQUENT, AND INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE,
for the benefit of Company E, First regiment, at their Armory, by
HON. WILLIAM McADOO,
member of Congress from New Jersey,
FEBRUARY 25, 1885.
Tickets, 25c.; reserved seats, 50c.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Col. C. J. Anderson. Maj. J. D. Patton.
Col. Jo. Lane Stern. Maj. J. H. Dinneen.
Col. M. L. Spotswood.
Capt. J. H. Derbyshire.
ja 23,29 & Fe 1,5,8,12,15,19,21,22,24 & 25-12t

EXCURSIONS.

EUROPE!
COOK'S EXCURSION PARTIES sail from New York in April, May, June, and July by first-class steamships.
SPECIAL TOURIST TICKETS for INDIVIDUAL TRAVELLERS at REDUCED RATES by the best routes for pleasure travel. COOK'S EXCURSIONIST, with maps, contains full particulars; by mail for ten cents. THOMAS COOK & SON,
261 Broadway, New York.
fe 21-S&W32t

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.

Rosford's Bread Preparation is the strongest baking-powder made. Try it. It is unrivalled.

MONUMENTAL CHURCH—Rev. JOHN B. NEWTON, Rector.—Service at the church at 11 A. M., and at the chapel at 8 P. M. Services for the coming week and during Lent at the chapel TUESDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at the church at 5 o'clock, and THURSDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock in the Sunday-school room.

THE RIGHT REV. A. M. RANDOLPH, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese, will preach at EMMANUEL CHURCH, Henrico, To-MORROW (Sunday) at 11 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH (corner of Venable and Scott streets).—Divine service To-MORROW at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY CHURCH (corner of Broad and Twentieth streets)—Rev. J. C. REED, pastor,—Preaching by pastor at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. SUNDAY.

The pew-rent system being abolished, all seats in the church are free. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

CLAY-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (corner of Adams and Clay streets).—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. H. RIDDICK, and reception of members on SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock. No service at night. The congregation is invited to attend the union revival meetings at Broad-Street Methodist Episcopal church, beginning SUNDAY EVENING at 7:45 o'clock.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH (Grace street between Fourth and Fifth)—Rev. WILLIAM E. EDWARDS, D. D., pastor.—Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

BROAD-STREET METHODIST (corner Broad and Tenth streets).—Rev. A. C. BLEDSOE, pastor, will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. At 7:30 P. M. the union revival services will be held at this church, and will continue during the week. Public cordially invited, and especially those interested on the subject of religion.

UNION-STATION METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. H. C. CHEATHAM, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning: "Triumph of Faith." Reception of members in the morning. Revival services at night.

PARK-PLACE METHODIST CHURCH (west Franklin street).—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. WILLIAM E. EVANS, At 11 A. M.—subject, "Submission"; 7:45 P. M.—subject, "The Pillar of Fire." Seats free—all welcome.

LAUREL-STREET METHODIST CHURCH (corner Laurel and Albemarle streets)—Rev. WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, Pastor.—Sunday school at 9 A. M.; preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; reception of members at the 11 A. M. service.

BIBLE READINGS BY MRS. GEORGE C. NEEDHAM at Broad-Street Methodist church at 4 o'clock To-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON.

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH (Seventh street between Broad and Grace).—Rev. W. C. SCHAEFFER, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All welcome. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Twelfth and Broad streets).—Preaching To-MORROW at 11 A. M. by Rev. C. A. STAKELY, of Charleston, S. C., and at 7:30 P. M. he will preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Missionary Society of the church.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Sixth and Main streets).—Rev. W. W. LANDRUM, Pastor.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. 21

GRACE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Grace and Foushee streets)—Rev. WILLIAM E. HATCHER, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school at 9 o'clock A. M. Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. and at a quarter before 8 o'clock P. M. on SUNDAY.

CLAY-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Clay and Graham streets). Rev. SAMUEL C. CLOPTON, Pastor.—Worship at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

LEIGH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Twenty-fifth and Leigh streets).—Rev. A. E. OWEN, D. D., of Portsmouth, Va., will preach at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 7:30 P. M. will preach the anniversary sermon of the Missionary Society. Members of other missionary societies of the city are cordially invited to meet in the lecture-room at 7:15 P. M. 21

FULTON BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. PERCY G. ELSON will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 P. M. To-MORROW. All invited to the services. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

VENABLE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. P. SCOTT, on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. All welcome.

WEST MAIN-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Main and Beech streets).—Preaching SUNDAY by the pastor, Rev. WILLIAM J. SHIPMAN, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are welcome.

SEVENTH-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. R. C. CAVE, will preach on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

MARSHALL-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH (between Graham and Hancock streets.—Preaching by L. A. CULLER at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

FRIENDS.—SERVICES AT THEIR MEETING-HOUSE (Clay street, above First) at 11 A. M. To-MORROW. Seats free, and the public invited to attend.

REV. G. C. NEEDHAM, REVIVALIST, will preach at the FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

THE FIRST AND SECOND Presbyterian congregations will worship together in the Second church at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

First-church Sunday school in the MONUMENTAL CHAPEL (corner of Grace and Madison streets), at 9:30 A. M.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.—Dr. HOGE at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (instead of 4 o'clock).

Dr. HOGE will preach at the Old-Market Hall at 7:30 P. M. The choir is requested to meet at 7 o'clock.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES K. HAZEN, D. D., at 11 A. M. No service at night.

GRACE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Dr. THOMAS DREW, pastor, will preach in this church at 11 o'clock A. M. and the Rev. GEORGE C. NEEDHAM at 7:45 P. M. There will also be preaching in this church by the Rev. Mr. NEEDHAM at 7:45 o'clock every evening during the week, except Friday and Saturday evening. The public are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (corner of Fourth and Franklin streets).—Young men's meeting every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3:15. Secretary's conversational Bible study MONDAY EVENINGS at 8:30. Boys' meeting FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

The young men's meeting To-MORROW AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock will be held at the Clay-Street Methodist Episcopal church, led by Rev. GEORGE C. NEEDHAM.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will hold its regular meeting (postponed from last Sunday) on SUNDAY at 3:30 P. M. in the FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on west Grace street. Interesting addresses and good singing. All welcome.

J. D. K. SLEIGHT, President.
H. C. McGruder, Secretary.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

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

THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1884, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 22, 1878.

Name of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
Home or principal office of said company—269 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.
Character of the company—GUARANTEE only.
President—Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT, G. C. M. G.
Vice-President—The Hon. JAMES FERRIER.
Secretary—JAMES GRANT, Esq.
Organized and incorporated—2D AUGUST, 1851.
Commenced business in United States—JANUARY, 1881.
Name of the General Agent in Virginia—PLEASANTS & CO.
Residence of the General Agent in Virginia—RICHMOND.

CAPITAL.

The amount of subscribed capital stock of such corporation	$668,600 00
The amount of said capital stock paid up in cash	300,000 00
The amount still unpaid for	368,600 00

ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company, less $——, the amount of encumbrances thereon		1,600 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee simple) upon which *not more* than one year's interest is due		499 00
AMOUNT OF STOCKS, BONDS, AND TREASURY NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THIS STATE AND OF OTHER STATES, AND BONDS OF INCORPORATED CITIES IN THIS STATE, AND OF ALL OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS, OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.		
	Total Par Value.	*Total Market Value.*
Montreal Corporation bonds	$ 20,000 00	$ 21,000 00
Montreal Corporation stock	5,000 00	7,150 00
Montreal Harbor bonds	36,000 00	39,475 00
Montreal Warehousing bonds	7,689 51	7,689 51
Victoria, B. C., Water-Works bonds	10,000 00	12,300 00
Dominion of Canada stock	399 67	399 67
Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Junction Railway bonds	5,000 00	4,000 00
Canada Central Railway bonds	9,733 34	10,026 00
Province of Quebec bonds	1,000 00	1,040 00
City of Toronto bonds	10,000 00	11,350 00
United States Government 3 per cent. bonds	14,000 00	14,000 00
United States Government 4½ per cent. bonds	200,000 00	226,000 00
City of Richmond (Va.) bonds	1,000 00	1,127 50
Total par and market value, carried out at *market* value	$319,822 52	$355,616 68 355,616 68
		$357,616 68
Cash in company's principal office		$ 4,253 72
Cash belonging to the company, deposited—In Bank of Montreal, Montreal	$ 19 56	
In Bank of Montreal, Ottawa	2,283 01	
In Bank of Montreal, Chicago	9,134 14	
With John Paton & Co., New York	2,851 24	
In Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va.	5,815 91	
In Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.	38 42	
In Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	5,144 14	
In Commercial National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.	6,468 08	
In First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.	3,545 19	$ 35,293 57
Interest due and accrued on stocks, not included in market value		2,913 93
Gross premiums in course of collection, not more than 3 months due		42,050 95
Bills receivable, secured		3,135 75
All other property belonging to the company, viz., furniture, including safes		4,093 25
		$ 91,681 23
The gross amount of all the assets of the company		$449,300 91
Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value		449,300 91

LIABILITIES.

The liabilities of said company:		
Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses	$11,591 61	
Total gross amount of claims for losses	11,591 61	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 11,591 61
Gross premiums received and receivable on all unexpired risks running *one year or less* from date of policy, $182,268.76; unearned premiums, 50 per cent	$91,134 38	
Total unearned premiums as computed above		91,134 38
Due and accrued for salaries, rent, advertising, and for agency and other miscellaneous expenses		3,619 16
All other demands against the company, including all absolute and contingent, due and to become due, admitted and contested—viz., State, city, county, and other taxes and assessments; commissions, brokerage, and other charges due and to become due to agents and brokers on premiums in course of collection, $1,880.84		1,880 84
Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus		108,226 09
Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash		300,000 00
Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities		41,074 92
Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net surplus		$449,300 91

INCOME.

Gross premiums in course of collection 31st December, 1883	$ 27,882 40	
Gross premiums on risks written and renewed in 1884	217,014 51	
Total	$244,896 91	
Deduct premiums in course of collection December, 1884	42,050 95	
Entire premiums collected in 1884	202,845 96	
Deduct reinsurance, rebate, and return premiums	11,147 04	
Net cash actually received for premiums		$191,698 92
Received for interest on bonds and stocks	11,108 40	11,108 40
Income from all other sources—viz.: Claims recovered	15,218 95	
Bills receivable	15 00	15,293 95
Aggregate amount of income actually received during the year		$218,100 37

EXPENDITURES.

Gross amount actually paid for losses, including losses occurring in previous years	$92,852 76	
Net amount paid during the year for losses		92,852 76
Dividends actually paid stockholders		18,000 00
Paid for commissions on brokerage		8,785 87
Paid for salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employees		41,689 26
Paid for State, national, and local taxes in this and other states		3,306 28
All other payments and expenditures		35,062 66
Aggregate amount of actual expenses during the year		$199,696 83

Sworn and subscribed to by E. RAWLINS, Accountant, before B. COURLAY, General, at Montreal, Canada, February 5, 1885.

PLEASANTS & CO., 1104½ Main street, the above-named company.

This company transacts no other business than that of fidelity contracts. It does not being strictly confined to Bonding Employees, and therefore affords a better security than hazardous classes of risk. In this respect it STANDS ALONE on the Continent of America. fe 14-S&S&Su1

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

WE ARE CONFIDENT AFTER an experience of forty years in the FURNITURE BUSINESS in saying we have some judgment as to the wants of the public, our long experience enabling us to buy goods at prices that can't be undersold by any house in the city, our stock being full and replenished with all of the late novelties as they are produced. Parties wishing complete suits in WALNUT, MAHOGANY, and OAK for PARLOR, BEDS, and DINING-ROOMS will find it to their interest to examine our stock before buying. Terms made satisfactory in all instances.
E. GATHRIGHT & SON,
fe 21-3m 12, 14, and 16 Governor street.

PAYMENTS MADE EASY.
Large and superior stock of VERY FINE FURNITURE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE, OF WALNUT, CHERRY, EBONY, ASH, MAPLE, IMITATION MAHOGANY, IMITATION WALNUT, POPLAR SUITS with a great variety of SIDEBOARDS, WARDROBES, DESKS, BOOK-CASES, CHIFFONIERS, PARLOR FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, &c. Come and make your selections, pay part cash, and the balance on accommodating terms.
S. W. HARWOOD & SON,
4, 6, and 8 Governor street.
fe 20-1Ap91

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, AND BEDDING.—The largest stock of FURNITURE, &c., of all descriptions in the city. Do not neglect your interests by purchasing before giving me a call. Largest business, largest stock, and greatest facilities for the delivery of goods. Satisfaction guaranteed. WILLIAM DAFFRON, 1436 and 1438 east Main street and 22 Governor street, 4 west Broad street. Factory and Upholstery-Room, 16 to 24 north Fifteenth street. no 29-3m

GROCERIES, &c.

FISH.—No. 1, 2, AND 3 MACKEREL, in barrels and kits; NORTH CAROLINA ROE and CUT HERRINGS; CANNED SALT and FRESH MACKEREL; CANNED CRABS, CLAMS, LOBSTER, SALMON, SHRIMP, and other seasonable goods at
fe 21 McCARTHY & HAYNES'S.

200 BARRELS CHOICE FLOUR; LIQUORS, imported and domestic; SUGARS, various grades; TEAS, Green and Black; COFFEE, Green and Toasted; BACON, LARD, and BUCKWHEAT. For sale by JOHN M. HIGGINS
ja 1 Franklin street near Old Market.

WOOD AND COAL.

FUEL FOR FAMILIES.—ANTHRACITE COAL, SP