THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER, 11,409. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1888. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

FAIR

WASHINGTON, January 26—1 A. M.—For Virginia, colder, fair weather, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

For North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, colder, fair weather, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was cloudy in the morning with rain, hail, and sleet in the afternoon and evening, and clearing at midnight.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday:

6 A. M.	24
9 A. M.	28
Noon	32
3 P. M.	34
6 P. M.	34
Midnight	36
Mean temperature	31¼

A SURE THING.

"There are very few things in this life of which we may be absolutely certain, but this is one of them: that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" have no equal as a cathartic in derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels. They are very small and their action is pleasant. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. 25 cents a vial. All druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Reader, can you believe that the Creator afflicts one third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, and men are living to-day—healthy, robust men—whom physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung was almost gone. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on consumption and kindred affections. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE BEAUTY OF WOMAN

is her crown of glory. But alas! how quickly does the nervous debility and chronic weakness of the sex cause the bloom of youth to pass away, sharpen the lovely features, and emaciate the rounded form! There is but one remedy which will restore the faded roses and bring back the grace of youth. It is Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a sovereign remedy for the diseases peculiar to females. It is one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon the human race, for it preserves that which is fairest and dearest to all mankind—the beauty and health of woman.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

L. E. SALE,

APOTHECARY, 2001 VENABLE STREET.

A FURTHER SWEEPING REDUCTION IN PRICES.

500 pounds GUM CAMPHOR at 35c. per pound;

1,000 pounds IMPORTED CASTILE SOAP at 15c.;

100 dozen ELEGANT TOILET SOAP at 60c. per dozen worth $1;

100 dozen LILLY WHITE at 5c. per box worth 10c.;

50 dozen LILY WHITE at 10c. per box worth 20c.;

25 dozen IMPORTED FRENCH HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS at 40c. worth 75c.

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE.

15c. will buy DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP;

18c. will buy PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION;

10c. will buy ALLCOCK'S PLASTER;

15c. will buy BRANDETH'S PILLS;

15c. will buy FRAYSER'S NERVE and BONE LINIMENT;

75c. will buy SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR;

15c. will buy CAKE CUTICURA SOAP;

75c. will buy BROWN'S IRON BITTERS;

$1.25 will buy SWIFT SPECIFIC—large, or three bottles for $5.50;

35c. will buy MEADE & BAKER'S CARBOLIC MOUTH WASH;

75c. will buy DR. PIERCE'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY;

75c. will buy AYER'S or HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA;

75c. will buy AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL;

$1 will buy WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY CURE;

25c. will buy four pounds MIXED BIRD SEED.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ja 16-Tu,Th&SutMh25

FLORIDA WATER, FOR THE TOILET AND BATH.

A delicious and fragrant perfume obtained from the most delicate flowers with skill and absolute purity. Fully equal to any toilet water made. A trial solicited.

Price 50 and 25 cents per bottle.

For sale by all first-class druggists and dealers in Perfumery.

Ask for that made by

PURCELL, LADD & CO.,

ja 17 Wholesale Druggists.

BLAIR'S CHLORAL THYMOL has proved itself to be

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT.

It has prevented the spread of contagious diseases, particularly Diphtheria and Scarlet-Fever, in families; it has modified bad symptoms, and has often afforded comfort in sick-rooms by its agreeable and thorough deodorizing properties. It has saved lives in this city.

For sale by druggists. Price 50 cents a bottle.

de 24

OPIUM and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 69½ Whitehall St.

[oc 18-dead&wly]

CURE FOR THE DEAF.—PECK'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHIONED EAR-DRUMS perfectly restore the hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable, and always in position. All conversation, and even whispers, heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book with testimonials, free. Address or call on F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York. Mention this paper. ap 5-eod1y

BENSON'S IS THE BEST PLASTER! AVOID IMITATIONS.

For Localized Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Lung and Chest Difficulties, Backache, Spine and Hip Disease, Lumbago, Sprains, Kidney and Liver Affections, Nervous Action of the Heart, Cramps, Lameness, Stiffness, or Weakness of the Joints or Muscles, Severe Aches, Pains, and Stitches, Inflammation, and all maladies for which Porous Plasters, Liniments, Medicated Oils, Salves, Ointments, and Lotions have been found useful. Beware of imitations and worthless substitutes that may be offered. Ask for a "BENSON'S PLASTER" and take no substitute under names similar to "CAPCINE" or any other name. ja 12-ThfAf2nr

This is the TOP of the GENUINE Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. All others, similar are imitation.

This exact Label is on each Pearl Top Chimney. A dealer may say and think he has others as good, BUT HE HAS NOT. Insist upon the Exact Label and Top.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY

GEO. A. MACBETH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

[my 21-eod&wlyarm]

WILBUR'S COCOA-THETA

Easily digested; of the finest flavor. A hearty beverage for a strong appetite; a delicate drink for the sensitive. Thoroughly tested; nutritious; palatable; unexcelled in purity; no unpleasant after-effects. Requires no boiling.

Marion Harland, Christine Terhune Herrick, Rear A. R. Thomas, M. D., pronounce it the best of all the powdered chocolates. No other equals it in flavor, purity, and anti-dyspeptic qualities.

Sold by grocers. Sample mailed for 10 stamps.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS,

no 5-Sa,Tu&Thfm Philadelphia, Pa.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE UNION LOAN OFFICE make liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, &c., in sums from one dollar to one thousand dollars. All transactions strictly confidential.

UNION LOAN OFFICE,

1202 Main street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, no 20-Su,Tu&Thfm

EXPLICIT CHARGES.

MR. W. M. ELLIS SERVES NOTICE ON MR. D. F. HOUSTON.

Reasons Why the Petitioner Asks the Senate to Oust the Sitting Member.

On Tuesday the 17th instant the Senate adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Berry and which had engaged the attention of the body for some time directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to proceed to investigate the right of William M. Ellis to the seat on the floor of the Senate from the Fourth senatorial district now occupied by Mr. D. F. Houston. With this case and the proceedings in it the readers of the *Dispatch* have been kept well posted.

The committee met on the day after the adoption of the resolution and appointed Messrs. Moore, Blackstone, Arthur, Harrison, and Vance a sub-committee to conduct the investigation. It was then decided that Mr. Ellis should have five days in which to file with the committee specifications of the grounds of contest, the number of illegal votes cast, &c.; that then the contestee should have ten days in which to file his answer, and then the committee will decide whether the contestant shall be allowed further time. When all of this is done the sub-committee will go to Roanoke to take testimony.

MR. ELLIS'S NOTICE.

Mr. Ellis, within the time allowed him, which expired Tuesday evening, laid before the committee the following paper, a copy of which has been furnished Mr. Houston:

To the Hon. D. F. Houston:

Take notice, that in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Senate of Virginia instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections of said body to investigate my right to the seat as senator from the Fourth senatorial district, now occupied by you, I shall proceed forthwith to lay before the special sub-committee of said Committee of Privileges and Elections the several grounds and the evidence in support of the same showing my right to said seat. That you may be fully informed as to my claims and the grounds upon which I base them I hereby notify you at length of the same.

I charge that at the election held for members of the General Assembly on the 8th day of November, 1887, I was by a majority of the legal votes cast at said election elected the senator from the Fourth senatorial district of Virginia, which position is now occupied by you; that the returns as compiled by the various commissioners of election in said district show an apparent majority of eleven votes in your favor, but that there were cast for you a large number of votes by persons who were not legally-qualified voters and that there were cast for you a large number of ballots which, under our statute, should have been excluded from the count by the judges of election at the several precincts where they were cast, all of which said illegal ballots are now in the custody of the clerks of the courts of the several counties and cities comprising said district, and I shall demand that they be produced before the committee for their inspection.

I charge that there were found in the ballot-boxes in the city of Roanoke not less than seventy-five ballots, at Christiansburg not less than eight, at Kily's Mill four, which, as above suggested, were manifestly, under the law of Virginia, illegal, because they did not consist of one piece of white paper with the name of the candidate written or printed thereon, but that said ballots were composed of two pieces of paper, one bearing the name of the undersigned and the other bearing your name, which was pasted over that of the undersigned, and which said ballots because of their manifest illegality should have been excluded from the count, but which, in contravention of law, said judges of election counted as legal ballots and credited the number of votes which you received with the number of these illegal ballots so found in the ballot-boxes at each of the precincts in said city of Roanoke, which said city comprises a part of the aforesaid district.

I charge that when the number of said illegal ballots shall have been excluded from the count and deducted from the votes returned as having been legally cast for you that it will be shown that I, and not you, have received a majority of the legal votes cast in said district for senator aforesaid; and I hereby give you notice that I shall pray the committee to have said ballots brought before them for inspection, and if upon investigation it is found that I am correct in making this charge, then I shall demand that said ballots shall be deducted from the number of votes returned as having been cast for you because they are illegal.

I charge that the whole vote cast in the city of Roanoke should be excluded from the count in ascertaining who received a majority of the votes legally cast and returned at said election, because the vote of said city has never been certified to the State Board of Canvassers under the hand and official seal of the clerk of the County Court of Roanoke county as required by law.

I charge the whole vote cast at Johns-Shop precinct, in the county of Roanoke, should be excluded from the count in ascertaining who received a majority of the votes legally cast and returned at said election, because at said precinct the clerks of election were not sworn, if sworn at all, until late in the evening of election-day. I therefore notify you that I shall not only request said committee to exclude the aforesaid seventy-five illegal ballots from the count, but also the whole vote cast in said city of Roanoke and at said precinct for the above-mentioned reasons.

I charge that at least thirty votes were cast and counted for you by negroes who were non-residents; that at least five votes were cast and counted for you by white men who were non-residents; that at least five votes were cast and counted for you by negroes who were disfranchised by reason of their having been previously convicted of a felony or petit larceny, and that at least five votes were cast and counted for you by infants; all of which votes I hereby notify you I shall ask said committee, and through them the Senate of Virginia, to exclude from the count in ascertaining who was elected senator from said Fourth senatorial district of Virginia.

A detailed statement of the name, cause of disqualification, and where said vote was cast of each of the foregoing voters is appended to this notice as a part of the same, in accordance with the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the aforesaid committee for the government of this inquiry. I also charge that at least five voters were deprived, without warrant of law, of the privilege of voting for me, which they desired and offered to do, whose names, &c., are set forth in the appended list above described; that at least four ballots were cast at Christiansburg for "Houston of Montgomery" and counted for you, and similar tickets, number unknown, were cast and counted for you at Blacksburg and other precincts of said county.

For the foregoing reasons I shall ask said committee, and through them the Senate of Virginia, to accord me the seat now occupied by you in that body as the senator from the Fourth senatorial district of Virginia.

Respectfully, WILLIAM M. ELLIS.

Then follows a list of persons who, it is charged, are not legal voters, but who were permitted to cast ballots for Mr. Houston.

DEATH OF DR. O. F. MANSON.

Carried Off by an Illness of Short Duration.

Dr. Otis F. Manson died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, having been unconscious for about twelve hours. For four or five months he had not been in his usual health, but he was regularly attending to his practice until Sunday last, when he took to bed with what seemed to be a break down of the system but what in reality was a cerebral trouble. The belief of his friends and family is that he brought it on by undertaking to do an amount of practice beyond his strength. This is probably true, for of all the professions not one so severely taxes the mind and body; none so greatly strains a man as the practice of medicine, for the doctor has always upon him worry and work, both mental and physical.

Tuesday afternoon the Doctor fully realized his condition and asked one of the attending physicians to spend the night with him. About dark a cloudiness came over his mind, and from that time on he sank rapidly and without regaining consciousness.

The deceased was born here sixty-five years ago, and at eighteen was a graduate of medicine. When nineteen years of age he married in North Carolina and resided in that State until in the early part of the war he came on here at the urgent request of the Governor of the State to look after North Carolina's sick and wounded soldiers. As the medical officer in charge of the North Carolina hospital here he came to be prominently known and greatly loved. Thousands of veterans who met him in this official position will mourn his death and think of him as the patient, kind, polite, and skilful surgeon and physician.

Once back here at his old home, Dr. Manson could not tear himself away, and, the war over, he continued his practice here. How he served the Medical College as professor of pathology and physiology; how he wrote books and treatises and magazine-articles in the cause to which he devoted his life; how he served the people as president of the Common Council, has already been referred to. His was a busy and a useful life. He was a successful and popular practitioner; but was a man who was studying and learning all the time and his erudition was very considerable.

For his age, Dr. Manson was a young-looking man. He was straight as an Indian, walked with measured but elastic step, and in all his movements showed, or seemed to show, that he was full of health and vigor. He was a man of pleasing manners. Few exceeded him in courtesy or in the ability to make friends. He was twice married—first in North Carolina and next in Richmond. He leaves five children by the first marriage. The only child of the second marriage died some years ago.

The funeral will take place from Centenary church Friday at 3:30 P. M.

Compulsory Pilotage and the Chamber of Commerce.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was to have been held yesterday evening, but when Second Vice-President George L. Christian called the members to order it was found that no quorum was present.

The object of the meeting was to institute measures looking to the abolition of compulsory pilotage on James river, and Mr. J. W. Cringan, chairman of the Committee on Outward Trade, had a report ready to submit, and Messrs. Buford, Lovenstein, Tyler, and Curtis, of the city delegation of the General Assembly, were present to confer with the Chamber.

After some informal talk the Chamber adjourned to meet to-day at 6 P. M.

Wallace Bruce Lecture.

A large audience greeted Mr. Bruce at Association Hall to hear his popular lecture on "Ready Wit." Mr. Bruce's fine imaginative and descriptive powers, with his refined and scholarly style, make him a fascinating speaker. That his illustrations of wit and humor were to the point on this occasion was attested by the laughter that went rippling over the house.

Before entering upon the subject of his lecture Mr. Bruce repeated the touching lines "Inasmuch," and gave them an emphasis which made the poem a peculiarly suitable prelude to a lecture the object of which was to aid in benevolent work.

Verdict for Forty-three Dollars.

The Circuit Court of Henrico county has been engaged for three days in the trial of the case of John W. Clark *vs.* N. A. H. Ball. Plaintiff built a house for the defendant, and claims that there is due for extra work thereon $139.80. Ball, on the other hand, introduced an offset in the shape of a bill for $239 for work not done by plaintiff as required by specifications.

The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $43.

Ambulance Calls.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the city ambulance was called to the corner of Eleventh and Cary streets to a white man who had fallen off a step-ladder and received painful though not serious injuries. He was relieved and left with his friends.

Four hours later the ambulance was called to the Tredegar Works to one of the operatives who had his thumb badly cut by a saw. He was left with his friends.

Death of Mr. J. L. Barnes.

John L. Barnes, son of the late Lewis L. Barnes, died at his home, in Hanover county, on Tuesday night, 24th instant, aged forty-five years. During the war he was a member of the first company of Richmond Howitzers, and he had been living in Hanover county since 1865.

His remains will reach the city this morning on the accommodation train, arriving here at 8:30 o'clock and the funeral services will take place at the grave in Shockoe-Hill cemetery.

Dr. Talmage's Lecture.

On account of the large sale of reserved seats to Dr. Talmage's lecture to-night the committee in charge has decided to place upon the stage three hundred chairs to accommodate those who have not secured reserved seats. Tickets for the stage chairs can be gotten to-day at M. B. Ramos & Co.'s, 903 east Main street. Tickets can be had to-night at the Theatre for the family circle and gallery.

Supreme Court of Appeals.

Hodgsen, trustee, against Perkins, administrator. Argued by J. J. A. Powell, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

Beckham against Duncan and *als.* Dismissed for failure to print.

Lewis, administrator, against Glenn, trustee. Argued by Thomas Hughes, Esq., for plaintiff in error and John Howard, Esq., for defendant in error and continued until to-day.

Overcoat Stolen.

On Thursday night about 10 o'clock some one entered the hall of the residence of Rev. William A. Campbell, No. 319 west Grace street, and stole a valuable chinchilla overcoat. There were several other coats hanging over this one, but the thief appeared to want only one, and picked the best.

LABOR BUREAU BILL

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE PENDING IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Proposed Appointment of a Commissioner Who Can Offer Arbitration in Strikes, Boycotts, &c.

Most of the time of the House of Delegates was yesterday occupied with the discussion on the labor bureau bill.

Last session Mr. Ellyson in the Senate and Mr. Waddill in the House each offered a bill having this purpose in view. The same measures were again presented this year, and for Mr. Waddill's bill Mr. Lyon G. Tyler has offered a substitute, which has been the cause of a good deal of contention between these two members, Mr. Waddill rather intimating that Mr. Tyler was trying to "steal his thunder"; Mr. Tyler answering that Mr. Waddill's bill is the substance of the laws as they exist in a dozen States, and that he (Mr. Tyler) is exercising his undeniable right to alter, amend, and improve it, and thus reshaped to present it as a substitute, and he explained to what length he had gone in the way of remedying defects, supplying omissions, and extirpating redundancies. Mr. Waddill insisted, however, that none of the amendments were improvements with the single exception of a section requiring the commissioner to give bond.

THE COMMISSIONER.

Both of these bills propose that a commissioner shall be chosen by the State to gather information and statistics with regard to labor with the view of advancing the interests of the working classes, and to that end it seems that all difficulties, strikes, boycotts, &c., may be the sooner harmonized and adjusted and as amicably and peacefully as possible.

The two measures differ in detail and n powers given the commissioner, but n the main are as here stated.

MOTION TO DISMISS.

After the merits of the two bills had been explained Mr. Pedigo (Republican) got up and stated that we had enough officers at the Capitol now, and he moved to dismiss.

The vote indicated that the proposition was carried, but it was soon ascertained that the question was improperly put by the gentleman who was that moment in the chair—the Speaker being on the floor—and the vote was invalid. The question should have been on a motion of Mr. Buford to recommit—his view being that while no doubt some law of the sort could be made acceptable, neither bill was so successfully shaped as to meet obvious objections.

STRIKES.

Mr. Carter, of Richmond, made a lengthy speech in favor of the bill. He seemed to prefer Mr. Waddill's, but he desired the very best thing that could be gotten. He said that if there had been a commissioner in Virginia the State would have been saved the expense of sending troops to Newport News and Pocahontas. He claimed that the expenses incurred for sending troops to these places would have maintained the bureau for years. A member objected that the commissioner would have no power to quell a riot, but Mr. Carter insisted that the commissioner would be able so to reconcile differences as to pacify the employers and employee and to avoid strikes and so riots. It is true that referees and arbitrators can be appointed now, but they cannot have the weight and official sanction of a commissioner.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. Elam (Republican) favored the bill of Mr. Waddill, and said that it was not a political but a people's measure.

Mr. Pedigo (Republican) said if there were no politics in it how was it that they (the Republicans) "want to call us 'kickers' and kick us out of the party because we are opposed to it?"

Mr. Waddill spoke at great length.

Mr. Harris (colored) once interrupted him by asking if there wasn't a labor commissioner in Pennsylvania, and why he didn't prevent the Reading strikes; or having failed to prevent them, why he does not now reconcile employers and employees.

Mr. Waddill said that he didn't know the Pennsylvania law and doubted if the member (Harris) did; and was answering this question and a dozen others which were fired into him, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn, and the House adjourned.

COMPANY D's BENEFIT.

A Large Audience Witness the Opera Despite the Sleet.

The presentation at the Academy last night of Buccalossi's opera "Three Black Cloaks" by amateurs, under the direction of Mr. F. Intropidi, was an event that had been looked forward to with great interest for many weeks. The same piece was rendered at the Theatre some months ago by the same ladies and gentlemen, and it was the wonderful success of that occasion that had much to do with the repetition. The cause, too, was one that induced many to secure tickets who do not frequent amusement halls. Had the weather been favorable the house would have been crowded. As it was the audience was a most excellent one. The Governor and staff in uniform occupied one of the proscenium boxes, and the troops in bright uniform filled a large part of the orchestra floor. The performance was given in a manner that did credit to those who participated as well as to the gentleman under whom they were drilled. Company D, for whose benefit the opera was presented, realized quite a handsome sum. Following is the cast:

Don Philip of Arragon, King Consort ..... Mr. Iredell Jenkins
Don Jose, Lord Chamberlayne ..... Mr. Conway Myers
Don Luis de Rosamonte ..... Mr. Walter C. Mercer
Dromez, a miller ..... Mr. Watkins Norvell
Nicolo, a farmer ..... Mr. Willard Sweeney
Tomaso, a tailor's boy ..... Mr. George L. Trueman
Lucio, a tailor's boy ..... Mr. Ellis Burnett
A courtier ..... Mr. Robert Wood
Pedro, a peasant ..... Mr. George McGilvray
Queen Isabel ..... Miss Ida Outcalt
Girola, niece to Nicolo ..... Miss Mattie Ready
Inez } Bridesmaids ..... Miss Pauline Ide
Maria } ..... Miss Flossie Franklin
Teresa, Maid of Honor ..... Miss Clara Ready

Art Matters.

Miss Lily Logan exhibits at Tyler's an example in water-colors that attracts decided attention. It is a head of a Little Indian Bride, and is exceedingly strong and confident both as to coloring and drawing. However, it is only a suggestion of Miss Logan's talent, as manifested in a collection of sketches and completed works in both oil and water-colors now in the city and of which a number of resident art-lovers have had a private view. Miss Logan studied in Dresden, Paris, and Rome—her master in the last-named city being Ferrari. Her style reminds one of Couture. Most of her heads are from life and may be termed character pieces, and those in oil are marked by striking boldness in modelling, strong coloring, and most effective treatment of shadow—marked, in fact, by evidences of genius that has been developed by masterly training. Her manipulation of flesh tint is especially fine, whether in the delicate face of a beauty or the rugged, sun-browned features of a peasant. She also develops the true art perception in landscape work, notably in a large picture entitled "A Scene on the Tiber." There is but little in the composition itself that is attractive. A river bank in the foreground, a sluggish river with two or three boats on its bosom in the middle distance, a slightly rolling country for a background, with the sky-line broken by the ruins of several arches. That is the scene, and the time is late evening. It is not a country one would wish to live in. It is a painting of decay. Yet there is wonderful feeling in the picture. Its tone is grave, almost gloomy, but struggling out of the perspective—a perspective handled with the greatest skill—there are uncertain lights, weird lights that yet give the whole a mellow richness and cause it to fascinate. Another most noticeable feature of the composition is found in the shadows the ruined arches cast upon the waters. Here Miss Logan best displays her delicacy of color touch, which, while existent in her other work, is at times overlooked in contemplating the boldness of her modelling.

GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD.

Its Charter and Others Considered by the Senate Committee.

Quite a full meeting of the Senate Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation was held last night in the Senate chamber—Mr. Heaton presiding.

The committee agreed to report the following bills, upon which there was little or no discussion: To incorporate the Norfolk and Dismal Swamp Steamboat Company, the Richmond City and Seven Pines Railroad Company, and the Lexington Street-Railroad Company.

GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD.

House bill to incorporate the Great Southern Railroad Company was then considered, and upon invitation Dr. M. Q. Holt addressed the committee. He made a strong speech in advocacy of the bill, arguing that only the Norfolk and Western and the Atlantic and Danville companies were jealous of the proposed line. He denounced the last-named road in severe terms for its methods of business.

Mr. Bullett, of counsel for the Norfolk and Western road, spoke in opposition to the bill.

He was followed by Mr. John A. Buchanan, of Washington county, who earnestly advocated the granting of the charter.

Mr. J. M. Vernon, of New York, referred to General Wickham, Colonel Buford, and General Imboden as to the ability of the proposed corporators to build the road.

The bill was then passed by.

DANVILLE TO BRISTOL.

The following three bills were then jointly considered: To incorporate the Danville and Great Western railroad, the Danville and North Carolina railroad, and the Danville and East Tennessee railroad.

All three of the roads propose to run from Danville to Bristol.

Mr. James B. Pace and others are the corporators of the first named; Major W. T. Sutherlin and others, of the second, and J. L. Schoolfield and others of the third.

Colonel W. W. Gordon advocated the charter of the Danville and Great Western road, and at the conclusion of his remarks the committee held a secret session. When the doors were opened it was learned that the bill had been passed by.

The bone of contention in secret session was an amendment from a committeeman to confine the road to the limits of this State, which would virtually destroy the chief object of the bill.

At 10:40 the committee adjourned to meet Friday evening.

Among others present at the meeting as spectators were Messrs. James B. Pace, Decatur Axtell, and E. D. Christian.

FORE-CHRISTIAN WEDDING.

Pretty Afternoon Marriage at Park-Place Church.

One of the prettiest marriages of the new year occurred at Park-Place Methodist church yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, when Miss Annie Belle Christian and Mr. Philip A. Fore plighted each to the other their troth. The bride is a neice of Mrs. William R. Lee, with whom she lived, and is a young lady of many personal charms as well as the possessor of a bright, sunny disposition. The groom is a rising young business-man of Alma, N. C., and with his brother owns the Cleveland Springs property in that State.

At the appointed hour, while Mr. Shepperson played the wedding march, the ushers—Messrs. H. W. Tupman, W. E. Drew, W. H. Blunt, M. L. Clarke, B. R. Lockett, and W. T. Gayle—entered the church, followed by the bride and her cousin, Miss Taylor, of Petersburg. The groom and his best man, Mr. A. M. Foizey, entered from the door to the right of the pulpit and joined the bridal party just at the chancel. The scene presented was a very pretty one indeed. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. E. Evans, and the party left the church in reversed order, Miss Taylor accompaning Mr. Foizey.

The bride looked very pretty indeed in a handsome travelling suit. She and her attendants carried in their hands bouquets of Marechal Neil roses and white hyacinths. The ushers wore button-hole bouquets of the same.

Mr. and Mrs. Fore left on the 6:20 train for Washington to spend their honeymoon North.

THE POPULATION ON ICE.

Fearfully Slippery Condition of Our Streets Yesterday.

Rain, hail, wet ground, and freezing weather combined made the streets fearfully slippery yesterday.

It was a sight to see the members of the Legislature getting from the Capitol to their hotels. Many slipped, some fell, and not a few are yet sore from their contact too sudden with mother earth.

On such a day the prompt sprinkling of salt or of ashes or sawdust will make the Capitol-Square walks safe, and the members of the Legislature are of the opinion that these efficacious and cheap remedies should be applied in time to be of general service.

The street-car tracks were kept in good condition by the use of salt; the side-walks near the Westmoreland Club were made safe by the use of sawdust; in front of business houses ashes were generally used, but withal the walking was dangerous and disagreeable. Late in the afternoon a heavy rain fell and improved the condition of the streets for a time; but at midnight they were smooth-frozen again.

The suspension of the electric-light service on Ninth and Broad streets last night about midnight was caused by the breaking of a telephone pole at Bank and Ninth streets, allowing the telephone wires to fall upon and damage the electric-light wires.

Fire This Morning.

The alarm of fire sounded this morning at 12:45 from Box 14 was caused by the partial burning of a two-story frame house in Sullivan's alley, situated between Ninth and Tenth and Byrd and Arch streets. Despite the slippery weather several engines responded promptly to the alarm, and the firemen soon had the flames under control. The building was unoccupied, and it is not known how it caught fire. The property belonged to Mr. Lohmann. Damage estimated at $150.

DIFFERING DOCTORS

DISCUSSION OVER THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.

Professors, Students, Doctors, and Others Before the Senate Committee on General Laws.

The Senate chamber for several hours yesterday afternoon presented a scene more in keeping with a medical convention or a class-room in a medical college than of a legislative hall. Doctors, both young and old, students, and professors were in attendance in large numbers. The meaning of it all was that the Committee on General Laws—Mr. Taylor Berry chairman—was in session to hear expressions of opinion from those who desired to present their views on what are commonly spoken of as the Medical Board bills, which are really more in the forms of petitions.

THE MORNING SESSION.

The committee held two sessions of several hours each and gave the entire day, except during the session of the Senate, to the hearing of these gentlemen.

The morning session was held in the office of the Clerk of the Senate, and it was surprising to see how many persons crowded themselves into such a small space.

There are four propositions before the committee:

To abolish the law *in toto.*

To exempt the students of the Medical College of Virginia from the operation of the law.

To abolish the local boards.

To reduce the membership of the Examining Board from thirty-two, as now, to twelve—one from each congressional district and two from the State at large.

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION.

Dr. Hunter McGuire, of this city, was the first to address the committee. He strongly advocated the continuance of the Examining Board, and expressed satisfaction with the amendment proposed by the House committee, which provides that when an applicant is prevented from attending one of the semi-annual meetings of the board he may be examined by a board of three to be appointed by the president of the State Board. When an examination is had now before a local board all three do not sit at once, but the applicant goes before each one separately.

Dr. Latham, of Lynchburg, president of the board, and Dr. Nelson, of Charlottesville, its secretary, also advocated the continuance of the board and took substantially the same ground held by Dr. McGuire. Both of them preferred examinations before the full board.

Dr. M. L. James, one of the professors in the Medical College, said he was opposed to the Examining Board, and he advocated the exemption of the students of his college.

One of the students made a speech. He was opposed to the board, but if it was to be continued he, speaking for himself and associates, preferred that no change whatever should be made in the law.

Dr. George Ben. Johnson, professor at this institution, was speaking, when at 12 o'clock, the hour for the assembling of the Senate, the committee rose to meet again at 4 o'clock. Dr. Johnson finished his speech at the afternoon session. He said he was utterly opposed to any change being made in the existing law.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the committee reassembled at 4 o'clock, despite the sleet the doctors were there and ready for the warfare. The discussion, as in the morning, was quite heated, but all the time courteous. While there is a great deal of feeling in the matter, neither side seems desirous of indulging in personalities, nor will the committee allow it.

Among the speakers in the afternoon were Dr. Nash, of Norfolk, a member of the board; Professor Wellford, of the Virginia College; Professor William H. Taylor (City Coroner); Dr. Chancellor, of Charlottesville, representing the Medical Society of Virginia, and Professor Harris, of Richmond College.

Professor Harris advocated the board from an educator's standpoint. He thought it would be a step backwards to repeal the law. He pointed out many reasons why it was better for students proposing to practice medicine to be examined by such a board than by their instructors. The chief reason he gave was that it would make them study harder.

Coroner Taylor in a very humorous speech expressed himself as opposed to the Examining Board.

Several other gentlemen were heard, and about 7 o'clock the committee without taking any action rose.

Mrs. James Brown Potter.

To-night at the Academy of Music Mrs. James Brown Potter will make her first appearance before a Richmond audience in "Loyal Love." She is said to be supported by an excellent company. Actors and play are new to Richmond, but they have been well heralded. Unless the weather proves very unpropitious Mrs. Potter will be greeted with a splendid house.

Personals and Briefs.

The House Committee on Roads held no meeting last night.

The Hustings Court yesterday adjourned for the term.

Miss Ruth D. Harsley, of Nelson county, is spending several days with the Misses Powell, at No. 3 east Grace street.

Members of the Amateur Orchestra are going to Lynchburg to take part in a concert given by the new Musical Association there Friday night.

The Committee on the Improvement of James River held no meeting last night for want of a quorum. No one put in an appearance except the clerk.

Invitations are out for the marriage at St. Paul's church, on the evening of February 1st, of Major Otway S. Allen and Miss Mary McDonald, daughter of Adjutant-General James McDonald.

In the Police Court yesterday morning W. Owens (colored), charged with assaulting and using indecent language to Mrs. Hagan, was fined $5 and required to give security for twelve months in the sum of $200.

The earnings of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company for December, 1887, were $19,576.79 and operating expenses $8,977.15, and for the Petersburg Railroad Company the earnings were $33,356.18 and operating expenses $14,001.91.

Delegations from Sidney, Trinity, Jefferson, Rescue, and Charity lodges of Good Templars visited Confederate Soldiers'-Home Lodge Tuesday night, where a public temperance meeting was held and an address made by Colonel J. R. Miller, grand chief templar. There were also musical and literary exercises. Five new members were added to the lodge.

Manchester News Notes.

The Hustings Court has adjourned for the term.

The third of the Thursday night meetings for men only will be held at the Fifth-Street Methodist church to-night.

The sleet yesterday had the effect of greatly reducing the attendance at the churches last night.

The second of the mesmeric and spiritualistic performances was given at Cersley's Hall last night to a small audience.

The ladies of the Meade-Memorial church will have a free concert at Cersley's Hall to-night.

The regular meeting of Manchester Lodge, No. 14, A. F. and A. M., will be held Saturday night. There are several candidates upon whom degrees will be conferred, and their prompt attendance is wished.

Richmond Theatre.

To-morrow the play "Alvin Joslin" will be given at the Theatre. Mr. Davis, who takes the part of Joslin, is so identified with the character that he himself is frequently known as Alvin Joslin. The play is well known in this city, and Mr. Davis has always drawn good houses.

THE HATFIELDS AND McCOYS.

A History of the Feud—Double Dealing.

A Charleston (W. Va.) special says: Mr. J. B. Floyd, of this city, who has been a resident of Logan county and is well acquainted with all the facts, gives the following history of the Hatfield-McCoy imbroglio which has led to the recent murders in Logan county, W. Va.:

The accounts published in the papers of this State make the Hatfields outlaws and murderers. Now, I have known all of the Hatfields for fifteen or twenty years, and lived within eighteen miles of them the greater part of that time, and I never regarded them in the light of criminals or desperadoes, and they are not so regarded by the people of Logan county. On the contrary, some of these Hatfields are regarded as being of the very best and law-abiding citizens of that county.

M'COYS INAUGURATE MURDER.

The trouble which has brought about the present state of affairs in Logan county, West Virginia, and Pike county, Kentucky, began during the war of secession.

When the war ceased the differences between the Hatfields and McCoys seemed also to have practically come to an end, but in 1882 Ellison Hatfield went from his home in West Virginia across Tug river into Kentucky, only a few miles from his home, to an election over there, and during that day three of the McCoys deliberately laid their plans to assassinate Hatfield, and they carried them out by cutting and shooting him to pieces. Before the McCoys could get out of reach they were themselves killed by some of the relations of Hatfield. This having taken place in Kentucky, the Hatfields and several other citizens of Logan county were indicted in Pike county, Ky., for the killing of the McCoys.

After the indictments were made no further steps were taken in the matter by the Kentucky authorities, and the matter rested for five years, because the authorities of Pike county regarded the McCoys as the aggressors, and they knew that the McCoys were just about as bad as men get to be.

MONEY REVIVES OLD GRUDGES.

Every one thought the trouble was over; but a few months ago a man named P. A. Cline, a lawyer, and I am told the jailer of Pike county, concluded that he would stir up the thing again and make some money out of it, knowing that the Hatfields owned some good property in Logan county, West Virginia.

He therefore looked up the old indictments, and by misrepresentations induced the Governor of Kentucky to offer a reward of $2,700 for the capture of the Hatfields and to grant a requisition for them.

This done he let the Hatfields know of the fact, and at the same time intimated that if he could get some $400 or $500 he would have the proceedings put an end to. Well, he agreed to take $225, and the money was placed in the hands of A. J. Auxier, a prominent lawyer at Pike Courthouse, for Cline when he had fulfilled his agreement.

DOUBLE-DEALING TRIED.

Cline made a pretence of having the reward and requisition recalled, but in the mean time his co-workers, John Kite, who is one of the most notorious murderers in West Virginia or Kentucky, and Frank Phillips, have been making desperate efforts to get hold of the Hatfields so as to secure the reward.

They also succeeded in interesting old Randall McCoy in the enterprise, and worked him up to the pitch of exacting vengeance for the death of the boys in 1882. The re