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.

The SUNDAY DISPATCH at $1.50 per annum, or 75c. for six months.

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	$ 8 80
3 months	$25 00

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

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.

SUNDAY.....FEBRUARY 12, 1888.

Free Passes.

When the House of Delegates was considering on Friday last the intra-State commerce bill Mr. RYAN told the House that the object of Mr. POLLARD's amendment was provided for in the bill as reported from the committee which prepared it. That amendment was intended to forbid absolutely the issuing of free passes to judges, members of the Legislature, &c. Our report explained that the prohibition Mr. POLLARD desired was provided for in section 2, which says that no railroad company shall give any preference to or make any discrimination against any person, &c.; that this was copied from the inter-State law, and the United States commissioners have construed it that no free passes shall be issued; and that the intra-State commerce law if it passes will do for Virginia what the inter-State commerce law does for the United States.

Mr. POLLARD's amendment was clear, definite, and positive. It named the persons, or rather the officials, intended to be reached. It did not leave any question in doubt, nor was it capable of being explained away. Of course, although almost every member of the Legislature has a free pass in his pocket, the inter-State commerce act has not been violated; but it is assumed that if the Legislature makes that law apply to Virginia then the issuing of free passes will be prohibited in this State.

As we understand it, the inter-State commerce act forbids only by implication the issuing of free passes. We have before us a copy of the first annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. On page 10 the report gives, "shortly stated," "the important provisions of that act." There is no hint that free passes are prohibited except in the paragraphs as to demanding "a greater or less compensation from any one or more persons than from any other for a like and contemporaneous service." In the index to the report are several references to "free transportation of persons or property." One reference is to page 7, where the commission say that "the evils of free transportation of persons were [before the passage of the act] not less conspicuous than those which have been mentioned" [of freight]. But there is reported no decision touching the question, though it is strongly implied that these evils ought to be abated. The next reference is to pages 114-120. We find on pages 114-118 that the commission refused to decide moot questions. "The conductors say that they fear that they will not receive free passes as heretofore"; but as there was no charge of a violation of the law, the commission declined to answer the questions. In another place, the commission give an epitome of the new law, and add: "That in substance is the inter-State commerce law. There is nothing novel in these provisions. They simply bring back the business of the common carriers to the well-settled principles of the common law."

On page 41 of the report, the commission use language which is liable to be misunderstood—as follows:

"In some particulars, as we understand has also been the case with similar statutes in some of the States, it [the inter-State commerce act] has operated directly to increase railroad earnings, especially in the cutting off of free passes on inter-State passenger traffic."

This is a mere statement of a fact. The commission do not say that they have required the "cutting off free passes," but merely that the act had operated to cut them off. That is, the railroad companies had for themselves construed the law to that effect.

Now, we shall not have the presumption to say that the Legislature has on this subject no other information than we have; but we shall be excused for saying that *if* that body has no other or better reason than we have been able to find for saying that the Inter-State Commerce Commission have decided that the using of free passes is forbidden by the inter-State commerce act, then Mr. POLLARD's amendment ought to be added to the bill. Let no room be left for doubt. Either let the law remain as it is and allow State officials to accept all the free passes they can get, or else make a law which in terms shall forbid them to do so.

Finally, it would not be amiss for our legislators to ascertain whether the members of Congress travel on free-passes or not. These gentlemen go to Washington over inter-State railroads, and can furnish a practical answer to the question whether or not the Inter-State Commission have interdicted free passes.

We could hardly recognize our own figures when we saw them under the magnifying glass of the *Dispatch*. Our neighbor has mistaken the sum $59,732,000 for the tax paid by the people of Virginia, whereas it is the sum paid for the whole quantity of taxed articles, foreign and domestic, consumed by our people, the tax being 46 per cent. on this, or more than $27,000,000. The volume of transactions in a State in one year cannot begin to be measured by the amount of the State's products for that year, and that, though $10 may discharge debts amounting to hundreds of dollars, still every time that sum is asked in exchange for a product which, without the tariff, would cost $6.80, it deprives the consumer every time of $3.20.—*State.*

We copy the above in justice to the *State.* As we understand the matter, our neighbor claims that Virginia pays annually $27,000,000, which but for the tariff she would not have to pay at all, and which heavy tax could be entirely removed if the customs duties were abolished and a direct tax of six millions of dollars levied upon real estate and other property. But our neighbor forgot to tell us how it happens that a person believing and teaching that doctrine should refuse to be a Free Trader? Are the people incapable of understanding the profound mystery involved in the proposition that it would be unwise, or impolitic, or unstatesmanlike to abolish all customs duties and thus save over twenty millions of dollars a year to the Commonwealth? Or is a tariff tax so different from a direct tax that our neighbor would rather pay $27,000,000 of tariff taxes than $6,000,000 of direct taxes?

Ex-Governor Wyndham Robertson.

Ex-Governor WYNDHAM ROBERTSON died at his home, near Abingdon, yesterday at the ripe age of eighty-four years. Thus ended a career that had been crowned by many public honors, all of which were borne with a lofty sense of responsibility to those who conferred them, and with the modesty of the true Christian and gentleman. WYNDHAM ROBERTSON was born in Richmond and received his early schooling in his native city. His education was completed at William and Mary College, under the presidency of Dr. JOHN AUGUSTINE SMITH, and among his college contemporaries are numbered some of the most brilliant men Virginia has ever produced. In 1824 he was called to the bar; in 1827 made a visit to Europe, and in 1830 was elected to the honored and honorable position of member of the Council of State. In 1833 he was reelected to the State Council, which had then been reduced to three members. In 1836 he became Lieutenant-Governor, and by virtue of the resignation of Governor TAZEWELL succeeded to the gubernatorial chair, which he held for the remainder of TAZEWELL'S term. In 1837, the Whigs declining to contest the executive offices owing to the large number of Democrats in the Legislature, Governor ROBERTSON stood for the Legislature from Richmond, was elected, and was continued in that body until 1841, when he removed to the country. In 1858 he returned to Richmond, was again elected to the Legislature, and continued to serve his old constituents until the close of the civil war. Governor ROBERTSON was a strong Union man, and vigorously and actively opposed the overtures of South Carolina in 1859 for a southern convention. Even after South Carolina and other States had seceded he opposed Virginia's following their example, and on January 7, 1861, introduced into the House of Delegates the Anti-Coercion resolution, of which he was the author. This resolution denied, in effect, the necessity for secession, but declared if coercion was employed by the Federal Government against the seceded States Virginia would fight for the South. The resolution passed, but Virginia's efforts to secure peace failed. Then Governor ROBERTSON proved that above all things he was a Virginian. He did not hesitate. To him the path of duty was plain. He cast his lot with his State and remained faithful to the end. Through all the trying years of the war there was no man who did more according to the measure of his capacity than did Governor ROBERTSON for the success of the southern cause. Governor ROBERTSON was a man of keen observation, of bright mind, and of broad culture. As a member of the General Assembly he wielded great influence, acting as he did always from conviction that he was right. His conscience was the only arbiter of his acts. He not only took a deep interest in politics, but ever had an eye to internal improvements that he thought would advantage Richmond and the rest of Virginia. In 1834 at the first meeting of the James River and Kanawha Company he proposed a railway connection between Richmond and the great West in lieu of the projected canal. The study of Virginia history was with him a passion and he frequently contributed the results of his researches to periodicals. His latest publication was a little work on POCAHONTAS and her descendants. Some time after the war Governor ROBERTSON removed to "The Meadows," near Wytheville, where in his declining years he had the respect, veneration, and affection of all who knew him. The news of his death will be received with profound sorrow throughout the Commonwealth, for Virginia has lost one of her truest, gentlest, and most patriotic sons. The memories of his services are a golden sheaf, bound with the leaves of the laurel and bedewed with the tears of the mother he loved so well.

England and Russia.

In the British House of Commons Tuesday Sir JAMES FERGUSON, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, announced that no agreement pledging material action by England had been entered into with any European Power. By material action he meant, he said, military responsibility. That statement, taken by itself, might seem to imply that England would be a passive observer of a continental war. However, it must be read in the light of another announcement—that made by Lord SALISBURY during the debate at the opening of Parliament. In touching upon the situation in Continental Europe, the Premier said he would not pretend to give further information "than was conveyed in the recent masterly speech of Prince BISMARCK." The Berlin treaty was highly acceptable to the English Government at the time it was made and remains so still. He then declared that England had long had a policy in the East which the Government did not intend to depart from, and which would be consistently upheld, and added:

"They [the English] had interested themselves for four generations in the fate of Southeastern Europe, and would not show themselves more indifferent to those interests than the generations before them."

The East and Southeastern Europe are one and the same so far as England is concerned. They are equally involved in the interminable eastern question. Whether Russia makes a dash at the Indian border or at the Balkans her ultimate object is the possession of Constantinople. England's policy in the East and interest in Southeastern Europe are but other names for obstacles she throws in the way of the Czar's grasping that prize. Sir JAMES FERGUSON'S assurance doubtless means that England has given no formal adherence to the triple alliance. Lord SALISBURY'S speech explains that this would be unnecessary, seeing that in case of war circumstances and English interests would compel England to support the Powers opposed to Russia. The two declarations taken together give color to the impression that while there may not be an agreement in terms between England and the signatory parties to the triple alliance there is an understanding, as a necessary outcome of the logic of the situation, which, in the event of hostilities would have all the force of a pledge. Further, SALISBURY'S remarks would seem to echo BISMARCK'S warning to Russia not to attempt an infraction of the Berlin treaty.

BRIEF COMMENT.

A Pittsburgh paper says: "There is a lack of animation about oil just at present." The servant-girl is learning wisdom.

The SHERMAN boom begins to assume the appearance of a cat that has been locked up nineteen days without food and water.

"A ton of coal contains 200 pounds of sugar." If some one will tell us how much coal 200 pounds of sugar contains we may find it cheaper to burn sugar than coal.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The young man who married two wives in one week and was engaged to two others has mistaken his latitude." From which we infer that something has clogged the machinery of the Philadelphia Divorce Court.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "Suffrage is as free for all races and conditions in the South as it is in the North, and there is not a political leader of either party who does not know that it is so." The *Times* might have gone further, and said suffrage is freer in the South than it is in some portions of New England.

THE CITIES ON THE DAN.

Jail Expenses—Tobacco Market—Chamber of Commerce.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., February 11.—This has been one of the most remarkable spells of weather ever witnessed in this section. There has been no heavy fall of snow, but a great quantity of rain and several severe hail-storms. At an early hour this morning hail descended in torrents, mixed with rain and snow, and during one of the heaviest falls there was a blinding flash of lightning, but no thunder.

The people of North Danville are very much exercised and considerably stirred up over the action of the Danville Council yesterday, and a meeting of the Council of the former town has been called for to-night to take some action in the matter. It is claimed by one of North Danville's councilmen that Danville was a little too previous in her acting, and that the little town across the Dan pays all the expenses of prisoners sent to the Danville jail pending a preliminary trial. After that, should they be sent on to court, they become Commonwealth's prisoners. A lively time is expected.

The Danville Chamber of Commerce will hold an important meeting Monday night, and the members will be addressed by Mr. Warner Moore, of the Richmond Chamber.

The revival services at North-Danville Baptist church still progress and probably it will last all of next week. Rev. Moffett, the pastor, is a hard worker and has labored earnestly during the past two weeks.

His wife having passed beyond the danger line, Dr. Eager fills his pulpit to-morrow.

Tobacco has done well during the week and prices have kept up well, a slight falling off being noted only two days.

Some good orders have been received by manufacturers, and they have shipped in the neighborhood of 120,000 pounds. Sales of stamps this week amounted to $9,400.

The president of the Farmers' Convention lately in session here has, per resolution adopted by that body, appointed a committee of thirteen tobacco-growers of North Carolina and Virginia, whose duty it is to formulate a plan for the organization of a tobacco-growers' association, to meet annually in this city. The following constitutes the committee: North Carolina—J. W. Bethell, A. J. Hestor, J. A. Long, W. G. Graves, and A. B. Neuman; Virginia—T. G. Penn, W. B. Wilkins, E. T. Pierce, Major R. V. Games, J. M. Barker, T. J. Richardson, J. J. Wilkinson, and John B. Anderson.

New York Bucket-Shops Raided.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, February 11.—A general raid was made to-day on all bucket-shops in New street, Broad street, and lower Broadway. Among those raided by the police are Lumpkin & Co., 51 New street; Stockton & Co., 56 New street; Hart & Co., 57 New street; Manhattan Stock Company, 61 New street, and Standard Stock Company, 38 New street. The proprietors or men conducting the business were taken off under arrest. It is generally believed that they will all resume business Monday as usual. The Standard Stock Company and Hart & Co. have an old indictment hanging over them for keeping a gambling house, and their trials are set down for next week and will be regarded as test cases. In the event of conviction it is understood that all the bucket-shops will change their present mode and do business under the system now in operation by Todd & Co., styled "Open Board of Brokers."

Thirty-eight men in all were captured in the raid on the bucket-shops to-day. The charge against them is maintaining gambling-houses in violation of section 343 of the Penal Code. The arrests were made on complaints being sent to the police by prominent stock-brokers in Wall street and the Stock Exchange, who retained De Lancey Nicoll to press the charges. Inspector Byrnes furnished detectives to make the arrests, and Judge White issued the warrants. Late in the afternoon they were all bailed in $500 each, Judge O'Reilly having been summoned to open court at police headquarters. Two young men who were hired by the regular brokers to procure evidence against the bucket-shops proprietors will appear at the trial, as well as several victims of the alleged gamblingdens. One of the latter is said to be a graduate of Princeton College, who has spent $60,000 in the shops. Another willing witness is a man who has lost $40,000 in the same manner.

Wholesale Poisoning.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, February 11.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, the alleged wholesale poisoner, this morning rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. In this trial she was charged with the murder of Prince Arthur Freeman, her nephew. Mrs. Robinson had previously been tried on the charge of killing her son and daughter, but the jury disagreed. The incentive to all the crimes of which she is charged was alleged to be in securing the life insurance of her victims.

Accepted an Important Place.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Judge Alexander McCue, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who at present holds the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, has been offered and has accepted the position of Assistant Treasurer of New York, *vice* Mr. Canda, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWS NOTES GATHERED HERE AND THERE AT RALEIGH.

Some Figures Regarding the Taxes—Trying to Save His Neck—Personal.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 11.—The State Auditor to-day completed the footings of the report on taxes collected during the past year for county purposes and for education, as follows: Tax on licensed retail liquor-dealers, $82,757; tax on white polls, $173,955; taxes on colored polls, $80,038; on real and personal property at 12½ cents on the $100 valuation, $257,480. Total school taxes, $505,000; total taxes for all county purposes, $920,000.

Counsel for Lucian Rowe, the negro who is under sentence to be hanged at Durham for burglary, to-day presented Governor Scales with an application for commutation of sentence, and also made a personal appeal for Rowe. It looks as if he will escape the gallows.

Tramps set on fire and burned the house of Joseph Jackson, near Chadborne, Columbus county.

The commissioners of Rutherford county have been summoned to appear before Judges Bond and Dick, of the Federal Court, at Greensboro' April 9th, to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not be issued to compel them to levy a tax to pay interest on bonds subscribed to the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railway.

Dr. D. B. Garsen, Henderson's oldest resident, died yesterday.

J. R. Moody's extensive livery-stables at Windsor, Bertie county, were burned yesterday with ten valuable horses and quantities of forage. The loss is $5,000, with no insurance.

GREENSBORO'.

The Fruit Interest—Tobacco—Political.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

GREENSBORO', N. C., Feb. 11, 1888.

There is probably no section of the country that is more thoroughly convinced of the value of the fruit interest as a paying investment (and that immediate) than is the Piedmont section of North Carolina. This culture has poured millions into the hands of her small farmers within the last ten or fifteen years. It has done much to set the war-ruined laborer once more upon his legs. It has added largely to the material improvement now visible all over the land. It has been a large factor in the purchase of better teams, bigger plows, heavier harrows, larger barns, improved wagons, and indeed all the appliances that go to make up agricultural prosperity. It beats tobacco here and cotton elsewhere and turpentine, which is now considered ruinous to the sections that produce it. The yield of a small orchard of cherry-trees, for instance, of from $50 to $75 per tree annually, is a bonanza indeed.

The mountain extenson of the Cape Fear and Yadkin-Valley railroad is now pouring the biggest boom of tobacco into our town that has ever been seen here. For a few days the road had not cars enough on that end to ship the crop offered for delivery. Our warehousemen have been making special effort through the counties of Forsyth and Stokes during the fall and winter, and now they and the community reap a golden harvest. Sales last the whole day, the goods are fine, and prices are the very cream of the market. The explanation of this is also largely due to the execrable condition of the wagon-roads leading to other markets. The history of the section does not probably reveals a worse condition of the public highways.

Continuous rains and snows and continuous travel have reduced them to a state wholly unfit for travel.

It is cruelty, it is death by piecemeal, to the poor animals that flounder through. This in a country that has been civilized and christianized for one hundred years; and yet legislation has done practically nothing for their betterment.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin-Valley railroad was completed through to this place three and a half years ago from Gulf station, on the Raleigh and Augusta road, and within the last eighteen months has been practically finished to Mount Airy, a distance in all of about 110 miles. The country through which it passes is comparatively poor, though susceptible of good results, there being many first-rate mineral deposits along the route as yet undeveloped, but the spirit of true enterprise is exhibited in the establishment of *eighteen hundred and eighty-five* churches, schools, factories of all sorts, stores, newspapers, hotels, work-shops, and all sorts of industrial institutions—a truly flattering exhibit.

A good deal of interest is shown in the marble-quarries of the Red-Marble Gap section, on the Western North Carolina railroad. It is believed that as greater depths are reached flat colored marble of perfect purity will be found. The charm of this beautiful product was fully illustrated in the exquisite specimens of pink marble on exhibition at the Atlanta Exposition.

Six miles west of Greensboro', on the Salem railroad, is the unpretentious Quaker school, New Gordon. Under the patronage of this sterling sect it has plodded quietly along for generations, doing truly a meritorious work. Eighteen months ago the main building was consumed by fire in the middle of the school session.

There was not a break of a single day in the school exercises. Class-rooms and dormatories were extemporized promptly. The burned buildings were rapidly reproduced as if by the touch of magic. The name is to be changed to "Guilford College." It is one of the noted schools of the country, and some of the most prominent public men of the State in ante-bellum times attended it in their youth. It has been liberally endowed by members of the "Society of Friends" in the last few years.

The political stew-pan of North Carolina is beginning to simmer; in fact it boils. A full schedule of political race-horses will be trotted out after a thorough grooming by their respective friends for the race. The census returns are being overhauled for all the illustrious names, and they are legion. If we are to judge by the newspaper puffs, it would seem that most of the present generation, especially the men folks, are patriots.

Mr. John Gilmore, of Egypt, N. C., had his overshot water-wheel stopped by the head of a negro who fell under it and got jammed between the wheel and the rock in the bed of the stream. He was pulled out unconscious, but soon recovered and got up and went about his business.

Trinity College has enrolled 160 students so far this session—almost *double* the best record it has made in twenty years.

President Crowell has just published a circular letter to the friends and patrons of the school which has the ring of true business. The tenor of it is to do away with unprofitable sentiment and look squarely at facts. Though they may not be altogether popular some healthy innovations will be brought in that will exert a very salutary effect upon the life and stability of the institution. The commencement officers have been elected and a programme has been laid out and preparations are on foot for a grand reunion banquet of all that have ever been teachers or students of the college. L. W. A.

Alexandria Notes.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

ALEXANDRIA, VA., February 11.—Commonwealth's Attorney Marbury awaits instructions from Richmond as to suing some six hundred tax-payers who have tendered $16,000 of coupons in the last two years.

Jim Dudley, a small colored boy, is puzzling the doctors here. He was bitten on the hand by a cat last week. It swelled up and burst, green matter issuing.

Miss Maggie Fisher, sister of Councilman Fisher, died this evening.

Mr. Harmon continues critically ill.

Alexandria will celebrate the 22d by a military and firemen's parade.

The Confederate bazaar continues until Wednesday, and despite the horrible weather interest steadily advances.

GAIETY AT STAUNTON.

A Grand Masquerade and Fancy Ball. The Ladies and Gentlemen Present.

STAUNTON, February 11, 1888.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

A more beautiful scene was never witnessed in Staunton than that of the beautiful mask-ball given at the Hall House on last Tuesday night, February 7th. The spacious dining-room was brilliantly illuminated with electricity for the occasion. But nothing more could be expected when Captain W. P. Tams, Messrs. W. W. McGuffin, and James Ker, Jr., were at the head of it, assisted by Mrs. Bumgardner, Mrs. Captain Tams, and others.

The ladies were all numbered, and the gentlemen each had on the corresponding number, and as his number was called he met his unknown and marched with time to the lovely music—such as Mr. Shepperson, of Richmond, always gives.

The gentlemen's costumes were ordered from Philadelphia, and were very fine. At 12 o'clock supper (which was given by the young ladies) was announced. The long tables were filled with all the delicacies of the season, and immediately after a delightful german was led by Captain Thornton Terry, of Virginia, and Mr. Mason Dillard, of Richmond. Many pretty figures were introduced, and the dance was kept up until after 3 o'clock.

Among those in fancy costumes were Mrs. W. P. Tams, court costume of the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was a handsome costume and she looked beautiful. Miss N. Foster as tamborine girl, peasant waist; Miss Sallie Bayly, Greek girl, Galatia costume of soft white nun's veiling and a goddess of beauty admired by all; Miss Kate McGuffin, Normandy peasant, very pretty; Miss McCorkle, cashmere evening dress; Miss Julia Nelson as Maud Muller; Miss Annie Calhoun, of Alleghany Springs, Va., as Night; Miss Emma Harris, of Harrisonburg, Va., as a queen; Miss Maggie Bayly as Snow (she certainly was more beautiful); Miss Minor, of Winchester, lavender silk; Miss Sadie Harper as Lady Budblack; Miss W. Bumgardner in blue and white costume; Miss Carrie Crawle as Night (lovely); Miss Jennie Woodward as a peasant girl; Miss Fannie McChesney as Dew-Drops (very pretty); Miss Elder as a Daisy; Miss Rickie, of Kentucky (who was lovely), as Greek girl, in blue; Miss L. Arthur, one of Staunton's beauties, as a Mist; Miss Fannie Blackly as Morning; Miss Spoul, lavender silk; Mrs. Blackly, pink and blue costume.

The gentlemen were Captain W. P. Tams as gentleman of the time of Louis XVI.; Captain Terry, Montezuma; Mr. Kennith McKay as a Russian; Messrs. Lou Alby, Czar; Lee Hudson, as gentlemen of the nineteenth century; H. C. Braxton, an Italian; J. M. P. McCue as Christopher Columbus; C. D. Hoge, military costume; Harrison Tams as Robert Emmet; T. Bissell, evening suit; Miller McCue as Nankipoo; L. Gibson as Little Boy Blue; W. W. McGuffin, Carlos, a Mexican; Lewis Bumgardner, Nankepoo, white costume; Mason Dillard, of Richmond, as a Spanish noble; A. C. Murdaugh as Oscar Wilde; Addie Cook, court costume; James Ker, Jr., as General Poterfield; W. B. Wayt as unknown; E. J. Cushing, cowboy; Mr. Terry, of Richmond, full dress; William Blockey, full dress; Fitz Elder as a mint; V. Denny as a Quaker; C. F. Nelson, full dress; James Woodward as Barnum's What is It?; W. H. Hoge as Sir Marmaduke; W. J. Perry as King of Clubs; W. S. Burke as William Penn.

The chaperones were Mrs. J. D. Crawle, Mrs. W. L. Oliver, Mrs. J. B. Hoge, Mrs. Colonel W. L. Bumgardner, Mrs. James Ker, and Mrs. David May.

M. J. D.

PETERSBURG.

Painful Accident—Fall Through a Hatchway—Notes.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 11, 1888.

Mr. B. D. Booth, a prominent wholesale merchant of this city, was painfully injured last night by a fall through the hatchway of his store. Mr. Booth was descending from the second floor on the elevator when the check-rope which he was holding broke, and losing his balance he was thrown out. He fell through the hatchway of the first floor to the cellar, a distance of fully twenty-five feet. Fortunately no bones were broken, but Mr. Booth was very severely jarred and bruised by his fall, and will probably be confined to his bed for some days in consequence.

The sleet was so heavy last night that a number of persons who went to hear Bishop Randolph's address at the Young Men's Christian Association Convention fell to the pavement on leaving the church.

A well-known firm of this city is reported to have received an order from Washington this week for 500,000 feet of lumber.

It is stated that the owner of the well-known Hog island estate on James river (Mr. Barney) has recently purchased a large tract of land in Chesterfield county, in the vicinity of Chester. The report is that he intends to make valuable improvements there and organize large industrial interests.

The stock of the Petersburg and Asylum railway has all been taken, and it is proposed to commence the work of construction as soon as the weather opens.

The sales of loose tobacco at our warehouses this week aggregated 533,260 pounds. The market closed as it opened—very active.

The stock of cotton on hand in this city is about 2,075 bales.

It is reported that an offer was made very recently for the purchase of the Bollingbrook Hotel in this city, with the view of improving the property for the accommodation of the public, but that it failed because the price could not be agreed upon. ROBIN ADAIR.

LOUISA COUNTY.

Notes from Trevilian's—Crops—Fire Company, Etc.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

TREVILIAN'S, VA., February 10, 1888.

The beating rains of the past few days have helped the wheat by driving the roots into the earth and hardening the surface of the ground. Previous to the showers the wheat was considerably damaged by freezing out of the ground. Last night there was a snowfall of four or five inches, dry and much inclined to drifting.

The ground is so soaked that farmwork is impossible. Last year at this time some ploughing had been done. Fencing and wood-cutting has occupied us since the bad weather set in.

Corn has taken quite a rise, and our farmers are pleased with the tobacco market. Tobacco is shipping from this place.

Gordonsville has taken warning from the fate of Louisa Courthouse, and expects to organize a fire company soon.

It is reported that brick instead of frame buildings will be erected by some of the merchants of Louisa Courthouse. There is a good deal of opposition to frame buildings. Some talk of building out of town beyond the restrictions.

Mrs. Rev. W. F. Bain is at St. Luke's Home, in Richmond, under treatment.

MITTELDORFER'S.

White Goods.

CORDED PIQUES at 4c. a yard.
CHECKED NAINSOOKS—8c. quality at 5c. a yard;
PLAID NAINSOOKS at 8½, 10, and 12½c., worth 12½, 15, and 20c. a yard;
INDIA LAWNS 4½c., 5c., 7c., and up;
REMNANTS 25 and 30c.; WELT, CHECK, and FIGURED PIQUE at 12½c. a yard.

Dress Goods.

36-inch WOOL CASHMERES, in the new spring shades, worth 37½c. a yard, we offer at 25c. a yard;
24-inch SPRING BEIGES—checks and stripes—value 25c. a yard, at 14c.;
38-inch ALL-WOOL TRICOTS, in all the new colors, at 50c. a yard;
54-inch BROADCLOTHS, the newest and prettiest spring fabric, value $1.50 a yard, at $1.

Satines.

New designs in SATINES at 8½ and 12½c. per yard.

Ginghams.

DRESS GINGHAMS at 8½, 9, 10, and 12½c.

Plushes.

SILK PLUSHES to match all the new Dress Goods at much less than usual prices.

Embroideries.

New line of HAMBURG and SWISS EDGES, INSERTINGS, and FLOUNCINGS at very low prices.

A few more of those DAMAGED KID GLOVES at 25c. per pair.

D. & E. MITTELDORFER,

527 Broad street.

[fe 13-3u,Tu&Th]

DRESS GOODS.

Over 500 pieces of Dress Goods suitable for spring wear. Not necessary to give prices. We will make them satisfactory. We don't expect to sell the goods if we do not.

LEVY & DAVIS.

[fe 8-eod]

BUSTLES.

A large arrival of New and Improved styles of Bustles at prices from 10c. up to $1.25.

LEVY & DAVIS.

[fe 8-eod]

HAMBURGS AND LACES.

As heretofore, we show the largest, cheapest, and best-assorted stock of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings in this city. Also, Laces of every description at the lowest prices.

LEVY & DAVIS.

[fe 8-eod]

MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of LODGE FRANCAISE, No. 55, A. F. and A. M., are requested to attend a stated communication of their Lodge at St. Alban's Hall MONDAY EVENING, February 13th, at 7 o'clock.

Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

WILLIAM LOVENSTEIN, Secretary.

fe 12-1t*

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE McGILL CATHOLIC UNION are requested to attend the regular monthly business meeting of the Union MONDAY EVENING, February 13th, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the President.

A. J. CAVANAUGH, Secretary.

fe 12-1t

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the company (Pace Block), in the city of Richmond, Va., on THURSDAY the 15th day of March, 1888.

fe 12-su&Thtd J. GARRETT, Cashier.

ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CHAIN. A stated meeting of ANCHOR LODGE, No. 8 O. G. C., will be held in Concordia Hall, 402 east Broad street, on MONDAY, February 13, 1888, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is desired, as a matter of importance is to be acted upon. Members of sister lodges invited to be present.

By order of the Commander.

fe 12-1t R. S. DENNY, Secretary.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—Annual meeting FEBRUARY 14, 1888, at 5 P. M. Election of officers.

fe 12-1t JACKSON GUY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.
TWENTY-FOURTH SEASON.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
FEBRUARY 17TH AND 18TH.
Engagement of the eminent character actor and the charming comedienne,
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE S. KNIGHT,
under the management of Frank W. Paul,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
the merry musical comedy,
OVER THE GARDEN WALL.
Entirely reconstructed, charming songs, delightful music, bewitching dances. SATURDAY MATINEE, first time in Richmond of Mr. Knight's great creation, RUDOLPH—Baron Von Holleustein—Reasons Howard and David Belasco's master production. "A character born to live." "The greatest artistic 'hit' New York has seen in years." Direct from its successful 'run' at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, New York city. Prices as usual. Box-office open for sale of reserved seats Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

fe 12-1t*

MOZART ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 20TH AND 21ST.
OPERA,
GRAND DUCHESS,
MR. F. INTROPIDI Musical Director.
Sale of reserved seats at box-office beginning FEBRUARY 20th at 9 A. M. fe 12&1t Fe16dt*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A GRAND BALL, at Old-Market Hall, MONDAY NIGHT, February 13, 1888, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of Patrick Henry Council, No. 12, Jr. O. U. A. M., and committee will keep good order. Gentlemen, 50c.; ladies free. No improper characters allowed. Committee: C. E. Naumann, H. W. Mays, E. F. Lewis, T. Sutherland, J. Ferguson, J. W. Davis. fe 12-1t*

MOZART ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
For TWO NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE, commencing FRIDAY, February 17th, engagement of the renowned young tragedian,
EDMUND COLLIER,
supported by a specially-selected company of artists, in the following great plays:
FRIDAY NIGHT—JACK CADE.
SATURDAY MATINEE—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—RICHARD III.
Sale of seats THURSDAY MORNING, February 16th.
Prices as usual. fe 12-Su,Th,F&Sat

GRAND CONCERT AND RECITATIONS under the auspices of the Young Men's Missionary Society of the Second Baptist church, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association on FRIDAY, February 17, 1888, at 8 o'clock. fe 12-1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THREE NIGHTS,
FEBRUARY 13TH, 14TH, AND 15TH,
first appearance in Richmond of the NATIONAL OPERA.
CHARLES E. LOCKE.....General Manager.
THREE PERFORMANCES OF GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH:
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH,
GOUNOD'S FAUST;
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH,
WAGNER'S LOHENGRIN;
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH,
GOLDMARK'S THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.
Eminent Artists! Grand Chorus—Seventy-five Voices! Grand Ballet—Forty Dancers! The National Opera Orchestra—Fifty Instrumentalists!
THE NATIONAL OPERA NUMBERS TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS!
New and Elaborate Scenery, Costumes, Electrical and Mechanical Effects!
Tickets on sale at the box-office of the Academy of Music.
Prices: $1, $2, $2.50, and $3—according to location. fe 2-1t

AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.

In order to afford our customers and the public generally an EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT we will present the FIRST LADY CUSTOMER who will bring or send to our store A CORRECT ANSWER TO THIS REBUS

A HANDSOME PAIR OF FRENCH-KID BUTTON BOOTS,

To the FIRST GENTLEMAN

A PAIR OF HAND-SEWED SHOES.

To the FIRST YOUNG LADY, EIGHTEEN OR UNDER,

A PAIR OF FINE FRENCH-KID BOOTS.

To the FIRST BOY

A PAIR OF SHOES.

The ANSWERS TO THIS REBUS must be ENCLOSED IN SEALED ENVELOPES AND RETURNED TO OUR STORE, when they will be numbered as received until APRIL 1st, when the envelopes will be opened and prizes awarded. NO MORE THAN ONE PRIZE AWARDED TO THE SAME HOUSE. ENCLOSE NAME AND ADDRESS. If none of the answers are correct ANOTHER TRIAL WILL BE GIVEN.

fe 5-Sun

WANTS.

WANTED, ALL TO KNOW THAT THE SECOND REVISED EDITION OF MY NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now out, and will be mailed free to any address upon application. It contains also useful hints regarding the CARE OF OUR EYES and TEST-TYPES for those residing at a distance.

DR. S. GALESKI,
Computing Optician,
815 east Main street.

fe 12-2t

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION DESIRES A POSITION as teacher of English, Music, and French. Would give instruction in private families. References given. Address

fe 12-1t* ANXIETY, care of *Dispatch.*

WANTED, AT ONCE, A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND TRIMMER. Work for entire season. Also, TWO EXPERIENCED SALES-LADIES, at KAUFMANN & CO'S,

fe 12-1t 415 east Broad street.

WANTED, A GOOD COOK FOR A SMALL FAMILY. Apply with reference at the *Dispatch* office. fe 12-1t*

WANTED, A MAN WHO U